

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE  
FOOTHILL PARKWAY WESTERLY EXTENSION PROJECT,  
CITY OF CORONA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for:

RBF Consulting  
14725 Alton Parkway  
Irvine, CA 92618

Contact: Bruce Grove

Prepared by:

BonTerra Consulting  
320 N. Halstead Ave., Suite 130  
Pasadena, CA 91107  
(626) 351-2000

Contact: Caprice D. (Kip) Harper M.A., RPA  
Cultural Resources Manager

June 5, 2006

USGS 7.5' Corona South Quadrangle  
Approximately 73.87 acres and approximately 2 miles in length

Key Words: Gabrielino, Tongva, Corona, Archaeological Survey, Negative Results

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
National Archaeological Database (NADB) Information Sheet .....	MS-1
Management Summary.....	MS-2
1.0 Introduction .....	1
2.0 Project Location and Description .....	1
3.0 Background.....	2
3.1 Environment .....	2
3.2 Prehistory .....	2
3.3 Ethnography .....	4
3.4 History .....	5
4.0 Methodology.....	7
4.1 Cultural Resources .....	7
4.1.1 Archaeological/Historical Records Search.....	7
4.1.2 Native American Heritage Commission.....	7
4.1.3 Archaeological Field Survey.....	7
4.2 Paleontological Resources .....	8
5.0 Results .....	8
5.1 Archaeological/Historical Resources.....	8
5.1.1 Archaeological/Historical Records Search Results.....	8
5.1.2 Native American Heritage Commission Results .....	11
5.1.3 Archaeological Field Survey Results .....	11
5.2 Paleontological Resources .....	11
6.0 Study Findings and Conclusions .....	12
6.1 Archaeological and Historical Resources.....	12
6.1.1 Legislative Framework .....	12
6.1.2 Summary of Results.....	13
6.1.3 Recommendations .....	14
6.2 Paleontological Resources .....	14
6.2.1 Legislative Framework .....	14
6.2.2 Summary of Results.....	14
6.2.3 Recommendations .....	15
7.0 Certification .....	15
8.0 References Cited.....	16

### TABLES

<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
1 Previous Studies Conducted within One Mile of the Study Area .....	8
2 Archaeological Sites or Features Recorded.....	10
3 Built Environment Resources .....	10

### EXHIBITS

<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Follows Page</u>
1 Regional Location.....	1
2 Local Vicinity .....	1
3 Project Study Area .....	1

**APPENDICES**

- Appendix A Professional Qualifications
- Appendix B Eastern Information Center Records Search
- Appendix C NAHC Correspondence
- Appendix D NHMLAC Correspondence

National Archaeological Database (NADB)

Information Sheet

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE,  
FOOTHILL PARKWAY WESTERLY EXTENSION PROJECT, CITY OF CORONA,  
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

By  
Caprice D. (Kip) Harper

June 5, 2006

Submitted by:

**BonTerra Consulting**

Caprice D. (Kip) Harper, M.A., RPA  
320 N. Halstead St. Suite 130  
Pasadena, CA 91107  
(626) 351-2000

Submitted to:

**RBF Consulting**

14725 Alton Parkway  
Irvine, CA 92618  
(949) 855-3686

Guidelines: CEQA

USGS Quadrangle: *Corona South 7.5'*  
T3S/R7W/unsectioned  
T4S/R7W/Sections 3 & 4  
Acreage: approximately 73.87 acres  
Length: approximately 2 linear miles

Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, City of Corona, Riverside County, California

**BonTerra Consulting**

Project Number: RBF J307

Key Words: Gabrielino, Tongva, Corona, Archaeological Survey, Negative Results

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of the RBF Consulting on behalf of the City of Corona and the County of Riverside, BonTerra Consulting completed a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the proposed two-mile-long Foothill Parkway Westerly Extension Project located in the City of Corona, Riverside County, California. This study was conducted to identify any potentially significant archaeological, historical or paleontological cultural resources that might be significantly impacted by the project. This study has been prepared in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements and with guidelines recommended by the State of California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP 1990) and the County of Riverside Transportation and Land Management Agency (2006).

The study included an archaeological/historical resources records search at the designated repository of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File, an archaeological field survey, and a paleontological resources records search. The project site is situated along the western edge of the City of Corona city limits along the base of the Santa Ana Mountains, directly adjacent and east of the Cleveland National Forest Boundary. The majority of the project site is currently unused mountainous land with many converging drainages. The exceptions to this are the horse ranch located in Wardlow Wash and Canyon in the northernmost portion of the study area, the debris basin located at the mouth of Mabey Canyon, the paved road along the western terminus of Border Avenue, and the concrete drainage located at the western terminus of Chase Drive and Mangular Avenue.

The results of the archaeological/historical resources records search for the project indicated 21 surveys and three general overview studies have been completed within one mile of the study area. Three of the surveys covered portions of the project site and yielded no archaeological or historic resources. In addition, a check of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File failed to identify any Native American resources that would be impacted by the proposed project.

An archaeological survey of the study area was conducted on May 8 and 9, 2006. No prehistoric or historic archaeological resources, or historic-era built-environment resources were identified during the survey. BonTerra Consulting concludes that the proposed project has a low potential to encounter subsurface archaeological sites and archaeological monitoring is not warranted nor recommended.

A paleontological records search conducted by the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM) indicates that the project has the potential to have a significant impact to significant nonrenewable paleontological resources associated with older Pleistocene Alluvium deposits, the Paleocene Silverado Formation, and the late Cretaceous Williams and Ladd Formations. Therefore, BonTerra Consulting concurs with the SBCM's recommendation that paleontological monitoring should occur during all excavation in within any and all previously-undisturbed sediments of the Cretaceous Ladd and Paleocene Silverado Formations, and within the older Pleistocene Alluvium deposits.

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

BonTerra Consulting was retained to conduct a Phase I cultural resources assessment for an approximately 2.0-mile-long study area in the City of Corona, Riverside County, California (Exhibit 1, Regional Location). This study was conducted in compliance with the requirements of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to identify the presence of possibly significant cultural resources (archaeological, historic, or paleontological) that might be adversely affected by the project.

BonTerra Consulting has prepared this Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment in accordance with the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP 1990) guidelines and County of Riverside requirements. This report includes an overview of the project description, project location and setting, background information regarding the environmental and historical setting of the project site, field methods, and the sources that were consulted in regards to the identification of archaeological, historic, Native American, and paleontological resources. The findings of the study, as well as, conclusions and recommendations regarding cultural resources are also provided in this report.

This report was prepared by Ms. Caprice D. (Kip) Harper, M.A., Cultural Resources Manager and edited by Mr. Brian K. Glenn, M.A., Cultural Resources Manager, both of BonTerra Consulting. Both Ms. Harper and Mr. Glenn are Registered Professional Archaeologists (RPA) qualified under Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (1983, Appendix A). BonTerra Consulting is approved by the County of Riverside to conduct cultural resource investigations.

## **2.0 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION**

The proposed Foothill Parkway Westerly Expansion Project (proposed project) is located in the City of Corona, Riverside County, California. The study area encompasses approximately 73.87 acres of predominately undeveloped land along the eastern boundary of the Cleveland National Forest. The proposed project occupies a roughly linear two-mile path along the southwestern edge of the City of Corona in western Riverside County, as shown on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' *Corona South* Quadrangle (1967; photorevised 1988; Exhibit 2, Local Vicinity). The project is located in un-sectioned areas of Townships 3 and 4 South, Range 7 West of the Rancho La Sierra land grant. The proposed project would connect the westerly extension of Foothill Parkway from its existing terminus (approximately 500 feet west of Skyline Drive) to Green River Road at the intersection of Green River Road and Paseo Grande Avenue.

Regional access to the project site can be gained by traveling on local surface streets exiting from the Corona Freeway (State Route 71) approximately three miles to the east or the Riverside Freeway (State Route 91) approximately 1.25 miles to the north. A detailed project location map is shown in Exhibit 3 (Project Study Area).

The study area was established from the extent of the proposed roadway to include all cut and fill limits of the project. The area surrounding the study area consists primarily of vacant land to the west and recently developed residential neighborhoods to the north, east, and south.

## **3.0 BACKGROUND**

### **3.1 ENVIRONMENT**

The project site lies along the foothills of the Santa Ana Mountains, generally adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Cleveland National Forest. The Santa Ana Mountains form part of the



D:\Projects\RBF\J307\regional.mxd

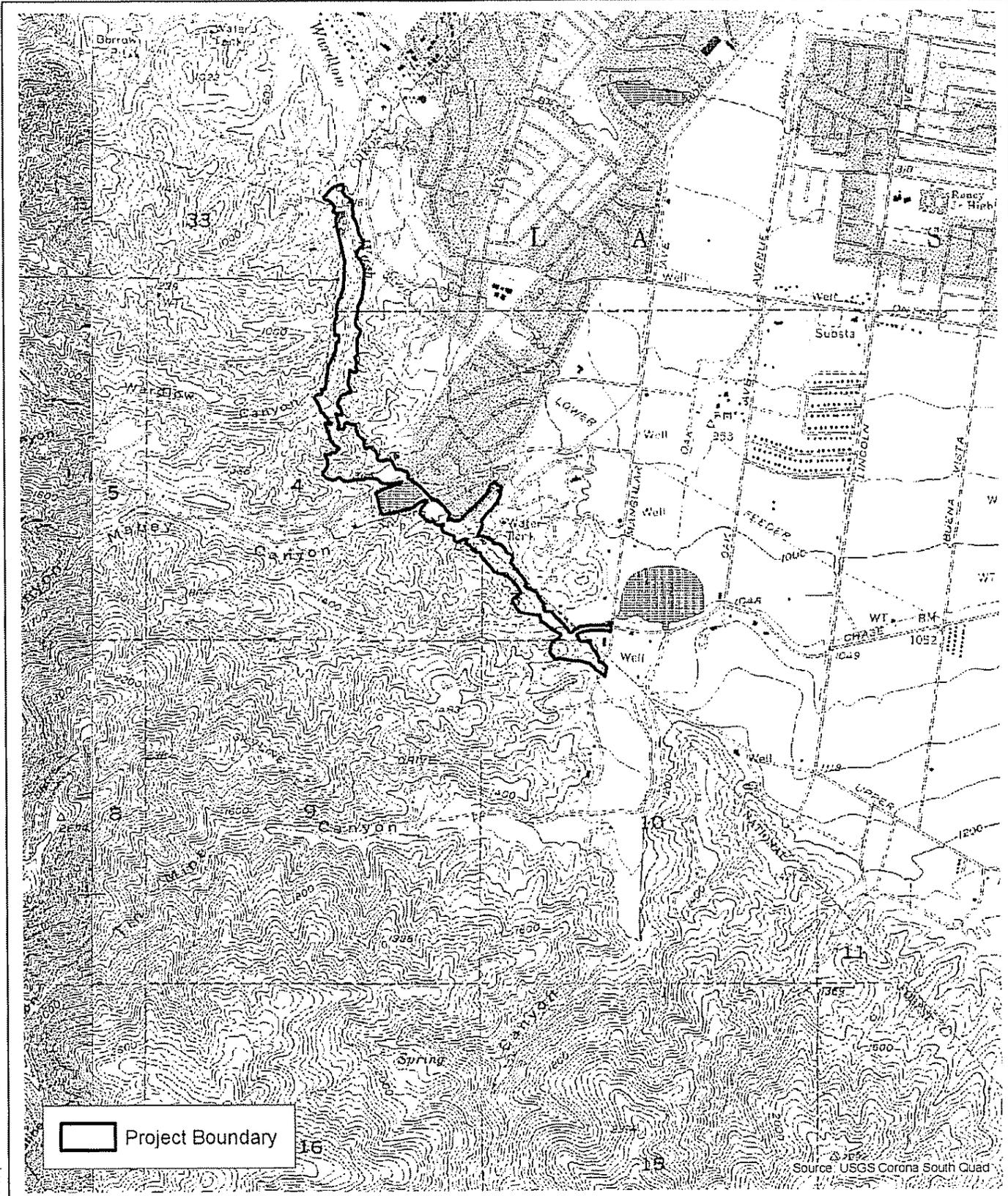
## Regional Location

Foothill Parkway Extension

Exhibit 1



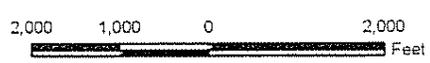
**Benterra**  
CONSULTING



D:\Projects\RBF\1307\rv.mxd

**Local Vicinity**

*Foothill Parkway Expansion*



**Exhibit 2**



R:\Projects\RBF\1307\Ex2\_N\_050505.pdf



Peninsular Ranges, a series of north-south ranges occurring mostly in Mexico's Baja Peninsula, after which they are named (Schoenherr 1992:9). The Santa Ana Mountains are composed chiefly of granitic igneous rocks, with conglomerate sedimentary layers evident around the base of the range. The conglomerate sedimentary layers within the study area include the Williams and Ladd Formation, which includes the Baker Canyon Conglomerate, and the Silverado Formation. These geologic units consist of marine and non-marine conglomerate sandstone, siltstone, and shale, and alluvium. The City of Corona overlies a relatively flat alluvial plain at the base of the Santa Ana Mountains and slopes gently to the north to drain towards the Santa Ana River. Elevations throughout the project site range from approximately 800 feet (244 meters) above mean sea level (amsl) to 1,300 feet (396 meters) amsl.

