PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE ALTA CUVEE PROJECT RANCHO CUCAMONGA, SAN BERNADINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Authors:

Marc A. Beherec, Ph.D., RPA
Frank Humphries, M.S., RPA

USGS Quadrangle: Guasti. CA

Approximately 5.2 acres

June 2021

Keywords: Gabrielino, Rancho Cucamonga

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDIX

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF PLATES

LIST OF TABLES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Rancho Cucamonga is the lead agency in the proposed Alta Cuvee project that will consist of developing two adjacent vacant parcels for a mixed unit apartment complex at 12901-12939 Foothill Boulevard in the city of Rancho Cucamonga, California. The property is located at the southeast corner of Foothill Boulevard and Etiwanda Avenue.

AECOM was retained to conduct a Phase I cultural resources assessment to identify potential impacts to cultural resources pursuant to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section [§]21000 et seq.) and the State CEQA Guidelines (Title 14, California Code of Regulations, §15000 et seq.).

A records search in connection with this project was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center housed at California State University, Fullerton, in October 2020. The records search revealed that one resource, a historic sewer pipe, is documented within 0.25 mile of the project site.

A field survey was conducted as part of this assessment to identify the presence of any cultural resources, including archaeological and historic built environment resources, in the proposed project site. The field survey failed to identify any archaeological or historic built environment cultural resources within the project site.

As a result of the archival research and field survey, no cultural resources (i.e., archaeological or historic build environment resources) were identified within the project site. The project is anticipated to have no impact on cultural resources.

If archaeological material is uncovered in the course of ground-disturbing activities, work will be temporarily halted in the vicinity of the find (within a 60-foot buffer) and the Project Proponent will contact a qualified professional archaeologist meeting Secretary of Interior standards to evaluate and determine appropriate treatment for the resource in accordance with California PRC §21083.2(i) and the provisions of CEQA. If the resource is found to be significant, avoidance of the resource is preferred. If avoidance is not feasible, then a treatment plan will be developed by the qualified archaeologist as determined to be appropriate by the City of Rancho Cucamonga. The treatment plan may consist of data recovery excavation of a statistically significant part of those portions of the site that will be damaged or destroyed by the project . Additionally, if the resource is prehistoric or is otherwise likely of Native American origin, then those Native American tribes that have consulted on the project shall be contacted.

In the unlikely event human remains are discovered, work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will be suspended and the San Bernardino County Coroner contacted. If the remains are deemed Native American in origin, the Coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission and identify a Most Likely Descendant pursuant to PRC §5097.98 and California Code of Regulations §15064.5. Work may be resumed at the landowner's discretion but will only commence after consultation and treatment have been concluded. Work may continue on other parts of the project while consultation and treatment are conducted.

INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code [PRC] §21000 et seq.) and the State CEQA Guidelines (Title 14, California Code of Regulations, §15000 et seq.) this document reports a Phase I cultural resources assessment conducted in connection with the Alta Cuvee Mixed Use Project (proposed project) at 12901-12939 Foothill Boulevard in the city of Rancho Cucamonga, California. This report was prepared by AECOM to assist the City of Rancho Cucamonga, who is the lead agency responsible for compliance with CEQA on this proposed project.

This Phase I cultural resources assessment evaluates the potential environmental impacts that may result from the development of the proposed project consistent with CEQA Guidelines §15071.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

AECOM personnel involved in the cultural resources assessment are as follows: Marc Beherec, Ph.D., RPA, served as report author, conducted the archival research, performed the archaeological survey, and directed work; Frank Humphries, M.S., RPA, served as report author and performed the survey; Christy Dolan, M.A., RPA, performed senior review; and Alec Stevenson, M.A., and Yue "Selena" Qiu, provided graphics and geographic information system support. Resumes of key personnel are included in Appendix A.

REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report is organized following the 1990 *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* guidelines, Department of Parks and Recreation, Office of Historic Preservation, State of California (OHP 1990). These guidelines provide a standardized format and suggested report content, scaled to the size of the project. The organization of this report includes the following sections. First, a project description including project location and setting, and proposed project work is provided. Next, the environmental and cultural settings are presented along with a detailed historical context of the project area. This is followed by the archival and field survey research methods and results. The final section summarizes the results of the cultural resources assessment and provides recommendations for resource eligibility and mitigation criteria for further work.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

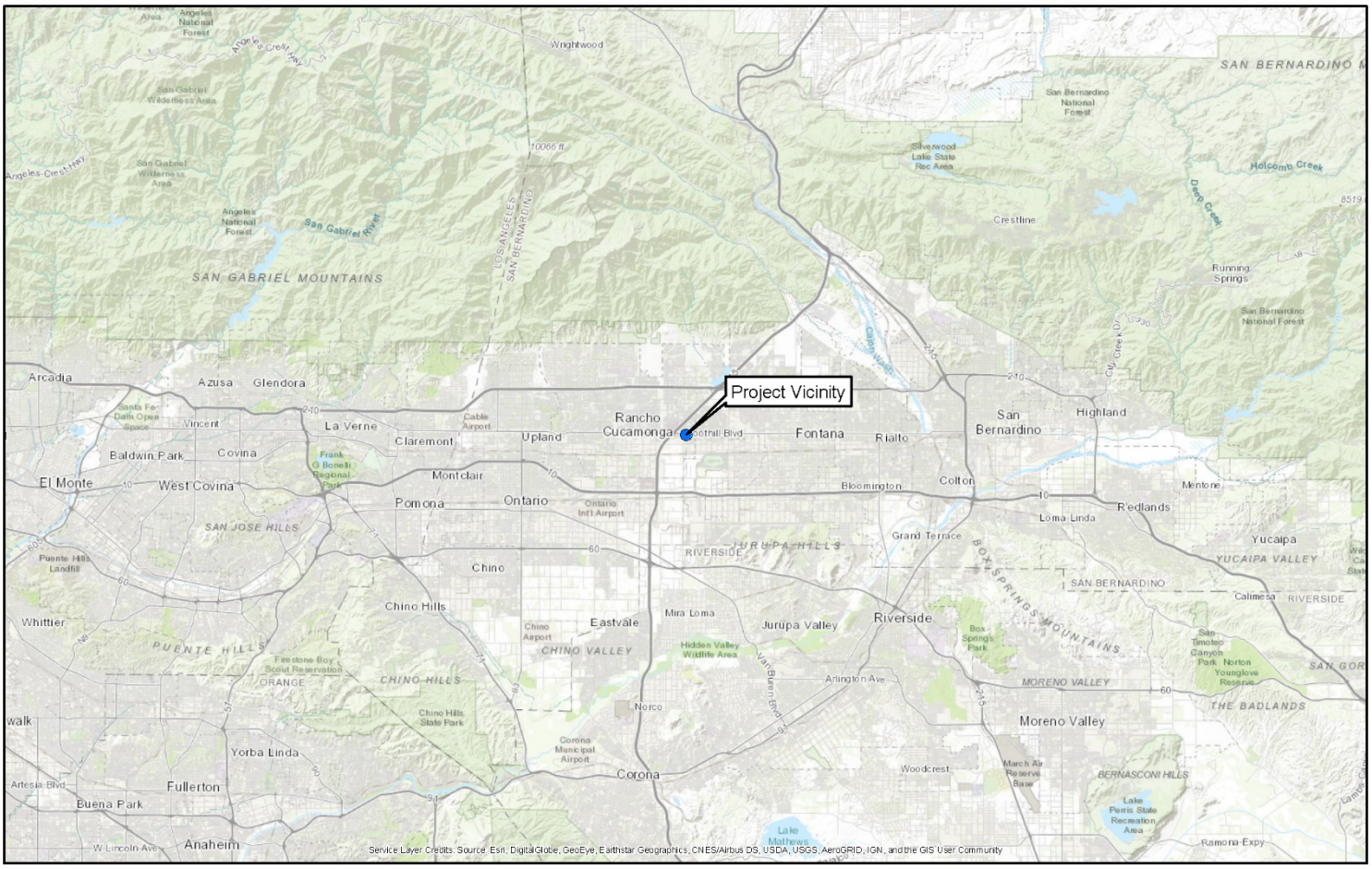
PROJECT LOCATION AND SETTING

The proposed project would be located at 12901-12939 Foothill Boulevard at the southeast corner of Foothill Boulevard and Etiwanda Avenue in Rancho Cucamonga within the portion of the Guasti Quadrangle 2018 California, United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle map (Figure 1). The project site is bound by Foothill Boulevard, a vacant lot, and condominiums to the north; Etiwanda Avenue and a shopping center to the west; and residential single-family homes to the south and east. The 5.2-acre site comprises two parcels (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 0229-311-14 and APN 0229-311-15), which are currently vacant and undeveloped. Including the utility work that will be conducted along Foothill Boulevard and Etiwanda Avenue the proposed impact area is 6.2968 gross acres (Figure 2).

