A CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE CITY OF CHINO ANNEXATION PROJECT

CHINO, CALIFORNIA

Submitted to:

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Chino, California 91710

Prepared for:

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November 4, 2021

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Report Date:	November 4, 2021
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USGS Quadrangle:	*Ontario, California* (7.5 minute)
Study Area:	Approximately 144 acres
Key Words:	USGS *Ontario* Quadrangle (7.5 minute); archaeological records search and literature review; Phase I cultural resources study recommended for future development projects.

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**Deleted for public review and bound separately in the Confidential Appendix*

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I. INTRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In response to a requirement by the City of Chino for the development of a programmatic environmental assessment associated with the annexation of approximately 144 acres, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) conducted a cultural resources study of the City of Chino Annexation Project. The programmatic cultural resources study for the City of Chino Annexation Project was conducted in order to comply with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and City of Chino environmental guidelines. The project is located north of State Route (SR) 60, south of Phillips Boulevard, and generally bound by Norton Avenue on the west and Yorba Avenue on the east, in the city of Chino, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1). The property, which includes 122 parcels, can be found on the 7.5-minute USGS *Ontario, California* topographic quadrangle within the former Santa Ana del Chino Land Grant (Section 34, Township 1 South, Range 8 West and Section 3, Township 2 South, Range 8 West [projected] of the San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian) (Figure 2). The project proposes to annex the approximately 144-acre property into the City of Chino (Figure 3).

An archaeological records search for the project and a 100-foot buffer was requested from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton (CSU Fullerton) in order to identify any previously recorded resources within or directly adjacent to the project. However, due to the limitations imposed by the evolving circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic, records search access has become limited, and the results are delayed for the foreseeable future. As of the date of this report, the records search results have not been received.

A review of historic maps and aerial photographs show the project has historically been associated with the city of Chino's sphere of influence. Aerial photographs show agricultural activity within the project as early as 1928, and historic maps suggest activity as early as the late nineteenth century. Based upon the current review of the project, there remains a potential to discover prehistoric resources within it. Further, the potential for historic resources such as structures, foundations, trash deposits, and other associated resources is high throughout the project. Therefore, it is recommended that any future development within the City of Chino Annexation Project include a Phase I cultural resource study to determine whether any focused development would cause an adverse impact to cultural resources, either historic or prehistoric, as defined by CEQA. If resources are identified during the Phase I study, additional study shall be required in accordance with CEQA to evaluate such resources for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and make recommendations to mitigate any potential impacts to resources.

As part of this study, a copy of the report will be submitted to the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. All investigations conducted by BFSA related to this project conformed to CEQA and City of Chino environmental guidelines.

