

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

**BANYAN 9 PROJECT, TRACT 20337
CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

LSA

July 2021

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CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for:

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LSA Project No. MNN2002

National Archaeological Database Information:

Type of Study: Intensive Survey

Sites Recorded: None

USGS Quadrangles: Cucamonga Peak, California 7.5'

Acreage: 5.18 acres

Key Words: Phase I Survey, negative results, no monitoring recommended



July 2021

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

LSA is under contract to Manning Homes to conduct a cultural resources assessment of the approximately 5.18-acre Banyan 9 Project, Tract 20337, located in the City of Rancho Cucamonga (City), San Bernardino County, California. This work was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the requirements of the City. The proposed project is a residential development consisting of nine single-family homes on as many lots with an additional three lots left as open space (for a total of 12 lots).

A cultural resources records search, additional research, and an intensive pedestrian survey were conducted for the project. No previously documented resources were identified within the project area by the records search, research, and survey (no additional survey is needed – the previous project acreage data was erroneous and entire project area was surveyed). The nearest documented potentially prehistoric resource is an isolated artifact approximately one mile to the east. The project area is severely disturbed and contaminated by dumping and the native soils are not conducive to preservation of archaeological residues. Therefore, the project site has little to no potential for undocumented subsurface cultural resources and monitoring is not recommended.

In the event previously undocumented archaeological resources are identified during earthmoving activities, further work in the area should be halted until the nature and significance of the find can be assessed.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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INTRODUCTION

LSA is under contract to Manning Homes to conduct a cultural resources assessment of the approximately 5.18-acre Banyan 9 Project, Tract 20337, located in the City of Rancho Cucamonga (City), San Bernardino County, California. The cultural resources assessment was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5.

The project is bounded by residential development to the east, west, and south; and Banyan Street and vacant land to the north. Specifically, it is located in the southeast portion of Section 29, Township 1 North, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as shown on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Cucamonga Peak, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (USGS 1996; Figure 1). The project parcel (Assessor's Parcel Number 0225-17-104) has been severely disturbed by earthmoving activities.

NATURAL SETTING

Biology

At an average elevation of 1,520 feet, the project is within the Sonoran Life Zone of California (Schoenherr 1992), which ranges from below sea level to an elevation of approximately 3,500 feet. The native vegetation of the project area has been largely removed by earthmoving and weed-abatement activities. Common wild plants observed included puncture vine, mustard, Russian thistle, telegraph weed, and xeric grasses. Common animals include deer, coyotes, foxes, rabbits, rodents, ravens, raptors, reptiles, and insects.

Geology

The project is located on the Northern Peninsular Range Province, which contains metamorphic and igneous rocks of Cretaceous age. On the surface, the project consists of sandy-silt alluvium (Qyf, Morton and Miller 2006) that overlies the older rocks and fills portions of the western San Bernardino Basin. These Quaternary sediments are composed of granitic and metamorphic rocks from the San Gabriel Mountains to the north.

Climate and Watershed

The project region is characterized by an arid climate, with dry, hot summers and moderate winters. Rainfall averages 5–15 inches annually (Beck and Haase 1974). Precipitation comes in late winter and spring, with occasional warm monsoonal showers in late summer. An original strand of the 'braided' East Etiwanda Creek (which flows south) transects the eastern quarter of the project area.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

Chronologies of prehistoric cultural change in Southern California have been attempted numerous times, and several are reviewed in Moratto (1984). No single description is universally accepted as the various chronologies are based primarily on material developments identified by researchers

Figure 1: Regional and Project Location

familiar with sites in a particular region and variation exists essentially due to the differences in those items found at the sites. Small differences occur over time and space, which combine to form patterns that are variously interpreted.

Currently, two primary regional culture chronology syntheses are commonly referenced in the archaeological literature. The first, Wallace (1955), describes four cultural horizons or time periods: Horizon I – Early Man (9000–6000 BC), Horizon II – Milling Stone Assemblages (6000–3000 BC), Horizon III – Intermediate Cultures (3000 BC–AD 500), and Horizon IV – Late Prehistoric Cultures (AD 500–historic contact). This chronology was refined (Wallace 1978) using absolute chronological dates obtained after 1955.