The Peninsular Ranges comprise part of Cismontane Southern California, a broad ecological province dominated by scrub vegetation (Schoenherr 1992:313-314). Dense chaparral growth occurs on ridges and in canyons that are located within the study area and the adjacent mountains. Native scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*) and canyon oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*) occur in the area; and riparian species are found along streams and around the lake edge.

Presently, vegetation in the study area is characterized by a mixture of native, non-native, and intrusive/ruderal species. Riparian vegetation is located in the drainages, and sage scrub and/or chaparral vegetation on the slopes within the study area. Plant species noted on the project site include: oak (*Quercus* sp.), yucca, (*Yucca* sp.), bromes (*Bromus* sp.), sage (*Salvia* sp.), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), and black mustard (*Brassica nigra*).

The majority of the project area (approximately 75 percent) is undeveloped land. The remaining 25 percent has been disturbed by activities related to horse ranching, an approximately 30-year-old debris basin, grading, and roadway/residential construction. The area of riparian vegetation in the northern portion of the study area has been impacted by activities related to horse ranching. The Mabey Canyon portion of the study area has been previously impacted by the construction of a debris basin. An area just south of the debris basin has been impacted by brush clearing activities; this area contains sparse low-lying plants and shrubs. The area just south of the western extent of Border Avenue is paved with asphalt and landscaped with turf grass, non-native trees, and other ornamental plants.

### 3.2 PREHISTORY

The prehistory of western Riverside County area has been described using a general chronology developed for the southern California coastal region by William Wallace in 1955. Supported by radiocarbon dates from key archaeological sites, Wallace (1955) established a four-stage sequence that after nearly 50 years remains widely applicable today. He identified four archaeological "horizons" based on types of artifacts and features diagnostic of broad periods in prehistory:

- Horizon I. Early Man (before 7,000 years ago)
- Horizon II. Millingstone (7,000-3,500 years ago)
- Horizon III. Intermediate Cultures (3,500-1,500 years ago)
- Horizon IV. Late Prehistoric Cultures (1,500-historic contact, ca. 200 years ago)

Horizon I, **Early Man**, included a speculated, but at the time unsubstantiated, late Pleistocene occupation. Since Wallace formulated his chronology, sites on the central coast and at Buena Vista Lake, for example, have yielded radiocarbon ages between 9,500 and 8,000 years ago (Greenwood 1972; Fredrickson and Grossman 1977; Glassow 1977). Clovis-style fluted projectile points at least 11,000 years old have been found in the southern San Joaquin Valley,

Mojave Desert, and Tehachapi Mountains (Moratto 1984:81, 87) substantiating Wallace's belief in a late Pleistocene period of occupation.

The **Early Man Horizon** is usually thought to have been characterized by small, highly mobile bands of hunters who were drawn to Late Ice Age resources—broad inland lakes and marshes, and large game. The Early Man Horizon is now known to correspond to the better-defined Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT) of interior deserts or Paleo-Coastal Tradition (PCT) of the Pacific littoral zone (both 11,000-8,000 years ago). Sites from this period show a greater diversity of ecological settings and approaches to subsistence (Moratto 1984:104). Sophisticated lithic technology of the WPLT/PCT featured finely-crafted projectile points, crescents, scrapers, and knives.

Horizon II, **Millingstone Assemblages**, represents a long period of time characterized by small but less nomadic groups that probably relied on a seasonal round of settlement that may have begun during earlier millennia (see Moratto 1984:109). In many areas, the seasonal round likely included both inland and coastal residential bases. Millingstone sites are marked by the appearance of seed-grinding tools such as manos and metates, usually in large numbers. These often occur in association with shell middens in coastal locations. Seeds from sage, buckwheat, and various grasses provided staple foods, and less emphasis appears to have been placed on hunting. Coarse-grained, durable lithic materials, such as quartzite, rhyolite and other volcanic materials, are more common in flaked stone tools from this period than fine-grained, silicious materials such as chert and jasper.

During Horizon III, **Intermediate Cultures**, the first evidence of acorn processing appeared in the presence of mortars and pestles. As a high calorie, storable food, acorns contributed to increasing sedentism and more complex social organization (Johnson and Earle 1987). The absence of small projectile points indicates that the bow and arrow—a hallmark of the Late Prehistoric Period—had not yet been introduced, but elaborate dart points are a common artifact of the Intermediate. Along the coast, the Intermediate Period saw the use of more diverse marine resources, evident in bone and shell fishhooks, harpoon points, and net weights. It was during this time that the introduction of plank canoes is postulated. Shell and steatite beads and ornaments were produced in larger quantities and variety of style. Regional exchange intensified, with non-local materials such as steatite, serpentine, fused shale, and obsidian obtained through trade (McIntyre 1990:5).

Horizon IV, **Late Prehistoric Cultures**, exhibits larger populations and a wider variety of material culture and social institutions. Storable surplus foods, such as acorns and dried meats, especially fish and shellfish, allowed populations to increase and social mechanisms to diversify. New artifact classes, such as small triangular projectile points and steatite shaft straighteners (indicating bow and arrow technology), some types of shell beads, and ceramics (in some areas) are diagnostic of the Late Prehistoric. The production of pictographs (rock paintings) is also thought to be a hallmark of this period. It is during the Late Prehistoric that the Uto-Aztecan speaking emigrants from the Great Basin appeared in southern California including Los Angeles, Orange, western Riverside and San Bernardino, and northern San Diego County areas.

The Late Prehistoric archaeology is generally better understood because the late nineteenth and early twentieth century descendants of these groups provided additional information to early anthropologists. Unfortunately, introduction of foreign diseases, displacement, and absorption into other groups caused by the arrival of the Spanish, Mexican, and American populations decimated native populations to such low numbers that by the mid-to-late 1800s, they were but a minor portion of the overall population. For this reason, very little interest in native inhabitants and their prehistory was initially generated. By the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century anthropologists

began to collect data about traditional native lifeways in California. Unfortunately, little remained of the native culture and little is known of their past lifeways. Knowledge of Gabrielino culture has been reconstructed through linguistic and ethnohistoric research, archaeological analysis, and remembrances of individuals from neighboring bands.

### 3.3 ETHNOGRAPHY

At the time of Spanish contact, the proposed Foothill Parkway study area is believed to have been inhabited by the Gabrielino, or *Tongva*, near the eastern extent of their ethnographic territory and will be discussed in Section 3.3.1 (see Kroeber 1925; Harrington 1933; Johnston 1962; Blackburn 1963; Heizer 1968; Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996). The name "Gabrielino" identifies those people who came under the control of Mission San Gabriel Arcángel and included the inhabitants of most of current-day Los Angeles and Orange counties. Today the Gabrielino like to be known as Tongva. According to the ethnographic evidence, the Gabrielino territory included the coastal plain of Los Angeles and Orange counties extending from Topanga Canyon in the north to Aliso Creek in the south, and eastward of Mount Rubidoux in Western Riverside County. Their territory also included Santa Catalina, San Clemente, and San Nicolas Islands. No ethnographic villages have been identified within or directly adjacent to the study area.

Unfortunately, the Gabrielino are one of the least well documented of the native peoples of California, because they were one of the first groups to suffer the effects of foreign diseases brought by the Spanish and the subsequent migration of foreigners who arrived in the region (Bean and Smith 1978). Fortunately, ethnographic studies conducted by J.P. Harrington (1933), Alfred Kroeber (1925), and others in the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century provide some insight into the culture of the Gabrielino.

Linguists have determined that the Gabrielino language derived from one of the Cupan languages in the Takic family, a part of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock (Bean and Smith 1978). Linguistic evidence indicates that the Gabrielino or their ancestors migrated from the Great Basin area. Linguistic analysis suggests that at one time the entire southern California coastal region was populated by Hokan speakers who were gradually separated and displaced by Takic speaking immigrants from the Great Basin area (Bean and Smith 1978; Cameron 1999). The timing and extent of the migrations and their impact on indigenous peoples is not well understood and any data related to it represents a valuable contribution to the understanding of local prehistory.

Gabrielino territory occupied one of the richest environmental habitats in all of California. The territory included four macro-environments: the Interior Mountains/Adjacent Foothills, Prairie, Exposed Coast, and Sheltered Coast (Bean and Smith 1978). These diverse macro-environments, and the resources contained within each, enabled the Gabrielino to develop one of the most complex cultures of any of the native California groups. The abundance of resources provided many opportunities for the Gabrielino to exploit native plants and animals. This, in turn, allowed the population to settle in small villages throughout the territory.

Permanent villages evolved in resource-rich areas near rivers, streams, and along the coast. Secondary, or satellite, villages were also established nearby. The Gabrielino traditionally constructed two types of dwellings: the subterranean pit house and the thatched lean-to (wickiup). The pit house was constructed by excavating approximately two feet below the surface and constructing the walls and roof with wooden beams and earth around the excavation pit. The lean-to, or wickiup, was constructed of thatched walls and thatched roof, surrounded by large converging poles. A hearth located inside the structure provided warmth.

Hearths used for cooking were located outside. Sweathouses, or *temescals*, were used as a meeting place for the men (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Smith 1978).

The material culture of the Gabrielino reflected an elaborately developed artistic style and an adaptation to the various environments within their territory. This artistic style was often manifested in elaborate shell bead and asphaltum ornamentation on many utilitarian items, such as bone awl handles, bowl or mortar rims, etc. Spear and bow and arrow were used for hunting, while manos and metates, as well as mortars and pestles, were used for processing plant and animal material into food items. The Gabrielino were also known for their high quality of basketry made from rush stems (*Juncus* sp.), native grass (*Muhlenbergia rigens*), and squawbush (*Rhus trilobata*) (Bean and Smith 1978:542).

### 3.4 HISTORY

The major historic periods for the greater southern California area are defined by key events documented by participants, witnesses, historians, and cartographers. Paramount among these was the transfer of political control over *Alta California*, including the study area specifically.

- Spanish Period (1769-1822)
- Mexican Period (1822-1848)
- American Period (1848-Present)

Spanish explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo made a temporary landfall at the Chumash village of *Sisolop* (present-day Ventura) on October 12, 1542 (Grant 1978:518). He was the first of several early explorers, representing several nations, to explore the *Alta California* coast. However, the end of the prehistoric era in southern California is marked by the arrival of the Gaspar de Portolá overland expedition from New Spain (Mexico) and founding of the first Spanish settlement at San Diego on July 16, 1769 (Johnston 1962). With the onset of the **Spanish Period**, the Gabrielino first came into direct contact with Europeans when the Portolá expedition passed through the San Gabriel Valley where the expedition camped briefly as they continued west toward Ventura (Bean and Smith 1978: 541).

Two of the 21 Franciscan missions established by the Spanish in *Alta California* impacted Gabrielino people profoundly: *Mission San Gabriel Arcángel* and *Mission San Fernando Rey de España*, both in Los Angeles County, were founded in September 1771 and in 1797, respectively. Gabrielino were persuaded to settle in the vicinity of the two missions. Although no missions were actually established in western Riverside County, Spanish presence in the region intensified with the establishment of *asistencias* (outlying chapels for the missions) in several inland locations (Pala in 1816, Santa Ysabel in 1818, and San Bernardino/Redlands in 1819).

The missions were charged with administering to the natives within their areas. Mission life did give the Native Americans skills needed to survive in their rapidly changing world, but the population was decimated by the introduction of European diseases, such as measles and small pox, for which they had no immunity. After 1810, mission populations declined faster than they could be replenished.

The Mexican Revolution, beginning in 1821, overthrew Spanish control and the new government of Mexico had a very different outlook on mission activities. Mexico's independence from Spain in 1822 brought the **Mexican Period** to California. Mexico secularized the missions in 1833 and expanded on the Spanish practice of granting large tracts of ranch land to soldiers, civil servants, and pioneers (Cleland 1966). Secularization of the missions, planned under the Spanish, was greatly accelerated by the Mexican government.

Plans to provide land, training, and living quarters for the Native American population never developed and the mission lands were soon under the control of a relatively few influential Mexican families. The rancho life style was relatively short lived, but remains an influential period in California history.