PROPOSED PROJECT WORK

The project will include two four-story buildings; 259 apartment units (ranging from 715 square feet to 1,367 square feet); 1 live-work unit (consisting of two stories and 1,570 square feet); 3,339 square feet of commercial space (816 square feet in 1 live-work unit and 2,523 square feet of stand-alone commercial space); 528 parking spaces, of which 328 spaces will be below grade; 5,500 square feet of indoor amenities; approximately 16,860 square feet of outdoor amenity space, including a pool and a spa; landscaping; sidewalks along Etiwanda Avenue and Foothill Boulevard; and underground powerlines along Etiwanda Avenue.

The duration of the project will dedicate at least 42 days to ground-disturbing activities, including trenching, rough grading, and demolition.



Overview Map

Legend:

- Project Vicinity

0 1.25 2.5 5 7.5 Miles

0 1.5 3 6 9 12 Kilometers

Scale: 1:360,000
1 in = 30,000 ft

Date: 10/20/2020
Projection: NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N

N

Rancho Cucamonga MND

Project Vicinity

AECOM

Figure 1

Path: C:\Users\stevensona1\Desktop\Rancho Cucamonga MND\MXD\Figure 1_RanchoCucamongaMND_Vicinity.mxd

Overview Map

Legend:

Project Area

0 50 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

0 25 50 100 Meters

Scale: 1:3,600
1 in = 300 ft

Date: 10/20/2020
Projection: NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N

N

Rancho Cucamonga MND

Project Area

AECOM

Figure 2

Path: C:\Users\stevensona1\Desktop\Rancho Cucamonga MND\MXD\Figure 2_RanchoCucamongaMND_ProjectArea.mxd

PROJECT SETTING

REGULATORY SETTING

Public Resources Code § 21083.2(i)

PRC Section 21083.2 established that the lead agency shall determine whether the project may have a significant effect on archaeological resources. Pursuant to PRC Section 21083.2(i), as part of the objectives, criteria, and procedures required by Section 21082 or as part of conditions imposed for mitigation, a lead agency may make provisions for archaeological sites accidentally discovered during construction. These provisions may include an immediate evaluation of the find. If the find is determined to be a unique archaeological resource, contingency funding and a time allotment sufficient to allow recovering an archaeological sample or to employ one of the avoidance measures may be required under the provisions set forth in this section. Construction work may continue on other parts of the building site while archaeological mitigation takes place.

Public Resources Code 5097.98

PRC Section 5097.98 establishes the necessary actions to be taken upon the discovery of Native American human remains from a county coroner pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code. Those persons believed to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American must be notified. The descendants may, with the permission of the owner of the land, or his or her authorized representative, inspect the site of the discovery of the Native American human remains and may recommend to the owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treatment or disposition, with appropriate dignity, of the human remains and any associated grave goods.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project lies within Rancho Cucamonga, which is located in the San Bernardino Valley, at the southern base of the San Gabriel Mountains and the San Bernardino National Forest. Rancho Cucamonga and the project area are within the southwest corner of San Bernardino County. The San Bernardino Valley is composed of an alluvial plain. The alluvial plain is known as Cucamonga Valley and was formed from alluvial and fluvial deposits derived from the surrounding mountains and the Santa Ana River. The dominant watershed that meanders through the Valley Region is the Santa Ana River and is approximately 8.8 miles south of the project area. The tributaries nearest to the project area are East Etiwanda Creek, approximately 0.4 mile east, and Day Creek, approximately 1 mile west.

The project vicinity is generally a Mediterranean climate characterized as warm and temperate. The climate is defined as a hot summer Mediterranean climate with the rainy season occurring in the winter months contrasted by dry summer months. This mild climate has a temperature range from approximately 102 degrees Fahrenheit in July and August, to low thirties in January.

The project is situated in vacant parcel within a well-developed area of Rancho Cucamonga. The

present-day vegetation communities inside the boundaries of the project consist of non-native annuals. Immediately outside the boundaries of the project area, ornamental landscape vegetation elements are present that include non-native shrubs and trees within parkways. Prior to the area being developed, the natural vegetation communities of the project area mostly consisted of coastal sage scrub and mixed herbaceous community, including perennial grasses and annual and perennial forbs.

Fauna historically found in the area include mammalian undulates such as mule deer; rodents such as California ground squirrel, pocket mouse species, kangaroo rat, deer mouse, and wood rat; lagomorphs such as cottontail rabbits; carnivore/scavengers such as coyote; herpetofauna such as southern pacific rattle snake, western fence lizard, and coast horned lizard; native passerines such as California towhee and sparrow species; and birds of prey such as turkey vulture and red-tailed hawk.

CULTURAL SETTING

As a framework for discussing the types of cultural resources that might be encountered during this cultural resources assessment of the proposed project site, the following section summarizes our current understanding of major prehistoric and historic developments that occurred in and around Ranch Cucamonga. The prehistoric and historic context presented here is abbreviated in nature. This is followed by a more focused discussion of the history of the project area itself.

Prehistoric Overview

While people are known to have inhabited Southern California beginning at least 13,000 years Before Present (B.P.) (Arnold et al. 2004), the first evidence of human occupation in the Los Angeles area dates to at least 9000 B.P. and is associated with a period known as the Millingstone Cultural Horizon (Wallace 1955; Warren 1968). Millingstone populations established permanent settlements that were located primarily on the coast and in the vicinity of estuaries, lagoons, lakes, streams, and marshes where a variety of resources, including seeds, fish, shellfish, small mammals, and birds, were exploited. Early Millingstone occupations are typically identified by the presence of handstones (manos) and millingstones (metates), while those Millingstone occupations dating later than 5000 B.P. contain a mortar and pestle complex as well, signifying the exploitation of acorns in the region.

Although many aspects of Millingstone culture persisted, by 3500 B.P., a number of socioeconomic changes occurred (Erlandson 1994; Wallace 1955; Warren 1968). These changes are associated with the period known as the Intermediate Horizon (Wallace 1955). Increasing population size necessitated the intensification of existing terrestrial and marine resources (Erlandson 1994). This was accomplished in part through use of new technological innovations such as the circular shell fishhook on the coast, and in inland areas, use of the mortar and pestle to process acorns as an important new vegetal food staple, and the dart and atlatl resulting in a more diverse hunting capability. Evidence for shifts in settlement patterns has been noted as well at a variety of locations at this time and is seen by many researchers as reflecting increasingly territorial and sedentary populations. The Intermediate Horizon marks a period in which specialization in labor emerged, trading networks became an increasingly important means by which both utilitarian and nonutilitarian materials were acquired, and travel routes were extended.

The Late Prehistoric period, spanning from approximately 1500 B.P. to the Spanish mission era, is

the period associated with the florescence of contemporary Native American groups.
Occupying the southern Channel Islands and adjacent mainland areas of Los Angeles and Orange Counties and extending as far inland as western Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, the Gabrielino are reported to have been second only to their Chumash neighbors in terms of population size, regional influence, and degree of sedentism (Bean and Smith 1978). The Gabrielino are estimated to have numbered around 5,000 in the pre-contact period (Kroeber 1925). Maps produced by early explorers indicate the existence of at least 40 Gabrielino villages, but as many as 100 may have existed prior to contact with Europeans (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Reid 1939 [1852]). In addition to the Gabrielino, neighboring groups, including the Cahuilla and Serrano, also interacted with the Gabrielino and used the Rancho Cucamonga area.

Prehistoric subsistence consisted of hunting, fishing, and gathering. Small terrestrial game was hunted with deadfalls, rabbit drives, and by burning undergrowth, while larger game such as deer were hunted using bows and arrows. Fish were taken by hook and line, nets, traps, spears, and poison (Bean and Smith 1978; Reid 1939 [1852]). The primary plant resources were the acorn, gathered in the fall and processed with mortars and pestles, and various seeds that were harvested in late spring and summer and ground with manos and metates. The seeds included chia and other sages, various grasses, and islay or holly leafed-cherry (Reid 1939 [1852]).

Historic Overview

Spanish explorers made brief visits to Gabrielino territory in both 1542 and 1602, and on both occasions the two groups exchanged trade items (McCawley 1996). Sustained contact with Europeans did not commence until the onset of the Spanish Period, which began in 1769 when Gaspar de Portola and a small Spanish contingent began their exploratory journey along the California coast from San Diego to Monterey.

Gabrielino villages are reported by early explorers to have been most abundant along the dominant rivers of the Los Angeles Basin, including the Los Angeles River. The Gabrielino community known as *Kuukamonga,* formerly existed in Rancho Cucamonga, probably in the area of Red Hill.