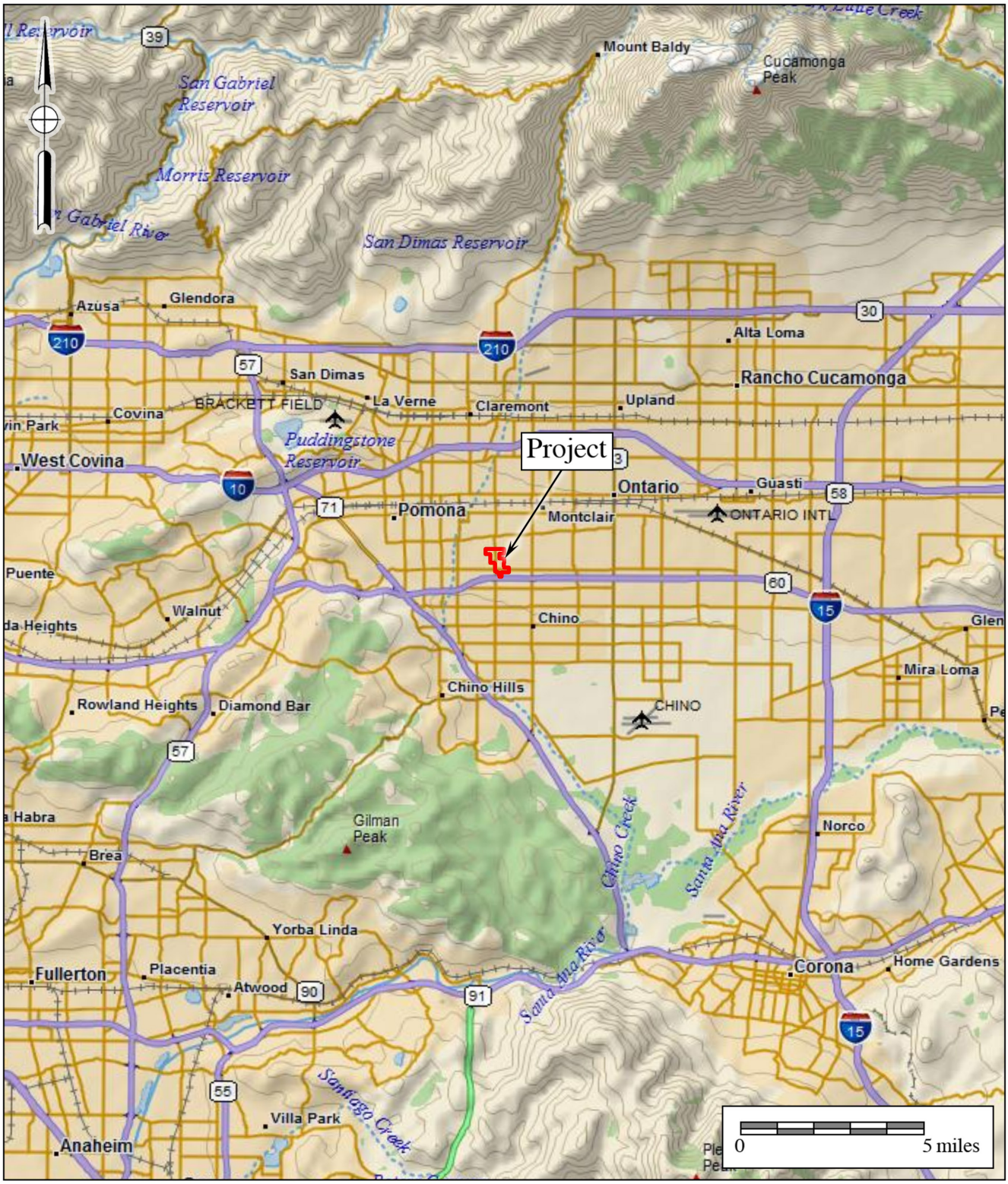

Figure 1

General Location Map

The City of Chino Annexation Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)