The second cultural chronology (Warren 1968) is based broadly on Southern California prehistoric cultures and was also revised (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Warren's (1984) chronology includes five periods in prehistory: Lake Mojave (7000–5000 BC), Pinto (5000–2000 BC), Gypsum (2000 BC–AD 500), Saratoga Springs (AD 500–1200), and Protohistoric (AD 1200–historic contact). Changes in settlement pattern and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, which begins with gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, continues with the desiccation of the desert lakes, followed by a brief return to pluvial conditions, and concludes with a general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals that continue to the present (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

Ethnohistory

The project area is within the traditional cultural territory of the Gabrielino (Bean and Smith, 1978). They were first encountered by the Spanish missionaries in the late 18th century who compiled the first written accounts (Bean and Smith 1978). Anthropological studies were by Kroeber (1925), Johnston (1962), Blackburn (1962–1963), Hudson (1971), Bright (1975), and others.

The territory of the Gabrielino included portions of Los Angeles, Orange, and San Bernardino Counties during ethnohistoric times, and also extended inland into northwestern Riverside County (Kroeber 1925; Heizer 1968). It encompassed an extremely diverse environment that included coastal beaches, lagoons and marshes, inland river valleys, foothills and mountains (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Like other Native American groups in southern California, the Gabrielino caught and collected seasonally available food resources, and led a semi-sedentary lifestyle, living in permanent communities along inland watercourses and coastal estuaries. Individuals from these villages took advantage of the varied resources available. Seasonally, as foods became available, native groups moved to temporary camps to collect plant foods such as acorns, buckwheat, chía, berries, and fruits, and to conduct communal rabbit and deer hunts. They also established seasonal camps along the coast and near bays and estuaries to gather shellfish and hunt waterfowl (Hudson 1971).

The Gabrielino lived in small communities, which were the focus of family life. Patrilineally linked, extended families occupied each village (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Smith 1978). Both clans and villages were apparently exogamous, marrying individuals from outside the clan or village (Heizer

1968). Gabrielino villages were politically independent and were administered by a chief, who inherited his position from his father.

The nearest historically known Native American village to the project area was the Gabrielino community of *Kuukamonga* (also described to Alfred Kroeber as *Kukamo-nga* and depicted as “Cucamonga” by Kirkman), variously indicated to the west or southwest somewhere in the area or vicinity of the modern community of Cucamonga (Kroeber 1925; Kirkman 1938; McCawley 1996).

Historical Overview

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish/Mission Period (1769–1821), the Mexican/Rancho Period (1821–1848), and the American Period (1848–present).

Spanish/Mission Period

Alta California Governor Pedro Fages was probably the first European visitor to the project region. Searching for San Diego Presidio deserters, Fages briefly explored the western Mojave region in 1772. Little is known about his exact movements; however, it is possible he passed through the project area vicinity, leaving no historically discernable traces of his journey (Walker 1986).

Mexican/Rancho Period

In 1821, Mexico declared its independence, and as the colonial administration disintegrated, American explorers and entrepreneurs began penetrating the Mojave Desert. The first of these pioneers was trapper Jediah Strong Smith, who formed a St. Louis-based trapping company and headed west, crossing the Rockies and eventually the Colorado River into eastern California.

American Period

The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. Prior to the 20th century, Southern California’s economic base was cattle ranching and mining (Cleland 1941). San Bernardino County was created from portions of Los Angeles and San Diego Counties due to mineral wealth in 1853.

Rancho Cucamonga. In 1839, Tupercio Tapia was granted a large portion of land in the area then called “Cucamonga” (Hispanicized Gabrielino name for the local community *Kuukamonga*) and built an adobe on Red Hill. Tapia obtained grape vine cuttings from the San Gabriel Mission, planted the region’s first vineyard, and started a small winery (Hughes 1963; Black 1975; Bricker and Tearnen 1997). Tapia’s “rancho” was eventually sold in 1858 to John Rains who built a house east of the Tapia adobe and expanded the winery. The rancho was lost to foreclosure after Rains’ murder in 1862. During the 1860s and early 1870s, lands that would include Etiwanda and ultimately Rancho Cucamonga were owned by a succession of individuals: E.K. Dunlap, as well as the Day and Smith Families of San Bernardino (Hickcox 1981). In 1887, the Santa Fe Railroad arrived and a depot was constructed about one mile east of Archibald Avenue (Gustafson 1992; Lovitt 1972). During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, viticulture and winemaking became popular in Cucamonga Valley. The wineries survived prohibition by producing jelly, vinegar, and some wine for religious and medicinal purposes (Ziebarth 1982). After World War II, the suburban residential boom began driving up land

prices in the Cucamonga Valley area, resulting in many farmers selling their vineyards and agricultural fields. The City incorporated in 1977.

