

**HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

**TVMWD WELL NO. 4 PROJECT**

**Assessor's Parcel Number 8671-009-019  
City of Claremont, Los Angeles County, California**

**For Submittal to:**

Three Valleys Municipal Water District  
1021 East Miramar Avenue  
Claremont, CA 91711

**Prepared for:**

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September 2, 2019  
CRM TECH Contract No. 3513

**Title:** Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: TVMWD Well No. 4 Project, Assessor's Parcel Number 8671-009-019, City of Claremont, Los Angeles County, California

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**USGS Quadrangle:** Mount Baldy, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 34, T1N R8W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

**Project Size:** Approximately one acre

**Keywords:** Western San Bernardino Valley; Phase I cultural resources study; no "historical resources" under CEQA

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between June and August 2019, at the request of Jericho Systems, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately one acre of vacant land in the City of Claremont, Los Angeles County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel No. 8671-009-019, is located on the northwestern corner of Grand Avenue and Miramar Avenue, in the northeast quarter of Section 34, T1N R8W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD) Well No. 4 Project, which entails the development of a water production well and associated improvements on the southern portion of the parcel, including a building to house the well and its pumping equipment, a perimeter wall/fence, and sidewalks with new landscaping along the Grand Avenue and Miramar Avenue frontages.

As the lead agency for the project, TVMWD required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide TVMWD with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, consulted with Native American representatives, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. Throughout the course of the study, no "historical resources" were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to TVMWD a finding of *No Impact* on "historical resources."

No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for this project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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## INTRODUCTION

Between June and August 2019, at the request of Jericho Systems, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately one acre of vacant land in the City of Claremont, Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel No. 8671-009-019, is located on the northwestern corner of Grand Avenue and Miramar Avenue, in the northeast quarter of Section 34, T1N R8W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figures 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD) Well No. 4 Project, which entails the development of a water production well and associated improvements on the southern portion of the parcel, including a building to house the well and its pumping equipment, a perimeter wall/fence, and sidewalks with new landscaping along the Grand Avenue and Miramar Avenue frontages. As the lead agency for the project, TVMWD required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide TVMWD with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, consulted with Native American representatives, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

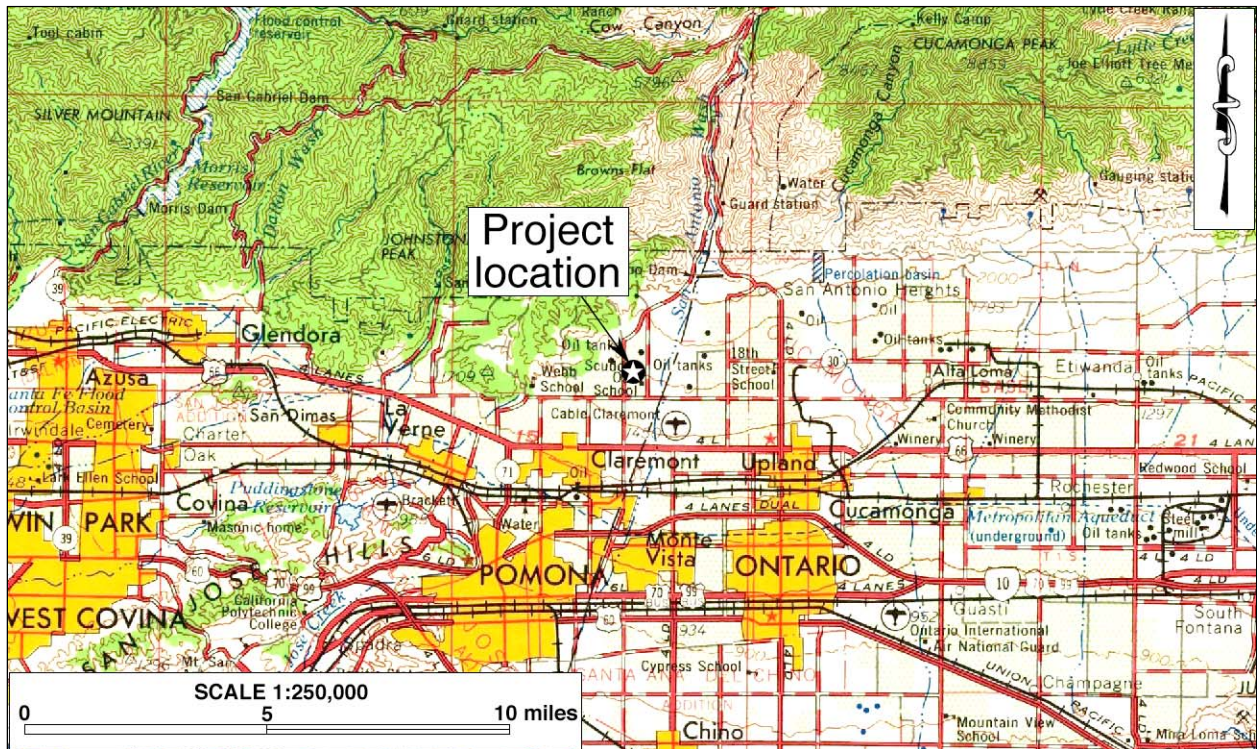


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 30x60' quadrangle [USGS 1969])