During the 1840s, an increasing influx of Anglo-Americans from the eastern United States spurred an American challenge for the California territory. The **American Period** began with Mexico's defeat at the end of the Mexican-American War, resulting in the concession of California to the United States under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848 (Rolle 1998:91, 104). Only a few days before, the discovery of gold on the American River had stimulated the Gold Rush of 1848-1849. After more than two years of legislative process and debate, California became the 31<sup>st</sup> state of the Union on September 9, 1850 (Rolle 1998:106). When the new state was divided into 27 original counties, nearly all of present-day Riverside County was contained within the early boundaries of San Diego County (Marschner 2000). Population growth in the San Bernardino and Riverside areas eventually resulted in attempts to forge a new county in the region in 1891, initially including proposals to create Pomona County and San Jacinto County (Patterson 1971:208-209; Fitch 1993: vi). Riverside County, however, was not formally created until March 11, 1893, by using areas of eastern Los Angeles County and southern San Bernardino County (Coy 1973:207; Brown 1985:95).

The area currently occupied by the City of Corona was originally part of Don Bernardo Yorba's 17,787-acre Rancho La Sierra (Beck and Haase 1974:38; Kyle 2002:294). In 1886, five business partners, several of whom were from nearby Santa Ana, formed the South Riverside Land and Water Company, purchased 12,000 acres of Don Yorba's land with the intent of developing the land for a new community (Dumke 1944:126; Freel 2006). The downtown area of this new community, originally known as South Riverside, was located approximately 2.5 miles to the northeast of the study area. The land to the south of the downtown area and in the vicinity of the study area was used for citrus farming. Remnants of the citrus industry can be seen interspersed between modern residential developments to the north and east of the study area. On July 13, 1896, the name of the town was changed and became the incorporated City of Corona.

The ensuing two decades culminated in the production of lemons that exceeded the national demand for them by 1915. The excess lemon production resulted in the establishment of the Lemon Exchange By-Products Company, which was eventually purchased by Sunkist. The plant focused on the production of citric acid, lemon oil, lemon juice, and pectin. By the 1980s, the citrus industry in western Riverside County became stagnant, and the available orchard lands began to be developed for new planned residential communities (Freel 2006).

Mining also played an important role in the history of Corona. The City of Corona once had the "only productive tin mine in the county"; this mine produced tin ore until 1893 before it was shut down. The tin mine was likely located in Temescal Canyon, some 8 miles to the east of the study area (Freel 2006; Cleland 1941:202). The City also had other successful mining ventures such as the Redlands Clay Tile Mine, Maruhachi Ceramics Mine, and the Monier Roof Tile mine to name a few (Freel 2006).

Today, the City of Corona covers approximately 38 square miles with a population of approximately 142,522 (Freel 2006). Homes in the immediate vicinity of the study area appear to be less than 30 years of age. Several developments near the southern extent of the study area are currently in progress.

## **4.0 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES**

#### **4.1.1 Archaeological/Historical Records Search**

An archaeological/historical resources records search for the study area and the surrounding one-mile radius was completed by staff of the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside (UCR) on May 2, 2006 (Appendix B). The EIC is the designated repository of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) for records concerning archaeological and historic resources and associated studies in Riverside County. The records search provided data on known archaeological and constructed resources, as well as previous studies within one mile of the study area. Data sources consulted at the EIC included archaeological records, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, historic maps, and the Historic Property Data File (HPDF) maintained by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). The HPDF contains listings for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) and/or the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI).

BonTerra Consulting also consulted published references on Riverside County historical sites and the City of Corona and the County of Riverside web sites for lists of locally designated historical resources.

#### **4.1.2 Native American Heritage Commission**

The resource identification effort included a request of a Sacred Lands file check by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento regarding the possibility of special Native American resources in the project vicinity (Appendix C). The NAHC provided a list of Native American representatives corresponding to the study area that may have information regarding areas of Native American resource, such as Traditional Cultural Properties and resource gathering areas. Native American individuals/groups were not contacted in regards to the project. BonTerra Consulting has included the NAHC letter and names of Native American representatives within Appendix C of this document with further action at the discretion of the City of Corona and/or the County of Riverside.

#### **4.1.3 Archaeological Field Survey**

An archaeological field survey of the study area was conducted on May 8 and 9, 2006, by Caprice D. (Kip) Harper, M.A., RPA and Paul O. Shattuck of BonTerra Consulting. A pedestrian survey of the approximately 73.87-acre study area was conducted in parallel transects that were spaced no farther than 15-20 meters (50-60 feet) apart and were oriented north-to-south in the northern portion of the study area and east-to-west in the mid-and southern portions of the study area. Systematic transects were interrupted along the project alignment in areas with uneven mountainous terrain; in areas where slopes were greater than 25 degrees, only the ridgelines were surveyed.

Identified archaeological or historic resource sites would be recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Form 523. A Magellan Meridian Global Positioning System (GPS) unit, corrected by the Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS), was used to accurately map any resources identified within the study area using Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) measurements taken in relationship to the North American Datum of 1927 (NAD27-CONUS). Photographs were taken with a Nikon CoolPix 5600 digital camera. The survey required about 20-person-hours to complete.

**4.2 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

A paleontological resources records search and scientific literature review for the project area was conducted at the Regional Paleontologic Locality Inventory (RPLI) at the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM) on May 16, 2006 (Scott 2006). This study was performed by Eric Scott, Curator of Paleontology in the Division of Geological Sciences at the SBCM (Appendix D). Mr. Scott is a qualified paleontologist with extensive experience in Riverside County. The records search and literature review provided information on geologic formations, known fossil types and localities, and any published studies within the study area and in the general vicinity.

**5.0 RESULTS**

**5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL RESOURCES**

**5.1.1 Archaeological/Historical Records Search Results**

The results of the archaeological/historical records search indicate that 24 studies have been conducted within one mile of the study area (Table 1; see Appendix B for the complete bibliography). Twenty one of these studies summarize the results of archaeological surveys; three of which, RI-0028, RI-1914 and RI-2520, included a portion, or approximately 40 percent, of the study area. No resources were identified within the study area as a result of any of these surveys. An additional three studies provide general overviews of cultural resources within the general project vicinity. Brief summaries of each of the studies are provided in the table below.

**TABLE 1  
PREVIOUS STUDIES CONDUCTED WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE STUDY AREA**

<b>EIC Report No.</b>	<b>Author(s) and Year</b>	<b>Coverage/Type of Study</b>
*RI-0028	Gardner 1971	2.5 acres, Phase I assessment of the Mabey Canyon Debris Basin, no resources; the report indicates that the study area was heavily disturbed by grading, citrus and Christmas tree groves, and other construction activities
RI-0189	Brown 1976	5 acres, Phase I assessment, 1 resource recorded (not within the study area)
RI-1237	Greenwood 1980	817.5 acres, Phase I assessment, 2 resources recorded (none within the study area)
RI-1451	Digregorio and Langenwalter 1979	64 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources
RI-1517	Bowles 1982	345 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources
RI-1810	Digregorio 1982	25 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources
*RI-1914	Gallegos and Carrico 1985	1,400 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources
RI-2095	Hathaway, Mason and Peter 1986	841 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources
RI-2406	McCarthy 1989	35 acres, Phase I assessment, 1 resource recorded (not within the study area)
RI-2515	Brown 1989	1,100 acres, Phase I assessment, 2 resources recorded (none within the study area)
RI-2517	Drover 1989	77.64 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources
RI-2518	Schneider 1989	23.3 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources

**TABLE 1 (Continued)**  
**PREVIOUS STUDIES CONDUCTED WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE STUDY AREA**

<b>EIC Report No.</b>	<b>Author(s) and Year</b>	<b>Coverage/Type of Study</b>
*RI-2520	Keller 1989	Unspecified acreage, Phase I assessment, no resources
RI-2980	Digregorio 1990	145 acres, Phase I assessment, 5 resources recorded (none within the study area)
RI-3097	Wirth Associates, Inc. 1981	170 acres, Phase I assessment
RI-3138	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. 1990	340 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources
RI-3604	Jones 1992	No acreage surveyed, M. A. Thesis
RI-4023	Cheever 1996	0.5 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources
RI-4713	Smith 2004	319 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources
RI-4887	Dice, Lander and Irish 2001	130.95 acres, Phase I assessment, 1 resource recorded (not within the study area)
RI-4889	Dice, Lander and Irish 2001	94.33 acres, Phase I assessment, no resources
RI-5198	White 2000	No acreage surveyed, Records Search Study only, no resources
RI-5203	Goodwin and Reynolds	No acreage surveyed, Records Search Study only, no resources
RI-5402	Goodwin, Marvin and Reynolds 2004	75 acres, Phase I assessment, 3 resources recorded (none within the study area)
*The report covers a portion of the study area.		

Resources identified within one mile of the study area include three prehistoric archaeological sites, one isolated prehistoric archaeological artifact, two historic buildings, and one historic reservoir and associated irrigation system (Tables 2 and 3). The closest resource, CA-RIV-3559, a prehistoric site that consists of two large metates, was recorded approximately 700 feet to the northeast of the study area. This resource was likely destroyed by the construction of a modern residential neighborhood that currently exists in that location. No prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, isolated artifacts, or historic buildings/structures were recorded within the study area as a result of the previous investigations.

**TABLE 2  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES OR FEATURES RECORDED  
WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE STUDY AREA<sup>1</sup>**

Primary Number	Year(s) Recorded	Resource Description
CA-RIV-48	1951; 1989	Prehistoric archaeological site consisting of manos, metates, and other groundstone; located approximately one-third of a mile to the northeast of the study area
CA-RIV-3559	1989	Prehistoric archaeological site consisting of 2 milling features (large metates); located approximately 700 feet to the northeast of the study area
CA-RIV-3686	1989	Prehistoric archaeological site consisting of 2 manos and 1 metate fragment; located approximately three-quarters of a mile to the southeast of the study area
33-12556	1989	Isolated mano (prehistoric); located approximately one-half mile to the northeast of the study area

**TABLE 3  
BUILT ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES  
RECORDED WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE STUDY AREA<sup>2</sup>**

Primary Number	Year Recorded	Resource Description
33-13275	2004	Historic building (single-family residence) constructed in 1900; located approximately 700 feet south of the study area
33-13276	2004	Historic building (single-family residence) constructed in 1957; located approximately one-quarter mile south of the study area
33-13277	2004	Historic structure (concrete reservoir and standpipe irrigation system) constructed pre-1955; located approximately one-quarter mile south of the study area

The historic 1947 USGS *Corona* 15' Topographic Quadrangle indicates that at least one dirt road crossed the study area in the vicinity of Mabey Canyon, in the area where the Mabey Canyon Debris Basin is located. In addition, the map shows two structures adjacent to the dirt road. Neither of these structures appear on the 1967 (photorevised 1988) USGS *Corona South 7.5'* Topographic Quadrangle. The historic map also depicts a mine in the vicinity of Mangular Avenue and the western terminus of Chase Drive; however, the mine is not shown on the latest version of the topographic map.

A review of the EIC literature indicates that no cultural resources listed on the National Register, California Register, CHL, or CPHI are recorded within the study area and none are within one mile of the project.

Additionally, BonTerra Consulting consulted published references on Riverside County historical sites, including *Guide to the Historic Landmarks of Riverside County* (Jennings et al. 1993). No historical sites listed in this reference were identified in the study area.

A check of the City of Corona and the County of Riverside web sites did not identify any locally designated resources in the vicinity of the study area (City of Corona 2006; County of Riverside 2006).

<sup>1</sup> None of the resources are located within or adjacent to the study area.

<sup>2</sup> None of the resources are located within or adjacent to the study area.

### **5.1.2 Native American Heritage Commission Results**

On May 25, 2006, the NAHC reviewed the Sacred Lands file and prepared a list of 43 local Native American individuals/organizations with traditional lands or cultural places located within the Corona area. The results of the sacred lands file check indicated that the NAHC has no record of any Native American sacred lands or cultural resources in the immediate vicinity of the project. Many of the individuals/groups on the NAHC list have listed their tribal affiliation as Cahuilla, Luiseño, or Serrano; all of which have traditional tribal lands that are located outside of the study area.

The NAHC results and the entire list of 43 local Native American individuals/organizations are included as Appendix C. No Native American individuals/organizations were contacted as part of this investigation.

### **5.1.3 Archaeological Field Survey Results**

The results of the survey indicate that the majority of the study area is currently vacant land. No prehistoric- or historic-period archaeological finds or historic-era built environment resources were identified within the study area. Visibility was reduced in the study area, especially along slope sides due to coverage by dense vegetation. Visibility of the ground surface overall was mixed, varying from good (more than 80 percent in the northern end of the study area in the vicinity of the horse ranch) to very poor (less than 5 percent in areas that were heavily vegetated). Visibility along the ridgelines was approximately 25-50 percent. Rodent burrows and their backdirt mounds— potential indicators of subsurface archaeological deposits - were examined at every opportunity. Likewise, the stratigraphy of any existing erosional features, such as the banks of an existing creek bed, was examined for archaeological deposits.