METHODS

Records Search

Cultural resources records search data from an adjacent project (Supernowicz 2016) and a nearby project (Goodwin 2020) were reviewed. The adjacent project is across Banyan Street (60 feet north) and latter project is approximately 3,400 feet (.65 miles) east; the study areas for both were a one-mile radius, including the current project area. The records searches were conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton. They included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within a 1-mile radius of the project area, as well as a review of known cultural resource survey and excavation reports.

Additional Research

In November 2020, LSA Senior Cultural Resources Manager/Archaeologist Riordan Goodwin reviewed online historic-period maps and aerial photographs.

Field Survey

On November 18, 2020, Riordan Goodwin conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire 5.18-acre project area. All portions of the property were surveyed in systematic parallel transects spaced by approximately 10 meters (approximately 35 feet). Special attention was paid to areas of exposed soil for surface artifacts and features and rodent burrows for evidence of midden soil. The purpose of this survey was to identify and document any cultural resources that might be exposed and locate areas within the project that might be sensitive for cultural resources prior to the beginning of ground-disturbing activities.

RESULTS

Research

Data from the SCCIC indicated 60 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a 1-mile radius of the project- and none of these studies included any portion of the project area (Appendix A). The project area was previously unsurveyed. Although no cultural resources are documented within the project area, 20 have been recorded within a mile including historic period archaeological and built environment resources along with temporally ambiguous features and artifacts (Table A). The nearest potentially Native American resource (an isolated lithic flake, 36-060257) was documented approximately one mile (5,120 feet/1,560 meters) to the east of the project area (Table A). Neither of the built environment resources was evaluated as eligible for the National Register and is in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register).

Table A: Resources Within One Mile of the Project Area with DPR Documentation

Primary #	Trinomial #	OHP #	Site Description*	Status Code
36-004946	CA-SBR-4946H		Historic period building foundations and refuse scatter	

Table A: Resources Within One Mile of the Project Area with DPR Documentation

Primary #	Trinomial #	OHP #	Site Description*	Status Code
36-006252	CA-SBR-006252H	—	Historic period building foundations and refuse scatter, c. 1895	—
36-006253	CA-SBR-006253H	—	Historic period building foundations, cistern and refuse scatter, c. 1922	—
36-006254	CA-SBR-006254H	—	Historic period building foundations, features and refuse scatter	
36-007322	CA-SBR-007322H	—	Historic period refuse deposit	
36-007323	CA-SBR-007323H	—	Historic period refuse deposit, 1920s–1930s	—
36-007661	CA-SBR-007661H	—	Historic period building foundations and refuse deposit, c. 1930s+	—
36-009584	CA-SBR-009584H	—	Historic period building ruins, water conveyance system, olive grove 1890s–1940s	—
36-010296	CA-SBR-010296H	—	Historic period building refuse deposit	
36-010297	CA-SBR-010297H	—	Un-mortared rock wall attributed to historic period	—
36-013027	CA-SBR-012481H	—	Water conveyance features and tree alignment, trace refuse at least early 1950s	—
36-013739	CA-SBR-012643H		Temporally ambiguous stacked rock features	—
36-013740	CA-SBR-012644H	—	Historic period building ruins, associated features and debris, tree alignment ~1917–1961	—
36-013744	—	—	12583 Highland Avenue (Casaletti's); c. 1927 commercial building	—
36-013745	—	—	6527 Etiwanda Avenue (C.N. Ross House) c. 1905 residence	—
36-013747	CA-SBR-012643H	—	Possible rock alignment, 1940s refuse	—
36-013748	CA-SBR-016156H	—	Water conveyance system c. 1920s–1940s	—
36-013883	CA-SBR-012709H	—	Water conveyance system, stacked rock feature, orchard, tree alignment c. 1890s	—
36-025410	CA-SBR-025410	—	Water conveyance feature c.1949	—
36-060257	—	—	Isolated artifact (lithic flake) which “could have been made during prehistoric or historic times presumably by a Native American (Landis 1993).”	—

Additional Research

Aerial photographs show agricultural activity (an orchard) on the eastern edge of the parcel (two rows of trees) from at least the late 1930s into the early 1980s and two windrows of eucalyptus trees transecting the middle and northern edge of the project east to west starting around the same time but gone by the late 2000s (Historic Aerials.com var.; Google Earth n.d.). Review of historic topographic maps revealed no buildings within the project boundaries during the historic period (USGS 1917; United States Army Corps of Engineers 1944).

