



Cultural Resource Investigation in Support of the
Eastside Water Treatment Facility and Brine Pipeline
Project, San Bernardino County, California

Submitted to:

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Technical Report 19-294

October 11, 2019

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CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION IN SUPPORT OF THE EASTSIDE WATER TREATMENT FACILITY AND BRINE PIPELINE PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The City of Chino is proposing to expand the treatment capacity at the Eastside Water Treatment Facility (EWTF) site and install a brine pipeline to connect the EWTF to the Chino I Desalter Treatment Facility in Chino, San Bernardino County, California. The proposed EWTF and Brine Pipeline Project (Project) would include installation of dual brine pipelines extending approximately 3.5 miles from the EWTF site to the Chino I Desalter Treatment Facility. PaleoWest Archaeology (PaleoWest) was contracted by Albert A. Webb Associates to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment of the Project Area of Potential Effects (APE) in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

This report summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resource investigation of the Project APE. This investigation included background research, communication with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and interested Native American tribal groups, and an intensive pedestrian (Phase I) survey of the Project APE. The purpose of the investigation was to determine the potential for the Project to impact historic properties under CEQA and Section 106.

A cultural resource records search and literature review was conducted on March 28, 2019, at the South Central Coastal Information Center housed at California State University, Fullerton. The records search indicated that no fewer than 57 previous studies have been conducted within one mile of the Project APE. In addition, 18 cultural resources, all of which are historic-period built-environment resources, have been recorded within one mile of the Project APE. None of the previously recorded resources are located within the Project APE.

As part of the cultural resource assessment of the Project area, PaleoWest also requested a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) from the NAHC. Results of the SLF search indicate that there are no known Native American cultural resources within the immediate Project area but suggested contacting 11 individuals representing nine Native American tribal groups to find out if they have additional information about the Project area. PaleoWest reached out to all of the tribal groups suggested and as a result of the outreach received three responses to date. The Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, and the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians all indicated they would like to consult directly with the lead agency for the Project.

PaleoWest conducted a pedestrian cultural resource survey of the proposed Project APE on August 13, 2019. No prehistoric or historic-period archaeological resources were identified as a result of the Phase I survey. In addition, no built-environment resources were identified within the survey area. The Project APE has been previously disturbed and does not appear to be sensitive for cultural resources. As such, PaleoWest does not recommend any additional cultural resource management for the proposed Project.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The City of Chino (City) is proposing to expand the treatment capacity at the Eastside Water Treatment Facility (EWTF) site and install a brine pipeline to connect the EWTF to the Chino I Desalter Treatment Facility in Chino, California. The proposed EWTF and Brine Pipeline Project (Project) would include installation of dual brine pipelines extending approximately 3.5 miles from the EWTF site to the Chino I Desalter Treatment Facility. PaleoWest Archaeology (PaleoWest) was contracted by Albert A. Webb Associates to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment of the Project Area of Potential Effects (APE) in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The City is the Lead Agency for the purposes of CEQA. PaleoWest understands that the City is applying for State Revolving Fund financing for the Project which necessitates compliance with Section 106.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The EWTF site, which is owned by the City of Chino, encompasses approximately 13.5 acres located at 7537 E. Schaefer Avenue in Ontario, San Bernardino County, California. The EWTF site is approximately 1,000 feet west of S. Bon View Avenue in the southwest portion of the city of Ontario, San Bernardino County. Two alternative alignments are being evaluated for the Brine Pipeline, the Preferred Alternative and an Alternative Alignment. The Preferred and Alternative alignments extend east and south from the site and into the city of Chino; the Preferred alternative ultimately runs immediately adjacent to the Chino Airport along Merrill and Euclid Avenue before connecting to the Chino I Desalter Treatment Facility at 6905 Kimball Avenue, Chino, California. The Project area is located west of Interstate-15 (I-15), east of State Route (SR) 71, and south of SR 60 (Figure 1-1). The Project APE is situated within Sections 17, 18, 19, 20, and 30, Township 2 South, Range 7 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Ontario and Prado Dam, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangles (Figure 1-2). The elevation of the Project area ranges from approximately 582 to 710 feet above mean sea level (amsl).

EWTF Site

In order to expand the treatment capacity at the EWTF, the City proposes a treatment process that is a direct expansion of the existing facilities. This includes cartridge filter pretreatment to prevent solids loading on the GAC, eight (8) additional GAC vessels configured in a lead-lag setup for removal of 1,2,3-TCP, cartridge filters on the GAC effluent to protect the IX system from media carryover, and an ISEP Ion Exchange system for removal of nitrate.

All demolition and construction associated with implementation of the EWTF expansion will take place at the EWTF site. The existing generator pad, concrete waste vault, highlines, and concrete pads will be demolished. A new generator pad will be constructed, and the existing generator connection box relocated; a new ISEP building will be constructed north of the existing treatment plant; and new GAC vessels will be installed west of the existing GAC system. In addition to the new GAC vessels, two existing GAC vessels located near the southeast corner of the EWTF site will be relocated to this portion of the site. Existing brine waste tanks located under the treatment plant canopy will be repurposed for the ISEP™ process, as when the Project is complete, they will no longer be needed to store brine waste. Instead of trucking brine waste offsite, brine waste will be conveyed from the EWTF site via the proposed

Brine Pipeline to the Inland Empire Brine Line (IEBL). New cartridge filters will be installed in east of the existing GAC vessels.

Brine Pipeline

The Brine Pipeline component will consist of dual 6-inch diameter pipelines that will convey brine waste from the EWTF to the Chino I Desalter Treatment Facility. The Preferred Alternative will exit the EWTF (in the city of Ontario) at Schaefer Avenue go east to Bon View Avenue; proceed south in Bon View Avenue to Merrill Avenue; proceed west in Merrill Avenue (in the city of Chino) to Euclid Avenue (California 83), go south in Euclid Avenue to Kimball Avenue, then west in Kimball Avenue to the Chino I Desalter Treatment Facility where it will connect to the IEBL. The Preferred Alignment will extend approximately 3.5 miles (approximately 1.7 miles in the city of Ontario and 1.8 miles in the city of Chino). The Alternative Alignment will exit the EWTF (in the city of Ontario) from the southeast corner, proceed south in Campus Avenue to Edison Avenue, then east in Edison Avenue to Bon View Avenue. From the intersection of Bon View Avenue/Eucalyptus Avenue the Alternative Alignment is identical to the Preferred Alternative to the Chino I Desalter. The Alternative Alignment, from the EWTF to the Chino I Desalter, will extend approximately 3.5 miles (approximately 1.7 miles in Ontario and 1.8 miles in Chino).

The Brine Pipeline will be designed and constructed in accordance with the applicable standards of the jurisdiction in which it is located, that is the portion of the pipeline located in Chino will conform to Chino standards, the portion located in Ontario will conform to Ontario standards, and the portion to be constructed within Euclid Avenue (which is California Department of Transportation [Caltrans] right-of-way), will conform to Caltrans standards. The dual pipelines will be constructed adjacent to each other with an approximately six-inch separation between the pipelines. The portion of the dual pipelines constructed within the Euclid Avenue right-of-way will be encased in a 12-inch diameter steel casing.

1.2 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) refers to the geographic area within which the Project has the potential to directly or indirectly cause alterations to historic properties. The APE for the Project was defined to include the entire existing EWTF property on Schaefer Avenue, the Preferred Alternative, Alternative Alignment, as well as additional areas that may be used for equipment staging and laydown areas located along each alignment (Figure 1-3). These additional areas are located within the road right-of-way or existing easements on either side of the preferred and alternative alignments. The APE for the Project encompasses approximately 68 acres. Ground disturbance is not expected to exceed 5-feet below ground level within the existing EWTF property and is not expected to exceed 20-feet below ground level for the brine pipeline installation.

1.3 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report documents the results of a cultural resource investigation conducted for the proposed Project. Chapter 1 has introduced the project location and description and defined the APE. Chapter 2 states the regulatory context that should be considered for the Project. Chapter 3 synthesizes the natural and cultural setting of the Project area and surrounding region. The results of the cultural resource literature and records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) and the Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, and a summary of the Native American communications is presented in Chapter 4. The field methods employed during this investigation and findings are outlined in Chapter 5 with management recommendation provided in Chapter 6. This is followed by bibliographic references and appendices.