Disturbances in the study area include a horse corral and stable, an approximately 30-year-old debris basin, features associated with a modern residential development, and areas that have been disturbed by brush clearing activities and/or a laydown area for the adjacent residential development. The horse corral and stables located in the riparian area of the northern portion of the study area have been disturbed by the existing corrals, modern trash, trailers, and large piles of manure. The Mabey Canyon Debris Basin has been excavated more than 15 feet below the natural ground surface; its surface appears graded. The western extent of Border Avenue is included within the study area; this area has been disturbed by the construction of the paved road, associated sidewalks, irrigation, and landscaping. An area just west of Condor Circle appears to have been disturbed by large earthmoving equipment due to the evidence of large tire tracks and sparse nonnative vegetation.

## **5.2 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

The SBCM reported that no previously-known paleontological localities are recorded within the study area or within a one-mile radius. Geological mapping indicates that three geological units are represented within the study area: the Williams and Ladd Formations (which includes the Baker Canyon Conglomerate member of this formation), the Paleocene Silverado Formation, and older Pleistocene Alluvium.

The Williams and Ladd Formations date to the late Cretaceous Epoch. The Ladd Formation consists of marine and locally nonmarine conglomerate sandstone, siltstone, and shale throughout its extent. Terrestrial vertebrates have also been found in the Ladd Formation, including specimens of extinct hadrosaurian dinosaurs. The Baker Canyon Conglomerate consists of marine, and possibly nonmarine conglomerate. Sandstone beds within the Baker

Canyon Conglomerate have yielded abundant mollusk fossils. This formation is considered to have a high paleontologic sensitivity.

The Silverado Formation dates to the Paleocene Epoch and contains abundant fossil mollusk, coal seams, lignite beds, and commercial clay deposits. Lower portions of this formation contain abundant marine; upper portions of this formation contain silicified wood that is of terrestrial origin. This formation is considered to have a high paleontologic sensitivity.

Older Pleistocene Alluvium deposits of an unknown paleontologic sensitivity also occur in surface exposures of the study area. This formation has yielded significant Ice Age plant and extinct animal fossils in other areas of Riverside County and the Inland Empire. Fossils recovered from these sediments have included specimens of extinct dire wolves, mastodons, ground sloths, saber-toothed tigers, short-faced bears, large and small horses and camels, and bison.

## **6.0 STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **6.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES**

#### **6.1.1 Legislative Framework**

Under CEQA, “[a] project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5.b). Substantial adverse change is defined as “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5.b.1). CEQA has established statutory requirements for the formal review and analysis of projects that fall under its jurisdiction; these requirements will be discussed in greater detail below.

#### **Archaeological Resources**

Two requirements have been established for addressing impacts on archaeological resources; they are Public Resources Code § 21083.2 and § 21084.1. These two sections operate independently to ensure that potential effects on archaeological resources are considered as part of the environmental review process. Section 21083.2 applies to “unique” archaeological resources while Section 21084.1 applies to archaeological sites that are listed on or eligible for the California Register. Section 21084.1 will be discussed in greater detail in the next section.

Under Section 21083.2 a significant archaeological resource is one that meets at least one of the following.

- A. Is associated with an event or person of:
  1. Recognized significance in California or American history, or
  2. Recognized scientific importance in prehistory.
- B. Can provide information which is both of demonstrable public interest and useful in addressing scientifically consequential and reasonable or archaeological research questions;
- C. Has a special or particular quality such as oldest, best example, largest, or last surviving example of its kind;

- D. Is at least 100 years old and possesses substantial stratigraphic integrity; or
- E. Involves important research questions that historical research has shown can be answered only with archaeological methods.

Section 21083.2 also provides guidance for mitigating impacts to unique archaeological resources that may be damaged by a project. This may be achieved by planning construction to avoid the resources, deeding the resource into conservation easements, capping archaeological sites with a layer of soil prior to construction, and/or planning parks, greenspace, etc. to preserve archaeological sites in situ.

**Historical Resources**

An historical resource is defined as is a resource that is listed in or eligible for listing in the California Register. The criteria applied to evaluate resources for the California Register are listed below. These criteria are worded in a manner to provide for a wide diversity of resources and resource types. The following criteria shall be used in evaluating resources for eligibility for listing in the California Register. The California Register criteria closely mirror the criteria for evaluating a resource for the National Register. Guidance in applying the National Register criteria is further discussed in "How To" publications, Standards & Guidelines sheets and Keeper's opinions of the National Register. Such materials are available upon request.

*California Register of Historical Resources Criteria for Evaluation* (Public Resources Code § 5024.1). A resource may be listed as an historical resource in the California Register if it meets any of the following National Register criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage; and/or
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past; and/or
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, possesses high artistic values; and/or
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The quality of historical significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture may be present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

**6.1.2 Summary of Results**

An archaeological/historical resources records search for the study area and the surrounding one-mile radius was conducted by the Eastern Information Center (EIC). The records search indicated that three archaeological field surveys have been conducted over approximately 40 percent of the study area and that no prehistoric- or historic-era archaeological sites or built-environment resources have been recorded within the study area. The remainder of the study area had not been previously surveyed.

The historic 1947 USGS *Corona* 15' Topographic Quadrangle shows two structures in the vicinity of Mabey Canyon; however, neither of these structures appear on the 1967 (photorevised 1988) USGS *Corona South* 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle. A mine was also

depicted on the historic topographic maps in the vicinity of Mangular Avenue and the western terminus of Chase Drive; however, this mine is not shown on the subsequent topographic map. In addition, The NAHC did not identify any Native American sacred lands in the immediate vicinity of the project.

An archaeological field survey of the study area was conducted by BonTerra Consulting archaeologists, Caprice D. (Kip) Harper and Paul O. Shattuck on May 8 and 9, 2006. No prehistoric or historic archaeological resources were identified during the survey. Visibility was good in the northern portion of the study area within the drainage, fair along the ridgelines, and poor on the slopes. Slopes greater than 25 degrees generally do not contain archaeological or historic resources. None of the possible historic-era resources depicted on the historic 1947 USGS *Corona* 15' Topographic Quadrangle was observed during the archaeological field survey.

### **6.1.3 Recommendations**

BonTerra Consulting concludes that the proposed project has a low potential to encounter subsurface archaeological sites and archaeological monitoring is not warranted nor recommended. Although, no archaeological resources were identified within or immediately adjacent to the study area, the presence of significant subsurface archaeological resources is always a possibility in areas where only surface inspection has taken place. If archaeological evidence (e.g., stone artifacts, dark ashy soils or burned rocks, or old glass, metal, or ceramic artifacts) becomes apparent during ground disturbances, work in that location should be diverted and a qualified archaeologist should be contacted immediately to evaluate the nature and significance of the find. An additional archaeological survey will be needed if project limits are extended beyond the present study area.

If human remains are discovered, the Riverside County Coroner's office must be notified immediately under state law (California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5) and all activities in that immediate area of the find must cease until appropriate and lawful measures have been implemented. If the Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the NAHC must also be contacted (California Public Resources Code § 5097.98). The NAHC will designate a Most Likely Descendent (MLD) who will make recommendations concerning the disposition of the remains in consultation with the property owner, Lead Agency and project archaeologist.

## **6.2 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

### **6.2.1 Legislative Framework**

Paleontological resources are nonrenewable scientific and educational resources. The legislative framework that covers paleontological resources includes Public Resources Code § 5097.5, and Appendix G (Environmental Checklist Form) of the CEQA Guidelines. Section 5097.5 prohibits the removal or destruction of vertebrate paleontological sites, or any other paleontological feature situated on public lands without prior approval of the public agency in control of those lands. Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines includes paleontological resources under the general "Cultural Resources" heading. Projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would "directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource".

### **6.2.2 Summary of Results**

The results of the paleontological records search indicate that the study area is located in an area of high paleontologic sensitivity due to the presence of Williams and Ladd Formations and the Silverado Formation. The older Pleistocene Alluvium has an unknown paleontologic

sensitivity; however, fossils of plants and extinct Ice Age animals have been recovered from these deposits elsewhere in Riverside County and other Inland Empire locations. The SBCM asserts that excavations into any and all previously undisturbed sediments of the Williams and Ladd Formation, and the Silverado Formation, and exposed deposits of older Pleistocene Alluvium have the potential to encounter nonrenewable paleontological resources. . Therefore, BonTerra Consulting concurs with the SBCM's recommendation that paleontological monitoring should occur during all excavations in the Williams and Ladd Formation, Silverado Formation, and older Pleistocene Alluvium.

**6.2.3 Recommendations**

A monitoring program should be developed by a qualified paleontologist for excavation into these deposits in order to identify significant paleontological resources and mitigate effects of development. The monitoring program should include recovery of significant paleontological specimens, preparation (to a point of identification), cataloguing of fossil materials, and curation of recovered specimens into an accredited and permanent scientific institution.

A preconstruction meeting should be conducted in which the project paleontologist shall explain procedures necessary to protect and safely mitigate impacts to potentially significant fossil materials for study and curation. The methods employed during monitoring, and/or recovery of fossil specimens should be documented in a report of findings.

**7.0 CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this cultural resource assessment report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DATE: June 5, 2006

SIGNED:



Caprice D. (Kip) Harper, RPA  
Principal Investigator

## 8.0 REFERENCES CITED

- Bean, Lowell John, and Charles R. Smith  
 1978       Gabrielino. In: *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, California, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 538-549. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Beck, Warren A., and Ynez D. Haase  
 1974       *Historical Atlas of California*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- Blackburn, Thomas  
 1963       Ethnohistoric Descriptions of Gabrielino Material Culture. *University of California Archaeological Survey Annual Report 1962-1963:1-50*. Los Angeles.
- Brown, James T.  
 1985       *Harvest of the Sun: An Illustrated History of Riverside County*. Windsor Publications, Northridge.
- Cameron, Constance  
 1999       Determining Tribal Boundaries through Potsherds: An Archaeological Perspective. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly*, Vol. 35, Numbers 2 and 3, Spring/Summer.
- City of Corona  
 2006       *Historic Resource Markers*. Available at: [http://www.ci.corona.ca.us/depts/planning/hist\\_mark.cfm](http://www.ci.corona.ca.us/depts/planning/hist_mark.cfm). Accessed on May 16, 2006.
- Cleland, Robert Glass  
 1941       *Cattle on a Thousand Hills: Southern California 1850-1870*. Huntington Library, San Marino, California.  
 1966       *The Irvine Ranch*. Huntington Library, San Marino, California.
- County of Riverside  
 2006       County of Riverside Web Site. Available at: <http://www.co.riverside.ca.us/>. Accessed on May 16, 2006.
- County of Riverside Transportation and Land Management Agency  
 2006       County of Riverside Transportation and Land Management Agency Web Site. Available at: [http://www.tlma.co.riverside.ca.us/planning/content/devproc/culture/phase1\\_report.pdf](http://www.tlma.co.riverside.ca.us/planning/content/devproc/culture/phase1_report.pdf). Accessed on May 16, 2006.
- Coy, Owen C.  
 1973       *California County Boundaries: A Study of the Division of the State into Counties and the Subsequent Changes in their Boundaries*. Revised Edition (originally published in 1923 by the California Historical Survey Commission, Berkeley). Valley Publishers, Fresno.
- Dumke, Glenn S.  
 1944       Boom of The [Eighteen] Eighties in Southern California. Huntington Library, San Marino.

- Fitch, Robert J.  
1993 *Profile of a Century: Riverside County, California, 1893–1993*. Riverside County Historical Commission Press, Riverside.
- Frederickson, David A., and Joel Grossman  
1977 A San Dieguito Component at Buena Vista Lake, California. *Journal of California Anthropology* 4(2): 173-190.
- Freel, Gloria Scott  
2006 *The History of Corona: The "Circle City"*. Corona Public Library, Heritage Room. Available at: <http://www.incorona.com/history.htm>. Accessed on May 16, 2006.
- Glassow, Michael A.  
1977 Middle Holocene Cultural Development in the Central Santa Barbara Channel Region. *Perspectives in California Archaeology* 4:73-90. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.
- Grant, Campbell  
1978 Interior Chumash. In: *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, California, Robert F. Heizer (ed.), pp. 530-534. Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C.
- Greenwood, Roberta  
1972 9000 Years of Prehistory at Diablo Canyon, San Luis Obispo County, California. San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society Occasional Papers 7:1-97.
- Harrington, John P.  
1933 Annotations. In: *Chinigchinich: A Revised and Annotated Version of Alfred Robinson's Translation of Father Geronimo Boscana's Historical Account of the Belief, Usages, Customs and Extravagancies of the Indians of this Mission of San Juan Capistrano Called the Acagchemem Tribe*, edited by Phil Townsend Hanna, pp. 91-228. Fine Arts Press, Santa Ana.
- Heizer, Robert F. (ed.)  
1968 *The Indians of Los Angeles County: Hugo Reid's Letters of 1852*. Southwest Museum Papers 21. Los Angeles.
- Heilbron, Carl  
1936 Biography of Winifred Davidson, pp 192-193 in *History of San Diego*, The San Diego Press Club, San Diego, California
- Jennings, Bill, Ron Baker, Tom Patterson, and Diane Seider (eds.)  
1993 *Guide to the Historic Landmarks of Riverside County, California*. Riverside County Historical Commission Press, Riverside.
- Johnson, Allen W. and Timothy Earle  
1987 *The Evolution of Human Societies: From Foraging Group to Agrarian State*. Stanford University Press, Stanford.
- Johnston, Bernice Eastman  
1962 *California's Gabrielino Indians*. Southwest Museum, Los Angeles.