Review of the geotechnical investigation report indicated the soils “generally consisted of combinations of poorly graded gravel and sand, with...high amounts of gravel, cobbles and

boulders” and that “...the prevalence of the large clasts indicated that the sediment onsite was originally transported and deposited in a high-energy fluvial environment” (Hertzberg et al 2021). This type of soil represents a dynamic, unstable depositional context which is exceptionally poor for the preservation archaeological residues.

Field Survey

Visibility was excellent at approximately 90 percent. The native surface of the project area has been severely disrupted by earthmoving and weed abatement disking and has been obscured by construction dumping activities. Sparse construction/building debris (brick, cinderblock, cement roof tiles, rebar, and wood fragments) was noted throughout the project parcel. No cultural resources were identified.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A cultural resources records search, additional research, and an intensive pedestrian survey were conducted for the project. No previously documented resources were identified within the project area by the records search, research, and survey. The nearest documented potentially prehistoric resource is an isolated artifact approximately one mile to the east, and the project area is severely disturbed and contaminated by dumping and the native soils are not conducive to preservation of archaeological residues. Therefore, the project site has little to no potential for impact to undocumented subsurface cultural resources and no further investigation or monitoring is recommended.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify an MLD. With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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APPENDIX A: RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHIES

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

EAST AVENUE AND BANYAN STREET ALTERNATIVE 6 PROJECT CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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LSA Project No. MNN2001

National Archaeological Database Information:

Type of Study: Intensive Survey

Sites Recorded: LSA- MNN2001-S-1

USGS Quadrangles: Cucamonga Peak, California 7.5'

Acreage: 10.24 acres

Key Words: Phase I Survey, Positive results, historic period water conveyance features



April 2020

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00327	NADB-R - 1060327; Voided - 76-4.11	1976	HARRIS, RUTH D.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF A PARCEL LOCATED EAST OF EAST AVENUE AND SOUTH OF HIGHLAND AVENUE IN THE ETIWANDA AREA OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00340	NADB-R - 1060340; Voided - 76-5.7	1976	HARRIS, RUTH D.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF PARCELS 20, 9 AND 8, ASSESSOR'S MAP BOOK 225, PAGE 18, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00453	NADB-R - 1060453; Voided - 76-12.2E	1976	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT SITE 76-145, ETIWANDA AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00652	NADB-R - 1060652; Voided - 78-6.1(3)	1978	BALDWIN, JAMES	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED TRANSMISSION LINE ALONG SUMMIT AVENUE FROM HANLEY AVENUE TO ETIWANDA AVENUE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, UCR	
SB-00654	NADB-R - 1060654; Voided - 78-6.1(5)	1978	BALDWIN, JAMES	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF RESERVOIR SITE 3-C, CUCAMONGA WATER DISTRICT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, UCR	
SB-01299	NADB-R - 1061299; Paleo - ; Voided - 82-8.5	1982	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, PALEONTOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL REPORT ON THE WILLIAM LYON COMPANY "VICTORIA COMMUNITY" TT 11934, A 192.8 ACRE PARCEL LOCATED IN THE CITY OF CUCAMONGA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	
SB-01501	NADB-R - 1061501; Voided - 85-7.6	1985	MASON, ROGER D.	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT FOR THE ETIWANDA PIPELINE AND POWER PLANT EIR	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES SURVEYS, INC.	
SB-01582	NADB-R - 1061582; Voided - 86-8.2	1986	LERCH, MICHAEL K.	CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY: SAN SEVAINE CREEK WATER PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LERCH AND ASSOCIATES	36-005569, 36-033130