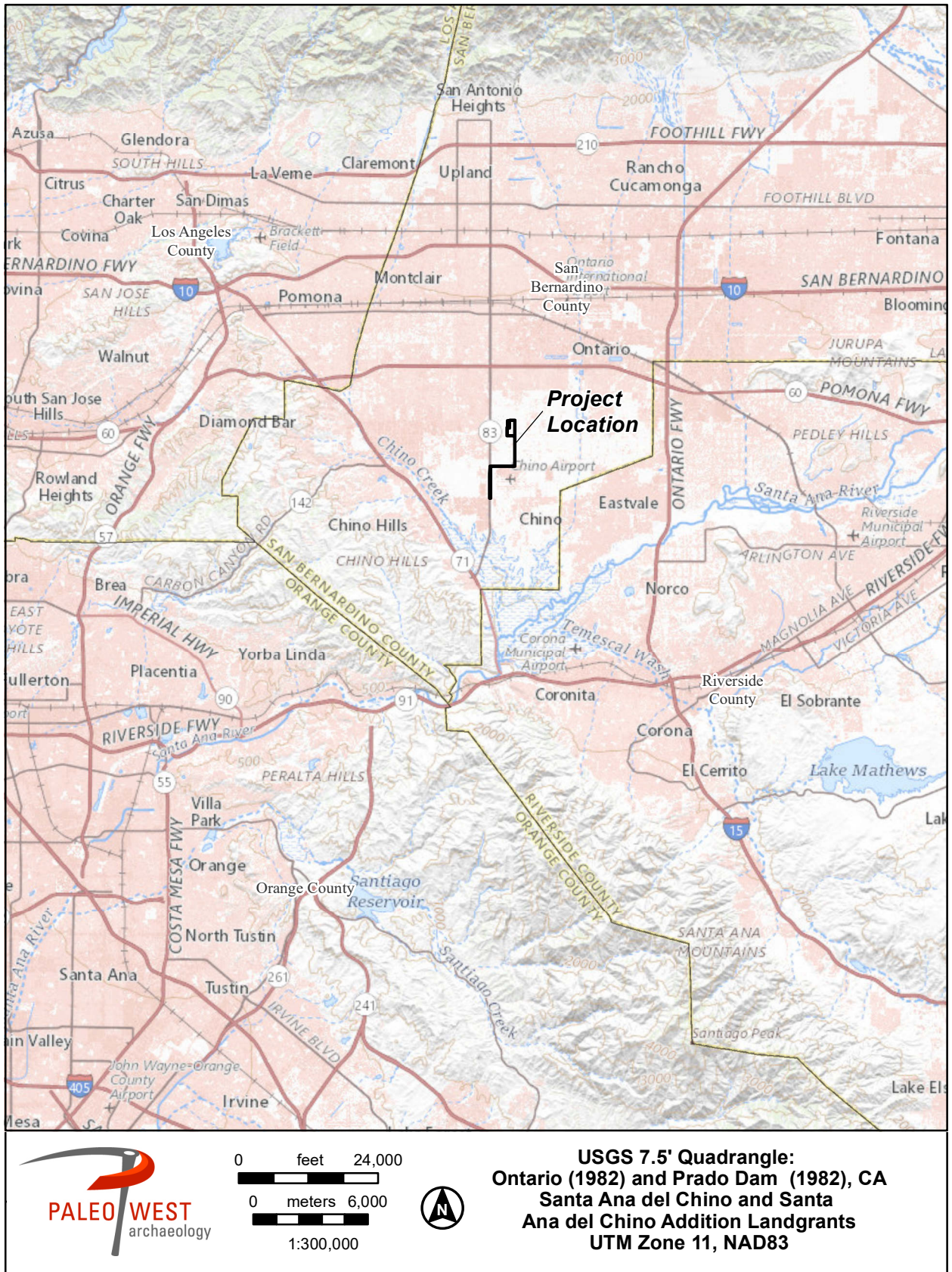


Figure 1-1 Project Vicinity Map

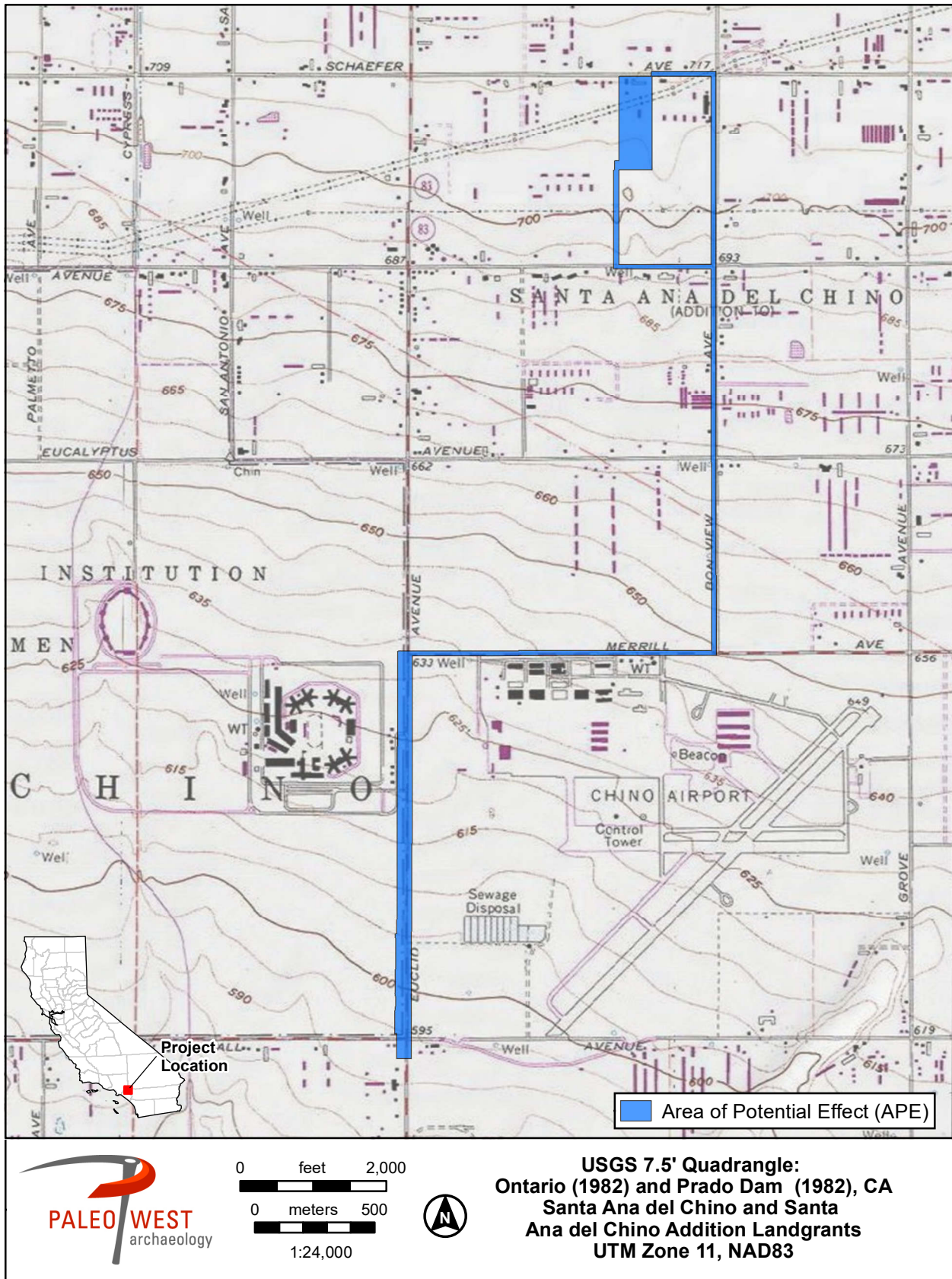


Figure 1-2 Project Location Map

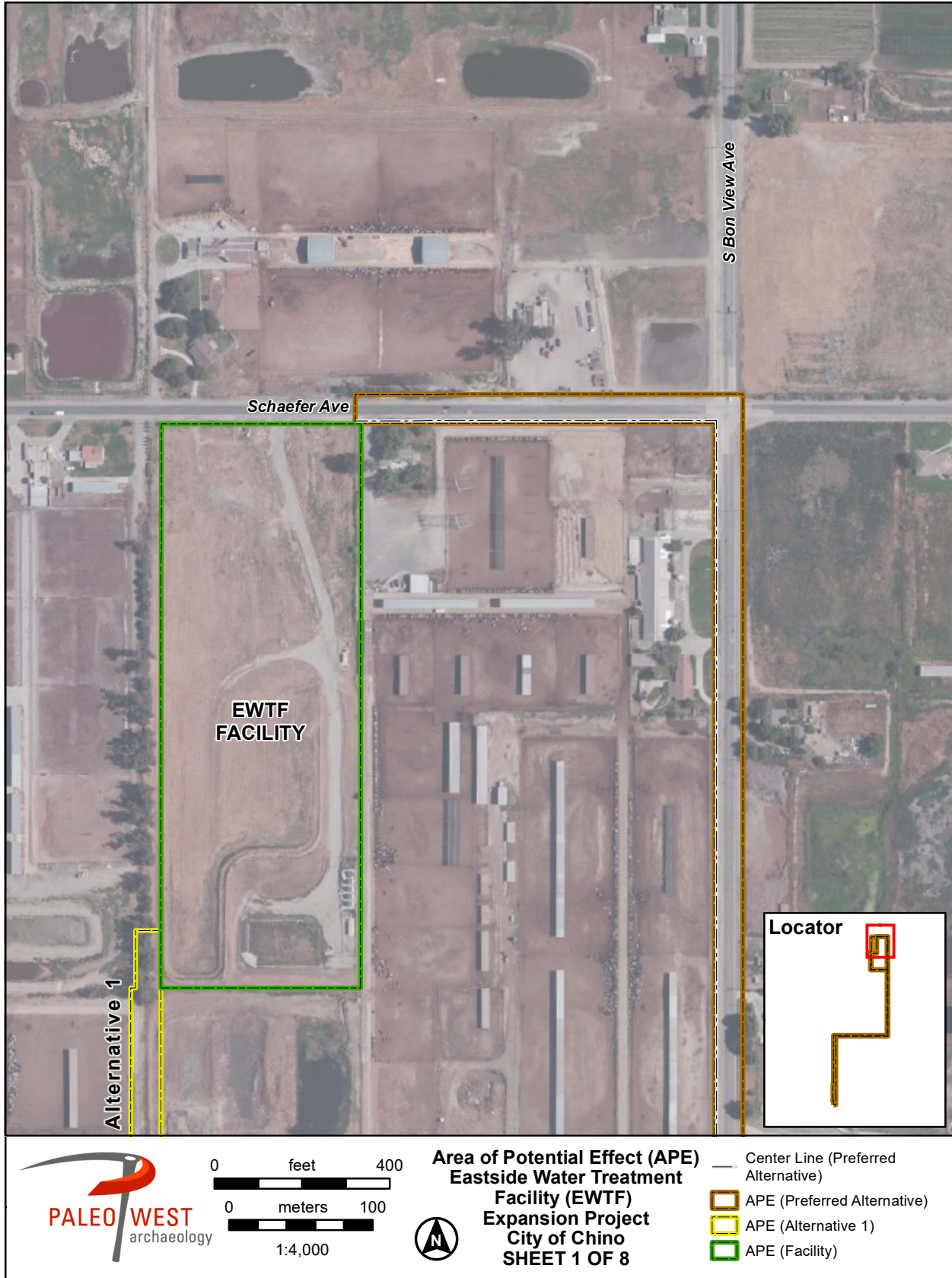


Figure 1-3a Project APE Map

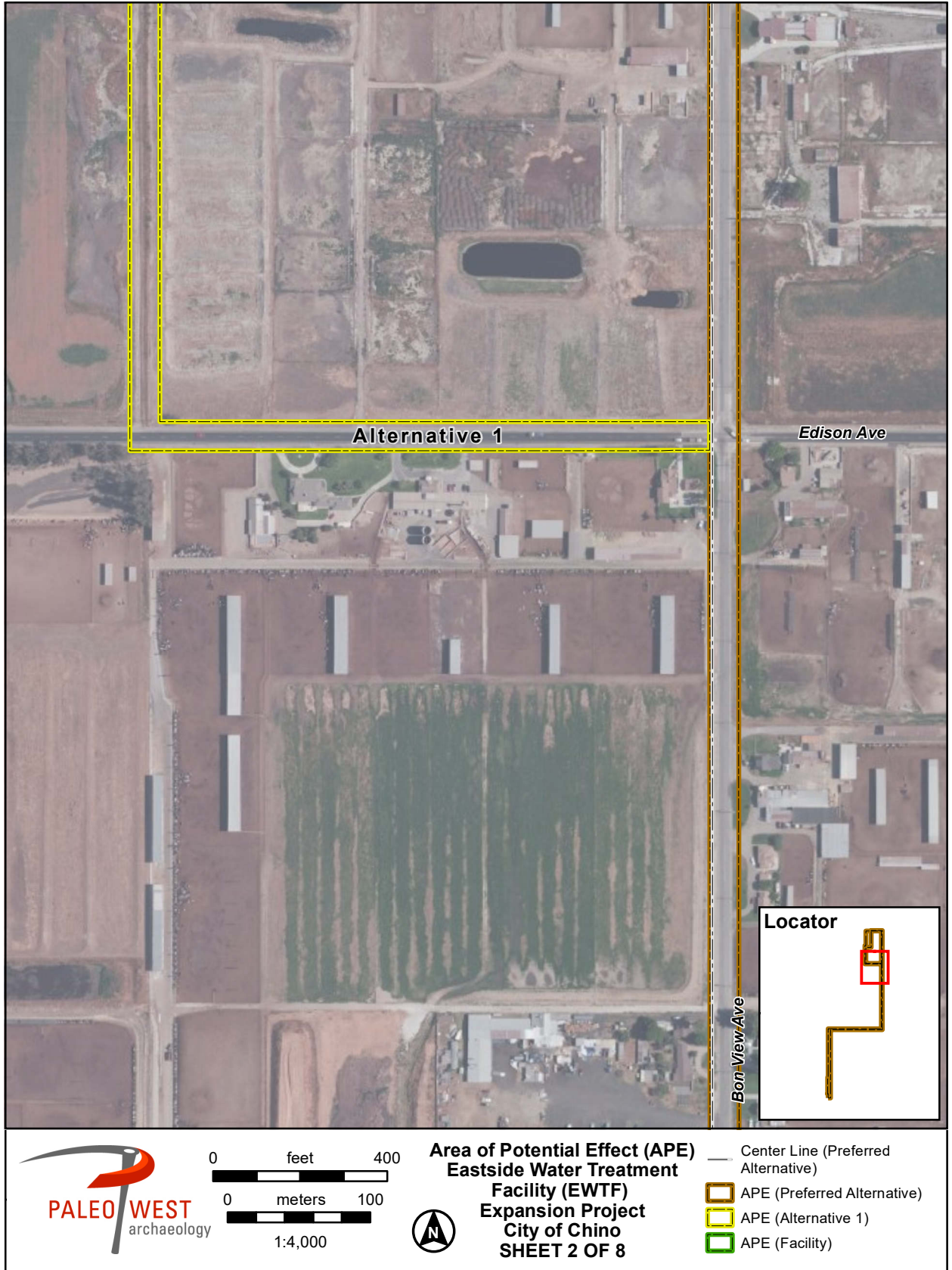


Figure 1-3b Project APE Map

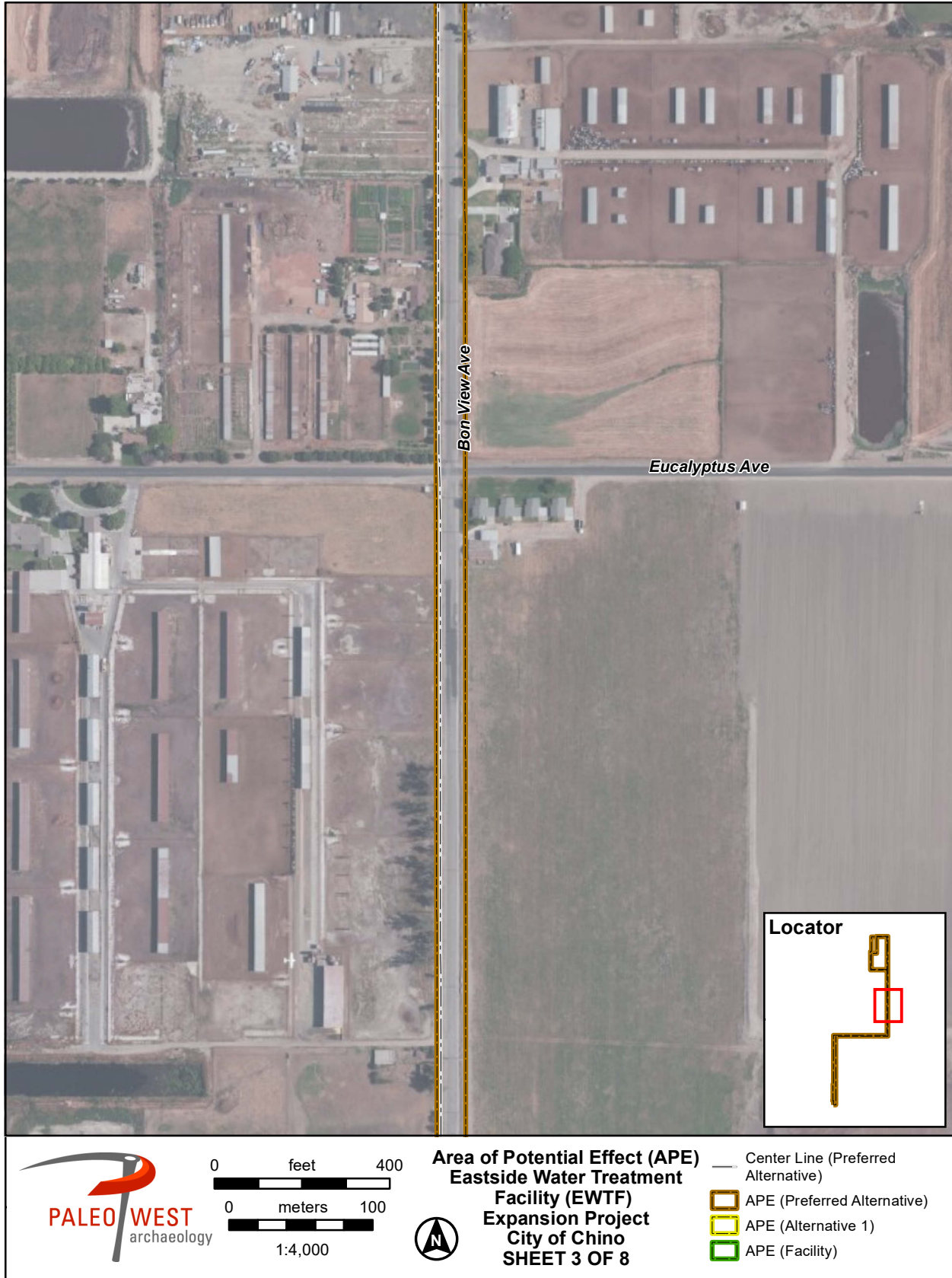


Figure 1-3c Project APE Map



Figure 1-3d Project APE Map

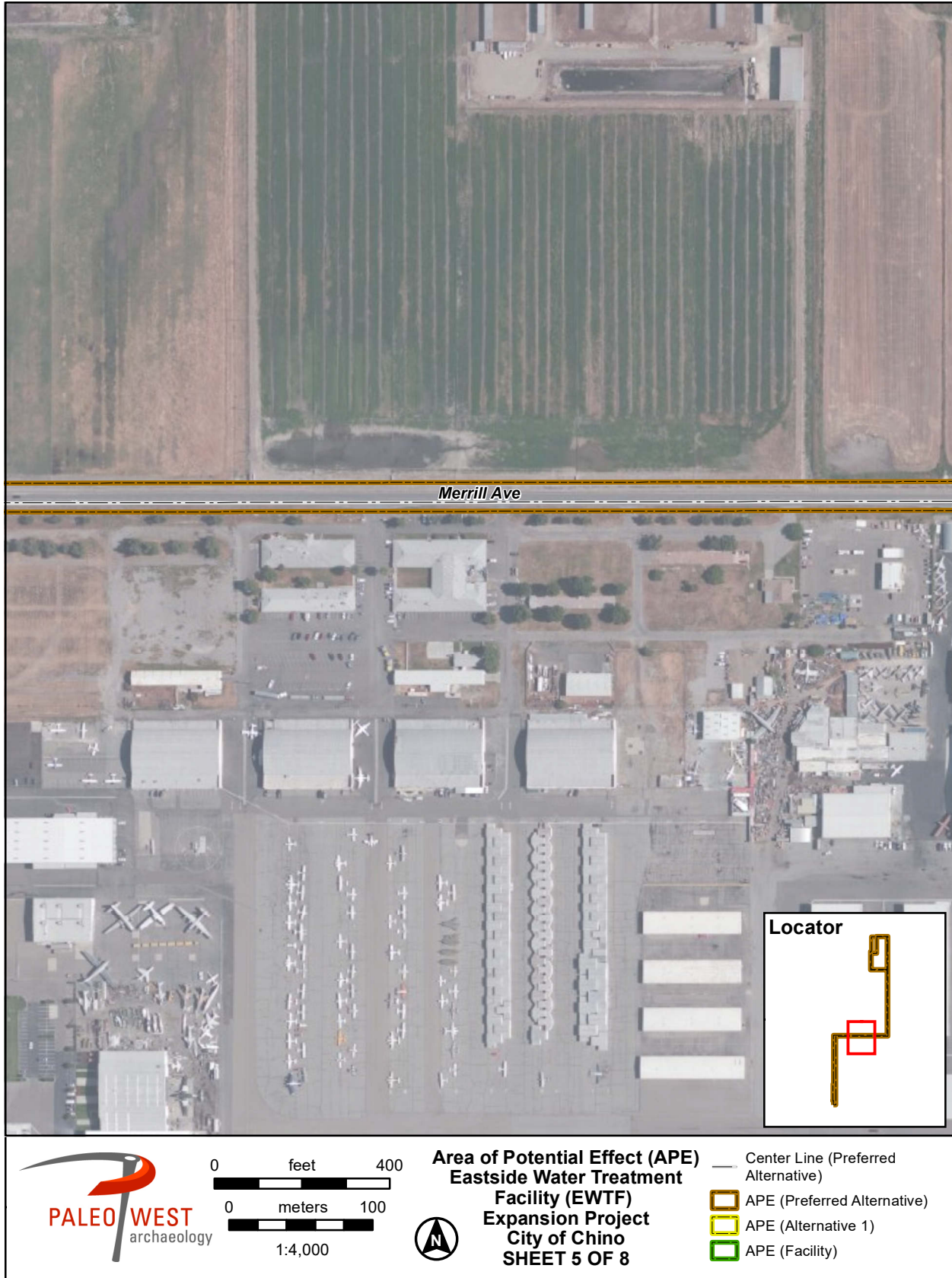