Mission San Gabriel Arcángel was founded September 8, 1771. A secular settlement, *El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Ángeles del Río de Porciúncula*, was founded 10 years later, and in 1797, Mission *San Fernadiño Rey de España*, was established in the San Fernando Valley (Wright 1992). In 1819, the San Bernardino Assistencia, or submission, was established in what is today Redlands. The missions and the pueblo dominated life in what is what was Gabrielino territory.

By the early 1800s, the majority of the surviving Gabrielino population had entered the mission system. Mission life offered the Indians security in a time when their traditional trade and political alliances were failing and epidemics and subsistence instabilities were increasing (Jackson 1999). This lifestyle change also brought with it significant negative consequences for Gabrielino health and cultural integrity.

Alta California became a state, with its capital at Monterey, when Mexico won its independence from Spain in 1821. The authority of the California missions gradually declined, culminating with their secularization in 1834. Former mission lands were quickly divided and granted to private citizens for use as agricultural and pastoral land (Reid 1977 [1851]). As the possibility of a takeover of California by the United States loomed large in the 1840s, the Mexican government increased the

number of land grants in an effort to keep the land in Mexican hands, and more than 600 ranchos were created between 1833 and 1846.

California was captured by the United States during the Mexican-American War of 1846–1848. The discovery of gold in northern California led to an enormous influx of American citizens in the 1850s and 1860s, and these settlers rapidly displaced the old rancho families. The Southern Pacific Railroad extended its line from San Francisco to Los Angeles in 1876, passing through the San Fernando Valley thanks to a new tunnel through Newhall Pass. Newcomers continued to pour into Los Angeles and the population nearly doubled between 1870 and 1880. The completion of the second transcontinental line, the Santa Fe, took place in 1886 causing a fare war that drove fares to an unprecedented low. More settlers continued to head west and the demand for real estate skyrocketed. Los Angeles's population rose from 11,000 in 1880 to 50,000 by 1890 (Meyer 1981:45).

History of Rancho Cucamonga and the Project Area

In 1839, Mexican Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado granted 13,000 acres of land that included much of present-day California cities of Rancho Cucamonga, Upland, and Ontario to Tiburcio Tapia (Marxen and Standerfer 1981). At least two of Gabrielino rancherias, which by this time were workers' settlements serving the rancho, existed within Rancho Cucamonga. One was near Cucamonga Creek, and the other was east of Red Hill (Marxen and Standerfer 1981). Ten years after Alta California was ceded to the United States, the Cucamonga Ranch was purchased by John Rains, who opened a commercial winery on the property. John Rains was murdered in 1861. After the Great Drought of 1862–1864 many of California's ranchos, including Rancho Cucamonga, were sold and fragmented.

In 1870, the Cucamonga Ranch was sold at auction and subsequently subdivided into smaller farms. During the ensuing years, the area of present-day Rancho Cucamonga attracted vineyard farmers because of the rich soil. In the years from 1870 to the early twentieth century, Cucamonga Ranch became a multiethnic center due to the many nationalities of the workers who migrated there to work the vineyards. Immigrants included former Chinese railroad workers, Italians, Mexicans, Russians, and Canadians (Emick 2011).

By 1900, Cucamonga was a hub of wineries and vineyards within California and a major industry contender in the United States. The vineyards were an essential component of the successive economies in Cucamonga that began during the mission period and continued until the first half of the twentieth century. The vineyard and winery industry in Cucamonga continued to flourish even during prohibition by making sacramental and medicinal wine and by selling crates of grapes to bootleggers (Walker and Peragine 2017).

As the population rose in Los Angeles, demand for agricultural goods grew in surrounding areas. In 1914, Henry Huntington extended a line of the Pacific Railroad to a community in San Bernardino County known as Loamosa that was known for its orchards, and a depot was opened at Loamosa and named Alta Loma (Emick 2011). Alta Loma was one of the three communities incorporated as Rancho Cucamonga in 1977. The train enabled growers to ship their fruit to Los Angeles and other adjacent cities. As demand grew so did the need for farm workers and, as a result, the population of the area of present-day Ranch Cucamonga began to receive an influx of new residents.

But in the mid-twentieth century, Cucamonga succumbed to urban sprawl. As the population of

Southern California grew, Rancho Cucamonga was increasingly subdivided and developed for residential and commercial use. In 1977, the unincorporated communities of Cucamonga, Alta Loma, and Etiwanda joined and voted to incorporate. Together, they formed the City of Rancho Cucamonga (Rancho Cucamonga Historical Preservation Commission 1984).

Despite its location at the intersection of Foothill Boulevard and Etiwanda Avenue, a review of the USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle maps dating between 1897 and 2018 revealed that the proposed project area has never been developed.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

The South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) conducted archival research for the project area on September 3, 2020, and the results were reviewed by AECOM. Previously conducted cultural resource investigations, as well as the characteristics of known archaeological sites, were reviewed as part of this investigation in an attempt to create a model of historic and archaeological site sensitivity for the project site. A 0.25-mile radius around the project site was reviewed. The archival research involved review of archaeological site records and reports. Information on the previously conducted investigations, as well as the known recorded cultural resource sites, was obtained from the SCCIC. In addition, the National Register of Historic Places database, listings for the California State Historic Resources Inventory, and the California Historical Landmarks Register were examined to determine whether any sites in this radius were listed on or had been determined eligible for these registers.

PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION REPORTS

The records search revealed that a total of 10 cultural resource investigations were previously conducted within a 0.25-mile radius of the project site (Table 1). Approximately 15 percent of the project's 0.25-mile buffer area has been previously surveyed.

Table 1. Previous Surveys and Reports Conducted within 0.25 Mile of the Project Area

Report # (SB-)	Author	Description	Date
04690	Bonner, Wayne	Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Telecommunications for Facility Candidate LSANCA8023E (Baseline and Foothill Blvd.), Southeast Corner of Foothill Boulevard and Cornwall, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, CA	2006
05487	Encarnacion, Diedre	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Etiwanda 1270 Reservoir and Pipeline, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California.	2007
05490	Bonner, Wayne H., and Kathleen A. Crawford	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate LSANCA8023E (baseline and Foothill Blvd,), Southeast Corner of Foothill Boulevard and Cornwall, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California	2006
05499	Hammond, Stephen R., and David Bricker	Historic Resources Compliance Report for the Relinquishment of State Route 66, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California	2003
05974	Austerman, Virginia	Cultural Resources Assessment: San Sevaine Villas Multiple Family Residential Affordable Housing, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California	2006
05986	Goodwin, Riordan	Cultural Resource Assessment: Rancho Cucamonga Mall Project, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California.	2001

Report # (SB-)	Author	Description	Date
06420	Wlodarski, Robert	Record Search Results for the Proposed Bechtel Wireless Telecommunications Site LSANC8023 (Baseline and Foothill Blvd./SCE-M23T4 Lugo/Mira Loma) Located on the Southeastern Corner of Foothill and Cornwall, Rancho Cucamonga, California, 91739	2008
06524	Wlodarski, Robert	Record Search and Field Reconnaissance Phase for Proposed AT&T Wireless Telecommunications Site LA8023 (Foothill Marketplace), 12879 Foothill Boulevard, Rancho Cucamonga, California 91789	2010
07907	Pigniola, Andrew R	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the La Mirage on Route 66 Project Rancho Cucamonga, California	2015
07990	George, Joan, and Josh Smallwood	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Etiwanda Pipeline North Relining Project, Cities of Fontana and Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California	2014

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES SITES

The records search indicated that one cultural resource is recorded within 0.25 mile of the project area (Table 2). This resource (CA-SBr-7099H) consists of sewer pipe extending north-south approximately 3 feet beneath Etiwanda Avenue. The pipe is believed to date to the 1920s. The resource was destroyed and removed in the area along Etiwanda Avenue between Foothill Boulevard and Chestnut Avenue. Therefore, this resource is no longer immediately adjacent to the project site. No cultural resources have been previously recorded within the project site.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within 0.25 Mile of the Project Area

Permanent Trinomial (SBr-)	P-Number (P-36-)	Description	Date Recorded
7099H	007099	Historic fired clay sewer pipe	1992

SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

METHODOLOGY

A reconnaissance survey was conducted by Frank Humphries, M.S., on September 25, 2020. The purpose of this survey was to discover and document archaeological and historic built environment cultural resources within the project site. The survey focused on the identification of any surface evidence of archaeological materials within the project area. The pedestrian survey consisted of linear transects that were spaced 10 meters apart throughout the project area.

The survey encompassed the entirety of the area of proposed project disturbances with the exception of paved streets. All exposed ground surfaces were diligently investigated. In particular, exposed surfaces in drainage cut banks, dirt road cuts, tilled areas, and rodent burrows were examined for evidence of buried deposits.

To aid in navigation and plotting, a map of the project site was preloaded in ArcGIS Collector on a handheld mobile device.