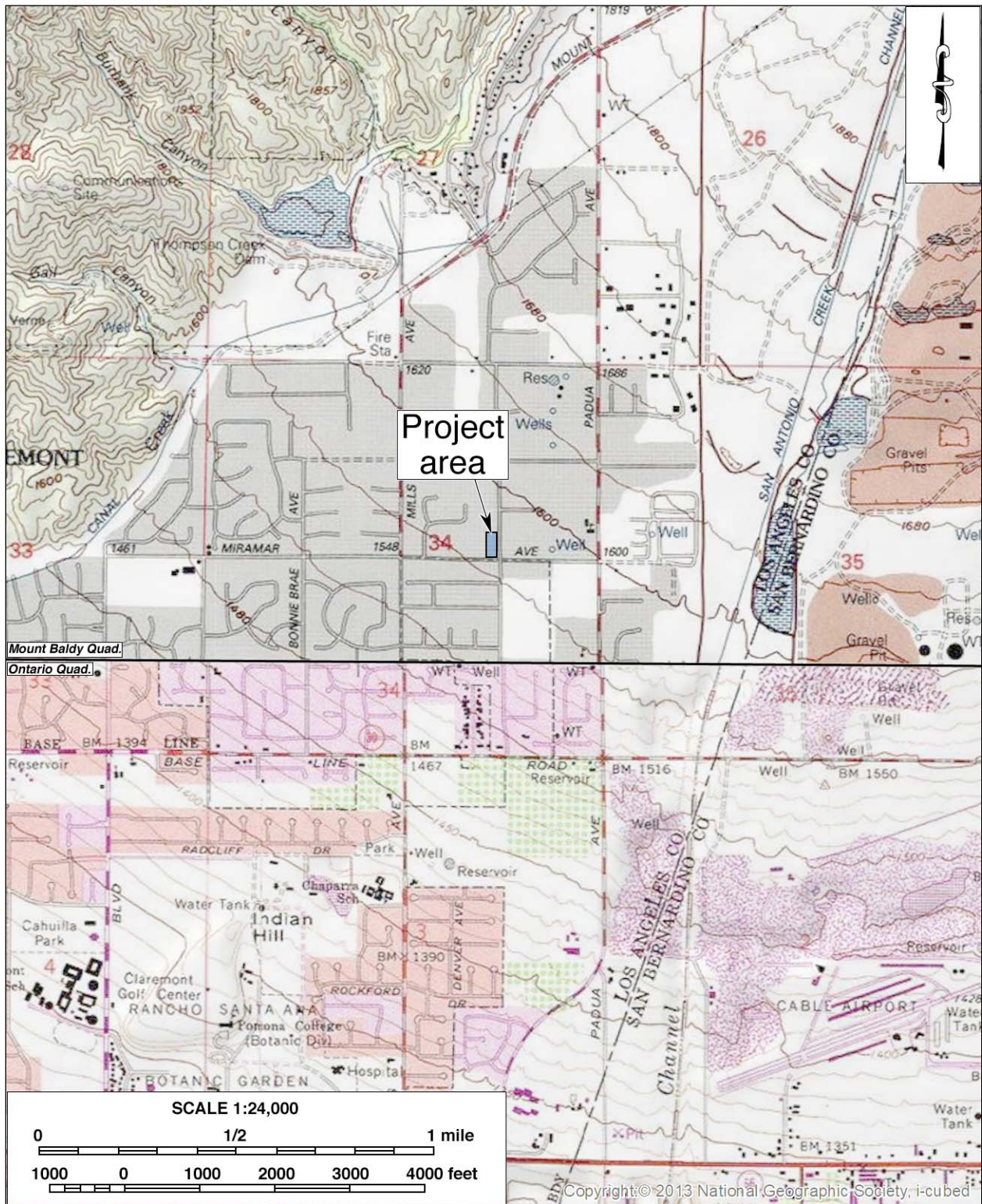


Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Ontario and Mount Baldy, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1980; 1995])