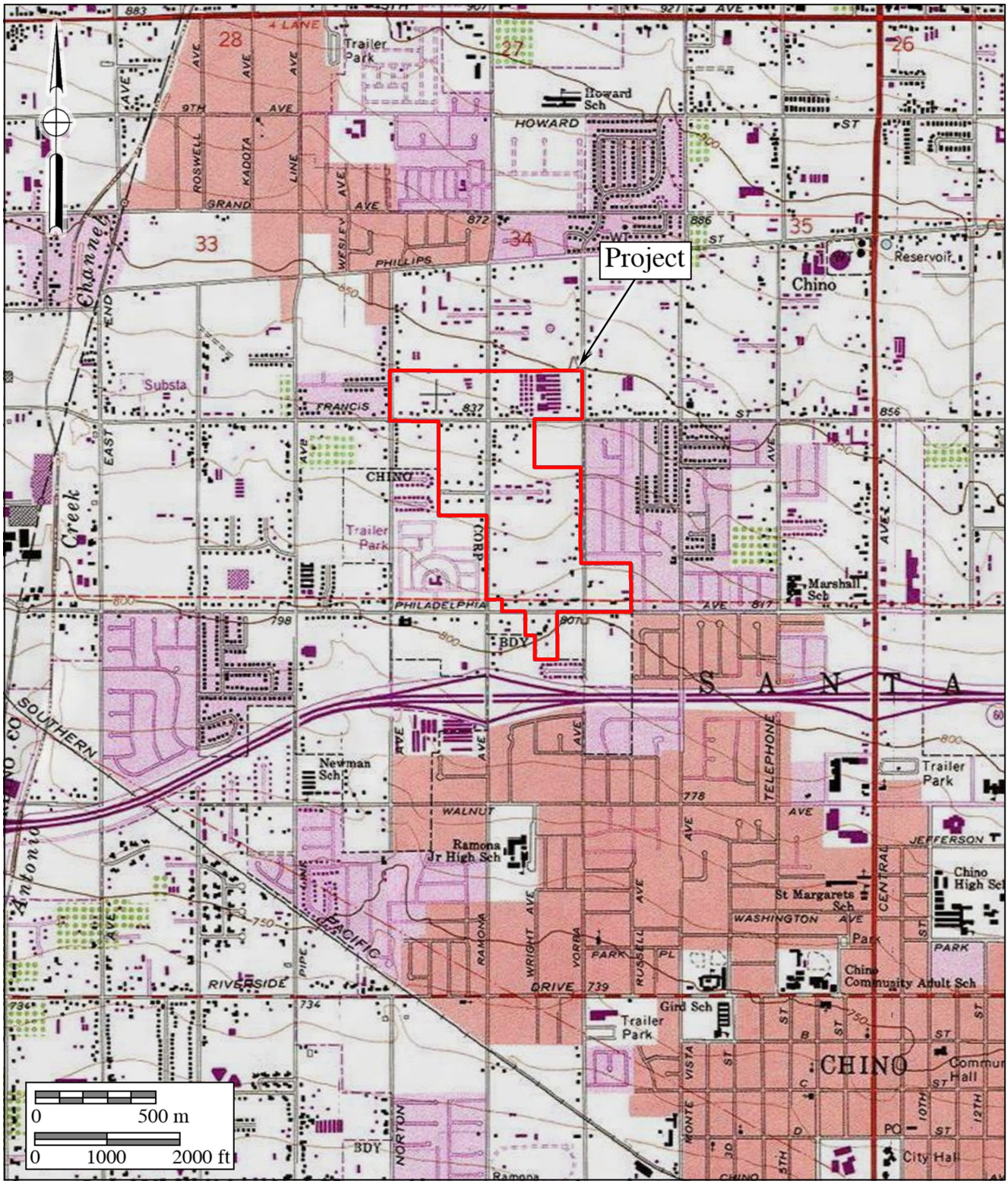

Figure 2

Project Location Map

The City of Chino Annexation Project

USGS *Ontario* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)