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-01613	NADB-R - 1061613; Voided - 86-12.9A-B	1986	BUDY, ELIZABETH E.	FINAL REPORT: CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY AND EVALUATION FOR PROPOSED WILLIAMS TELECOMMUNICATION COMPANY'S FIBER OPTIC CABLE RIGHT-OF-WAY: CALIFORNIA-NEVADA STATE LINE TO ETIWANDA	INTERMOUNTAIN RESEARCH	36-000140, 36-000262, 36-000263, 36-000264, 36-000265, 36-000304, 36-000434, 36-000816, 36-000853, 36-000905, 36-001590, 36-002100, 36-002142, 36-002162, 36-002163, 36-002202, 36-002208, 36-002223, 36-002326, 36-002335, 36-002340, 36-002341, 36-002342, 36-002343, 36-002344, 36-002345, 36-002366, 36-002368, 36-002627, 36-002835, 36-002955, 36-003162, 36-003163, 36-003164, 36-003165, 36-003166, 36-003167, 36-003168, 36-003169, 36-003170, 36-003171, 36-003172, 36-003173, 36-003174, 36-003175, 36-003176, 36-003177, 36-003178, 36-003179, 36-003180, 36-003181, 36-003182, 36-003183, 36-003184, 36-003185, 36-003186, 36-003187, 36-003188, 36-003189, 36-003739, 36-003747, 36-003748, 36-004296, 36-004432, 36-004908, 36-004920, 36-004921, 36-004922, 36-004923, 36-004924, 36-004925, 36-004926, 36-004928, 36-004929, 36-004931, 36-004932, 36-004933, 36-004935, 36-005231, 36-005234, 36-005322, 36-062869
SB-01655	NADB-R - 1061655; Voided - 87-3.9	1987	LERCH, MICHAEL K.	CULTURAL RESOURCE FIELD RECONNAISSANCE: CARYN PROJECT, WEST VALLEY FOOTHILLS COMMUNITY PLAN	EPWA/LAND MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT	
SB-02013	NADB-R - 1062013; Voided - 41-0.1	1941	HEIZER, ROBERT F.	THE ABORIGINAL TRADE BETWEEN THE SOUTHWEST AND CALIFORNIA	MASTERKEY 15 (5):185-188	
SB-02041	NADB-R - 1062041; Voided - 89-10.14	1989	HAMMOND, STEPHEN R.	NEGATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: ROUTE 15, 30, POST MILE 7.6/9.3, 11.8/13.1		
SB-02188	NADB-R - 1062188; Voided - 90-10.4	1990	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE PROPOSED AHMANSON/WATT TRACTS (154 ACRES), ETIWANDA/RANCHO CUCAMONGA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-02316	NADB-R - 1062316; Voided - 91-2.20	1991	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS OF THE ETIWANDA NORTH SPECIFIC PLAN EIR, CITY OF ETIWANDA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	MCKENNA ET AL.	36-003078, 36-003103, 36-003110, 36-003131, 36-003133, 36-003135, 36-003240, 36-004946, 36-006254
SB-02527	NADB-R - 1062527; Voided - 89-12.12	1989	HAMMOND, STEPHEN R.	HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED FOOTHILL FREEWAY		36-006250, 36-006251, 36-006252, 36-006253, 36-006254, 36-006255, 36-006329
SB-02530	NADB-R - 1062530; Voided - 89-3.12	1989	GALLUP, AARON A., BONNIE W. PARKS, DENISE O'CONNOR, and STEPHEN D. MIKESELL	HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT AND HISTORIC RESOURCE EVALUATION REPORT FOR A PROPOSED HIGHWAY ON NEW ALIGNMENT	HARVEY SAWYER	
SB-02621	NADB-R - 1062621; Voided - 92-2.20A-B	1992	ALEXANDROWICZ, J. STEVEN, ANNE Q. DUFFIELD-STOLL, JEANETTE A. MCKENNA, SUSAN R. ALEXANDROWICZ, ARTHUR A. KUHNER, and ERIC SCOTT	CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN THE NORTH FONTANA INFRASTRUCTURE AREA, CITY OF FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING SERVICES	36-004296, 36-006110, 36-006111, 36-006251, 36-006583, 36-006584, 36-006585, 36-006586, 36-006587, 36-006588, 36-006589, 36-006807, 36-006808, 36-006809, 36-006810, 36-006811, 36-006812, 36-006813, 36-006814, 36-006815, 36-006816
SB-02795	NADB-R - 1062795	1991	HAMPSON, R. PAUL, JAMES J. SCHMIDT, AND JUNE A. SCHMIDT	CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION: CAJON PIPELINE PROJECT	GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES	36-002910, 36-004252, 36-004253, 36-004255, 36-004268, 36-004271, 36-004272, 36-004411, 36-004418, 36-005361, 36-005362, 36-005568, 36-006793, 36-007076, 36-007077, 36-007078, 36-007079, 36-007080, 36-007081, 36-007082, 36-007084, 36-007085, 36-007086, 36-007087, 36-007088, 36-007089, 36-007090, 36-007091, 36-007092, 36-007093, 36-007094, 36-007095, 36-007096