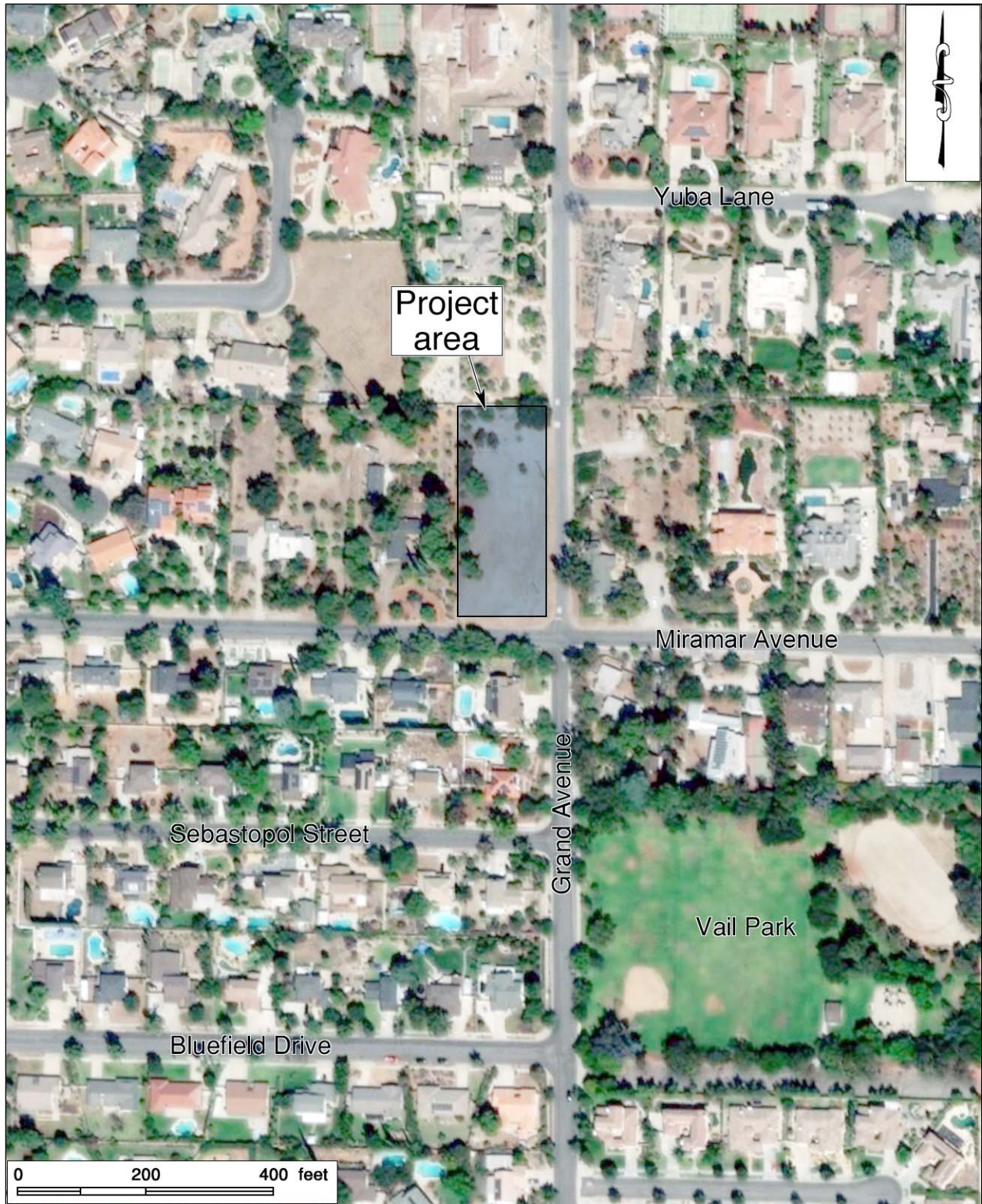


Figure 3. Aerial view of the project area. (Based on Google Earth imagery)

## SETTING

### CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of Claremont is situated in the western portion of the San Bernardino Valley, a broad inland valley defined by the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountain Ranges on the north and a series of low rocky hills on the south. It lies on an alluvial fan extending south from the foothills of the mountain ranges, within a floodplain of San Antonio Creek, which is confined within a concrete-lined channel today. The natural environment of the region is characterized by a temperate Mediterranean climate, with seasonal average temperatures ranging between 43 and 91 degrees Fahrenheit. Precipitation is typically less than 15 inches annually, occurring mostly between November and March.

The project area lies approximately one mile southeast of the base of the San Gabriel Mountains and a half-mile west of the San Antonio Creek Channel, at elevations ranging roughly from 1,575 feet to 1,585 feet above mean sea level. The terrain in the project area is relatively level with a slight incline toward the north. The surrounding area, once an agriculture-dominated area on the northern outskirts of Claremont, is now characterized mainly by suburban residential and commercial development (Figure 3).

As of the time of this study, the project area is used as a staging area for a nearby pipeline project, with several large piles of soil, rocks, asphalt, and pipes located near the center of the property and some construction equipment stored along the eastern boundary (Figure 4). The rest of the property is covered by an occasionally dense growth of foxtail, tumbleweed, wild mustard, buckwheat,



Figure 4. Overview of the project area. (Photograph taken on July 29, 2019; view to the north)



cactus, and other small grasses and shrubs, along with a few oak and pine trees. Surface soils in the vicinity are composed of medium brown, fine- to coarse-grained alluvial sands mixed with rocks.

## **CULTURAL SETTING**

### **Prehistoric Context**

The earliest evidence of human occupation in inland southern California was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains, overlooking the San Jacinto Valley, with radiocarbon dates clustering around 9,500 B.P. (Horne and McDougall 2008). Another site found near the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, close to the confluence of Temescal Wash and the San Jacinto River, yielded radiocarbon dates between 8,000 and 9,000 B.P. (Grenda 1997). Additional sites with isolated Archaic dart points, bifaces, and other associated lithic artifacts from the same age range have been found in the nearby Cajon Pass area, typically atop knolls with good viewsheds (Basgall and True 1985; Goodman and McDonald 2001; Goodman 2002; Milburn et al. 2008).

The cultural history of southern California has been summarized into numerous chronologies, including the works of Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), and others. The prehistory of the inland region specifically has been addressed by O'Connell et al. (1974), McDonald, et al. (1987), Keller and McCarthy (1989), Grenda (1993), Goldberg (2001), and Horne and McDougall (2008). Although the beginning and ending dates of different cultural horizons vary regionally, the general framework of the prehistory of inland southern California can be divided into three primary periods:

- **Paleoindian Period (ca. 18,000-9,000 B.P.):** Native peoples of this period created fluted spearhead bases designed to be hafted to wooden shafts. The distinctive method of thinning bifaces and spearhead preforms by removing long, linear flakes leaves diagnostic Paleoindian markers at tool-making sites. Other artifacts associated with the Paleoindian toolkit include choppers, cutting tools, retouched flakes, and perforators. Sites from this period are very sparse across the landscape and most are deeply buried.
- **Archaic Period (ca. 9,000-1,500 B.P.):** Archaic sites are characterized by abundant lithic scatters of considerable size with many biface thinning flakes, bifacial preforms broken during manufacture, and well-made groundstone bowls and basin metates. As a consequence of making dart points, many biface thinning waste flakes were generated at individual production stations, which is a diagnostic feature of Archaic sites.
- **Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,500 B.P.-contact):** Sites from this period typically contain small lithic scatters from the manufacture of small arrow points, expedient groundstone tools such as tabular metates and unshaped manos, wooden mortars with stone pestles, acorn or mesquite bean granaries, ceramic vessels, shell beads suggestive of extensive trading networks, and steatite implements such as pipes and arrow shaft straighteners.

### **Ethnohistoric Context**

The present-day Clairmont area lies in the eastern portion of the traditional territory of the Gabrielino, a Takic-speaking people considered to be the most populous and most powerful ethnic

group in aboriginal southern California (Bean and Smith 1978:538). The Gabrielino's territory spanned from the San Clemente Island to the San Bernardino-Riverside area and south into southern Orange County, and their influence spread as far as the San Joaquin Valley, the Colorado River, and Baja California. The leading ethnographic sources on Gabrielino culture and history include Bean and Smith (1978), Miller (1991), and McCawley (1996). The following summary is based mainly on these sources.