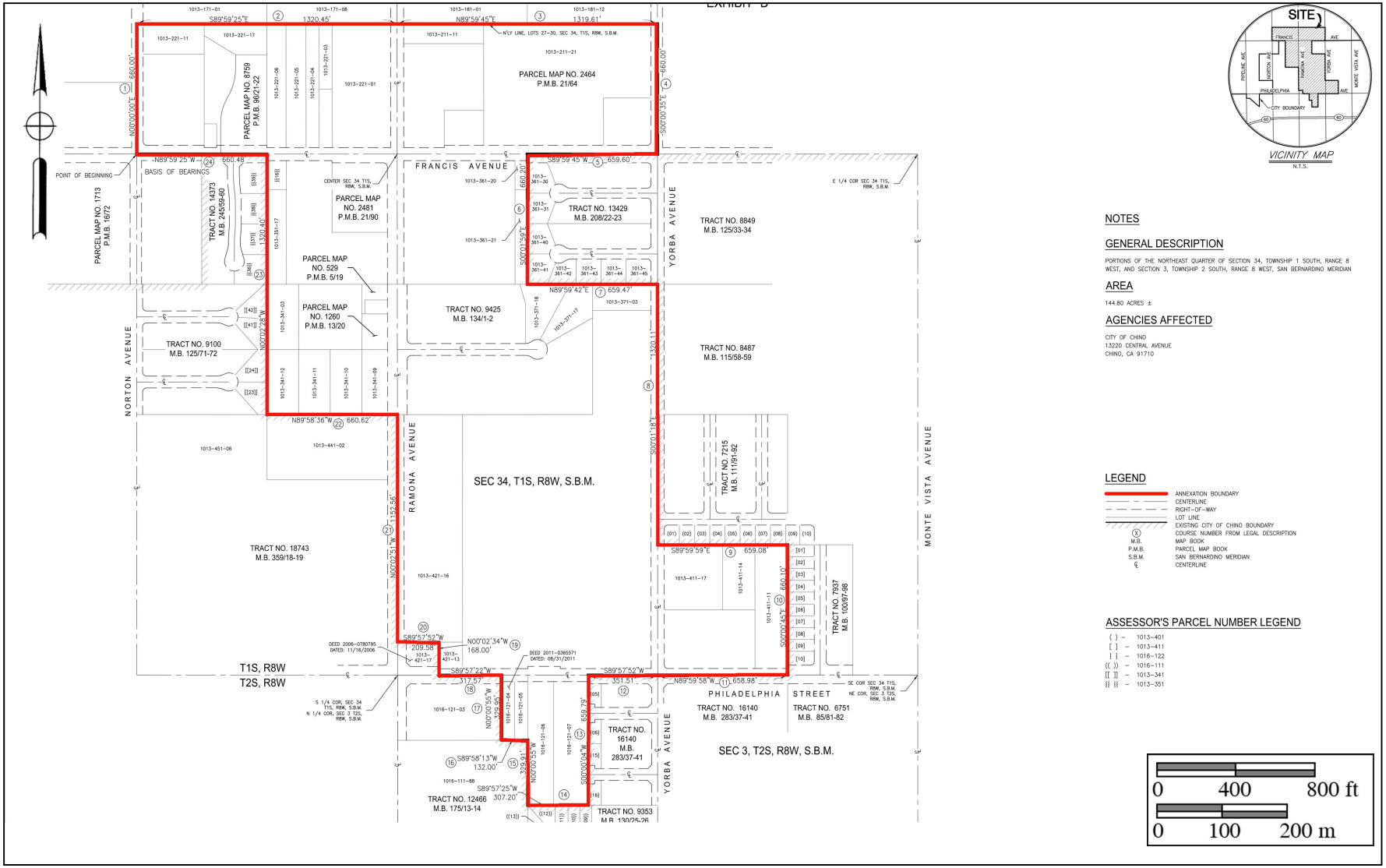

Figure 3

Annexation Location Map

The City of Chino Annexation Project

II. SETTING

Natural Environment

The City of Chino Annexation Project is located in southwestern San Bernardino County. The project is located south of the San Gabriel Mountains, northeast of the Puente Hills, and immediately east of the San Antonio Creek Channel. As such, the project is situated within the Chino Basin, which is located within the upper Santa Ana Valley of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province. The Chino Basin is a relatively flat alluvial plain formed from sediments deposited by the Santa Ana River and its tributaries, such as San Antonio Creek. Further, the Chino Basin is part of the Perris Block of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province of southern California. The Peninsular Ranges are the southernmost segment of a chain of North American Mesozoic batholiths, a series of northwest- to southeast-trending mountain ranges separated by similarly trending valleys that extend from Alaska to the southern tip of Baja California.

The project is characterized as relatively flat terrain that gently slopes south towards the Santa Ana River. Elevations range from approximately 845 to 790 feet above mean sea level. Currently, the project is comprised primarily of rural residential properties; however, commercial and agricultural properties are present as well as the Chino Mosque. Historically, the project was utilized for agriculture with a focus initially on row crops, citrus, and deciduous fruit trees before transitioning to an area dominated by livestock farms and rural residential properties. Although the project is situated adjacent to the current City of Chino boundary, the property is located within an area that has traditionally been identified as within the city of Chino's sphere of influence. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which, in the city of Chino, suggests mainly a potential for historic resources associated with the agricultural development of the region.

Cultural Environment

Paleo Indian, Archaic Period Milling Stone Horizon, and the Late Prehistoric Shoshonean groups are the three general cultural periods represented in San Bernardino County. The following discussion of the cultural history of San Bernardino County references the San Dieguito Complex, the Encinitas Tradition, the Milling Stone Horizon, the La Jolla Complex, the Pauma Complex, and the San Luis Rey Complex, since these culture sequences have been used to describe archaeological manifestations in the region. The Late Prehistoric component in the southwestern area of San Bernardino County was represented by the Gabrielino and Serrano Indians. According to Kroeber (1976), the Serrano probably owned a stretch of the Sierra Madre from Cucamonga east to above Mentone and halfway up to San Timoteo Canyon, including the San Bernardino Valley and just missing Riverside County. However, Kroeber (1976) also states that this area has been assigned to the Gabrielino, "which would be a more natural division of topography, since it would leave the Serrano pure mountaineers."