RESULTS

The project site consists of an undeveloped tract in a mixed commercial and residential area. The project parcel is bounded by single-family residences to the south and east, Etiwanda Avenue to the west, and Foothill Boulevard to the north. A shopping center stands west of Etiwanda Avenue.

The entire project site appears to have been previously tilled or disked, either for agricultural activities or for weed and pest control. The tilled rows throughout the project site contributed to ground visibility. Nevertheless, ground visibility within the proposed building complex area was less than 25 percent due to the non-native grass that covered approximately 75 percent of the surface (Plate 1).

Soils observed on the surface within the project site consist of light to medium brown, fine-grained silty sand with inclusions of small- to medium-sized rocks. On the east and north edges of the project site, the soil appeared loose and windblown on the surface and compact just below the surface. Within the interior of the project area, most of the land has been disturbed from prior tilling activities.

The results of unsanctioned modern dumping were observed at the southeast edge of the project site. A modern refuse deposit and a cobble scatter were observed in this vicinity. The modern refuse scatter consisted of construction debris and included ceramic floor tiles with bar code stickers still in place, and fragments of concrete and plastic in an area measuring 30 feet by 40 feet.

The rock scatter was observed approximately 45 feet north from the southern project boundary and at the east end of project area, not far from the construction refuse. The concentration included, among

other stones, three cobble-sized reddish-brown chert fragments and approximately five other cloudy and clear crystalline cobbles, none of which showed signs of intentional human modification The concentration of cobbles was apparently deposited as a result of the unsanctioned dumping. An unlined storm drain, measuring 15 feet wide, cuts north-south across the middle of the project area A. A recent concrete and metal vault stands at the north end of the project area and appears associated with the storm drain F (Plate 2).

Plate 1: Overview of project area of potential effects, view southeast

Plate 2: Unlined storm drain channel and vault, view south.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The project area is located in an alluvial plain between two creeks. The modern current creek bed is East Etiwanda Creek, approximately 0.4 mile east of the project area and located within traditional Gabrielino territory and along historic Route 66. However, archival research failed to identify known archaeological sites within the project area. A review of the ethnographic and historic data has failed to indicate the presence of ethnographic sites or historic development within the project area.

Based on the results of the archival research and field survey, there is low potential that archaeological resources would be encountered during ground-disturbing activities for the proposed project.

If archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work will be temporarily halted in the vicinity of the find. The Project Proponent will contact a qualified archaeologist to evaluate and determine appropriate treatment for the resource in accordance with California PRC §21083.2(i). If the resource is found to be significant, avoidance of the resource is preferred. If avoidance is not feasible, then a treatment plan will be developed by the qualified archaeologist as determined to be appropriate by the City of Rancho Cucamonga. The treatment plan may consist of data recovery excavation of a statistically significant part of those portions of the site that will be damaged or destroyed by the project. The treatment plan will be designed to reduce impacts to the resource to a less than significant level.

In the unlikely event human remains are discovered, work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will be suspended and the San Bernardino County Coroner contacted. If the remains are deemed Native American in origin, the Coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission and identify a Most Likely Descendant pursuant to PRC §5097.98 and California Code of Regulations §15064.5. Work may be resumed at the landowner's discretion but will only commence after consultation and treatment have been concluded. Work may continue on other parts of the project while consultation and treatment are conducted.

REFERENCES CITED

Arnold, Jeanne E., Michael Walsh, and Sandra E. Hollimon
2004 The Archaeology of California. *Journal of Archaeological Research* 12(1):1–73.

Bean, Lowell John, and Charles R. Smith
1978 *Gabrielino*. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 9, pp. 538–562. Robert F. Heizer, editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP)
1990 *Archeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format*. Department of Parks and Recreation, State of California, Sacramento.

Emick, Paula
2011 *Images of America, Rancho Cucamonga.* Arcadia Publishing Charleston, South Carolina.

Erlandson, Jon M.
1994 *Early Hunter-Gatherers of the California Coast.* Plenum Press, New York.

Jackson, Robert H.
1999 Agriculture, Drought & Chumash Congregation in the California Missions (1782–1834), *California Mission Studies Association*. Articles, May Newsletter.

Kroeber, A. L.
1925 Handbook of Indians of California. *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78*, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

Marxen, Jim, and Steve Standerfer
1981 *Rancho Cucamonga Yesteryears; Scrapbook from the Past.* The Daily Report. Rancho Cucamonga, California.

McCawley, W.
1996 *The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles.* Malki Museum Press. Banning.

Meyer, L.
1981 *Los Angeles, 1781–1981*. A special bicentennial issue of California history, Spring 1981. California Historical Society, Los Angeles.

Rancho Cucamonga Historical Preservation Commission
1984 *Rancho Cucamonga Historical Landmarks, Landmarks Rancho Cucamonga.* Rancho Cucamonga Historical Preservation, Rancho Cucamonga, California.

Reid, Hugo
1939 [1852]. Letters on the Los Angeles County Indians. In *A Scotch Paisano in Old Los Angeles*, by Susanna Bryant Dakin, pp. 215–286. University of California Press.

1977 [1851] The Decay of the Mission. In *Los Angeles, Biography of a City*, edited by John Caughey and LaRee Caughey, pp. 102–104. University of California Press. Berkeley.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)
2018 Guasti, California Quadrangle. 1:24,000. Reston, VA: United States Geological Survey.

Walker, George and John Peragine
2017 *Cucamonga Valley Wine, The Lost Empire of American Wine Making.* Charleston, SC: American Palate, A Division of The History Press.

Wallace, William J.
1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11(3):214–230.

Warren, Claude N.
1968 Cultural Traditions and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, edited by Cynthia Irwin-Williams. *Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology 1*(3):1–14.

Wright, Ralph, B., editor
1992 *California's Missions.* Hubert A. Lowman. Arroyo Grande, California.

APPENDIX A

RESUMES OF KEY PERSONNEL

Marc Beherec, PhD, RPA

Archaeologist

Education

PhD, Anthropology, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, 2011

MA, Anthropology, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, 2004

BA, Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin 2000

Licenses/Registrations

Certified Archaeologist, County of Orange

Registered Professional Archaeologist #989598

AECOM Certified Project Manager (PM)

Professional Associations

Society for American Archaeology

Society for California Archaeology

Dr. Marc Beherec is an archaeologist who has been involved in the field of cultural resources management for approximately twenty years. He has worked throughout California, Texas, and the Midwest on projects within Federal and State regulatory framework, and has written cultural resources assessments for several agency clients, satisfying the requirements of both the California Environmental Quality Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. He is experienced in the identification and analysis of both prehistoric and historic era artifacts, including Chinese Overseas pottery. Dr. Beherec also has extensive experience in Paleoindian and Archaic period sites in the western US, has led excavations at significant prehistoric and historic sites in California including within El Pueblo Historic Monument, and has taken part in large-scale excavations in Jordan. In addition, Dr. Beherec has assisted in tribal consultation and coordinated tribal cultural resources monitoring with tribes active in the Orange, Los Angeles, and Riverside County areas. Dr. Beherec served as Lead Monitor for the NextEra Genesis Solar Energy Project near Blythe and as Project Manager and Project Archaeologist for the Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority's large Regional Connector and Crenshaw rail projects. He is a Certified Archaeologist in the County of Orange and has prepared CEQA cultural resources impact studies and led archaeological and paleontological monitoring projects for the County of Orange. He manages a team of full-time archaeologists and numerous project-specific part-time employees and subcontractors conducting work in Orange County, the Greater Los Angeles area, and elsewhere in Southern California.

Selected Project Experience

Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority Zanja Discovery Program, Los Angeles, CA. Conducted archival research and assembled historical data to determine the location and construction history of the Los Angeles Zanja System, the city's irrigation system first constructed during the Spanish period and in continuous use and expansion into the twentieth century. Included research within city archives and published records to determine the probable locations of underground portions of this miles-long system, which Metro treated as an eligible resource for the National Register of Historic Places. Information was used to guide cultural resources compliance during construction of the Regional Connector subway corridor.

Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering El Pueblo Temporary Homeless Shelter Monitoring, El Pueblo Historical Monument, Los Angeles, CA. Oversaw archaeological compliance monitoring for the project, located in a parking lot near the Los Angeles Plaza Historic District and the city's old Chinatown. Chinese Overseas pottery was included in inadvertent finds for the project, which uncovered a previously undocumented segment of CA-LAN-007, a multicomponent archaeological site. Tasks included coordinating and overseeing monitoring, evaluating finds for inclusion in the CRHR, recovering unanticipated finds, conducting archival research, analysing and curating finds, and completing an updated DPR form for CA-LAN-007 and final report. The project resulted in the publication of a paper in the *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* vol. 33.

Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering El Pueblo Historic Monument Restroom Renovation Project, El Pueblo Historical Monument, Los Angeles, CA. Oversaw archaeological compliance monitoring for the project, located within a building within the Los Angeles Plaza Historic District. The project uncovered a previously undocumented segment of CA-LAN-3549, an American period

archaeological site associated with the winery and associated brothels. Tasks included coordinating and overseeing monitoring, evaluating finds for inclusion in the CRHR, recovering unanticipated finds, conducting archival research, analysing and curating finds, and completing an updated DPR form for CA-LAN-3549 and final report.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power City Trunk Line Replacement Project, Los Angeles, CA. Completed a Phase I cultural resources analysis of the City Trunk Line Project, located in the vicinity of San Fernando Mission. Tasks included archival research to identify potential unrecorded archaeological features in the vicinity of the mission; researching known sites at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton; conducting archaeological and built environment surveys; assessing finds for inclusion on the California Register of Historic Places; writing reports of findings.

Brea Canyon Road Widening Project EIR, Orange County, CA. Dr. Beherec prepared the cultural resources study in support of the EIR. Work was located in the vicinity of a monument placed by the Native Daughters of the Golden West to the Portola expedition, which persistent local belief stated camped within the project area. Dr. Beherec conducted archival research which identified that Portola did not camp in the area, but inadvertent Native American and Mexican period archaeological finds in the 1930s led to the local legend. Tasks included research at the CHRIS archives, ethnographic and local history research, tribal and interested party outreach, built environment and archaeological resources surveys, evaluation of finds for inclusion in the CRHR, recommendation of treatment of eligible resources, and preparation of DPR forms and a final report.

Orange County Public Works, Santa Ana River Parkway Extension Project EIR, Orange County, CA. Dr. Beherec prepared the cultural resources study in support of the EIR. Dr. Beherec conducted research at the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) archives including the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) housed at California State University, Fullerton; conducted ethnographic and local history research; conducted Native American Heritage Commission and tribal outreach: directed a cultural resources survey; and contributed to the final report. Dr. Beherec also conducted an additional survey and prepared an additional memorandum in support of the Section 408 permit.

California State University, Long Beach Hillside Housing Project Extended Phase I Archaeological Study and Cultural Resources Monitoring and Discovery Plan, Long Beach, CA. Dr. Beherec prepared the extended phase I archaeological resources impact report and monitoring and discovery plan in support of an EIR. The project is sensitive because work overlapped the mapped site boundary of CA-LAN-235, a contributing archaeological site to the Puvunga Indian Village Historic District, which is an NRHP-listed historic district that is also a tribal cultural resource and includes an active ceremonial site. Dr. Beherec conducted CHRIS archival research and assisted in tribal and State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) consultation. Dr. Beherec conducted archaeological testing to determine the archaeological site boundaries and, with the input of tribal leaders and SHPO, prepared a plan for monitoring and discovery.

Upper Newport Bay East Bluff Drainage Improvement Project, Newport Beach, CA. Dr. Beherec coordinated archaeological and paleontological monitoring for the project, and also interacted with the designated tribal monitors. Work was conducted within the boundary of a known archaeological site and within known fossiliferous deposits. Dr. Beherec identified and scheduled qualified monitors, conducted sediment sampling, took charge of fossils and provided them to the project paleontologist for analysis.

Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority Compliance Monitoring
Dr. Beherec served as Project Archaeologist and Project Manager for the cultural resources compliance monitoring of multiple multi-year projects within the greater Los Angeles area, including the 8.5-mile Crenshaw rail transit corridor and associated stations and the 1.9-mile Regional Connector subway corridor and associated stations. Tasks involve instructing construction team in cultural resources compliance; the scheduling and coordination of multiple concurrent Native American and archaeological monitors on diverse construction efforts throughout the metropolitan area; testing and evaluating finds; compilation, QA/QC, and delivery of daily monitoring logs and other documentation for all on-site monitors; serving as a liaison between archaeological monitors, construction crew, and client project team; preparing weekly and monthly reports of activities and findings; and ensuring overall cultural resources compliance within the permitted conditions of the project.

County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works
Topanga Underground Utilities District Archaeological Mitigation
Field director of archaeological mitigation at CA-LAN-8, a prehistoric site in the Santa Monica Mountains. Oversaw a team of 8 in hand-excavation and sieving of mechanically excavated soils. Tasks include coordinating archaeologists and Native American monitors; compilation and QA/QC of field documents; serving as a liason between the Native American monitor, the Most Likely Descendant, and other Native American groups, construction crew, and client representatives; and preparing reports of findings.

AECOM

Frank Humphries

Scientist I

Education

M.S. Environmental Studies, California State University, Fullerton, 2014

B.A., Anthropology, University of Arizona, 1996

Years of Experience

With AECOM 12

Professional Associations

Registered Professional Archaeologist

Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) certified

Thirty hour OSHA certified

Areas of Expertise

Versed in Environmental Impact Assessment (CEQA and NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

Compliance Support

Construction Monitoring

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeological Documentation.

Mr. Frank Humphries has over twenty years of archaeology experience specializing in field duties which include monitoring, report writing, coordinating other employees, field plan and profile map drawings, and air monitoring in compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) and The Secretary of the Interior Standards. Mr. Frank Humphries has served in many roles for various projects, including: crew chief; on phase III excavations, coordinator; responsible for coordinating with Native American groups and other staff members and training new members, staff scientist; on phase I and II projects, and lead monitor; responsible for cultural resource trainings to personal that worked within the area of potential effect (APE). Mr. Humphries has experience with a wide range of projects and agencies involving: cultural resource and paleontological monitoring at Los Angeles World Airports (LAWA), cultural resource monitoring and final report writing for Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD), cultural resource monitoring, site documentation, cataloguing of artifacts, and coordinating with other agencies and Native American groups for Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (METRO), cultural and paleontological monitoring and performed documentation duties of archeological features for Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (DWP), cultural resource monitoring during the construction of utility scale solar fields under the regulatory guidelines of California Energy Commission (CEC) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

Project Experience

Los Angeles World Airports (LAWA) Mr. Humphries currently has the role of lead cultural resource field monitor where he fulfills the monitoring portion within the requirements of the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) for the Los Angeles Airport Master Plan (LAX Master Plan). The LAX Master Plan Project involves the improvement of existing airport facilities at LAX, including land acquisition, relocation of runways, construction of new taxiways, passenger terminals, and surface transportation improvements. Mr. Humphries duties are to achieve compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the California Environmental Quality ACT (CEQA), and the environmental guidelines of local agencies regarding treatment of unexpected archaeological and paleontological discoveries of federal, state and/or local significance that might be encountered during construction activities.

Whittier Narrows Survey, report and archival research: A reconnaissance-level archaeological field survey was conducted on December 6, 2019, by AECOM archaeologist Frank Humphries. The purpose of the survey was to identify and record cultural resources that are at least 45 years old and evaluate any discovered resources for historical significance based on criteria for listing in the CRHR, as well as to identify the potential for buried resources within the project. The California Department of Toxic Substances (DTSC) proposes to construct a new 7,265-foot-long blend water line and booster station.

City of Beverly Hills North Portal Entrance Survey, survey report, archival research and Native American notification for a proposed Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (METRO) and City of Beverly Hills subsurface portal entrance at Wilshire and Rodeo.

Hillside Phase I intensive archaeological investigation that consisted of shovel test units, data recovery, data entry and reports prior to construction of proposed new dormitories at California State University Long Beach. During the project Mr. Humphries coordinated with the Native American Monitors.

Alpough The Alpaugh Community Service District (Tulare County) upgraded its potable water system facilities through funding from the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and per mitigation measures a full-time monitor was required during all ground disturbing activities. Mr. Humphries worked alongside various Native American monitors during the excavations at the project and kept detailed notes on the Department of Parks and Recreation forms.

Santa Barbara County, California Department of Fish and Wildlife and Shell Oil Mr. Humphries served as an Archaeological monitor alongside various Native American monitors in a decommissioning and stream bed alteration project in Gaviota California. The project consisted of remediation and restoration of a site that was in continuous use for over 100 years under numerous operators for oil-related operations.

City of Irvine Mr**.** Humphries served as an archaeological monitor and coordinator during deep utility excavations at the Orange County Great Park.

Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering Mr. Humphries worked as lead field archaeologist at Parking Lot Number 5 which consisted of a parking lot adjacent to the historic district of Olvera Street in Downtown Los Angeles. Parking Lot Number 5 was repurposed with temporary housing for the homeless. During his time there he recorded over ten historic features beneath the parking lot asphalt which included brick structures, refuse deposits and train tracks.

Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering Inside the Boundaries of Olvera Street Mr. Humphries monitored the excavations for the installation of a new public restroom. During his time there he observed an intact brick cistern, two concrete Winery Vats, several refuse deposits and brick wall fragments. The Winery Vat contents were sieved, and hundreds of historical artifacts were recovered and catalogued. Detailed plan and profile view maps were created, and department of parks and recreation forms were utilized to record the features observed.

Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority Compliance Monitoring

Mr. Humphries worked as lead cultural and paleontological monitor for a multiple of multi-year projects within the greater Los Angeles area, including the 8.5-mile Crenshaw rail transit corridor and associated stations and the 1.9-mile Regional Connector subway corridor and associated stations. Mr. Humphries duties included; coordinating other monitors and Native American groups, training new archaeologist, drawing plan and profile maps of newly discovered features, completed the department of parks and recreation site forms and field reports, performed and led tail gate meetings, gave cultural sensitivity trainings to contractors, and utilized his Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) experience by actively testing the air quality with a hand held photoionization detector (PID). Mr. Humphries processed, and catalogued artifacts collected in the field at the AECOM laboratory.

County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works
Topanga Underground Utilities District Archaeological Mitigation

Mr. Humphries worked as the crew chief of field work operations performed at CA-LAN-8, a Prehistoric site in the Santa Monica Mountains. Duties included processing field documents, maintained supervision of the wet screen process, coordinated with crew members, and completed department of parks and recreation site forms.

NextEra Genesis Solar Energy Project Cultural Resources Compliance Monitoring

Crew monitor for the cultural resources compliance monitoring of a 2000-acre solar power project under the jurisdiction of the California Energy Commission and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) on BLM land in the Colorado Desert of eastern Riverside County.

Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) and Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) Compliance Monitoring. Lead monitor for the cultural resource monitoring of excavation activities that were part of improvements and building additions of Freemont High school in Los Angeles, California. As the lead monitor Mr. Humphries prepared monitoring logs that provided descriptions of daily activities, soil descriptions, and cultural material identified. His duties also included air monitoring, assisting site engineers and geologists with the testing of soil samples and writing the final cultural resource report.

County of Orange, Orange County Parks Mr. Humphries worked as lead paleontological and archaeological monitor alongside various Native American Monitors at a drainage repair project in the Back Bay area of Newport Beach. During the project Several fossilized shark teeth were observed and collected. Mr. Humphries mapped the location with Collector, drew plan and profile view maps, and collected approximately 2 cubic yards of soil as a sample to screen for micro fossils, implemented a data base for the fossils observed in the sample.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (DWP), Van Norman Reservoir, 1st Street Trunk line, Advanced Utility Relocations. Mr. Humphries has worked as lead cultural resource compliance monitor on three different projects spanning five years under the jurisdiction of LADWP within Los Angeles County. His duties included recording paleontological localities and cultural resource features.

Hellman Properties, LLC Hellman Tank Farm Replacement Project, Seal Beach. During the ground disturbing actives of the project Mr. Humphries fulfilled the role of an archaeological monitor that is qualified by State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) standards. He worked alongside a Native American monitor that was appointed consistent with the standards of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). During the project Mr. Humphries recorded a historic oil field structure and a marine shell concentration.

APPENDIX B

CONFIDENTIAL

Records Search

South Central Coastal Information Center
California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542
sccic@fullerton.edu
California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

10/15/2020 Records Search File No.: 21685.7837

Marc Beherec
AECOM
300 S Grand Ave, Suite 200
Los Angeles CA 90071

Re: Records Search Request for the ALTA Hanshaw Rancho Project - 60641605

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Guasti, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle. Due to the COVID-19 emergency, we have implemented new records search protocols, which limits the deliverables available to you at this time. **WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME.** Please see the attached document on COVID-19 Emergency Protocols for what data is available and for future instructions on how to submit a records search request during the course of this crisis. If your selections on your data request form are in conflict with this document, we reserve the right to default to emergency protocols and provide you with what we stated on this document. You may receive more than you asked for or less than you wanted. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ¼-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: ☒ custom GIS maps ☐ shape files ☐ hand-drawn maps

Resources within project area: 0	None
Resources within ¼-mile radius: 1	SEE ATTACHED MAP
Reports within project area: 0	None
Reports within ¼-mile radius: 10	SEE ATTACHED LIST

Resource Database Printout (list):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Database Printout (details):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (list):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (details):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Record Copies:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed

Report Copies: ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed
OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019: ☒ available online; please go to https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338
Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2012: ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed
Historical Maps: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#4/39.98/-100.02
Ethnographic Information: ☒ not available at SCCIC
Historical Literature: ☒ not available at SCCIC
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: ☒ not available at SCCIC
Caltrans Bridge Survey: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm
Shipwreck Inventory: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp
Soil Survey Maps: (see below) ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System,

Digitally signed by Michelle Galaz
Date: 2020.10.15 17:53:03 -07'00'

Michelle Galaz
Assistant Coordinator

Enclosures:

(X) Covid-19 Emergency Protocols for San Bernardino County Records Searches – 2 pages

(X) Custom Maps – 1 page

(X) Report Database Printout (list) – 2 pages

(X) Resource Record Copies – (all) – 5 pages

(X) Invoice # 21685.7837

Emergency Protocols for San Bernardino County Records Searches

These instructions are for qualified consultants with a valid Access and Use Agreement.

WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME. WE ARE NOT PROVIDING SHAPEFILE DATA FOR SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY; YOU WILL ONLY RECEIVE A CUSTOM DIGITAL MAP.

We can only provide you information that is already in digital format; therefore, your record search may or may not be complete. Some records are only available in paper formats and so may not be available at this time. This also means that there may be data missing from the database bibliographies; locations of resource and report boundaries may be missing or mis-mapped on our digital maps; and that no pdf of a resource or report is available or may be incomplete.

As for the GIS mapped data, bibliographic databases, and pdfs of records and reports; not all the data in our digital archive for San Bernardino County was processed by SCCIC, therefore, we cannot vouch for its accuracy. Accuracy checking and back-filling of missing information is an on-going process under normal working conditions and cannot be conducted under the emergency protocols.

This is an extraordinary and unprecedented situation. Your options will be limited so that we can help as many of you as possible in the shortest amount of time. You may not get everything you want and/or you may get more than you want. We appreciate your patience and resilience.

Please send in your request via email using the data request form along with the associated shape files and pdf map of the project area. If you have multiple SBCO jobs for processing, you may not get them all back at the same time. Use this data request form:

http://web.sonoma.edu/nwic/docs/CHRISDataRequestForm.pdf

Please make your selections on the data request form based on the following instructions.

1. Keep your search radius as tight as possible, but we understand if you have a requirement. The wider the search radius, the higher the cost. You are welcome to request a Project area only search, but please make it clear on the request form that that is what you are seeking.

2. You will get custom maps of resource locations for the project area and the radius that you choose. We will only be providing maps of report locations for the project area and up to a ¼-mile radius. If you need bibliographic information for more than ¼-mile radius – you will be charged for all report map features within your selected search radius. You can opt out of having us create custom maps but you still pay for the map features in the project area or the selected search radius if you want the associated bibliographic information or pdfs of resources or reports.

3. You can request copies of site records and reports if they are digitally available.

4. You will also get the bibliographies (List, Details, Spreadsheet) that you choose for resources and reports. Because the bibliographic database is not yet complete, you will only get what is available at the time of your records search.
5. If you request more than what we are offering here, we may provide it if it is available or we reserve the right to default to these instructions. If you want copies of resources and reports that are not available digitally at the time of the search, you can send us a separate request for processing when we are allowed to return to the office. Fees will apply.