According to archaeological records, the Gabrielino first arrived in the Los Angeles Basin around 500 B.C., slowly replacing the indigenous Hokan speakers (Howard and Raab 1997; Porcasi 1998). In response to the varying natural environment of their territory, different groups of the Gabrielino adopted different subsistence economies, albeit all based on some combination of gathering, hunting, and/or fishing. In inland areas, the predominant food sources were acorns, sage, deer, and various small animals, including birds. Because of the similarities to other southern California tribes in economic activities, inland Gabrielino groups' industrial arts, dominated by basket weaving, demonstrated no substantial difference from those of their neighbors. Coastal Gabrielino material culture, on the other hand, reflected an elaborately developed artisanship most recognized through the medium of steatite, which was rivaled by few other groups in southern California.

The intricacies of Gabrielino social organization are not well known, although evidence suggests the existence of a moiety system in which various clans belonged to one or the other of two main social/cultural divisions. There also seems to have existed at least three hierarchically ordered social classes, topped with an elite consisting of the chiefs, their immediate families, and the very rich. Some individuals owned land, and property boundaries were marked by the owner's personalized symbol. Villages were politically autonomous, composed of nonlocalized lineages, each with its own leader. The dominant lineage's leader was usually the village chief, whose office was generally hereditary through the male line. Often several villages were allied under the leadership of a single chief. The villages were frequently engaged in warfare against one another, resulting in what some consider to be a state of constant enmity between coastal and inland Gabrielino groups.

As early as 1542, the Gabrielino were in contact with the Spanish during the historic expedition of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, but it was not until 1769 that the Spaniards took steps to colonize Gabrielino territory. Shortly afterwards, most of the Gabrielino people were incorporated into Mission San Gabriel and other missions in southern California. Due to introduced diseases, dietary deficiencies, and forceful reduction, Gabrielino population dwindled rapidly. By 1900, they had almost ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group (Bean and Smith 1978:540). In recent decades, however, there has been a renaissance of Native American activism and cultural revitalization among a number of groups of Gabrielino descendants.

## **Historic Context**

In 1772, three years after the beginning of Spanish colonization of Alta California, Pedro Fages, *comandante* of the new province, and a small force of soldiers under his command became the first Europeans to set foot in the San Bernardino Valley (Beck and Haase 1974:15; Schuiling 1984:23). They were followed in the next few years by two other famed Spanish explorers, Juan Bautista de Anza and Francisco Garcés, who traveled through the valley in the mid-1770s (Beck and Haase 1974:15). Despite these early visits, for the next 40 years the inland valley received little impact

from the Spanish colonization activities in Alta California, which were concentrated predominantly in the coastal regions.

Following the establishment of Mission San Gabriel in 1771, the San Bernardino Valley became nominally a part of the landholdings of that mission. In the 1830s-1840s, during secularization of the mission system, the Mexican authorities in Alta California made a number of large land grants of former mission properties in the valley. However, the area around the project location was not included in any of these land grants, and remained public land when California became a part of the United States in 1848.

Used primarily for cattle ranching, the San Bernardino Valley saw little development until the mid-19th century, when the U.S. annexation brought waves of American immigrants into the once sparsely populated territory. In 1871, W.T. “Tooch” Martin, the first Euroamerican settler in Claremont, filed a 156-acre claim near present-day Indian Hill Boulevard, where he made a living on hunting and bee keeping (City of Claremont n.d.). During the 1880s, the completion of the Santa Fe Railway ended the Southern Pacific Railroad’s monopoly on modern transportation in southern California and brought about a major land boom in the region. Many towns were laid out along the rail lines between San Bernardino and Los Angeles during this time, including Claremont in 1887 (*ibid.*).

A disastrous drought in the 1890s brought an end to the boom and would have emptied many of the newly created towns were it not for the rise of a highly profitable citrus industry. For Claremont, surviving the lean years of the 1890s was also aided by a decision of the local land-holding company to donate its showcase hotel in Claremont and 260 vacant lots to the newly established Pomona College in 1888 (City of Claremont n.d.). The college eventually developed into the Claremont Colleges, a consortium of seven prestigious and highly selective institutions today. The City of Claremont incorporated in 1907, with 73 of its 131 eligible voters approving the measure (*ibid.*). The combination of the thriving citrus industry and the growing college carried the city through the first half of the 20th century until the post-World War II boom.

After the end of World War II, the post-war boom and the completion of Interstate Highway 10 through the area again spurred residential development in Claremont as citrus growers sold their land for housing tracts. Since then, the area’s agrarian character has rapidly given way to a suburban landscape. Aside from hosting the Claremont Colleges, today the City of Claremont also serves as one of the many “bedroom communities” along the major commuter routes in the Inland Empire region in support of the Greater Los Angeles area.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

On July 23, 2019, CRM TECH archaeologist Ben Kerridge completed the historical/archaeological resources records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), California State University, Fullerton. During the records search, Kerridge examined maps, records, and electronic databases at the SCCIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources

reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or San Bernardino County Historical Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

## **NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION**

On July 8, 2019, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. Following the NAHC's recommendations and previously established consultation protocol, on July 31 CRM TECH further contacted a total of ten representatives of local tribes in writing for additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. A complete record of correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives is attached to this report in Appendix 2.

## **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai "Tom" Tang on the basis of published literature in local and regional history, U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1865, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1903-1995, and aerial photographs taken in 1938-2018. The historic maps are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley. The aerial photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

## **FIELD SURVEY**

On July 29, 2019, CRM TECH archaeologist Daniel Ballester carried out the field survey of the project area. The survey was conducted on foot at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel east-west transects spaced 10 meters (approximately 33 feet) apart wherever such regular transects were practicable. Stockpiles of rock and soil prevented the transects in portions of the project area, and these areas were examined as intensively as visibility allowed. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Except where the stockpiled materials obscured the surface, ground visibility ranged roughly from 50 percent to 100 percent depending on the density of vegetation growth.

## **RESULTS AND FINDINGS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

According to SCCIC records, the project area had not been covered by any cultural resources surveys prior to this study, and no cultural resources had been recorded within the project

boundaries. Outside the project area but within a one-mile radius, SCCIC records show at least 15 previous studies on various tracts of land and linear features (Figure 5). Approximately a quarter of the land within the scope of the records search was covered by these studies, resulting in the identification of five historical/archaeological sites within the one-mile radius (see Table 1).