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-02796	NADB-R - 1062796	1993	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS, SITE INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS, THE CAJON PIPELINE CORRIDOR, LOS ANGELES AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES	MCKENNA ET AL	36-002257, 36-002910, 36-004252, 36-004253, 36-004255, 36-004268, 36-004271, 36-004272, 36-004411, 36-004418, 36-005288, 36-005361, 36-005362, 36-005568, 36-006509, 36-006516, 36-006699, 36-006793, 36-006810, 36-006847, 36-007076, 36-007077, 36-007078, 36-007079, 36-007080, 36-007081, 36-007082, 36-007084, 36-007085, 36-007086, 36-007087, 36-007088, 36-007089, 36-007090, 36-007093, 36-007094, 36-007095, 36-007282, 36-007294, 36-007295, 36-007296
SB-02841	NADB-R - 1062841	1993	ANTHONY, CHET	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF A 5 ACRE PARCEL AS SHOWN ON THE LOCATION MAP IN OAK GLEN BETWEEN PINE ST. AND RASPBERRY LANE	ANTHONY'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS	36-007797
SB-02851	NADB-R - 1062851	1993	LANDIS, DANIEL G.	A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE CHINO BASIN GROUNDWATER STORAGE PROGRAM, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA	GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES	36-006254, 36-006810, 36-006901, 36-007323, 36-007661, 36-007792, 36-007793, 36-007794
SB-03050	NADB-R - 1063050	1995	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	A CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY OF WESTGATE PROPERTY (1000 +/- ACRES) IN THE CITY OF FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA	MCKENNA ET AL	36-006901
SB-03278	NADB-R - 1063278	1997	MCLEAN, DEBORAH and JAY MICHALSKY	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENTS 96-03B & 97-01, AND VICTORIA COMMUNITY PLAN AMENDMENTS 96-01 & 97-01/EDISON COMPANY PROJECT. 15PP	LSA	
SB-03455	NADB-R - 1063455	2000	TETRA TECH	PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED RANCHO SUMMIT II PROJECT, RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CA. 28PP	TETRA TECH	36-007661, 36-010296, 36-010297

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-03456	NADB-R - 1063456	1998	BROWN, JOAN and TIM GREGORY	A CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE FOR THE RANCHO SUMMIT, LLC DEVELOPMENT AND HISTORIC RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT: CECIL JOHNSON PROPERTY NEAR SUMMIT AVE, RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CA. 44PP	RMW PALEO	36-009584
SB-03773	NADB-R - 1063773	2002	LOVE, BRUCE	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: ETIWANDA EARLY EDUCATIONS CENTER, CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 19PP	CRM TECH	
SB-03774	NADB-R - 1063774	2001	HATHEWAY, ROGER	CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT & DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY REPORT FOR THE MARCUS KEMP HOUSE. 61PP	TETRA TECH, INC	36-020006
SB-03967	NADB-R - 1063967	2003	BUDINGER, FRED	A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF APPROXIMATELY 28 ACRES OF THE PROPOSED CARRIAGE III PROJECT (TT 16466), RANCHO CUCAMONGA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 69PP	TETRA TECH	
SB-03968	NADB-R - 1063968	2001	BUDINGER, FRED	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF 45 ACRES IN TEH NW 1/4 OF SECTION 33, T1N R6W SBBM IN THE CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 28PP	TETRA TECH	
SB-03969	NADB-R - 1063969	2002	LEWIS, DON	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT: SB 183, ETIWANDA CREEK PARK, 5939 EAST AVE, RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CA. 18PP	ALARIS GROUP	
SB-04206	NADB-R - 1064206	2003	HAMMOND, STEPHEN	INLAND EMPIRE TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT CENTER. 7PP	CALTRANS	
SB-04216	NADB-R - 1064216	1997	MANLEY, WILLIAM	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY DOCUMENTATION FOR THE CHAFFEY/ISLE HOUSE, 6490 ETIWANDA AVE, RANCHO CUCAMONGA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 57PP	MANLEY CONSULTING	36-016447
SB-04367	NADB-R - 1064367	2004	STEELY, JAMES S.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: "CEMENT IRRIGATION WEIR" (DOMESTIC WATER CISTERN), ETIWANDA AVE AT ARAPAHO RD INTERSECTION, EXTREME NORTHEAST PART OF TT 16867. 11PP	SWCA	36-016447