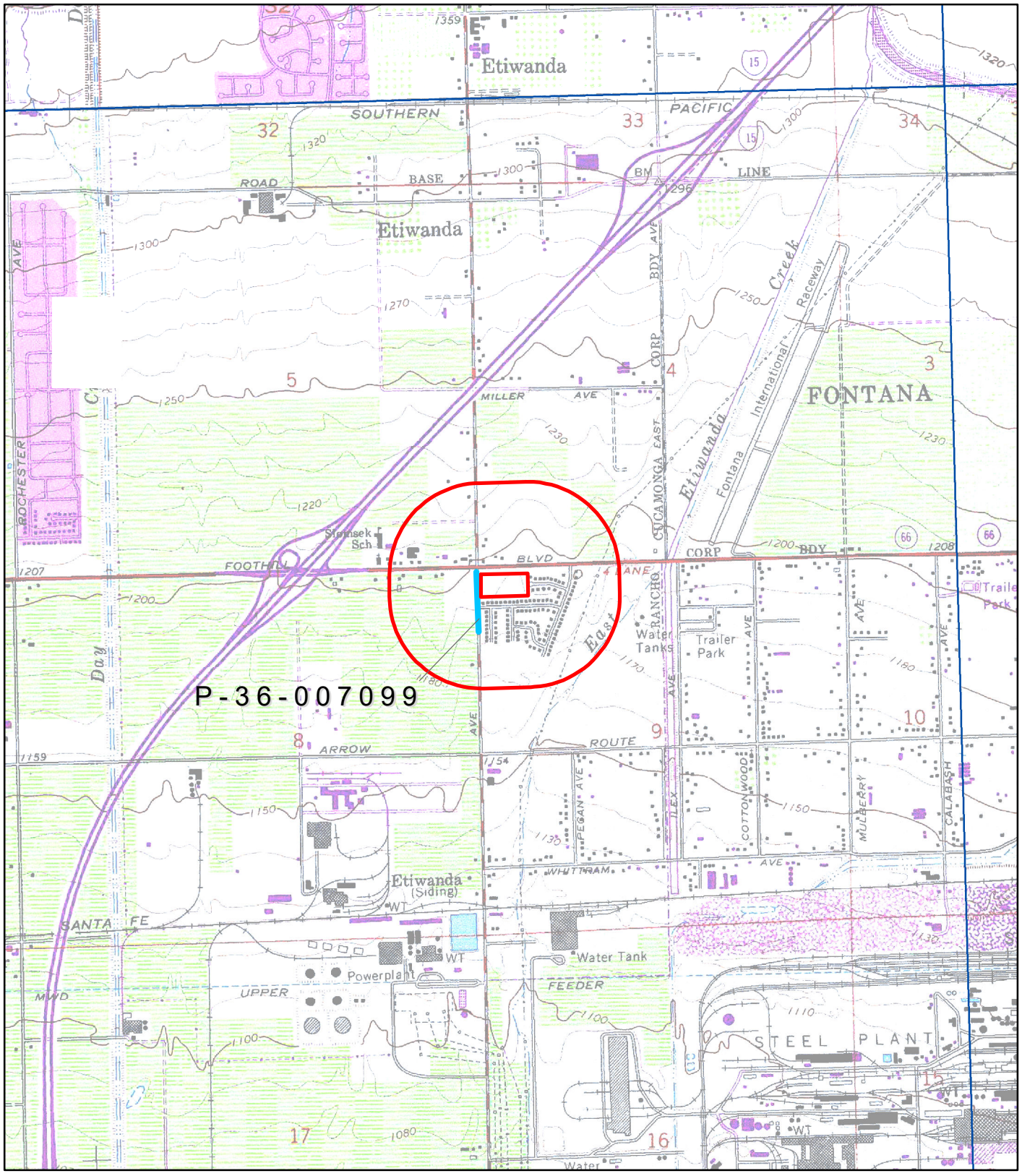
6. **You will need to search the OHP BERD yourself for your project area and your search radius.** This replaces the old OHP HPD. It is available online at the OHP website.

7. You can go online to find historic maps, so we are not providing them at this time.

8. Your packet will be sent to you electronically via Dropbox. We use 7-zip to password protect the files so you will need both on your computers. We email you the password. If you can't use Dropbox for some reason, then you will need to provide us with your Fed ex account number and we will ship you a disc with the results. As a last resort, we will ship on a disc via the USPS. You may be billed for our shipping and handling costs.

9. We will be billing you at the staff rate of $150 per hour and you will be charged for all resources and reports according to the "custom map charges", even if you don't get a custom or hand-drawn map. You will also be billed 0.15 per pdf page, as usual. Quad fees will apply if your research includes more than 2 quads. The fee structure for custom maps was designed to mimic the cost of doing the search by hand so the fees are comparable.

10. **A copy of the digital fee structure is available on the Office of Historic Preservation website under the CHRIS tab. If the digital fee structure is new to you or you don't understand it; please ask questions before we process your request, not after. Thank you.**



N
W E
S

Miles
0 0.125 0.25 0.5

Resources within project area: None
1 resource within 1/4-mile radius
Reports within project area: None
10 reports within 1/4-mile radius
(not mapped)

Guasti, CA
USGS 7.5' PR: 1981
1:24,000
SCCIC #21685
OCT 2020

South Central Coastal Information Center

May depict confidential cultural resource locations. Do not distribute.

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-04690	NADB-R - 1064690	2006	BONNER, WAYNE H.	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS AND SITE VISIT FOR CINGULAR TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY CANDIDATE LSANCA8023E (BASELINE AND FOOTHILL BLVD.), SOUTHEAST CORNER OF FOOTHILL BOULEVARD AND CORNWALL, RANCHO CUCAMONGA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA		
SB-05487	NADB-R - 1065487	2007	Encarnacion, Deirdre	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Etiwanda 1270 Reservoir and Pipeline, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-05490	NADB-R - 1065490	2006	BONNER, WAYNE H. and CRAWFORD, KATHLEEN A.	DIRECT APE HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT FOR CINGULAR TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY CANDIDATE LSANCA8023E (BASELINE AND FOOTHILL BLVD.), SOUTHEAST CORNER OF FOOTHILL BOULEVARD AND CORNWALL, RANCHO CUCAMONGA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		
SB-05499	NADB-R - 1065499	2003	Hammond, Stephen R. and David Bricker	Historic Resources Compliance Report for the Relinquishment of State Route 66, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-05974	NADB-R - 1065974	2006	AUSTERMAN, VIRGINIA	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: SAN SEVAINE VILLAS MULTIPLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AFFORDABLE HOUSING, CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		
SB-05986	NADB-R - 1065986	2001	Goodwin, Riordan	Cultural Resource Assessment: Rancho Cucamonga Mall Project, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California.	LSA Associates, Inc	36-007095, 36-020173, 36-020174, 36-020175

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-06420	NADB-R - 1066420	2008	WLODARSKI, ROBERT J.	RECORD SEARCH RESULTS FOR THE PROPOSED BECHTEL WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS SITE LSANCA8023 (BASELINE AND FOOTHILL BLVD./ SCE-M23T4 LUGO/MIRA LOMA) LOCATED ON THE SOUTHEASTERN CORNER OF FOOTHILL AND CORNWALL, RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CALIFORNIA 91739		
SB-06524	NADB-R - 1066524	2010	WLODARSKI, ROBERT J.	RECORD SEARCH AND FIELD RECONNAISSANCE PHASE FOR PROPOSED AT&T WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS SITE LA8023 (FOOTHILL MARKETPLACE) 12879 FOOTHILL BOULEVARD, RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CALIFORNIA 91789		
SB-07907		2015	Pigniola, Andrew R.	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the La Mirage on Route 66 Project Rancho Cucamonga, California	Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc	
SB-07990		2014	George, Joan and Josh Smallwood	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Etiwanda Pipeline North Relining Project, Cities of Fontana and Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California	Applied Earth Works, Inc.	36-002910, 36-006901, 36-015497, 36-016454, 36-020137, 36-024086

P36-007099

1084

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD
Archaeological Research Unit
University of California
Riverside, CA 92521

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SBr-7099H
Temporary Designation: UCRARU #1170-1

Page 1 of 5

1. **County:** San Bernardino
2. **USGS Quad:** Guasti, Calif. 7.5' dated 1966 photorevised 1973
3. **UTM Coordinates:** Zone 11: 451770 mE, 3773870 mN to 3773635 mN
4. **Twp.** 1S.; **Rng.** 5W.; **SBBM**, NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of **Section** 9
5. **Map Coordinates:** 85 to 95 mmS; 391 mmE 6. **Elevation:** 1190 ft a.s.l.

7. **Location:** Metropolitan Water District Etiwanda Pipeline - sewer pipe previously below street surface (still in place north and south of impacted area). Take Interstate 15 north from Interstate 10 to Foothill exit, take Foothill Boulevard east to Etiwanda Avenue.

8. **Prehistoric:** **Historic:** XXX **Protohistoric:**

9. **Site Description:** Sewer line running north/south 3 ft. under the northbound lane of Etiwanda Avenue. Pipe has an internal diameter of 6 in. and joints are 2 ft. long. Older, long-time employees of the Metropolitan Water District claim that the sewer line is at least 40 to 50 years old and that it probably dates to the 1920s. This is based on the size of the pipe and the fact that it is made of "fired clay." This sewer line is/was no longer in use, and its presence was known to the construction company engineers before it was encountered. It may have been connected to the historic houses that used to be in the area. The pipeline continues north and south out of the subject area.

10. **Area:** 231 m (N/S)
    Method of Determination: Surveyors' calculations
11. **Depth:** 3 ft. below the surface of Etiwanda Avenue (before the water pipeline was laid) to the top of this feature.
12. **Features:** old sewer pipeline
13. **Artifacts:** none
14. **Non-artifactual Constituents:** none

15. **Date Recorded:** January 1992
16. **Recorder:** Michael Hogan
17. **Affiliation and Address:** Archaeological Research Unit, U C Riverside

18. **Human Remains:** none

19. **Site Integrity:** destroyed within project area
20. **Nearest Water:** East Etiwanda Creek, 1/2 mi. to the east
21. **Vegetation Community (site vicinity):** intrusive wild grasses/weeds, eucalyptus trees
22. **Vegetation (on site):** N/A

P86 007099

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD continued

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SBr-7099H
mo/yr: _____
Temp. Designation: UCRARU # 1170-1

23. Soil: brown loam, no rocks, no strata.
24. Surrounding Soil: N/A
25. Geology: occasional gravel and decomposing granite observed
26. Landform: flood plain
27. Slope: almost level
28. Exposure: open
29. Landowner and Address: City of Rancho Cucamonga

30. Remarks: Sewer pipeline may have connected to known, previously recorded but no longer existing, historic houses. The pipeline has been completely destroyed by the construction of the Metropolitan Water District Etiwanda Pipeline within the project area, but still continues north and south under Etiwanda Avenue outside of the project area.