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Description</b>
19-003747	Prehistoric lithic scatter
19-180639	Claremont Heights Water Company Headquarters Building
19-187085	The Mojave Road
19-188983	The Boulder Dam-Los Angeles 287.5kV Transmission Line
36-015497	San Bernardino Baseline/Baseline Road

One of these sites, 19-003747, was of prehistoric (i.e., Native American) origin. It was recorded more than a half-mile east of the project area and described as a lithic scatter consisting of cores and flakes of obsidian. The other four sites dated to the historic period and included the headquarters buildings of the Claremont Heights Water Company and various linear features of the historical infrastructure. None of these sites was found in the immediate vicinity of the project area, and thus none of them requires further consideration during this study.

## **NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION**

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the NAHC states in a letter dated July 24, 2019, that the Sacred Lands File identified no Native American cultural resource(s) in the project area but recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. For that purpose, the commission provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see Appendix 2). Upon receiving the NAHC’s reply, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to representatives of all nine tribal groups on the referral list (see Appendix 2). For some of the tribes, CRM TECH contacted the designated spokespersons on cultural resources issues in lieu of the individuals recommended by the NAHC, as requested by tribal government staff in the past. In all, ten representatives of the nine tribes were contacted, as listed below:

- Andy Salas, Chairperson, Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians–Kizh Nation
- Sandonne Goad, Chairperson, Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
- Anthony Morales, Chairperson, Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
- Robert Dorame, Chairperson, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
- Charles Alvarez, Chairperson, Gabrielino Tongva Tribe
- Travis Armstrong, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Morongo Band of Mission Indians
- Donna Yocum, Chairperson, San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
- Jessica Mauck, Cultural Resources Analyst, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
- Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson, Serrano Nation of Indians
- Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson, Serrano Nation of Indians

As of this time, two of the nine tribes have responded in writing (see App. 2). Among them, Jessica Mauck of the San Manuel Band indicates that the project area is located within Serrano ancestral territory and near a former village known as *Toibipet*, but the exact location of the village in relation

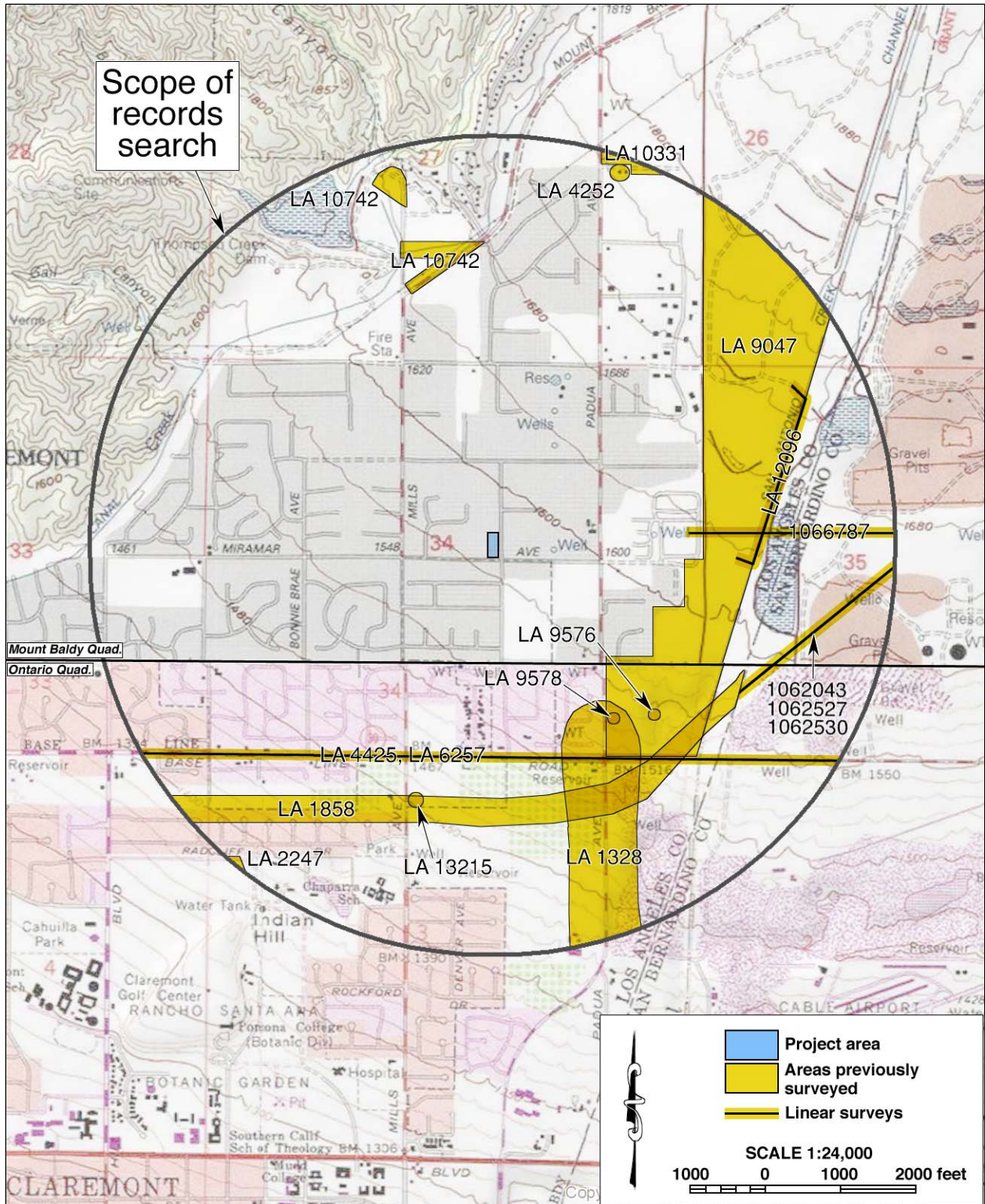


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by SCCIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

to the project area is not clear to the tribe. Ms. Mauck states that the information provided in this study may help the tribe during further consultation with TVMWD. Travis Armstrong of the Morongo Band states that the tribe has no information to provide at this time but may provide other information to the TVMWD future consultation.