- Kroeber, Alfred L.  
1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Kyle, Douglas E.  
2002 *Historic Spots in California*, Stanford University Press, Stanford, California.
- Marschner, Janice  
2000 *California 1850: A Snapshot in Time*. Coleman Ranch Press, Sacramento.
- McCawley, William  
1996 *The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles*. Malki Museum Press, Banning and Ballena Press, Novato.
- McIntyre, Michael James  
1990 Cultural Resources of the Upper Santa Clara River Valley, Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, California. In: *Archaeology and Ethnohistory of Antelope Valley and Vicinity*, edited by Bruce Love and William H. DeWitt, pp. 1-19. Antelope Valley Archaeological Society Occasional Paper No. 2. Lancaster.
- Moratto, Michael J.  
1984 *California Archaeology*. Contributions by David A. Fredrickson, Christopher Raven, and Claude N. Warren. Academic Press, Inc., San Diego.
- Office of Historic Preservation  
1990 *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format*. Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.
- Patterson, Tom  
1971 *A Colony for California: Riverside's First Hundred Years*. Press-Enterprise Co., Riverside.
- Rolle, Andrew  
1998 *California: A History*. Fifth Edition. Harlan Davidson, Inc., Wheeling, Illinois.
- Schoenherr, Allan A.  
1992 *A Natural History of California*. University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Scott, Eric  
2006 *Paleontology Literature and Records Review, Foothill Parkway Extension, Corona, Riverside County, California*. Letter to Brian K. Glenn dated May 16, 2006. On File BonTerra Consulting, 151 Kalmus Drive, Suite E-200, Costa Mesa, CA 92626.
- Wallace, William J.  
1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11(3):214-230.

**APPENDIX A  
PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS**

M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Los Angeles, 1997  
B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Los Angeles, 1992  
A.A., Humanities, Pasadena City College, 1989

Caprice D. (Kip) Harper specializes in Cultural Resource Management (CRM) under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). With over eight years of professional experience, Ms. Harper has directed or contributed to cultural resources investigations throughout Southern California. She has served as project manager, field director, and researcher in both the private and public sectors, including state and federal government agencies, private planning firms, museums, and academic institutions. Ms. Harper is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and is qualified as an archaeologist under the Secretary of the Interior's standards.

**Representative BonTerra Project Experience:**

Field Director of Phase I archaeological/historical assessment for the removal and replacement of an underground water storage tank located at the Chevy Chase Country Club, in the City of Glendale, Los Angeles County, California. No resources were identified during the study. However, the likelihood of encountering paleontological resources was high in the areas of over-excavation and paleontological monitoring of excavation activities was recommended.

Client: Chevy Chase Reservoir Replacement Project, Boyle Engineering Corporation, 2005

Project Assistant for Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) consultation with Native American groups/individuals regarding a proposed residential development in the City of Banning, Riverside County, California. Several tribes provided input and/or requested consultation with the City regarding this project.

Client: Black Bench Specific Plan Project, SunCal Companies 2005.

Field Director of Phase I archaeological/historical assessment for a 21.22-acre development property in the City of Temecula, Riverside County, California. No resources were identified during the study. However, the likelihood of encountering paleontological resources was high and paleontological monitoring of excavation activities was recommended.

Client: Selby 21.22 Acre Development Project, RBF Consulting, 2005

Field Director of Phase I archaeological/historical assessment for a 2.27-mile pipeline project, near the City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California. One California Point of Historical Interest marker was identified adjacent to the pipeline route. No resources other were identified within the project area. However, the likelihood of encountering paleontological resources was high and paleontological monitoring of excavation activities was recommended.

Client: Northwest Spur Pipeline Project, Castaic Lake Water Agency, 2005

**Previous Project Experience<sup>1</sup>:**

Served as project manager for Phase I and Phase II cultural resource studies, including an archaeological survey report for a proposed residential development in East Highlands Ranch in the City of Highland in San Bernardino County.

Managed the preparation of over 200 cultural resources assessments for proposed wireless communication facilities (in southern California and Clark County, Nevada) to determine potential impacts on historic properties for Section 106 and NEPA compliance.

Prepared a Phase I archaeological/historical/cultural resources assessment for a proposed youth wilderness camp located in the City and County of Orange.

Assisted in the preparation of a Phase II research design and the cultural resources technical report for the Bartlett Point and Ash Point air quality monitoring stations located at Owens Lake.

Prepared an archeological records and curation study of Vasquez Rock for the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation.

Prepared an archaeological construction monitoring report for the West Gate Concession Area for the Hollywood Bowl in the City of Los Angeles.

Prepared the historic resources technical report for the Rettig Development Project located in the City of Sierra Madre.

Provided technical review of the National Register of Historic Places Nomination Package for the Hollywood Bowl in the City of Los Angeles.

Prepared a Phase I archaeological assessment for a proposed commercial development project located in the City of Palm Springs.

Reviewed power plant proposals for the Siting Division of the California Energy Commission as a part of an interdisciplinary team of planners. Provided third-party review of CEQA documents submitted to the California Energy Commission.

Prepared a model Cultural Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (CRMMP) for the California Energy Commission.

Served as field director for Phase I archaeological study of San Nicolas Island, California.

Prepared project constraints analysis for cultural resources for the La Vina Development in Altadena, County of Los Angeles.

**Professional Experience:**

BonTerra Consulting, Cultural Resources Manager–Present  
Sapphos Environmental, Inc., Cultural Resources Analyst–2004 to 2005  
LSA Associates, Inc., Cultural Resources Manager–2002 to 2004  
Chambers Group, Inc., Environmental Planner/Cultural Resources Specialist–2001 to 2002

---

<sup>1</sup> Prior to joining BonTerra Consulting.

Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Collections Manager, History Section–  
1998 to 1999

California State University, Los Angeles, Field Director/Consultant–1996 to 1998

Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Curatorial Assistant, Anthropology  
Section–1995 to 1998

Antelope Valley Indian Museum, Consultant–1997

Stanislaus National Forest, Archaeologist–1993

**Registrations, Certifications, and Affiliations:**

Register of Professional Archaeologists

Society for California Archaeology

Archaeological Institute of America

Society for Architectural Historians

National Trust for Historic Preservation

Los Angeles Conservancy

**APPENDIX B  
EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER RECORDS SEARCH**

## EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER

### CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521-0418

(951) 827-5745 - Fax (951) 827-5409 - eickw@ucr.edu

Inyo, Mono, and Riverside Counties

---

May 2, 2006

RS #3696

Kip Harper  
BonTerra Consulting  
320 N. Halstead Street, Suite 130  
Pasadena, CA 91107

Re: Cultural Resource Records Search for the Foothill Parkway Project (RBF, J307)

Dear Mr. Harper:

We received your request on April 20, 2006 for a cultural resource records search for the Foothill Parkway project (RBF, J307), located in Sections 3 and 4, T.4S, R.7W, and an unsectioned portion of T.3S, R.7W, SBBM, near the city of Corona in Riverside County. We have reviewed our site records, maps, and manuscripts against the location map you provided.

Our records indicate that 21 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of your project area. Two of these studies involved a portion of the project area. Copies of these reports are included for your reference. Three additional studies provide overviews of cultural resources in the general project vicinity. All of these reports are listed on the attachment entitled "Archeological Reports" and are available upon request at 15¢/page plus \$30/hour. The KEYWORD section of each citation lists the geographic area, quad name, listing of trinomials (when identified), report number in our manuscript files (RI #), and the number of pages per report.

No cultural resource properties are recorded within the boundaries of the project area. Our records indicate that seven properties have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area. Copies of the records are included for your reference.

The above information is reflected on the enclosed map. Areas that have been surveyed are highlighted in yellow. Numbers marked in blue ink refer to the report number in our manuscript files (RI #). Cultural resource properties are marked in red;

Kip Harper  
May 2, 2006  
Page 2

numbers in black refer to Trinomial designations, those in green to Primary Number designations. National Register properties are indicated in light blue.

Additional sources of information consulted are identified below.

National Register of Historic Places: no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE): no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File (HPD): no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

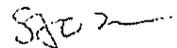
**Not all properties in the California Historical Resources Information System are listed on the OHP ADOE and HPD.**

**The ADOE and HPD comprise lists of properties submitted to the OHP for review.**

A copy of the relevant portion of the 1947 USGS Corona 15' topographic map is included for your reference.

As the Information Center for Riverside County, it is necessary that we receive a copy of all cultural resource reports and site information pertaining to this county in order to maintain our map and manuscript files. Confidential information provided with this records search regarding the location of cultural resources outside the boundaries of your project area should not be included in reports addressing the project area.

Sincerely,



Stephanie Ostrich  
Information Officer

Enclosures

Document No.: 1080028 Unpublished Report
GARDNER, MICHAEL C.

1971 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT OF THE MABEY CANYON DEBRIS. AUTHOR(S). SUBMITTED TO
NA. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT UCR, EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, RIVERSIDE,
CA 92521.

Last Update: 12/01/2003 Cataloged by: WOR-CA-04 on 09/22/1988
Keywords: 2.5 ACRES SURVEYED (4), 7 PP (7), CISMONTANE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (4),
CORONA SOUTH 7.5' QUAD (4), RI-0028 (MF #0035) (6), NO RESOURCES (8)

Document No.: 1080240 Unpublished Report
BROWN, MARY A.

1976 CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION FOR PROPOSED WATER SUPPLY FACILITIES FOR THE
CITY OF CORONA AND SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES (PHASE III). RMW PALEO ASSOCIATES.
SUBMITTED TO CITY OF CORONA. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT UCR, EASTERN
INFORMATION CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA 92521.

Last Update: 01/14/2004 Cataloged by: WOR-CA-04 on 10/03/1988
Keywords: 1 PP (7), 5 ACRES SURVEYED (4), CA-RIV-0048 (8), CISMONTANE SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA (4), CORONA SOUTH 7.5' QUAD (4), RI-0189 (MF #0177) (6)

Document No.: 1081398 Unpublished Report
GREENWOOD, ROBERTA S.

1980 CULTURAL RESOURCE OVERVIEW FOR THE DEVERS SUBSTATION TO SERRANO SUBSTATION
TRANSMISSION ROUTE ALTERNATES CORRIDOR RIGHT-OF-WAY. GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES.
SUBMITTED TO PRIVATE. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT UCR, EASTERN INFORMATION
CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA 92521.

Last Update: 01/13/2004 Cataloged by: WOR-CA-04 on 12/15/1988
Keywords: RI-1237 (MF #1231) (6), 212 PP (7), 817.5 ACRES SURVEYED (4), CA-RIV-1837
(8), CA-RIV-1836 (8), CORONA SOUTH 7.5' QUAD (4), LAKE MATHEWS 7.5' QUAD (4),
ALBERHILL 7.5' QUAD (4), LAKE ELSINORE 7.5' QUAD (4), ROMOLAND 7.5' QUAD (4),
PERRIS 7.5' QUAD (4), LAKEVIEW 7.5' QUAD (4), BEAUMONT 7.5' QUAD (4), CABAZON
7.5' QUAD (4), CISMONTANE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (4)

Document No.: 1081714 Unpublished Report
DIGREGORIO, LEE AND BECKY LANGENWALTER

1979 AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT OF OAT FLATS LAND EXCHANGE: SIX
PARCELS. CLEVELAND NATIONAL FOREST. SUBMITTED TO U.S. FOREST SERVICE.
UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT UCR, EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA
92501.

Last Update: 02/25/2004 Cataloged by: WOR-CA-04 on 12/26/1988

Keywords: 23 PP (7), 64 ACRES SURVEYED (4), CISMONTANE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (4),  
CORONA SOUTH 7.5' QUAD (4), RI-1451 (MF #1527) (6), NO RESOURCES (8)

=====

Document No.: 1081791 Unpublished Report
BOWLES, LARRY L.

1982 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR TPM 18721. AUTHOR(S). SUBMITTED TO PRIVATE.
UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT UCR, EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA
92501.