Figure 1-3e Project APE Map

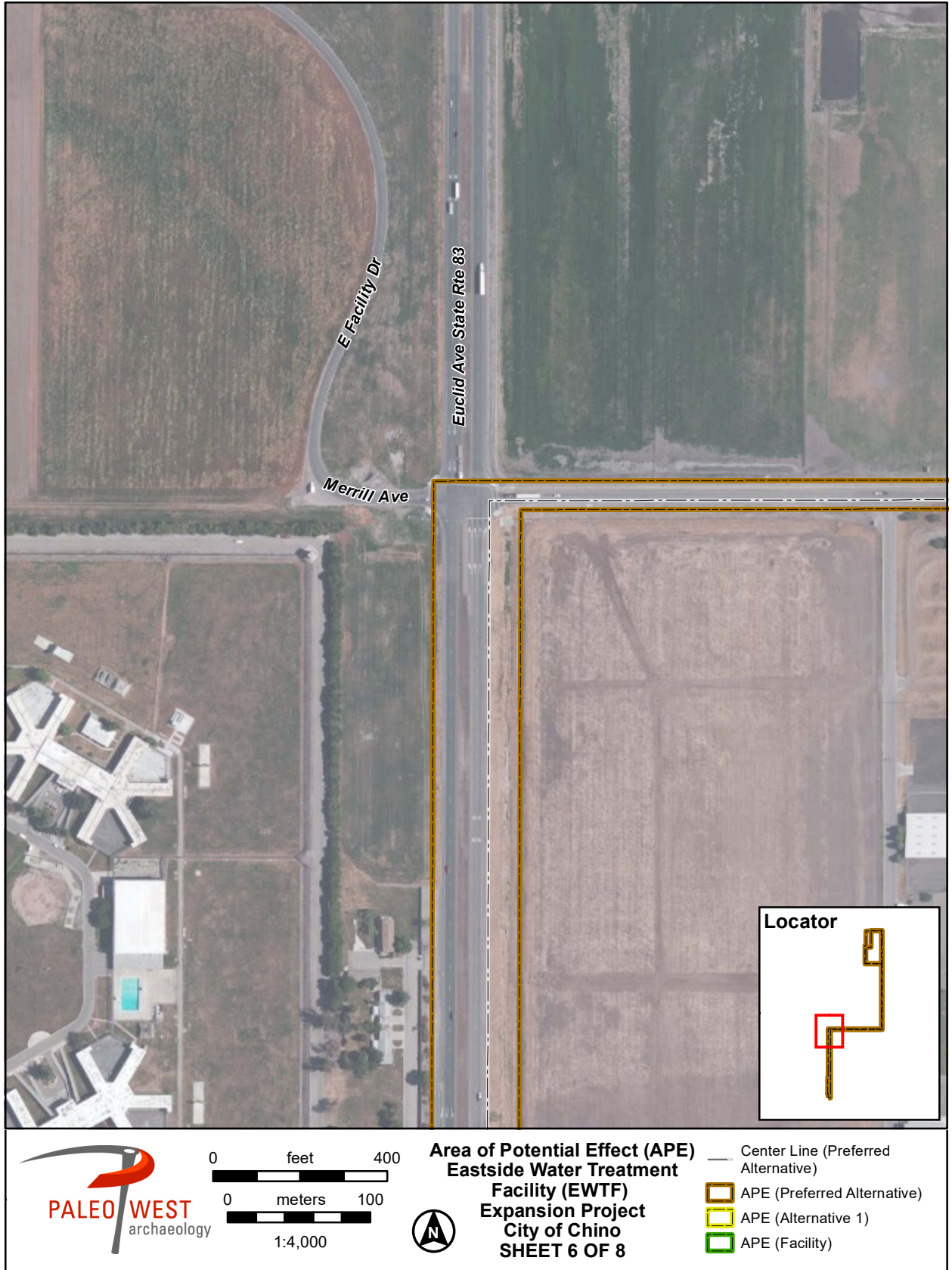


Figure 1-3f Project APE Map



Figure 1-3g Project APE Map

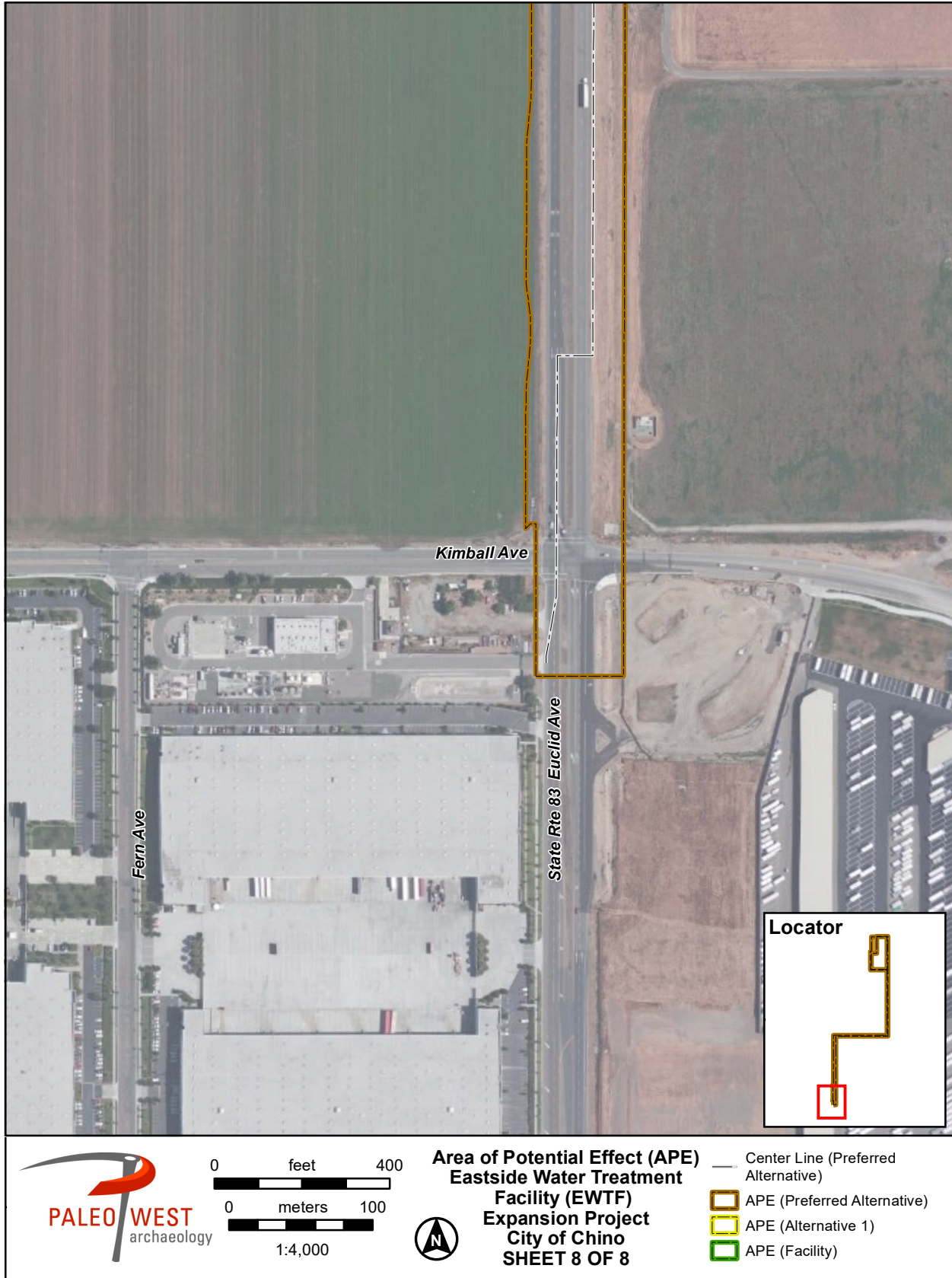


Figure 1-3h Project APE Map

2.0 REGULATORY CONTEXT

2.1 NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, as amended. The NHPA, established in 1966, requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on “historic properties” (i.e., cultural resources eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]), which is done through the Section 106 process as established in 36 CFR Part 800. The NHPA established a national policy for historic preservation and instituted a multifaceted program, administered by the Secretary of the Interior, to encourage the achievement of preservation goals at the federal, state, and local levels.