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study indicate no man-made features within the project boundaries in the 1850s-1890s era and show the property to be under agricultural use from at least the 1930s to the 1990s (Figures 6-9; NETR Online 1938-1989; Google Earth 1989; 1994). In the 1930s-1950s, the northern portion of Claremont was predominantly occupied by expansive orchards, most likely citrus groves (Figure 8; NETR Online 1938-1959). In the mid-1960s, suburban residential development began to appear on nearby properties, but the grove in the project area survived well into the 1990s, when much of the surrounding area had been suburbanized (NETR Online 1964-1989; Google Earth 1989; 1994). The trees of the grove were gradually removed over the next few years, but the land has been left undeveloped to the present time (NETR Online 2002-2016; Google Earth 2002-2018).

## FIELD SURVEY

The field survey produced completely negative results, and no sites, features, or artifact deposits of prehistoric or historic origin were found. The ground surface in the project area has been extensively disturbed from both past agricultural operations and its recent use as a storage area for construction equipment and materials (Figure 4).

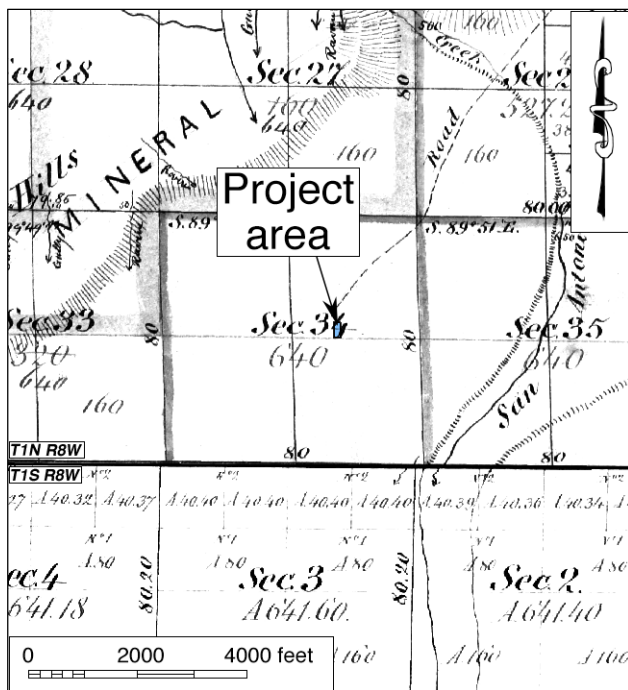


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1852-1865 (Source: GLO 1865a; 1865b)

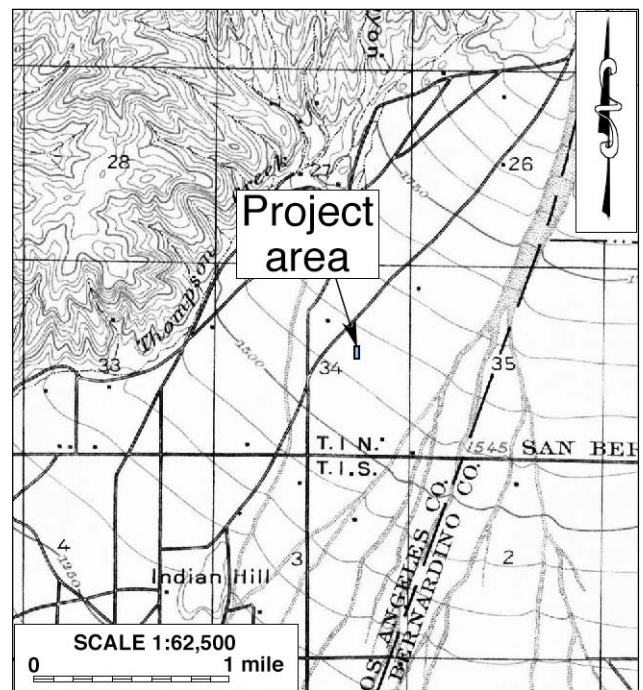


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1894 (Source: USGS 1903)

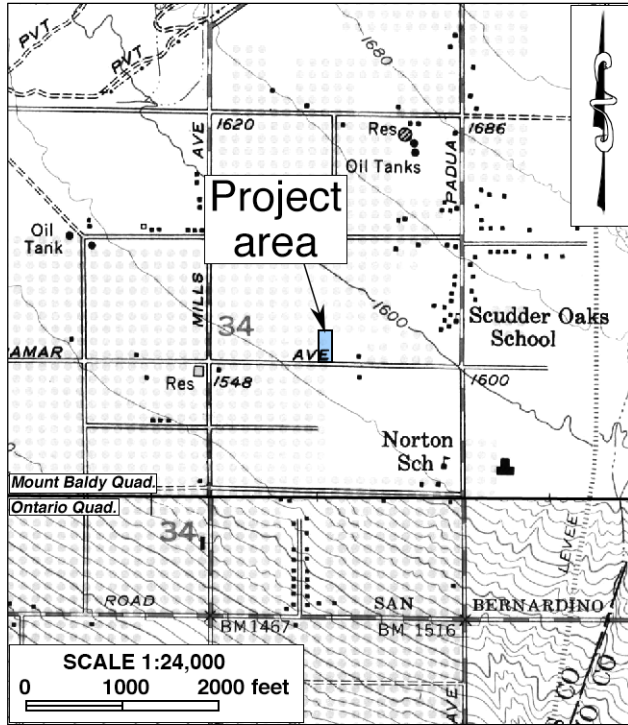


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1952-1953.  
(Source: USGS 1954a; 1954b)