31. References: Michael Hogan, Archaeological Monitoring Report: Metropolitan Water District Etiwanda Pipeline, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California, 1992.
32. Name of Project: UCRARU #1170
33. Type of Investigation: Monitoring

34. Site Accession Number: pending
Curated at: San Bernardino County Museum

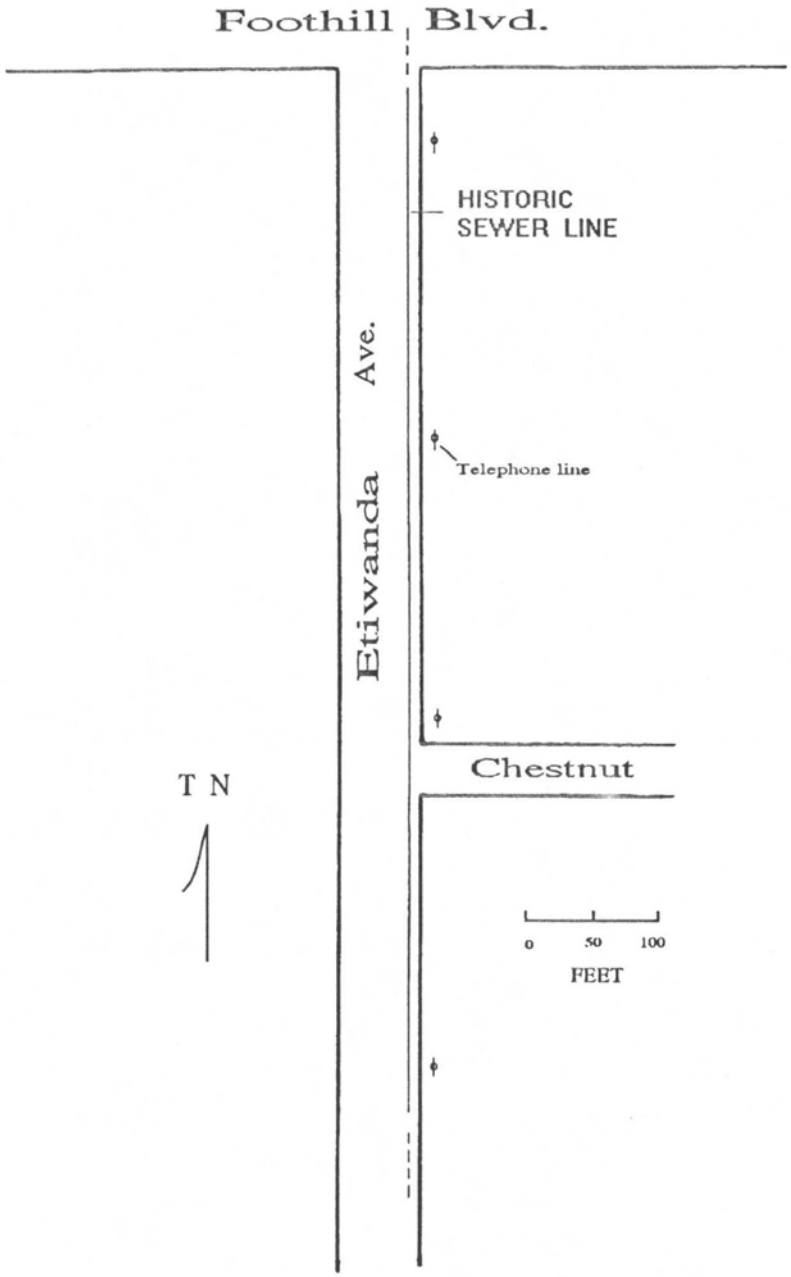
35. Photos: 2
Taken by: M. Hogan

36. Photo Accession #: pending
On File at: San Bernardino County Museum

P36 007099

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE MAP

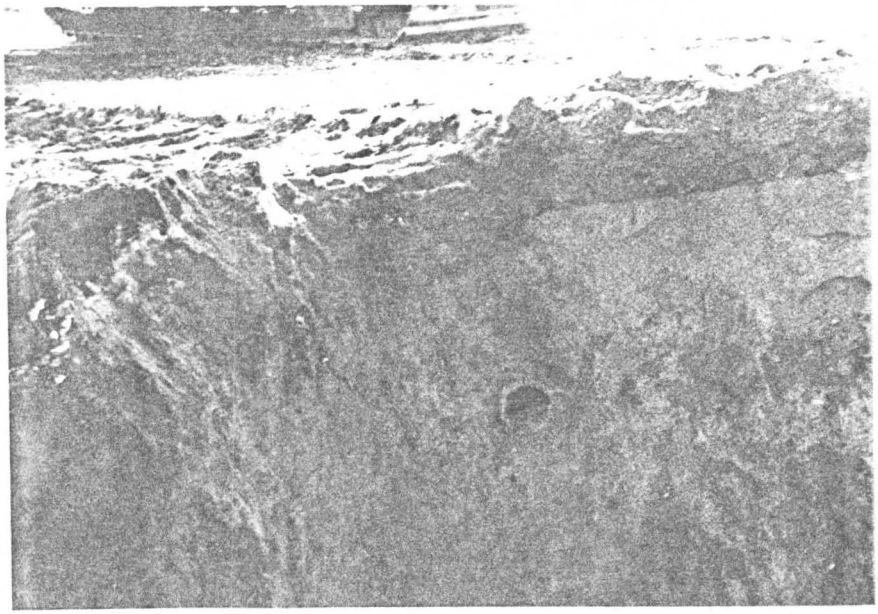
Permanent Trinomial: CA-SBr-7099H
mo/yr: _____
Temp. Designation: UCRARU # 1170-1
USGS Map: Guasti 7.5
Recorder: M. Hogan



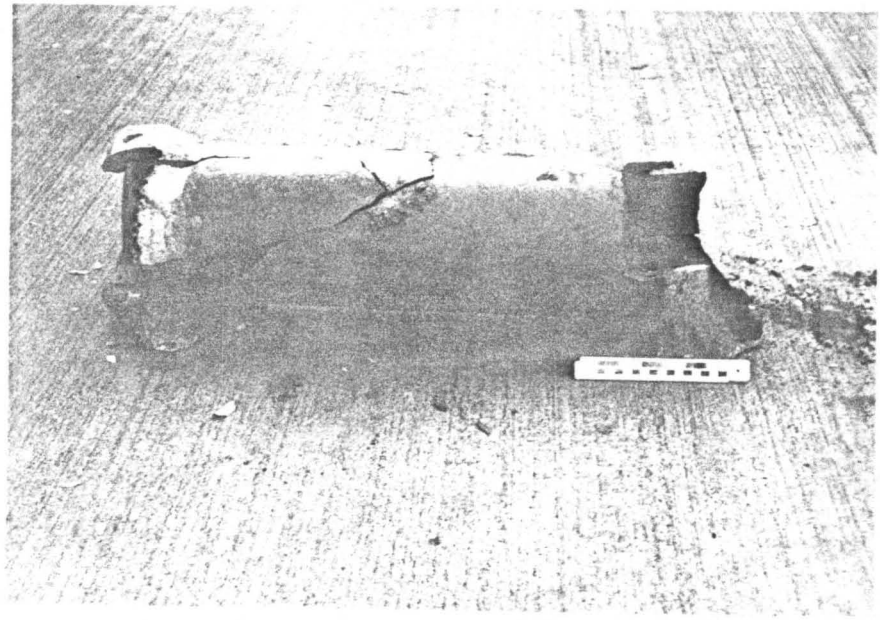
P36-007099

PHOTOGRAPHS OF PIPELINE

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SBr-7099H
mo/yr: _____
Temp. Designation: UCRARU # 1170
USGS Map: Guasti, Calif. 7.5'
Recorder: M. Hogan



Photograph of historic pipeline as seen in sidewall of the pipeline trench.



Photograph of joint of historic pipeline, also showing how the joints were cemented together.

P36-001097

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION MAP

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SBr-7099H
mo/yr: _____
Temp. Designation: UCRARU # 1170
USGS Map: Guasti, Calif. 7.5'
Recorder: M. Hogan