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SB-04469	NADB-R - 1064469	2004	ENVIRONMENTAL DATA RESOURCES, INC	EDR NEPA CHECK: CAMBRIA 5815 ETIWANDA AVE, RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CA 97139. 42PP	EDR	
SB-04484	NADB-R - 1064484	2005	THAL, SEAN M.	DEPECHE 2/CA-8384A. 12PP	EARTHTOUCH	
SB-05103	NADB-R - 1065103	2005	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Records Search and Field Reconnaissance Results for NEXTEL Telecommunications Wireless Site CA5331 (Metal Gear) located at 5815 Etiwanda Avenue, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-05104	NADB-R - 1065104	2005	Smallwood, Josh	Archaeological Monitoring Report: Etiwanda Early Education Center, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-05105	NADB-R - 1065105	2005	Tibbett, Casey	The Henderson House, 6084 Etiwanda Avenue, Northwest Corner of Etiwanda Avenue and Banyon Street, city of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-05175	NADB-R - 1065175	2005	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate ES-0129-01 (CVWD Etiwanda), 5815 Etiwanda Avenue, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-05731	NADB-R - 1065731	2005	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Records Search Results for the Proposed NEXTEL Wireless Communications Site CA5334A (Yu gi oh) located at 5939 East Ave, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California 91739.		
SB-05734		2005	Budinger, Fred	Proposed Wireless Device Monopole and Associated Equipment; Arapaho Site, Etiwanda Abe and Highland Ave; Rancho Cucamonga, California	Tetra Tech, Inc	
SB-05993	NADB-R - 1065993	2008	Abeyta, Armando and Joan George	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Hope Lutheran Church Project, Rancho Cucamonga, California.		

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-05997	NADB-R - 1065997	2008	Smallwood, Josh, John J. Eddy, Harry M. Quinn, and Laura Hensley Shaker	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Monitoring Wells and Lysimeters for Victoria and San Sevaine Flood Control Basins in the Cities of Rancho Cucamonga and Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-05998	NADB-R - 1065998	2007	Encarnacion, Deirdre	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Wilson Avenue Improvement Project, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-05999	NADB-R - 1065999	2008	Tang, Bai "Tom", John J. Eddy, Harry M. Quinn, Terri Jacquemain, Daniel Ballester, and Laura Hensley Shaker	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Northeast Recycled Water Expansion Projects in and near the Cities of Rancho Cucamonga and Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.	CRMTECH	
SB-06000	NADB-R - 1066000	2008	Tang, Bai "Tom", John J. Eddy, Harry M. Quinn, Terri Jacquemain, Daniel Ballester, and Laura Hensley Shaker	Extended Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Study: Northeast Recycled Water Expansion Projects in and near the Cities of Rancho Cucamonga and Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.	CRM TECH	
SB-06174		2008	Hogan, Michael	Archaeological Survey Report for the Verizon Wireless Arapaho Project, Highland Ave and Etiwanda Ave, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, CA	CRM Tech	
SB-06787	NADB-R - 1066787	2008	Tang, Bai "Tom", Deirdre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Chino Groundwater Basin Dry-Year Yield Program Expansion, Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California.	CRM Tech	
SB-07310		2011	Bonner, Wayne, Williams, Sarah, and Crawford, Kathleen	Cultural Resources records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE243274-A (Etiwanda 210) 6615 Etiwanda Avenue, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California	MBA	
SB-07312		2011	Billat, Lorna	New Tower Submission Packet, Pepeche II, Project Number, CA2783	EarthTouch	
SB-07316		2011	Tang, Bai Tom	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey, Lloyd W Michael Water Treatment Plant Upgrade Project, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California. CRM Tech Contract#2567	CRM Tech	