2.2 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The NRHP, created under the NHPA, was established as “an authoritative guide to be used by federal, state, and local governments, private groups, and citizens to identify the Nation’s cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment” (36 CFR 60.2). The NRHP identifies properties that are significant at the national, state, and local levels. Resources listed in the NRHP include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, prehistory, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture.

To guide the selection of properties included in the NRHP, the National Park Service has developed the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation. The criteria are standards by which every property that is nominated to the NRHP is evaluated. To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a resource must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of potential significance must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property is eligible for the NRHP if it is significant under one or more of the following criteria:

- A) A property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B) A property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C) A property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction; or
- D) A property has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR Part 60).

If a cultural resource is determined to be an eligible historic property under 36 CFR Part 60.4, then Section 106 requires that the effects of the proposed undertaking be assessed and considered in planning the undertaking. In general, a resource must be 50 years of age to be considered for the NRHP, unless it satisfies a standard of exceptional importance.

2.3 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with CEQA, as amended. Compliance with CEQA statutes and guidelines requires both public and private projects with financing or approval from a public agency to assess the project’s impact on cultural resources (Public Resources Code Section 21082, 21083.2 and

21084 and California Code of Regulations 10564.5). The first step in the process is to identify cultural resources that may be impacted by the project and then determine whether the resources are “historically significant” resources.

CEQA defines historically significant resources as “resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)” (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). A cultural resource may be considered historically significant if the resource is 45 years old or older, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meets any of the following criteria for listing on the CRHR:

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; or,
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1).

Cultural resources are buildings, sites, humanly modified landscapes, traditional cultural properties, structures, or objects that may have historical, architectural, cultural, or scientific importance. CEQA states that if a project will have a significant impact on important cultural resources, deemed “historically significant,” then project alternatives and mitigation measures must be considered. Additionally, any proposed project that may affect historically significant cultural resources must be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for review and comment prior to project approval by the responsible agency and prior to construction.

2.4 CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY BILL 52

Signed into law in September 2014, California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) created a new class of resources – tribal cultural resources – for consideration under CEQA. Tribal cultural resources may include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, or objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, included in a local register of historical resources, or a resource determined by the lead CEQA agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant and eligible for listing on the CRHR. AB 52 requires that the lead CEQA agency consult with California Native American tribes that have requested consultation for projects that may affect tribal cultural resources. The lead CEQA agency shall begin consultation with participating Native American tribes prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report. Under AB 52, a project that has potential to cause a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource constitutes a significant effect on the environment unless mitigation reduces such effects to a less than significant level.

3.0 SETTING

This section of the report summarizes information regarding the physical and cultural setting of the Project area, including the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic contexts of the general area. Several factors, including topography, available water sources, and biological resources, affect the nature and distribution of prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic-period human activities in an area. This background provides a context for understanding the nature of the cultural resources that may be identified within the region.

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project area is situated south of the San Gabriel Mountains, which are part of the Transverse Ranges that separate the Los Angeles Basin and the Mojave Desert, in the eastern portion of the Pomona Valley. The Pomona Valley is bordered to the west by the San Gabriel Valley, to the north by the San Gabriel Mountains, to the east by the San Bernardino Valley, and to the south by the Santa Ana River. The elevation along the Project area is approximately 685 amsl.

The alluvial valley was formed by the Santa Ana River and its tributaries. The Santa Ana River originates on the northern and eastern slopes of Mount San Gorgonio and is the largest hydrological feature near the Project area, less than 2.5 miles away. The San Antonio Creek bisects the western portion of Pomona Valley and runs along the Los Angeles County and San Bernardino County border. Other notable tributaries emerging from the southern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains include Lytle Creek, Cajon Wash, Deer Canyon Wash, Cucamonga Creek, and Etiwanda Creek.

As the climate of the region is largely determined by topographic features, climate, in turn, largely dictates the character of the biotic environment exploited by native populations. The climate of the Project area is characterized as Mediterranean, with hot, dry summers and cool, moist winters. It has a semi-arid precipitation regime; significant changes in temperature and moisture occur based on elevation and exposure, particularly in the nearby mountains.

Prior to historical development of the Project vicinity, vegetation in the area included representative species of the valley grassland plant community. Indigenous species present may have included rye grass (*Leymus condensatus*), blue grass (*Poa secunda*), bent grass (*Agrostis* spp.), needlegrass (*Stipa* spp.), three-awn (*Aristida divaricata*), and members of the sunflower family (*Asteraceae*). Additionally, restricted riparian communities also occurred near springs and along watercourses. Various floral species were available from early spring until winter, and the leaves, stems, seeds, fruits, roots, and tubers from many of these plant species formed an important subsistence base for the Native American inhabitants of the region (Bean and Saubel 1972; Hyde and Elliot 1994).

3.2 PREHISTORIC SETTING

Prehistoric occupation of the inland valleys of Southern California can be divided into seven cultural periods: Paleoindian (circa [ca.] 12,000–9,500 years before present [B.P.]); Early Archaic (ca. 9,500–7,000 B.P.); Middle Archaic (ca. 7,000–4,000 B.P.); Late Archaic (ca. 4,000–1,500 B.P.); Saratoga Springs (ca. 1,500–750 B.P.); Late Prehistoric (ca. 750–410 B.P.); and Protohistoric (ca. 410–180 B.P.), which ended in the ethnographic period. These periods are structured based on the archaeological research conducted at Diamond Valley Lake as part of the Eastside Reservoir Project, located approximately 32 miles southeast of the Project area (Goldberg et al. 2001; McDougall et al. 2003). Prior

to the work conducted for the Eastside Reservoir Project, no comprehensive context had been developed specifically for the interior valley and mountain localities of Southern California that distinguished the region from the nearby desert and coastal regions. Due to the nature and temporal association of the archaeological resources identified within a one-mile radius of the Project area, the prehistoric cultural setting discussed below begins at the Protohistoric period. The following has been adapted from Horne and McDougall (2003).

3.2.1 Protohistoric Period

The improved, dynamic conditions of the Little Ice Age continued throughout the Protohistoric period. Utilization of the bow and arrow promoted an increase in hunting efficiency while a renewed abundance of mortars and pestles indicates extensive exploitation of various hard nuts and berries. As a result of the increased resource utilization of the area, sedentism intensified with small, fully sedentary villages forming during the Protohistoric period. This is evidenced by sites containing deeper middens suggesting more permanent habitation. These would have been the villages, or rancherias, noted by the early nonnative explorers (True 1966, 1970).

The cultural assemblage associated with the Protohistoric period included the introduction of locally manufactured ceramic vessels and ceramic smoking pipes, an abundance of imported Obsidian Butte obsidian, Cottonwood Triangular points, and Desert Side-notched points as well as the addition of European trade goods, such as glass trade beads, late in the period (Meighan 1954).

3.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING

Archival research and published reports suggest the Project area is situated where three traditional use territories of Native American groups meet. The traditional use territories of the Serrano, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino come together just southwest of the present-day city of San Bernardino which is very near the Project area. These cultural groups all spoke languages belonging to the Takic branch of the Shoshonean family, a part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language stock (Bean 1978:576; Geiger and Meighan 1976:19). In the following section, a brief synopsis of Serrano, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino ethnography is presented. This information has been summarized from Bean and Vane (2001) and McCawley (1996).

The Cahuilla and Serrano belonged to nonpolitical, nonterritorial patrimoieties that governed marriage patterns as well as patrilineal clans and lineages. Each clan, “political-ritual-corporate units” composed of 3 to 10 lineages, owned a large territory in which each lineage owned a village site with specific resource areas. Clan lineages cooperated in defense, in large communal subsistence activities, and in performing rituals. Clans were apt to own land in the valley, foothill, and mountain areas, providing them with the resources of many different ecological niches. Unlike their Cahuilla and Serrano neighbors, the Gabrielino had a hierarchically ordered social class that included groupings of elite, middle class, and commoners. Class membership played a major role in determining individual lifestyles, as it depended upon both ancestry and wealth (Bean and Smith 1978:543).

In prehistoric times Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Serrano shelters are believed to have been dome shaped; after contact they tended to be rectangular in shape. Cahuilla and Serrano shelters were often made of brush, palm fronds, or arrowweed while the Gabrielino utilized reed. Most of the Serrano and Cahuilla domestic activities were performed outside the shelters within the shade of large, expansive *ramadas*; windbreaks, made of vertical poles covered with rush mats, provided open-air food preparation and cooking areas at Gabrielino settlements.

The Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Serrano were, for the most part, hunting, collecting, harvesting, and protoagricultural peoples. As in most of California, acorns were a major staple, but the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruit of many other plants also were used. Fish, birds, insects, and large and small mammals were also available.