Last Update: 02/26/2004 Cataloged by: WOR-CA-04 on 03/28/1989
Keywords: 345 ACRES SURVEYED (4), BLACKSTAR CANYON 7.5' QUAD (4), CISMONTANE
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (4), CORONA NORTH 7.5' QUAD (4), CORONA SOUTH 7.5' QUAD (4),
RI-1517 (MF #1602) (6), NO RESOURCES (8)

Document No.: 1082160 Unpublished Report
DIGREGORIO, LEE A.

1982 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT - CARTER LAND EXCHANGE. CLEVELAND
NATIONAL FOREST. SUBMITTED TO U.S. FOREST SERVICE. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE
AT UCR, EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA 92501.

Last Update: 03/03/2004 Cataloged by: WOR-CA-04 on 04/25/1989
Keywords: 14 PP (7), 25 ACRES SURVEYED (4), CISMONTANE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (4),
CORONA SOUTH 7.5' QUAD (4), RI-1810 (MF #1953) (6), NO RESOURCES (8)

Document No.: 1082288 Unpublished Report
GALLEGOS, DENNIS AND RICHARD CARRICO

1985 CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED SIERA DEL ORO PROJECT, CORONA,
CALIFORNIA. WESTEC INC. SUBMITTED TO CITY OF CORONA PLANNING DEPARTMENT.
UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT UCR, EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA
92501.

Last Update: 03/03/2004 Cataloged by: WOR-CA-04 on 05/23/1989
Keywords: 10 PP (7), 1400 ACRES SURVEYED (4), BLACK STAR CANYON 7.5' QUAD (4),
CISMONTANE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (4), CORONA NORTH 7.5' QUAD (4), CORONA SOUTH 7.5'
QUAD (4), RI-1914 (MF #2071) (6), NO RESOURCES (8), PRADO DAM 7.5' QUAD (4)

Document No.: 1082537 Unpublished Report
HATHAWAY, ROGER, ROGER MASON, AND KEVIN PETER

1986 REPORT ON PREHISTORIC INVESTIGATIONS AT MAIN RANCH, RIVERSIDE COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA. SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC. SUBMITTED TO PRIVATE.
UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT UCR, EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA
92501.

Last Update: 03/05/2004 Cataloged by: WOR-CA-04 on 06/08/1989
Keywords: 49 PP (7), 841 ACRES SURVEYED (4), CISMONTANE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (4),
CORONA SOUTH 7.5' QUAD (4), RI-2095 (MF #2289) (6), NO RESOURCES (8)

=====

Document No.: 1082901 Unpublished Report
MCCARTHY, DANIEL F.

1989 AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TRACT 22707 LOCATED IN THE CITY OF CORONA,
IN WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C.
RIVERSIDE. SUBMITTED TO PRIVATE. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT UCR, EASTERN
INFORMATION CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA 92501.

Last Update: 06/28/2004 Cataloged by: WOR-CA-04 on 07/05/1989
Keywords: 35 ACRES SURVEYED (4), 7 PP (7), CA-RIV-3559 (8), CISMONTANE SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA (4), CORONA SOUTH 7.5' QUAD (4), RI-2406 (MF #2643) (6)

-----
Document No.: 1083003 Unpublished Report
BROWN, JOAN C.

1989 CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE OF THE 1,100 ACRE EAGLE VALLEY PROJECT,
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA. RMW PALEO ASSOCIATES. SUBMITTED TO PRIVATE. UNPUBLISHED
REPORT ON FILE AT UCR, EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA 92521.

Last Update: 06/28/2004 Cataloged by: WOR-CA-04 on 08/21/1990
Keywords: RI-2515 (MF #2740) (6), 15 PP (7), 1100 ACRES SURVEYED (4), CORONA SOUTH
7.5' QUAD (4), LAKE MATHEWS 7.5' QUAD (4), CISMONTANE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (4),
33-3685 (CA-RIV-3685H) (8), 33-11805 (8)

-----
Document No.: 1083004 Unpublished Report
DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.

1989 AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF CORONA KNOLLS CORONA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA. AUTHOR(S). SUBMITTED TO PRIVATE. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT
UCR, EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA 92501.

Last Update: 06/28/2004 Cataloged by: WOR-CA-04 on 08/21/1990
Keywords: RI-2517 (MF #2741) (6), 9 PP (7), 77.64 ACRES SURVEYED (4), CISMONTANE
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (4), CORONA SOUTH 7.5' QUAD (4), NO RESOURCES (8)

-----
Document No.: 1083005 Unpublished Report
SCHNEIDER, JOAN S.

1989 AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT 24077 LOCATED IN THE CITY
OF CORONA IN WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH
UNIT. SUBMITTED TO PRIVATE. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT UCR, EASTERN
INFORMATION CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA 92501.

Last Update: 06/28/2004 Cataloged by: WOR-CA-04 on 08/21/1990
Keywords: RI-2518 (MF #2742) (6), 7 PP (7), 23.3 ACRES SURVEYED (4), CISMONTANE
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (4), CORONA SOUTH 7.5' QUAD (4), NO RESOURCES (8)

=====

Document No.: 1083007 Unpublished Report
KELLER, JEAN S.

1989 AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 24509, RIVERSIDE
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. AUTHOR(S). SUBMITTED TO PRIVATE. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON
FILE AT UCR, EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA 92501.

Last Update: 06/28/2004 Cataloged by: WOR-CA-04 on 08/21/1990
Keywords: RI-2520 (MF #2744) (6), 24 PP (7), CISMONTANE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (4),
CORONA SOUTH 7.5' QUAD (4), NO RESOURCES (8)

-----
Document No.: 1083520 Unpublished Report
DIGREGORIO, LEE A.

1990 AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT OF THE TRABUCO LAND EXCHANGE -
PARCELS 1-20. CLEVELAND NATIONAL FOREST, TRABUCO RANGER DISTRICT. SUBMITTED TO
U.S. FOREST SERVICE. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT UCR, EASTERN INFORMATION
CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA 92501.

Last Update: 08/09/2004 Cataloged by: WOR-CA-04 on 10/01/1990
Keywords: RI-2980 (MF #3201) (6), 40 PP (7), 145 ACRES SURVEYED (4), ALBERHILL 7.5'
QUAD (4), CORONA SOUTH 7.5' QUAD (4), WILDOMAR 7.5' QUAD (4), CISMONTANE SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA (4), CA-RIV-2988 (33-2988) (8), CA-RIV-3884 (33-3884) (8), CA-RIV-3885
(33-3885) (8), CA-RIV-4024 (33-4024) (8), CA-RIV-4025 (33-4025) (8)

-----
Document No.: 1083654 Unpublished Report
WIRTH ASSOCIATES, INC.

1981 DEVERS-SERRANO-VILLA PARK TRANSMISSION SYSTEM CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL
REPORT. WIRTH ASSOCIATES, INC. SUBMITTED TO SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON.
UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT UCR, EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA
92521.

Last Update: 09/28/2004 Cataloged by: WOR-CA-04 on 02/07/1991
Keywords: RI-3097 (MF #3320) (6), 192 PP (7), OVERVIEW-PLUS 170 ACRES SURVEYED (4),
BEAUMONT 7.5' QUAD (4), LAKEVIEW 7.5' QUAD (4), PERRIS 7.5' QUAD (4), CISMONTANE
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (4), COACHELLA VALLEY (4)

-----
Document No.: 1083690 Unpublished Report
SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.

1990 CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT ON THE NASTONERO PROPERTY,
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. AUTHOR(S). SUBMITTED TO PRIVATE. UNPUBLISHED
REPORT ON FILE AT UCR, EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, RIVERSIDE, CA 92501.

Last Update: 10/07/2004 Cataloged by: WOR-CA-04 on 02/10/1991
Keywords: RI-3138 (MF #3357) (6), 13 PP (7), 340 ACRES SURVEYED (4), CISMONTANE

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (4), BLACK STAR CANYON 7.5' QUAD (4), CORONA SOUTH 7.5' QUAD  
(4), NO RESOURCES (8)

=====

Document No.: 1084327 Dissertation/Thesis
JONES, CARLETON S.

1992 THE DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL COMPLEXITY AMONG THE LUISENO. M.A. THESIS.
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, LONG BEACH, CA.

Last Update: 10/14/2004 Cataloged by: WRO-CA-04 on 02/26/1993
Keywords: RI-3604 (MF #3878) (6), 142 PP. (7), NO ACREAGE SURVEYED (4), CISMONTANE
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (4), MURRIETA 7.5' QUAD. (4), SITTON PEAK 7.5' QUAD. (4),
WILDOMAR 7.5' QUAD. (4), CORONA SOUTH 7.5' QUAD. (4), LAKE ELSINORE 7.5' QUAD.
(4), LAKE MATHEWS 7.5' QUAD. (4), ALBERHILL 7.5' QUAD. (4), CORONA NORTH 7.5'
QUAD. (4)

-----
Document No.: 1085100 Unpublished Report
CHEEVER, DAYLE M.

1996 A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF A PORTION OF THE CLEVELAND NATIONAL FOREST
IN THE SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS, ORANGE AND RIVERSIDE COUNTIES, AND A NATIONAL
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT OF A HISTORIC-ERA RESIDENCE. RECON. SUBMITTED
TO PRIVATE. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, U.C.
RIVERSIDE, CA 92521.

Last Update: 11/01/2004 Cataloged by: WRO-CA-04 on 10/27/1997
Keywords: RI-4023 (MF #4448) (6), 46 PP (7), 0.5 ACRE SURVEYED (4), BLACK STAR
CANYON 7.5' QUAD (4), CORONA SOUTH 7.5' QUAD (4), CISMONTANE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
(4), NO RESOURCES (8), RECON #2755A (6)

-----
Document No.: 1086080 Unpublished Report
SMITH, BROOKS

2004 CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT, FAR WEST HOUSING, LLC, NASTRANERO PROJECT,
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. LSA ASSOCIATES, INC., IRVINE. SUBMITTED TO PRI.
UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, U.C. RIVERSIDE, CA
92521.

Last Update: 10/01/2004 Cataloged by: WRO-CA-04 on 10/01/2004
Keywords: RI-4713 (6), 29 PP (7), PORTIONS OF 319 ACRES SURVEYED (4), BLACKSTAR
CANYON 7.5' QUADRANGLE (4), CORONA SOUTH 7.5' QUADRANGLE (4), NO RESOURCES (8),
LSA PROJECT NO. FWH330 (6)

-----
Document No.: 1086249 Unpublished Report
DICE, MICHAEL, E BRUCE LANDER, AND LESLIE NAY IRISH

2001 AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALETONOLOICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE TOP
CAPITAL-HILLCREST PROJECT, CITY OF CORONA, CALIFORNIA PORTION. L&L
ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. SUBMITTED TO PRI. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT EASTERN
INFORMATION CENTER, U.C. RIVERSIDE, CA 92521.

Last Update: 07/25/2005

Cataloged by: WRO-CA-04 on 07/25/2005

Keywords: RI-4887 (6), 70 PP (7), 130.95 ACRES SURVEYED (4), CORONA SOUTH 7.5'  
QUADRANGLE (4), 33-3686 (CA-RIV-3686) (8), KA-00-226A[ (6)

=====

=====

ARCHEOLOGICAL REPORTS	NADB/Query
Printed: 05/01/2006	Page: 006

=====

Document No.: 1086251

Unpublished Report

DICE, MICHAEL, E. BRUCE LANDER, AND LESLIE NAY IRISH

2001 AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE TOP  
CAPITAL-HILLCREST PROJECT, SOUTHERN (COUNTY) PORTION, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE,  
CALIFORNIA PORTION. L&L ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. SUBMITTED TO PRI. UNPUBLISHED  
REPORT ON FILE AT EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, U.C. RIVERSIDE, CA 92521.

Last Update: 07/25/2005

Cataloged by: WRO-CA-04 on 07/25/2005

Keywords: RI-4889 (6), 64 PP (7), 94.33 ACRES SURVEYED (4), CORONA SOUTH 7.5'  
QUADRANGLE (4), NO RESOURCES (8), KA-00-226 (6)

-----

Document No.: 1086561

Unpublished Report

WHITE, LAURIE

2000 LETTER REPORT: RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS FOR SPRINT PCS FACILITY RV54XC470A  
(SANTIAGO HIGH SCHOOL), CITY OF CORONA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA. MICHAEL BRANDMAN  
ASSOCIATES. SUBMITTED TO PRI. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT EASTERN INFORMATION  
CENTER, U.C. RIVERSIDE, CA 92521.

Last Update: 02/01/2006

Cataloged by: WRO-CA-04 on 02/01/2006

Keywords: RI-5198 (6), 3 PP (7), NO ACRES SURVEYED (4), CORONA SOUTH 7.5' QUAD (4),  
NO RESOURCES (8)

-----

Document No.: 1086566

Unpublished Report

GOODWIN, RIORDAN, AND ROBERT REYNOLDS

2002 CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT. LSA ASSOCIATES.  
SUBMITTED TO PRI. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER,  
U.C. RIVERSIDE, CA 92521.