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-07423		2003	Dice, Michael, Taniguichi, Christeen, and Kay, Dustin	An Archaeological Survey and Significance Assessment for Tract 16072, Located Near Wilson and Etiwanda Avenues, City of Rancho Cucamonga Sphere of Influence, County of San Bernardino, California	MBA	36-013740, 36-013748, 36-025410
SB-07869	NADB-R - 1067869	2014	Riordan, Goodwin	Cultural Resources Assessment: Tentative Tract Map 18936, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California.	LSA	
SB-08213		2015	Sanka, Jennifer M. and Irish, Leslie Nay	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE 6563 EAST AVENUE PROJECT IN THE CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	L&L Environmental, Inc.	36-016446
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, California CRM TECH Contract No. 2989	CRM TECH	

**CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY OF THE
SNW DEVELOPMENT PROJECT,
12774 BANYAN STREET, RANCHO CUCAMONGA,
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA 91739**

DECEMBER 2016



PREPARED FOR:

EarthTouch, Inc.
3135 North Fairfield Road
Layton, Utah 84041

PREPARED BY:

Historic Resource Associates
2001 Sheffield Drive
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762

Based upon historic maps (Figure 7), the project area was cultivated with orchard crops beginning in the early 1900s through the late twentieth century. During the 1950s or 1960s eucalyptus trees were planted as wind rows or breaks within the orchard. While the orchard is gone, the eucalyptus trees remain (Figure 5). In recent years the site has undergone further disturbance through intensive discing or blading the soils to remove weeds around the existing trees.

VI. RESEARCH RESULTS

On December 7, 2016, the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) conducted a record search (File No. 17056.3133) of the proposed project. The one mile search radius encompassed the USGS 7.5' *Cucamonga Peak, California* topographic quadrangle map. A review of files at the SCCIC indicated that the subject parcel has never undergone any cultural resource assessments. There have been sixty cultural resource studies conducted within one mile radius of the project location: Harris (1976/#SB-00327), Harris (1976/#SB-00340), Scott (1976/#SB-00447), Hearn (1976/#SB-00453), Baldwin (1978/#SB-00650), Baldwin (1978/#SB-00652), Baldwin (1978/#SB-00653), Baldwin (1978/#SB-00654), Bean et al. (1981/#SB-01115), Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. (1982/#SB-01299), Carrico et al. (1982/#SB-01300), McIntyre (1986/#SB-01580), Lerch (1986/#SB-01582), Lerch (1986/#SB-01591), Hatheway et al. (1988/#SB-01829), Sutton (1989/#SB-02043), McKenna (1990/#SB-02188), Robinson and Risher (1990/#SB-02261), McKenna (1991/#SB-02316), Hammond (1989/#SB-02527), Gallup et al. (1989/#SB-02530), Landis (1993/#SB-02851), McLean and Michalsky (1997/#SB-03278), Tetra Tech (2000/#SB-03455), Demcak (1998/#SB-03457), Duke (2000/#SB-03459), Erickson (1978/#SB-03468), Love (2002/#SB-03773), Hatheway (2001/#SB-03774), Cotterman (2001/#SB-03776), Budinger (2003/#SB-03967), Budinger (2001/#SB-03968), Lewis (2002/#SB-03969), Manley (1997/#SB-04216), Steely (2004/#SB-04367), Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (2004/#SB-04469), Thal (2005/#SB-04484), Wlodarski (2005/#SB-05103), Smallwood (2005/#SB-05104), Tibbett (2005/#SB-05105), Wlodarski (2005/#SB-05175), Bodemer (2006/#SB-05365), Wlodarski (2005/#SB-05703), Wlodarski (2005/#SB-05731), Budinger (2005/#SB-05734), Patterson (2007/#SB-05737), Abeyta and George (2008/#SB-05993), Encarnacion (2007/#SB-05998), Tang et al. (2008/#SB-05999), Tang et al. (2008/#SB-06000), Hogan (2008/#SB-06174), Northwest Economic Associates and Cultural Systems Research, Inc. (2004/#SB-06498), Tang et al. (2008/#SB-06787), Northwest Economic Associates and Topanga Anthropological Consultants (2004/#SB-06830), Bonner et al. (2011/#SB-07310), Billat (2011/#SB-07312), Tang (2011/#SB-07316), Dice et al. (2003/#SB-07423), Bonner and Williams (2013/#SB-07802), and Riordan (2014/#SB-07869). None of these studies encompassed the project site.

There were no National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligible properties listed in the OHP Historic Properties Directory (HPD). There were sixteen archaeological resources or