To gather and prepare these food resources, the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Serrano had an extensive inventory of equipment including bows and arrows, traps, nets, disguises, blinds, spears, hooks and lines, poles for shaking down pine nuts and acorns, cactus pickers, seed beaters, digging sticks and weights, and pry bars. In addition, the Cahuilla also had an extensive inventory of food processing equipment including hammers and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates, winnowing shells and baskets, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives (made of stone, bone, wood, and carrizo cane), bone saws, and drying racks made of wooden poles to dry fish.

Mountain tops, unusual rock formations, springs, and streams are held sacred to the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Serrano, as are rock art sites and burial and cremation sites. In addition, various birds are revered as sacred beings of great power and sometimes were killed ritually and mourned in mortuary ceremonies similar to those for important individuals. As such, bird cremation sites are sacred.

3.4 HISTORICAL SETTING

The Project area is within the city of Ontario and Chino which are located west of Riverside, California. The earliest recorded historic-period use of the lands within the general vicinity of the Project area began in the 1770s, following establishment of the Mission San Gabriel, less than 30 miles west of the Project area. After Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1821, the Mexican government seized ownership of church properties through the Secularization Act of 1833, and lands were redistributed as ranchos through a tribute system (Van Horn 1974). This land redistribution by the Mexican government fostered the development of ranchos in the vicinity of the Project area – including the Rancho Santa Ana del Chino that included the Project area as well as Chino Hills. The land was granted to Antonio Mario Lugo by Governor Juan B. Alvarado in 1841 (Hoffman 1862).

With the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, which ended the Mexican-American War, California entered into the American Period and, in 1850, became a recognized state in the United States. The completion of the Central Pacific Railroad's transcontinental railroad in 1869 opened California to agricultural settlement and brought the previous era of large-scale ranching to a close. The arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad (which grew out of the Central Pacific Railroad and was built eastward from Los Angeles through Colton in 1875, reaching Yuma in 1877) resulted in an initial influx of new settlers into what is now western Riverside County.

In the latter decades of the nineteenth century, land companies sought to purchase large areas near Ontario in order to develop citrus farms and areas near Chino to develop sugar beets, corn, and alfalfa. Settlers came to the area, but no towns were actually founded in the 1800s (Lech 2004:198). In 1891, the City of Ontario, which means "the city on the side of a mountain," was incorporated with the City of Chino incorporated in 1910.

The land that included Ontario and present-day Upland and the associated water rights were purchased by the Chaffey brothers, George Jr. and William, in 1881. The Chaffey brothers formed the Ontario Land and Improvement Company and named it after their home province in Canada (Schuiling 1984). Euclid Avenue became the main thoroughfare of the newly plotted townsite. Water was provided by the Ontario Land and Improvement Company; however, George Chaffey retained the rights to use water to generate

electricity. In 1891, with the construction of the San Antonio Light and Electric Power Company, Ontario became the first town in the west with a hydroelectric plant (Schuiling 1984). In the late 1800s and early 1900s, the citrus growing industry in Ontario's agriculture expanded to include olives, apples, grapes, and peaches. The fruit trade also grew as patents for fruit driers and cooking canned fruits were awarded to Ontario citizens in the mid-1880s (Conley 1982). The Hotpoint Electric Heating Factory, two solar heating factories, a planing mill, gas plant, fertilizer plant, dairies, nurseries, and irrigation supply factory were among other industries found in Ontario in 1914 (Southern California Panama Expositions Commission 1914). This thriving economy supported a real estate boom which occurred concurrently.

U.S. involvement in World War I and World War II brought further development to Ontario by way of wartime industries with the expansion of the Lockheed Aircraft Service Company, located at the Ontario International Airport. The Ontario International Airport was established in 1923 with the arrival of a J-N-4 Curtis bi-plane, dubbed "Jennie," and the establishment of the Ontario Aircraft Corporation (Alexander 1981). The Lockheed facility, once the largest of the company's locations, was an important employer in the area and contributed to the post-WW II real estate boom by attracting more workers to the area (Schuiling 1984). Ontario continues as a thriving community, and due to its location between Los Angeles and San Bernardino, has largely become a residential suburb with commuters traveling to both cities.

From the 1950s to the 1980s, the dairy industry in Chino flourished with dairy-friendly zoning in the southwest corner of San Bernardino County encouraging many Dutch families to relocate there. A wave of new inventions in the 1960's and 1970's, including smaller parlor type barns, automated feeding, transporting, and milking, as well as herringbone barns, greatly improved production and had drastic effects upon the dairy industry in Chino (Musslewhite 2005). By the 1970s, Chino had increased the number of dairies to nearly 400 with some 190,000 cows. The dairy industry decline significantly in the 1980's with almost half of the nearly 400 dairies shutting down (Musslewhite 2005). During this time, Chino developed into a small suburban city. The city still has many industrial areas as well as farm animals such as goats and chickens.

4.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

A literature review and records search was conducted at the EIC, housed at the University of California, Riverside, on March 28, 2019. This inventory effort included the Project APE and a one-mile radius, collectively termed the Project study area. The objective of this records search was to identify prehistoric or historical cultural resources that have been previously recorded within the study area during prior cultural resource investigations.

4.1 PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS

The records search results indicate that no fewer than 57 previous investigations have been conducted and documented within the Project study area since 1975 (Table 4-1). Eighteen of the identified studies appear to intersect the Project APE; however, the majority of these previous studies are linear in nature and simple bisect the Project APE.

Table 4-1
Previous Cultural Studies within the Project Study Area

IC Document No.	Date	Author(s)	Title
SB-00272	1975	San Bernardino County Museum Association	Archaeological Impact Report - Prado Regional Park Golf Course
SB-00324	1976	Harris, Ruth D.	Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment of Area Bounded by Philadelphia Street on the North, Baker Avenue on the East, Riverside Drive on the South, and Sultana Avenue on the West
SB-00395	1976	Hearn, Joseph E. and Ruth D. Simpson	Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment of Proposed Chino Maintenance Yard Construction
SB-00537	1977	Hearn, Joseph E.	Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment of Land Area to be Impacted by Renovation Program at Chino Airport
SB-00547	1977	Hearn, Joseph E.	Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment of Kimball Road Improvement Project in Chino
SB-01492	1985	Langenwalter II, Paul E. And James Brock	Phase II Archaeological Studies: Prado Basin and the Lower Santa Ana River
SB-01499	1985	Foster, John M. and Roberta S. Greenwood	Cultural Resources Overview: California Portion, Proposed Pacific Texas Pipeline Project
SB-01941	1989	Hatheway, Roger G.	Archival Research and Site Documentation, Prado Basin, California
SB-01942	1989	Swanson, Mark T. And Roger G. Hatheway	The Dairy Industry of the Prado Basin
SB-02058	1990	Greenwood, Roberta S. And John S. Foster	Context and Evaluation of Historic Sites in the Prado Basin
SB-02623*	1992	Taskiran, Ayse And Rachel Greeley	Cultural Resources Assessment: Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority, Chino Basin Desalination Program - Phase I Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California
SB-02678	1992	Broomhall, Lorie L.	Addendum to Cultural Resources Assessment: Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority, Chino Basin Desalination Program-Phase I Project, Riverside and San Bernardino, CA

Table 4-1
Previous Cultural Studies within the Project Study Area

IC Document No.	Date	Author(s)	Title
SB-03012*	1995	Owen, Shelley Marie	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for the Cajon/Eptc Pipeline Project Located in Portions of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Orange Counties, CA
SB-03066*	1995	Rosenthal, Jane and Beth Padon	Historic Property Clearance Report for Euclid Ave. (Rte 83) Road Widening Between Kimball & Merrill Avenues in the City of Chino--08-Riv-83 Pm 2.73/3.920
SB-03073*	1995	Chace, Paul G.	Cultural Resources & Restraints, General Plan Considerations for the City of Chino, Sphere of Influence, Subarea 1, San Bernardino County, CA
SB-03556	1998	Brechbiel, Brant	Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: Cm 374-01, near Ontario, CA.
SB-03686*	1997	Hale, Alice M.	Cultural Resource Assessment-Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority, Chino Basin Desalination Program: Water Pipelines, Wells and Reservoir.
SB-03687*	1997	Love, Bruce And Bai Tang	Identification & Evaluation of Historic Properties-Chino Basin Desalination Program, Facilities Revision Project, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties.
SB-03688*	2001	Hale, Alice M.	Cultural Resources Investigation: California Institution for Men, Chino, CA.
SB-03689*	2001	Love, Bruce, Bai Tang, Daniel Ballester, and Miriam Dahdul	Identification & Evaluation of Historic Property: Chino I Desalter Power Generation Pilot Scale Project.
SB-03904	2002	Bonner, Wayne	Phase I Archaeological Field Survey for Cingular Wireless SB 188-01, Mountain View Park, SE Corner of Mountain and Chino Avenue, CA.
SB-04384*	2004	Crawford, Kathleen A.	Indirect APE Historic Architectural Assessment for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SB 313-02 (Hernandez Nursery) 7031 Kimball Ave, Chino, San Bernardino County, CA.
SB-04387*	2004	Wetherbee, Matthew	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Inland Empire Utilities Agency Monitoring Well Sites in and near the City of Chino, San Bernardino County, CA.
SB-04402	2004	Billat, Lorna	Chino Airport/CA-6115D.
SB-04404	2003	Tanaguchi, Christeen	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for Cingular Telecommunications Facility SB-197-03 (Edison Verizon Colo) 14095 N. Euclid Ave, Ontario, San Bernardino County, CA.
SB-04405	2003	Mckenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of Approximately 60 Acres Of Land in the Prado Basin Area of San Bernardino County, CA.
SB-04406	2003	Billat, Lorna	Request for SHPO Review of FCC Undertaking Prado Park/CA-7122A.
SB-04506*	2001	Dahdul, Miriam	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Chino I Desalter Expansion & Chino II Desalter & Support Facilities, Chino Basin Area, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties.
SB-04663	2006	Jacquemain, Terri and Josh Smallwood	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract Map 17995 in the City of Chino, County of San Bernardino, California.