Last Update: 02/01/2006

Cataloged by: WRO-CA-04 on 02/01/2006

Keywords: RI-5203 (6), 22 PP (7), NO ACRES SURVEYED (4), ROMOLAND 7.5' QUAD (4), NO  
RESOURCES (8)

-----

Document No.: 1086765

Unpublished Report

GOODWIN, RIORDAN, JUDITH MARVIN, AND ROBERT E. REYNOLDS

2004 CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, CHASE-SKYLINE TENTATIVE TRACT 31955, CITY OF  
CORONA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA. LSA ASSOCIATES. SUBMITTED TO PRI. UNPUBLISHED  
REPORT ON FILE AT EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER, U.C. RIVERSIDE, CA 92521.

Last Update: 03/06/2006

Cataloged by: WRO-CA-04 on 03/06/2006

Keywords: RI-5402 (6), 17 PP (7), 75 ACRES SURVEYED (4), CORONA SOUTH 7.5' QUAD  
(4), 33-13275 (8), 33-13276 (8), 33-13277 (8), PROJECT NO. ELL430 (6)

=====

**APPENDIX C  
NAHC CORRESPONDENCE**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger Governor

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814  
(916) 653-0002  
Fax (916) 657-5320  
Web Site [www.nahc.ca.gov](http://www.nahc.ca.gov)



May 25, 2006

Caprice D. Harper  
Bonterra Consulting

Sent by Fax: 626-351-2030  
Number of Pages: 18

RE: Proposed Foothill Parkway project, Riverside County, RBF J307; Foothill Pkwy  
Extension project, Riverside County; RBF J338; McCall Road Project, Riverside

Dear Ms. Harper:

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-4040.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Rob Wood in cursive.

for: Rob Wood  
Environmental Specialist III

Native American Contacts  
Riverside County  
May 24, 2006

Samuel H. Dunlap  
P.O. Box 1391  
Temecula, CA 92593  
(909) 262-9351 (Cell)  
samdunlap@earthlink.net

Gabrielino  
Cahuilla  
Luiseno

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians  
Richard Begay, THPO Director  
650 Tahquitz Canyon Way Cahuilla  
Palm Springs, CA 92262  
rbegay@aguacaliente.net  
(760) 883-1368  
(760) 325-6952 Fax

Alvino Siva  
1034 W. Westward  
Banning, CA 92220  
(951) 849-3450

Cahuilla

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians  
Mary Ann Green, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 846 Cahuilla  
Coachella, CA 92236  
(760) 369-7171

Anthony J. Andreas, Jr.  
1022 W. Nicolet Street  
Banning, CA 92220  
(951) 849-3844

Cahuilla

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians  
Karen Kupcha, Tribal Administrator  
P.O. Box 846 Cahuilla  
Coachella, CA 92236  
(760) 369-7171

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians  
Richard Milanovich, Chairperson  
100 Tahquitz Canyon Way Cahuilla  
Palm Springs, CA 92262  
(760) 325-3400  
(760) 325-0593 Fax

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians  
John A. James, Chairperson  
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla  
Indio, CA 92203-3499  
lweaver@cabazonindians.org  
(760) 342-2593  
(760) 347-7880 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural for the proposed Foothill Parkway project, Riverside County.

Native American Contacts  
Riverside County  
May 24, 2006

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians  
Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs  
94-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla  
Indio, CA 92203-3499  
jweaver@cabazonindians.org  
(760) 342-2593  
(760) 347-7880 Fax

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians  
Evelyn Duro, Tribal Administrator  
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla  
Warner, CA 92086  
(760) 782-0711  
(760) 782-2701 - FAX

Cahuilla Band of Indians  
Anthony Madrigal, Jr., Interim-Chairperson  
P.O. Box 391760 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA 92539  
tribalcouncil@cahuilla.net  
(951) 763-5549  
(909) 763-2808 Fax

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians  
Melody Sees, Environmental Director  
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla  
Warner, CA 92086  
(760) 782-0712  
(760) 782-2730 - FAX

Cahuilla Band of Indians  
Maurice Chacon, Cultural Resources  
P.O. Box 391760 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA 92539  
bandodian@aol.com  
(951) 763-5549  
(951) 763-2808 Fax

Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
Britt W. Wilson, Cultural Resource Coordinator  
245 N. Murray Street, Suite C Cahuilla  
Banning, CA 92220 Serrano  
britt\_wilson@morongo.org  
(951) 849-8807  
(951) 755-5200  
(951) 922-8146 Fax

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians  
Katherine Saubel, Spokesperson  
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla  
Warner, CA 92086  
(760) 782-0711  
(760) 782-2701 - FAX

Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
Maurice Lyons, Chairperson  
245 N. Murray Street, Suite C Cahuilla  
Banning, CA 92220 Serrano  
(951) 849-8807  
(951) 755-5200  
(951) 922-8146 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural for the proposed Foothill Parkway project, Riverside County.

Native American Contacts  
Riverside County  
May 24, 2006

Ramona Band of Mission Indians  
Joseph Hamilton, Vice Chairman  
P.O. Box 39160                      Cahuilla  
Anza, CA 92539  
admin@ramonatribe.com  
(951) 763-4105  
(909) 763-4325 Fax

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians  
John Maraga, Chairman  
P.O. Box 609                      Cahuilla  
Hemet, CA 92546  
(951) 658-5311  
(951) 658-6733 Fax  
fax: 951-658-6733

Ramona Band of Mission Indians  
Manuel Hamilton, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 391372                      Cahuilla  
Anza, CA 92539  
ramona41@gte.net  
(951) 763-4105  
(909) 763-4325 Fax

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians  
Terry Hughes, Tribal Administrator  
P.O. Box 609                      Cahuilla  
Hemet, CA 92546  
(951) 658-5311  
(951) 658-6733 Fax  
(951) 658-6733 Fax

Ramona Band of Mission Indians  
Anthony Largo, Environmental Coordinator  
P.O. Box 391372                      Cahuilla  
Anza, CA 92539  
ramona41@gte.net  
(951) 763-4105  
(909) 763-4325 Fax

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians  
Raymond Torres, Chairperson  
PO Box 1160                      Cahuilla  
Thermal, CA 92274  
(760) 397-0300  
(760) 397-8146 Fax

Ramona Band of Mission Indians  
PO Box 1291                      Cahuilla  
Lucas Valley, CA 92286  
ramona41@gte.net  
(951) 365-1373  
(951) 635-2664 Fax

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians  
Ernest Morreo  
PO Box 1160                      Cahuilla  
Thermal, CA 92274  
maxtm@aol.com  
(760) 397-0300  
(760) 397-8146 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.93 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural for the proposed \* Foothill Parkway project, Riverside County.

**Native American Contacts  
Riverside County  
May 24, 2006**

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians  
William J. Contreras, Cultural Resources Coordinator  
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla  
Thermal, CA 92274  
(760) 397-0300  
(760) 397-8146 Fax

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians  
Alberto Ramierz, Environmental Coordinator  
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla  
Thermal, CA 92274  
albertor@torresmartinez.org  
(760) 397-0300  
(760) 397-8146 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural for the proposed  
\* Foothill Parkway project, Riverside County.

**Native American Contacts  
Riverside County  
May 24, 2006**

Samuel H. Dunlap  
P.O. Box 1391  
Temecula, CA 92593  
(909) 262-9351 (Cell)  
samdunlap@earthlink.net

Gabrielino  
Cahuilla  
Luiseno

Gabrielino/Tongva Council / Gabrielino Tongva Nation  
Sam Dunlap, Tribal Secretary  
501 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite 500 Gabrielino Tongva  
Santa Monica, CA 90401-2415  
(310) 587-2203  
(310) 587-2281 Fax

Villie Pink  
26 E. Old Second St.  
San Jacinto, CA 92583  
vjpink@hotmail.com  
(909) 936-1216

Luiseno

La Jolla Band of Mission Indians  
ATTN: Rob Roy, Environmental Director  
22000 Highway 76 Luiseno  
Pauma Valley, CA 92061  
lajolla-sherry@aol.com and  
(760) 742-3790  
(760) 742-1701 Fax

Cupa Cultural Center (Pala Band)  
Nasta Gaughen, Assistant Director  
5008 Pala-Temecula Rd. PMB Box 445 Luiseno  
Pala, CA 92059  
cupa@palatribe.com  
(760) 742-1590

Pauma & Yuima  
Christobal C. Devers, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno  
Pauma Valley, CA 92061  
kymberli\_peters@yahoo.com  
(760) 742-1289  
(760) 742-3422 Fax

Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians of CA  
Ms. Susan Frank  
PO Box 3021 Gabrielino  
Loma Mont, CA 92223  
(951) 845-3606 Phone/Fax

Pauma & Yuima  
Bennae Calac, Cultural Resource Coordinator  
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno  
Pauma Valley, CA 92061  
kymberli\_peters@yahoo.com  
(760) 802-1811  
(760) 742-3422 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural for the proposed  
\*RBF J307: Foothill Pkwy Extension project, Riverside County.

**Native American Contacts**  
**Riverside County**  
**May 24, 2006**

Lauma & Yuima  
 ATTN: EPA Coordinator  
 P.O. Box 369  
 Lauma Valley, CA 92061  
 kemberli\_peters@yahoo.com  
 (760) 742-1289  
 (760) 742-3422 Fax

Luiseno

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians  
 Carmen Mojado, Co-Chair  
 1889 Sunset Dr.  
 Vista, CA 92081

Luiseno

Mechanga Band of Mission Indians  
 Paul Macarro, Cultural Resource Center  
 P.O. Box 1477  
 Temecula, CA 92593  
 (951) 308-9295  
 (951) 676-2768  
 (951) 695-1778 Fax

Luiseno

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians  
 Mark Mojado, Cultural Resources  
 P.O. Box 1  
 Pala, CA 92059  
 (760) 742-4468  
 (760) 586-4858 (cell)

Luiseno

Cupeno

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians  
 Henry Contreras, Most Likely Descendent  
 763 Chapulin Lane  
 Fallbrook, CA 92028  
 (760) 728-6722 - Home  
 (760) 207-3618 - Cell

Luiseno

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians  
 Harold Arres, Cultural Resources Manager  
 P.O. Box 487  
 San Jacinto, CA 92581  
 harres@soboba-nsn.gov  
 (951) 654-2765  
 FAX: (951) 654-4198

Luiseno

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians  
 Russell Rono, Chairman  
 2064 Old Pomerado Road  
 Poway, CA 92064  
 (858) 748-1586

Luiseno

Soboba Band of Mission Indians  
 Robert J. Salgado, Sr., Chairperson  
 P.O. Box 487  
 San Jacinto, CA 92581  
 luiseno@soboba-nsn.gov  
 (951) 654-2765  
 (951) 654-4198 - Fax

Luiseno

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.93 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural for the proposed  
 \* RBF J307: Foothill Pkwy Extension project, Riverside County.

**Native American Contacts  
Riverside County  
May 24, 2006**

Yat Society  
Cindi Alvitre  
602 Zelzah Avenue                      Gabrielino  
Eseda                      , CA 91335  
calvitre@yahoo.com  
(714) 504-2468 Cell

Wentey-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians  
Dean Mike, Chairperson  
46-200 Harrison Place                      Luiseno  
Coachella                      , CA 92236                      Chemehuevi  
mike@worldnet.att.net  
(760) 775-5566  
(760) 775-4639 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.99 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural for the proposed RBF J307: Foothill Pkwy Extension project, Riverside County.