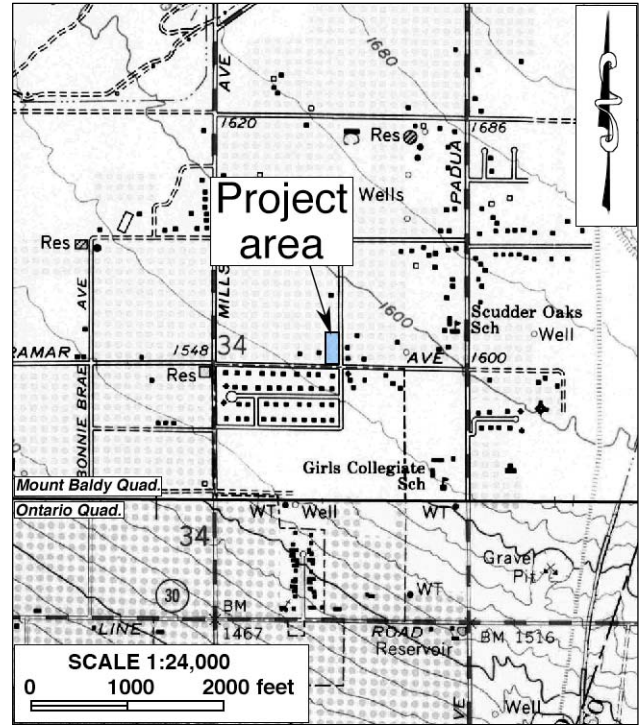


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1966-1967.  
(Source: USGS 1967a; 1967b)

## DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within the project area and assist the TVMWD in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of “historical resources,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.



- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

In summary of the research results presented above, no potential “historical resources” were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area, and none was identified during the present survey. No notable man-made features were observed on the property throughout the historic period, and Native American input received during this study identified no properties of traditional cultural value at this location. Furthermore, the ground surface in the project area has been extensively disturbed, leaving little vestige of the native landscape. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present study concludes that no “historical resources” exist within or adjacent to the project area.

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.”

As stated above, no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA, were encountered throughout the course of this study. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to TVMWD:

- No “historical resources” exist within or adjacent to the project area, and thus the project as currently proposed will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resources.”
- No further cultural resources investigation is necessary for the proposed project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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 1967b Map: Ontario, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1966, field-checked in 1967.  
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 1981 Map: Ontario, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1981.  
 1995 Map: Mount Baldy, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1988 edition revised in 1995.
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**APPENDIX 1:  
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN  
Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.**

**Education**

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, UC Riverside.  
1987 M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.  
1982 B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi’an, China.
- 2000 “Introduction to Section 106 Review,” presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.  
1994 “Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites,” presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

**Professional Experience**

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.  
1993-2002 Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.  
1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.  
1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside.  
1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.  
1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, UC Riverside.  
1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, UC Riverside.  
1985-1988 Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.  
1985-1986 Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.  
1982-1985 Lecturer, History, Xi’an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi’an, China.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California’s Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA\***

**Education**

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.  
1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.  
1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
- 2002 Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level.  
UCLA Extension Course #888.
- 2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood,  
Historical Archaeologist.
- 2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the  
Association of Environmental Professionals.
- 1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.  
1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

**Professional Experience**

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.  
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside.  
1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands.  
1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside  
1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.  
1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C.  
Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.  
1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.  
1984-1998 Archaeological Technician, Field Director, and Project Director for various southern  
California cultural resources management firms.

**Research Interests**

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange  
Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural  
Diversity.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Author and co-author of, contributor to, and principal investigator for numerous cultural resources  
management study reports since 1986.

**Memberships**

\* Register of Professional Archaeologists; Society for American Archaeology; Society for California  
Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

**ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR**  
**Daniel Ballester, M.S.**

**Education**

- 2013 M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.
- 1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
- 1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

**Professional Experience**

- 2002- Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 2011-2012 GIS Specialist for Caltrans District 8 Project, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
- 2009-2010 Field Crew Chief, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
- 2009-2010 Field Crew, ECorp, Redlands.
- 1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
- 1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
- 1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON**  
**Nina Gallardo, B.A.**

**Education**

- 2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

**Professional Experience**

- 2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Co-author of and contributor to numerous cultural resources management reports since 2004.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER**  
**Ben Kerridge, M.A.**

**Education**

- 2014 Archaeological Field School, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.  
2010 M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.  
2009 Project Management Training, Project Management Institute/CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.  
2004 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.

**Professional Experience**

- 2015- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.  
2015 Teaching Assistant, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.  
2009-2014 Publications Delivery Manager, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.  
2010- Naturalist, Newport Bay Conservancy, Newport Beach, California.  
2006-2009 Technical Publishing Specialist, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.  
2002-2006 English Composition/College Preparation Tutor, various locations, California.

**Papers Presented**

- Geomorphological Survey of Tracts T126–T151 to Support Archaeological Shoreline Research Project. Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece, 2014.
- The Uncanny Valley of the Shadow of Modernity: A Re-examination of Anthropological Approaches to Christianity. Graduate Thesis, California State University, Fullerton, 2010.
- Ethnographic Endeavors into the World of Counterstrike. 74th Annual Conference of the Southwestern Anthropological Association, 2003.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Co-author and contributor to numerous cultural resources management reports since 2013.

**Memberships**

Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society.

**APPENDIX 2**

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH  
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES\***

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\* Ten local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this report.



# SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
(916)373-3710  
(916)373-5471 (Fax)  
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

**Project:** Proposed Three Valleys Municipal Water District Well No. 4 Project; Assessor's Parcel Number 8671-009-019 (CRM TECH No. 3513)

**County:** Los Angeles

**USGS Quadrangle Name:** Mount Baldy and Ontario, Calif.

**Township** 1 North **Range** 8 West **SB BM; Section(s):** 34

**Company/Firm/Agency:** CRM TECH

**Contact Person:** Nina Gallardo

**Street Address:** 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B

**City:** Colton, CA **Zip:** 92324

**Phone:** (909) 824-6400 **Fax:** (909) 824-6405

**Email:** ngallardo@crmtech.us

**Project Description:** The primary component of the project is to construct a new well on approximately one acre of vacant land in Assessor's Parcel Number 8671-009-019, located on the northwest corner of Grand Avenue and Miramar Avenue, in the City of Claremont, Los Angeles County, California.