Table 4-1
Previous Cultural Studies within the Project Study Area

IC Document No.	Date	Author(s)	Title
SB-04751	2005	Mckenna, Jeanette	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Approximately 60 Acre of Land Within the Lewis Operating Corp. Property North of Bickmore Avenue in the City of Chino, San Bernardino County, CA
SB-04752	2005	Mckenna, Jeanette	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Approximately 100 Acres of Land Within the Lewis Operating Corp. Property South of Bickmore Avenue in the City of Chino, San Bernardino County, CA
SB-04756*	2006	Pollock, Katherine H.	Archaeological Survey of the New Chino-Kimball 66kV Transmission Line, City of Chino, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, CA
SB-05707	2006	Bai "Tom" Tang	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Magnolia Channel Improvements Project
SB-05708	2003	Conkling, Steven	Results of the Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment for the Chino Industrial Properties Tract (APN: 1027-041-05) in the City of Chino, San Bernardino County, CA
SB-05729	2004	Gordon, Beth	CA8118/SCE Grove, 13524 South Grove Ave, Ontario, San Bernardino County, CA
SB-05786*	2006	Aislin-Kay, Marnie and Kenneth J. Lord	Final Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report for Watson Land Company near Euclid and Bickmore Avenue, Chino, County of San Bernardino, CA.
SB-06066			
SB-06068	2009	Cotterman, Cary and Chandler, Evelyn	Cultural Resources Inventory of Proposed Edison International Aircraft Operations Facility at the Chino Airport Chino, San Bernardino County, CA
SB-06069			
SB-06095*	2009	Applied Earthworks	Confidential Cultural Resources Specialist Report for the Tehachapi Renewal Transmission Project.
SB-06218	2007	Ewers, Daniel	Results of Cultural Resource Monitoring for a 23-Acre Inland Empire Utilities Agency Parcel, City of Chino Hills, San Bernardino County, CA
SB-06818*	2010	Tang, Bai "Tom", Deirdre Encarnacion, Daniel Ballester, and Laura H. Shaker	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Chino Desalter Phase 3 Expansion Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, CA
SB-06928	2010	Wlodarski, Robert J.	A Record Search and Field Reconnaissance Phase for the Proposed AT&T Wireless Telecommunications Site ES0342 (Anker Property) Located at 13524 Grove Avenue, Ontario, CA
SB-06933			
SB-06975	2008	Dice, Michael	Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Records Review SRG Chino South Industrial Park, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, CA
SB-06976	2011	Bonner, Wayne H., Marnie Aislin-Kay,	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LA8109, USID 48927

**Table 4-1
Previous Cultural Studies within the Project Study Area**

IC Document No.	Date	Author(s)	Title
		and Kathleen A. Crawford	(PERM-SCE Tower-13T Miraloma), 16651 Euclid Avenue, Chino, San Bernardino County, CA.
SB-07181	2011	Garcia, Kyle	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed College Park (Phase 2A) Project, City of Chino, County of San Bernardino, CA
SB-07442	2013	Tang, Bai "Tom"	Historical / Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Mountain Avenue Improvement Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, CA
SB-07699	2014	Fernandez, Trish	Euclid Avenue Street Improvements, City of Chino, San Bernardino, CA.
SB-07756*	2014	Tang, Bai "Tom"	Update to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Chino Desalter Phase 3 Expansion Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, CA.
SB-07897	2013	Strudwick, Ivan	Results of a Cultural Resources Assessment Survey for the Stratham Company 11.7-acre Fern and Riverside Project in the City of Chino, San Bernardino County, CA
SB-07898*	2013	Strudwick, Ivan	Results of the Cultural Resources Assessment Survey for the Stratham Company 14-Acre Brewart Site Project in the City of Chino, San Bernardino County, CA
SB-07956	2007	Doolittle, Christopher J.	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's G.O. 131-D Assessment of the Chino A-Bank System and System Split Project San Bernadino County, CA
SB-07968*	2011	Holm, Lisa and John Holson	Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report: Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segment 8 East (Phases 2 and 3) and West (Phase 4), Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA
SB-07977	2010	Panich, Lee, Tsim D. Schneider, and John Holson	Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report: Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segment 8 East (Phases 2 and 3), San Bernardino County, CA
SB-08134	2014	Brunzell, David	Cultural Resources Assessment Preserve Sewer Project, Chino, San Bernardino County, CA
SB-08257	2016	Tang, Bai	Due-Diligence Historical/Archaeological Resources Study Inland Empire Utilities Agency Recharge Basin Maintenance Plan Chino Basin Area, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, CA CRM TECH Contract No. 2989

4.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

The records search results also indicated that 18 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project study area (Table 4-2). These resources are all historic-period built-environment resources (i.e., buildings, structures, objects). None of the resources are located within the Project APE. Additionally, none of these resources have been recommended eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Two of the resources, 36-025445 (Lekkerkerk Dairy) and 36-026882 (upright concrete pipe) do not appear to have been evaluated for either the CRHR or NRHP. Each of the resources located within the Project study area are briefly described in the table below.

**Table 4-2
Cultural Resources Recorded within the Study Area**

Primary No.	Trinomial	Type	Age	Description
P-36-012494		Building	Historical	Farm worker residence
P-36-013623		Building	Historical	Ranch style residence, used as dairy farm
P-36-013728		Site	Historical	Originally a farm, converted to a dairy; some buildings still in use, residential, the rest in ruins
P-36-020415		Building	Historical	One story, rectangular shaped asymmetrical barn and nearby shed
P-36-023466		Building, Structure	Historical	Commercial building with ancillary building/structures
P-36-024866		Building	Historical	Vandenberg Dairy
P-36-024903		Structure	Historical	Cypress Channel, dug for irrigation and excess water runoff
P-36-025440		Structure	Historical	SCE Chino-Mira Loma No. 1 220kV Transmission Line
P-36-025445		Building, Structure	Historical	Lekkerkerk Dairy #1; dairy consists of a residence, milking barn, feed shed, and various dairy equipment
P-36-025446		Building	Historical	Original farm house structure, associated with Lekkerkerk Dairy #1
P-36-025447		Building	Historical	Small rental house associated with Lekkerkerk Dairy #1
P-36-025448		Building	Historical	Residential structure, barn, fuel depot, buildings, and a well head
P-36-025450		Building, Structure	Historical	Pink stucco clad home
P-36-025451		Structure	Historical	Gray lap-sided, single family residence
P-36-026724		Structure Building	Historical	Verhoeven Dairy Residence: ranch style house and milk house
P-36-026725		Building, Structure	Historical	Low barn or possible former milking parlor and wood frame office space foundation
P-36-026882		Object	Historical	Upright concrete pipe, irrigation feature
P-36-032704		Building, Site	Historical	Possible remains of a ranch with five building foundations, one metal standpipe, and two concrete irrigation features

4.3 ADDITIONAL SOURCES

Additional sources consulted during the cultural resource literature review and records search include the National Register of Historic Places, the Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the Office of Historic Preservation Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File. There are no listed historic properties, historical resources, or historic landmarks recorded within the Project study area.

Historical maps consulted include Corona, CA (1902), Cucamonga, CA (1900), Ontario, CA (1933 and 1954) 15-minute, and Ontario, CA (1954, 1967, and 1973) 7.5-minute USGS quadrangles. Both 1954 Ontario quads as well as the 1967 and 1973 Ontario quads depict structures within the existing facility property on Schaefer Avenue as well as a linear transmission line bisecting the facility site. Additionally, all of the streets the pipeline alignment follows appear on the topo quads as early as 1933; however, none of the streets appear to have been documented. Historical aerials from NETROnline dated 1938, 1946, 1948, 1959, 1966, 1994, 2005, and 2009 were also reviewed. The 1938, 1946, and 1948 historical aerials depict a possible residential structure on the property that by 1959 appears to expand to include agricultural or horticultural structures. These structures remain present on the property until at least 2005; however, by 2009 the structures within the Project APE appear to have been removed.

4.4 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

PaleoWest contacted the NAHC, as part of the cultural resource assessment, on April 15, 2019, for a review of the SLF. The objective of the SLF search was to determine if the NAHC had any knowledge of Native American cultural resources (e.g., traditional use or gathering area, place of religious or sacred activity, etc.) within the immediate vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC responded on April 30, 2019, stating that the SLF search resulted in a negative finding; however, the NAHC requested that 11 individuals representing nine Native American tribal groups be contacted to elicit information regarding cultural resource issues related to the proposed Project (Appendix A). The nine suggested Native American tribal groups were contacted by email or standard mail with a letter dated August 14, 2019. PaleoWest conducted follow up phone calls on August 29 and September 4, 2019 to any groups that had not already responded to the scoping letter. An example of the SLF search request letter, the list of contacts, a sample scoping letter, and a contact/response matrix are included in Appendix A.

Three responses have been received to date. The Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation indicated that if any ground disturbance is proposed for the Project, the Tribe would like to consult with the lead agency directly. The Morongo Band of Mission Indians indicated they had no comments to provide at this time; however, the Tribe may provide additional information to the lead agency during the official Assembly Bill 52 consultation process. Finally, the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians indicated they may have concerns about the project and would like to consult with the lead agency in order to obtain more information about the project.