Native American Contacts  
Riverside County  
May 24, 2006

<p>Samuel H. Dunlap P.O. Box 1391 Temecula, CA 92593 (909) 262-9351 (Cell) samdunlap@earthlink.net</p>	<p>Gabrielino Cahuilla Luiseno</p>	<p>Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Richard Milanovich, Chairperson 600 Tahquitz Canyon Way Cahuilla Palm Springs, CA 92262 (760) 325-3400 (760) 325-0593 Fax</p>
<p>Alvino Siva 2034 W. Westward Banning, CA 92220 (951) 849-3450</p>	<p>Cahuilla</p>	<p>Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Richard Begay, THPO Director 650 Tahquitz Canyon Way Cahuilla Palm Springs, CA 92262 rbegay@aguacaliente.net (760) 883-1368 (760) 325-6952 Fax</p>
<p>Anthony J. Andreas, Jr. 022 W. Nicolet Street Banning, CA 92220 (951) 849-3844</p>	<p>Cahuilla</p>	<p>Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians Mary Ann Green, Chairperson P.O. Box 846 Cahuilla Coachella, CA 92236 (760) 369-7171</p>
<p>Willie Pink 626 E. Old Second St. San Jacinto, CA 92583 wpink@hotmail.com (909) 936-1216</p>	<p>Luiseno</p>	<p>Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians Karen Kupcha, Tribal Administrator P.O. Box 846 Cahuilla Coachella, CA 92236 (760) 369-7171</p>

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.99 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural for the proposed RBF J338: McCall Road Project, Riverside County

**Native American Contacts  
Riverside County  
May 24, 2006**

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians  
John A. James, Chairperson  
34-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla  
Indio , CA 92203-3499  
lweaver@cabazonindians.org  
(760) 342-2593  
(760) 347-7880 Fax

Cupa Cultural Center (Pala Band)  
Shasta Gaughen, Assistant Director  
35008 Pala-Temecula Rd. PMB Box 445 Luiseno  
Pala , CA 92059  
cupa@palatribe.com  
(760) 742-1590

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians  
Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs  
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla  
Indio , CA 92203-3499  
weaver@cabazonindians.org  
(760) 342-2593  
(760) 347-7880 Fax

La Jolla Band of Mission Indians  
ATTN: Rob Roy, Environmental Director  
22000 Highway 76 Luiseno  
Pauma Valley , CA 92061  
lajolla-sherry@aol.com and  
(760) 742-3790  
(760) 742-1701 Fax

Cahuilla Band of Indians  
Anthony Madrigal, Jr., Interim-Chairperson  
P.O. Box 391760 Cahuilla  
Anza , CA 92539  
tribalcouncil@cahuilla.net  
(951) 763-5549  
(909) 763-2808 Fax

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians  
Katherine Saubel, Spokesperson  
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla  
Warner , CA 92086  
(760) 782-0711  
(760) 782-2701 - FAX

Cahuilla Band of Indians  
Maurice Chacon, Cultural Resources  
P.O. Box 391760 Cahuilla  
Anza , CA 92539  
mchbandodjan@aol.com  
(951) 763-5549  
(951) 763-2808 Fax

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians  
Evelyn Duro, Tribal Administrator  
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla  
Warner , CA 92086  
(760) 782-0711  
(760) 782-2701 - FAX

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.93 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural for the proposed RBF #338: McColl Road Project, Riverside County

**APPENDIX D  
NHMLAC CORRESPONDENCE**



# SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM

2024 Orange Tree Lane • Redlands, California USA 92374-4560  
(909) 307-2669 • Fax (909) 307-0539 • www.sbcountymuseum.org



COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO  
PUBLIC AND SUPPORT  
SERVICES GROUP

ROBERT L. MCKERNAN  
Director

16 May 2006

BonTerra Consulting  
attn: Brian K. Glenn  
151 Kalmus Drive, Suite E-200  
Costa Mesa, CA 92626-7969

---

---

re: **PALEONTOLOGY LITERATURE AND RECORDS REVIEW, FOOTHILL  
PARKWAY EXTENSION, CORONA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

---

---

Dear Mr. Glenn,

The Division of Geological Sciences of the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM) has completed a literature review and records search for the above-named project alignment in the Corona region of Riverside County, California. The study area traverses portions of section 33 (projected), Township 3 South, Range 7 West, as well as portions of section 4 (projected), T 4S, R 7W, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as seen on the Corona South California 7.5' United States Geological Survey topographic quadrangle map (1967 edition, photorevised 1981).

Previous mapping of the proposed property (Rogers, 1965; Gray and others, 2002) indicates that the proposed project corridor crosses geologic units with high potential to yield significant nonrenewable paleontologic resources, including undifferentiated rocks of the Williams and Ladd Formations (= unit **Kwl**), which dates to the late Cretaceous Period, as well as the Silverado Formation, which dates to the Paleocene Epoch (= **Tsi**). These formation have high paleontologic sensitivity. Additionally, the project alignment traverses surface exposures of older Pleistocene fan deposits (= **Qvof**); these sediments have undetermined paleontologic sensitivity. Pleistocene older alluvial sediments throughout Riverside County and the Inland Empire have been extensively reported to yield significant fossils of plants and extinct animals from the Ice Age (Jefferson, 1991; Reynolds and Reynolds, 1991; Woodburne, 1991; Springer and Scott, 1994; Scott, 1997; Springer and others, 1998, 1999; Anderson and others, 2002). Fossils recovered from these Pleistocene sediments represent extinct taxa including mammoths, mastodons, ground sloths, dire wolves, short-faced bears, sabre-toothed cats, large and small horses, large and small camels, and bison (Springer and Scott, 1994; Scott, 1997; Springer and others, 1998, 1999; Anderson and others, 2002). The Pleistocene sediments present along the proposed project alignment are mapped as gravels; this lithology may not be conducive to the preservation of paleontologic resources (although occasionally significant fossil remains can be recovered from such sediments).

The late Cretaceous Ladd Formation consists of marine and locally nonmarine conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone and shale, and is fossiliferous throughout its extent. The Baker Canyon

DAVID H. JEFFER  
County Administrative Officer  
NORMAN A. KROGLE  
Assistant County Administrator  
Public and Support  
Services Group

ERIC PUGHMAN  
PAUL BLANE

Board of Supervisors  
First District  
Second District  
JOSIE GONZALEZ

BENNETT HARRIS/RODRIGUEZ  
GARY C. DAVIS  
Third District  
Fourth District  
Fifth District

Third District  
Fourth District

Conglomerate member of this formation consists of marine and, possibly, locally nonmarine conglomerate; sparsely distributed sandstone beds yield abundant mollusc fossils (Morton, 2004). Although primarily marine in nature, the Ladd Formation has also yielded fossil remains of terrestrial vertebrates, particularly several fossils of extinct hadrosaurian dinosaurs (Hilton, 2003). This formation is therefore assigned high paleontologic sensitivity.

The Paleocene Silverado Formation (**Tsi**) contains coal seams, lignite beds and commercial clay deposits, as well as abundant fossil mollusks (Woodring and Popenoe, 1945) and vertebrate fossils. The Silverado Formation grades upwards into the Santiago Formation (**Tsa**), a continental and marine sandstone and conglomerate rock unit (Woodring and Popenoe, 1945; Schoellhamer and others, 1981). The lower part of this formation contains abundant marine mollusks, while the upper portion commonly yields silicified wood that is likely of terrestrial rather than marine origin (Morton, 2004).

For this review, I conducted a search of the Regional Paleontologic Locality Inventory (RPLI) at the SBCM. The results of this search indicate that no previously-known paleontologic resource localities are recorded by the SBCM from within the study area, nor from within at least one mile in any direction.

### **Recommendations**

The results of the literature review and the check of the RPLI at the SBCM demonstrate that excavation in conjunction with development may have high potential to adversely impact significant nonrenewable paleontologic resources present along the proposed project corridor of the Foothill Parkway Extension project. A qualified vertebrate paleontologist must therefore be retained to develop a program to mitigate impacts to such resources. This mitigation program should be consistent with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Scott and Springer, 2003), as well as with regulations currently implemented by the County of Riverside and the proposed guidelines of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology. This program should include, but not be limited to:

1. Monitoring of excavation in areas identified as likely to contain paleontologic resources by a qualified paleontologic monitor. Based upon the results of this review, areas of concern include any and all previously-undisturbed sediments of the undifferentiated Ladd and Williams Formations as well as the Silverado Formation. Pleistocene fan deposits may also have high paleontologic sensitivity, depending upon their lithology. Paleontologic monitors should be equipped to salvage fossils as they are unearthed, to avoid construction delays, and to remove samples of sediments that are likely to contain the remains of small fossil invertebrates and vertebrates. Monitors must be empowered to temporarily halt or divert equipment to allow removal of abundant or large specimens. Monitoring may be reduced if the potentially-fossiliferous units described herein are determined upon exposure and examination by qualified paleontologic personnel to have low potential to contain fossil resources.

2. Preparation of recovered specimens to a point of identification and permanent preservation, including washing of sediments to recover small invertebrates and vertebrates. Preparation and stabilization of all recovered fossils are essential in order to fully mitigate adverse impacts to the resources (Scott and others, 2004).
3. Identification and curation of specimens into an established, accredited museum repository with permanent retrievable paleontologic storage (e.g., SBCM). These procedures are also essential steps in effective paleontologic mitigation (Scott and others, 2004) and CEQA compliance (Scott and Springer, 2003). The paleontologist must have a written repository agreement in hand prior to the initiation of mitigation activities. Mitigation of adverse impacts to significant paleontologic resources is not complete until such curation into an established, accredited museum repository has been fully completed and documented.
4. Preparation of a report of findings with an appended itemized inventory of specimens. The report and inventory, when submitted to the appropriate Lead Agency along with confirmation of the curation of recovered specimens into an established, accredited museum repository, will signify completion of the program to mitigate impacts to paleontologic resources.

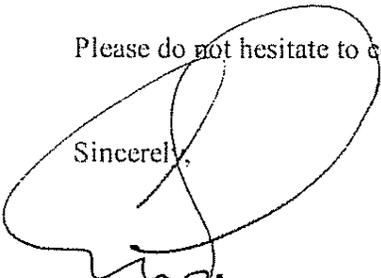
## References

- Anderson, R.S., M.J. Power, S.J. Smith, K.B. Springer and E. Scott, 2002. Paleocology of a Middle Wisconsin deposit from southern California. *Quaternary Research* 58(3): 310-317.
- Gray, C.H., Jr., D.M. Morton and F.H. Weber, Jr., 2002. Geologic map of the Corona South 7.5' quadrangle, Riverside and Orange Counties, California. United States Geological Survey Open-File Report 02-21. Digital preparation by K.R. Bovard and T. O'Brien.
- Hilton, R.P., 2003. *Dinosaurs and other Mesozoic reptiles of California*. Berkeley: University of California Press. 318 p.
- Morton, D.M., 2004. Preliminary digital geologic map of the Santa Ana 30' x 60' quadrangle, southern California, version 2.0. United States Geological Survey Open-File Report 99-172. Digital preparation by K.R. Bovard and R.M. Alvarez. Prepared by the Southern California Areal Mapping Project (SCAMP), in cooperation with the California Geological Survey.
- Reynolds, S.F.B. and R.L. Reynolds, 1991. The Pleistocene beneath our feet: near-surface Pleistocene fossils in inland southern California basins, *in* *Inland Southern California: the last 70 million years*, M.O. Woodburne, S.F.B. Reynolds, and D.P. Whistler, eds. Redlands, San Bernardino County Museum Special Publication 38(3&4), p. 41-43.
- Schoellhamer, J.E., D.M. Kinney, R.F. Yerkes and J.G. Vedder, 1981. Geology of the northern Santa Ana Mountains, California. USGS Professional Paper 420-D. 109 p.
- Scott, E., 1997. A review of *Equus conversidens* in southern California, with a report on a second, previously-unrecognized species of Pleistocene small horse from the Mojave Desert. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* 17(3): 75-A.

- Scott, E. and K. Springer, 2003. CEQA and fossil preservation in southern California. *The Environmental Monitor*, Fall 2003, p. 4-10, 17.
- Scott, E., K. Springer and J.C. Sagebiel, 2004. Vertebrate paleontology in the Mojave Desert: the continuing importance of "follow-through" in preserving paleontologic resources. In M.W. Allen and J. Reed (eds.) *The human journey and ancient life in California's deserts: Proceedings from the 2001 Millennium Conference*. Ridgecrest: Maturango Museum Publication No. 15, p. 65-70.
- Springer, K.B. and E. Scott, 1994. First record of late Pleistocene vertebrates from the Domenigoni Valley, Riverside County, California. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* 14 (3): 47A.
- Springer, K.B., E. Scott, L.K. Murray and W.G. Spaulding, 1998. Partial skeleton of a large individual of *Mammot americanum* from the Domenigoni Valley, Riverside County, California. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* 18(3): 78-A.
- Springer, K.B., E. Scott, J.C. Sagebiel and K.M. Scott, 1999. A late Pleistocene lake edge vertebrate assemblage from the Diamond Valley, Riverside County, California. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* 19(3): 77-A.
- Woodburne, M.O., 1991. The Cajon Valley, in *Inland Southern California: the last 70 million years*, M.O. Woodburne, S.F.B. Reynolds, and D.P. Whistler, eds. Redlands, San Bernardino County Museum Special Publication 38(3&4), p. 41-43.
- Woodring, W.P. and W.P. Popenoe, 1945. Paleocene and Eocene stratigraphy of northwestern Santa Ana Mountains, Orange County, California. United States Geological Survey Oil and Gas Investigations Preliminary Chart OC12.

Please do not hesitate to contact us with any further questions you may have.

Sincerely,



Eric Scott, Curator of Paleontology  
Division of Geological Sciences  
San Bernardino County Museum