*July 8, 2019*

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION  
Cultural and Environmental Department  
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
Phone: (916) 373-3710  
Email: [nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>  
Twitter: @CA\_NAHC



July 24, 2019

Nina Gallardo  
CRM Tech

VIA Email to: [ngallardo@crmtech.us](mailto:ngallardo@crmtech.us)

RE: Three Valleys Municipal Water District Well No. 4 Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF 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.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. 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. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: [steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Steven Quinn".

Steven Quinn  
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Los Angeles County  
7/24/2019**

**Gabrieleno Band of Mission  
Indians - Kizh Nation**

Andrew Salas, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 393  
Covina, CA, 91723  
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131  
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno

**Morongo Band of Mission  
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson  
12700 Pumarra Rroad  
Banning, CA, 92220  
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807  
Fax: (951) 922-8146  
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla  
Serrano

**Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel  
Band of Mission Indians**

Anthony Morales, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 693  
San Gabriel, CA, 91778  
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564  
Fax: (626) 286-1262  
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrieleno

**San Fernando Band of Mission  
Indians**

Donna Yocum, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 221838  
Newhall, CA, 91322  
Phone: (503) 539 - 0933  
Fax: (503) 574-3308  
ddyocum@comcast.net

Kitanemuk  
Vanyume  
Tataviam

**Gabrielino /Tongva Nation**

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson  
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St.,  
#231  
Los Angeles, CA, 90012  
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479  
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino

**San Manuel Band of Mission  
Indians**

Lee Clauss, Director of Cultural  
Resources  
26569 Community Center Drive  
Highland, CA, 92346  
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933  
Fax: (909) 864-3370  
lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

Serrano

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of  
California Tribal Council**

Robert Dorame, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 490  
Bellflower, CA, 90707  
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417  
Fax: (562) 761-6417  
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino

**Serrano Nation of Mission  
Indians**

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson  
P. O. Box 343  
Patton, CA, 92369  
Phone: (909) 528 - 9032  
serranonation1@gmail.com

Serrano

**Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe**

Charles Alvarez,  
23454 Vanowen Street  
West Hills, CA, 91307  
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048  
roadkingcharles@aol.com

Gabrielino

**Serrano Nation of Mission  
Indians**

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson  
P. O. Box 343  
Patton, CA, 92369  
Phone: (253) 370 - 0167  
serranonation1@gmail.com

Serrano

**Morongo Band of Mission  
Indians**

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources  
Manager  
12700 Pumarra Rroad  
Banning, CA, 92220  
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807  
Fax: (951) 922-8146  
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla  
Serrano

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 Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Three Valleys Municipal Water District Well No. 4 Project, Los Angeles County.

July 31, 2019

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson  
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation  
P.O. Box 86908  
Los Angeles, CA 90086

RE: Proposed Three Valleys Municipal Water District Well No. 4 Project  
Assessor's Parcel Number 8671-009-019  
One Acre in the City of Claremont, Los Angeles County, California  
CRM TECH Contract #3513

Dear Ms. Goad:

I am writing to bring your attention to an ongoing CEQA-compliance study for the proposed project referenced above. The project entails the construction of a new well on approximately one acre of land in APN 8671-009-019, located on the northwest corner of Grand Avenue and Miramar Avenue, in the City of Claremont. The accompanying map, based on USGS Mount Baldy and Ontario, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles, depicts the location of the project area in Section 34, T1N R8W, SBBM.

In a letter dated July 24, 2019, the Native American Heritage Commission reports that the Sacred Lands File search was negative but recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information (see attached). Therefore, as part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value in or near the project area, or any other information to consider during the cultural resources investigations. Any information or concerns may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agency, namely the Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD).

We would also like to clarify that, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, CRM TECH is not involved in the AB 52-compliance process or in government-to-government consultations. The purpose of this letter is to seek any information that you may have to help us determine if there are cultural resources in or near the project area that we should be aware of and to help us assess the sensitivity of the project area. Thank you for your time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo  
Project Archaeologist/Native American liaison  
CRM TECH  
Email: [ngallardo@crmtech.us](mailto:ngallardo@crmtech.us)

**From:** Jessica Mauck <JMauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, July 31, 2019 5:32 PM  
**To:** ngallardo@crmtech.us  
**Subject:** RE: NA Scoping Letter for the Proposed Three Valleys Municipal Water District Well No. 4 Project, APN 8671-009-019, in the City of Claremont, Los Angeles County (CRM TECH #3513)

Hi Nina,

Thank you for contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) concerning the above-referenced project. This project is just within the southwesternmost border of Serrano ancestral territory, and is located within 1 mile of the approximate location of the village of Toibipet. Unfortunately, we do not have any archaeological data on file for this area, so we have been unable to cross-reference with the ethnographic data that speaks about the village. As such, we have a low understanding of exactly where this village is located in relation to the proposed project area. The information CRM Tech provides within the report will be very helpful in assisting SMBMI during consultation with the lead agency.

Sincerely,

Jessica Mauck  
CULTURAL RESOURCES ANALYST  
O: (909) 864-8933 x3249  
M: (909) 725-9054  
26569 Community Center Drive  
Highland California 92346

---

**From:** Tribal Historic Preservation Office <thpo@morongo-nsn.gov>  
**Sent:** Friday, August 2, 2019 3:16 PM  
**To:** 'ngallardo@crmtech.us'  
**Subject:** RE: NA Scoping Letter for the Proposed Three Valleys Municipal Water District Well No. 4 Project, APN 8671-009-019, in the City of Claremont, Los Angeles County (CRM TECH #3513)

Hello,

Regarding the above referenced project, we have no additional information to provide at this time but may provide other information to the lead agency during the AB 52 consultation process.

Thank you for reaching out to our office.

Sincerely,

Travis Armstrong  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
951-755-5259 / Email: thpo@morongo-nsn.gov