5.0 FIELD INVESTIGATION

5.1 FIELD METHODS

A Phase I intensive pedestrian survey of the Project APE was conducted by PaleoWest archaeologist, Ryan Moritz, on August 13, 2019. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects across the entirety of the Project APE spaced at 10- to 15-meter (33- to 50-feet) intervals, when possible. The Project APE was recorded with digital photographs for use in the report. Photographs included general views of the topography and vegetation density, and other relevant images. A photo log was maintained to include, at a minimum, photo number, date, orientation, photo description, and comments. The surveyor carefully inspected all areas likely to contain or exhibit sensitive cultural resources to ensure discovery and documentation of and visible, potentially significant cultural resources located within the Project area.

Historical site indicators may include fence lines, ditches, standing buildings, objects or structures such as sheds, or concentrations of materials at least 45 years in age, such as domestic refuse (e.g., glass bottles, ceramics, toys, buttons or leather shoes), refuse from other pursuits such as agriculture (e.g., metal tanks, farm machinery parts, horse shoes) or structural materials (e.g., nails, glass window panes, corrugated metal, wood posts or planks, metal pipes and fittings, railroad spurs, etc.). Prehistoric site indicators may include areas of darker soil with concentrations of ash, charcoal, bits of animal bone (burned or unburned), shell, flaked stone, ground stone, or even human bone.

5.2 FIELD RESULTS

The Project APE is relatively flat and has been heavily disturbed by modern construction and road maintenance. The existing facility property on Schaefer Avenue has been cleared and compacted with sparse vegetation sprouting in the open areas (Figure 5-1 and 5-2). The Preferred Alignment varies along each roadway and includes sparse, diffuse shrubbery, regularly maintained/mowed grasses, and gravel (Figure 5-3, 5-4, and 5-5). Ground visibility varied from 10 percent to 100 percent depending upon the density of vegetation debris and gravel. Sediments mostly consisted of tan silty sand with small inclusions (15%). Modern construction refuse including large concrete chunks as well as modern roadside refuse were observed within the Project APE.

The Alternative Alignment was not accessible during the survey. However, the surveyor was able to obtain photographs from a locked gate positioned at the alignment's intersection with Edison Road. The Alternative Alignment appears to run along an unnamed dirt road (Figure 5-6). The sediment appears to be very loose, soft sand. The fresh track marks observed along the alignment indicate the unnamed road is frequently utilized. The surveyor also noted indications of bioturbation along the unnamed dirt road.

No prehistoric or historic-period archaeological resources were identified in the Project APE during the survey effort.



Figure 5-1 Overview of existing facility on Schaefer Avenue, view to the east



Figure 5-2 Overview of existing facility on Schaefer Avenue, view to the southwest



Figure 5-3 Preferred Alignment along Bon View Avenue, view to the south



Figure 5-4 Preferred Alignment along Euclid Avenue, view to the south



Figure 5-5 Preferred Alignment along Merrill Avenue, view to the north



Figure 5-6 Alternative Alignment, unnamed dirt road, view to the north

6.0 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the cultural resource records search and field visit, no archaeological resources were identified within the Project area. The Native American outreach did not result in identification of any cultural resources within the Project area; however, the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, and the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians all indicated they would like to consult with the lead agency for official government-to-government consultation. The Project area is highly disturbed and does not appear highly sensitive for archaeological resources. PaleoWest does not recommend any further cultural resource management for the current Project. Should significant changes be made to the Project Description, a subsequent cultural resource assessment may be required. Additionally, should any impacts to the roadways along the alignments be proposed, it is recommended that the roads be documented and evaluated accordingly.

In the event that potentially significant archaeological materials are encountered during Project-related ground-disturbing activities, all work should be halted in the vicinity of the archaeological discovery until a qualified archaeologist can visit the site of discovery and assess the significance of the archaeological resource. In addition, Health and Safety Code 7050.5 and Public Resources Code 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery. Finally, should additional actions be proposed outside the currently defined Project area that have the potential for additional subsurface disturbance, further cultural resource management may be required.

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***Appendix A.
Native American Coordination***

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
Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>
Twitter: @CA_NAHC



April 30, 2019

Robbie Thomas
PaleoWest Archaeology

VIA Email to: rthomas@paleowest.com

RE: Eastside Water Treatment Facility and Brine Pipeline Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Thomas:

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.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Steven Quinn in blue ink.

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
4/30/2019**

**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 Road
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
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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
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Hesperia, CA, 92345
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
15334 Rancho Road P. O. Box
343, Patton, CA, 92369
Hesperia, CA, 92345
Phone: (253) 370 - 0167
serranonation1@gmail.com

Serrano

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources
Manager
12700 Pumarra Road
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 Eastside Water Treatment Facility and Brine Pipeline Project, San Bernardino County.



August 14, 2019

Lee Clauss, Director of Cultural Resources
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA 92346
Transmitted via email to lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

Re: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Eastside Water Treatment Plant and Brine Pipeline Project, Ontario and Chino, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Clauss,

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates, PaleoWest Archaeology (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation, in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, for the proposed Eastside Water Treatment Plant and Brine Pipeline Project (Project) in Ontario and Chino, San Bernardino County, California. The Project includes work at the treatment facility site and installation of an approximately 3.5-mile long brine pipeline. The Project is considering one preferred pipeline alignment and one alternative. The City of Chino will be applying for State Revolving Fund financing for the Project. The Project area is located on the Ontario and Prado Dam, Calif. 7.5' USGS quadrangle maps, within Sections 17, 18, 19, 20, and 30 in T2S/R7W (see attached map).

A cultural resource literature review and records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) housed at California State University, Fullerton, indicates that no less than 57 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the Project area. Eighteen of these studies appear to intersect the Project area. The records search indicated that no prehistoric or historical archaeological resources have been identified within a one-mile radius of the Project area; however, 18 historic built-environment resources were identified within a one-mile radius. PaleoWest conducted a survey of the Project area and did not identify any archaeological resources during the survey.

As part of the cultural resource investigation of the Project area, PaleoWest requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) *Sacred Lands File* on April 15, 2019. The NAHC responded on April 30, 2019 indicating that no Native American cultural resources were identified within the Project area. However, should your records show that cultural properties exist within or near the Project area (see enclosed map), please contact me at (626) 408-8006 or rthomas@paleowest.com. I will follow-up in two weeks with a phone call or email if I do not hear from you.

Your comments are very important to us, and to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Roberta Thomas". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Roberta Thomas, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest Archaeology



SAMPLE

Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Native American Contact/Response Matrix

Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Initial Contact	Follow up Attempts	Comments/Notes
Andrew Salas, Chairperson, Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation	Letter/email dated August 14, 2019		Mr. Salas responded via email on Aug 23 to state that if there is proposed ground disturbance for the project then the Tribe would like to consult with the lead agency.
Anthony Morales, Chairperson, Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	Letter/email dated August 14, 2020	Phone call, August 29, 2019	Left a message. Mr. Morales called back on Sept 26 and indicated he would like more information about the project as he may have information to provide the lead agency.
Sandone Goad, Chairperson, Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	Letter/email dated August 14, 2021	Phone call, August 29, 2019	Left a message.
Robert Dorame, Chairperson, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal	Letter/email dated August 14, 2022	Phone call, August 29, 2019	Left a message.
Charles Alvarez, Chairperson, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	Letter/email dated August 14, 2023	Phone call, August 29, 2019	Left a message.
Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager, Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Letter/email dated August 14, 2024	Phone call, August 29, 2019	Transferred to Resources Specialist, Travis Armstrong. Mr. Armstrong indicated he would send a letter response via email. Email letter response received on Aug. 29. Letter indicated no comments at this time but may provide other information to the lead agency during AB 52 consultation.
Robert Martin, Chairperson, Morongo Band of Mission Indians			Mr. Armstrong provided a response for the Tribe.
Donna Yocum, Chairperson, San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	Letter/email dated August 14, 2026	Phone call, September 4, 2019	Left a message.
Lee Clauss, Director of Cultural Resources, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Letter/email dated August 14, 2027	Phone call, September 4, 2019	Left a message.
Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson, Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	Letter/email dated August 14, 2028	Phone call, September 4, 2019	Left a message.
Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson, Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	Letter/email dated August 14, 2029	Phone call, September 4, 2019	Left a message.

Robbie Thomas

From: Administration Gabrieleno <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
Sent: Friday, August 23, 2019 12:21 PM
To: Robbie Thomas
Subject: Eastside Water Treatment Plant and Brine Pipeline Project City of Ontario and Chino

Dear Roberta Thomas,

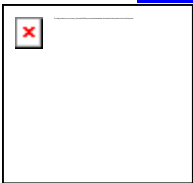
Thank you for your letter dated August 14,2019. If there will be any type of ground disturbance taking place regarding the above project our Tribal government would like to consult with the lead agency.

Thank you

Sincerely,

Brandy Salas

Admin Specialist
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
Office: 844-390-0787
website: www.gabrielenoindians.org



Attachments area

Robbie Thomas

From: Tribal Historic Preservation Office <thpo@morongo-nsn.gov>
Sent: Thursday, August 29, 2019 3:25 PM
To: Robbie Thomas; Denisa Torres
Subject: RE: Eastside Water Treatment Plant and Brine Pipeline Project (19-109)

Hello Robbie,

Thank you for speaking with me today.

Regarding the above referenced project, we have no additional comments 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, JD, MA
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
951-755-5259
Email: thpo@morongo-nsn.gov



From: Robbie Thomas [mailto:rthomas@paleowest.com]
Sent: Wednesday, August 14, 2019 11:19 AM
To: Denisa Torres
Cc: Travis Armstrong
Subject: Eastside Water Treatment Plant and Brine Pipeline Project (19-109)

Ms. Torres,

Please find the attached outreach letter and map for the Eastside Water Treatment Plant and Brine Pipeline Project in Ontario and Chino, San Bernardino County.

Best,
Robbie

Roberta Thomas, MA, RPA



Senior Archaeologist / Project Manager

918.232.4312 | www.paleowest.com

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