Absolute chronological information, where possible, will be incorporated into this

discussion to examine the effectiveness of continuing to use these terms interchangeably. Reference will be made to the geologic framework that divides the culture chronology of the area into four segments: late Pleistocene (20,000 to 10,000 years before the present [YBP]), early Holocene (10,000 to 6,650 YBP), middle Holocene (6,650 to 3,350 YBP), and late Holocene (3,350 to 200 YBP).

Paleo Indian Period (Late Pleistocene: 11,500 to circa 9,000 YBP)

The Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 YBP). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation, utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995).

Archaic Period (Early and Middle Holocene: circa 9,000 to 1,300 YBP)

The Archaic Period of prehistory began with the onset of the Holocene around 9,000 YBP. The transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene was a period of major environmental change throughout North America (Antevs 1953; Van Devender and Spaulding 1979). The general warming trend caused sea levels to rise, lakes to evaporate, and drainage patterns to change. In southern California, the general climate at the beginning of the early Holocene was marked by cool/moist periods and an increase in warm/dry periods and sea levels. The coastal shoreline at 8,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 20-meter isobath, or one to four kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

The rising sea level during the early Holocene created rocky shorelines and bays along the coast by flooding valley floors and eroding the coastline (Curray 1965; Inman 1983). Shorelines were primarily rocky with small littoral cells, as sediments were deposited at bay edges but rarely discharged into the ocean (Reddy 2000). These bays eventually evolved into lagoons and estuaries, which provided a rich habitat for mollusks and fish. The warming trend and rising sea levels generally continued until the late Holocene (4,000 to 3,500 YBP).

At the beginning of the late Holocene, sea levels stabilized, rocky shores declined, lagoons filled with sediment, and sandy beaches became established (Gallegos 1985; Inman 1983; Masters

1994; Miller 1966; Warren and Pavesic 1963). Many former lagoons became saltwater marshes surrounded by coastal sage scrub by the late Holocene (Gallegos 2002). The sedimentation of the lagoons was significant in that it had profound effects upon the types of resources available to prehistoric peoples. Habitat was lost for certain large mollusks, namely *Chione* and *Argopecten,* but habitat was gained for other small mollusks, particularly *Donax* (Gallegos 1985; Reddy 2000). The changing lagoon habitats resulted in the decline of larger shellfish, the loss of drinking water, and the loss of Torrey Pine nuts, causing a major depopulation of the coast as people shifted inland to reliable freshwater sources and intensified their exploitation of terrestrial small game and plants, including acorns (originally proposed by Rogers 1929; Gallegos 2002).

The Archaic Period in southern California is associated with a number of different cultures, complexes, traditions, and horizons, including San Dieguito, La Jolla, Encinitas, Milling Stone, and Pauma, as well as the Intermediate Period.

Late Prehistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1,300 YBP to 1790)

Approximately 1,350 YBP, a Shoshonean-speaking group from the Great Basin region moved into San Bernardino County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. This period has been characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period, with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, technological innovations. Technological developments during this period included the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and 600 and the introduction of ceramics. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including the Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include extensive trade networks as far reaching as the Colorado River Basin and cremation of the dead.

Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)

Gabrielino

At the time of Spanish contact, the territory of the Gabrielino, also known ethnographically as the Tongva, covered much of present-day Los Angeles and Orange counties. The southern extent of this culture area is bounded by Aliso Creek, the eastern extent is located east of present-day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River, the northern extent includes the San Fernando Valley, and the western extent includes portions of the Santa Monica Mountains. The Gabrielino also occupied several Channel Islands including Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island. Because of their access to certain resources, including a steatite source from Santa Catalina Island, this group was among the wealthiest and most populous aboriginal groups in all of southern California. Trade of materials and resources controlled by the Gabrielino extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

The Gabrielino lived in permanent villages and smaller resource gathering camps occupied

at various times of the year depending upon the seasonality of the resource. Larger villages were comprised of several families or clans, while smaller, seasonal camps typically housed smaller family units. The coastal area between San Pedro and Topanga Canyon was the location of primary subsistence villages, while secondary sites were located near inland sage stands, oak groves, and pine forests. Permanent villages were located along rivers and streams, as well as in sheltered areas along the coast. As previously mentioned, the Channel Islands were also the locations of relatively large settlements (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Resources procured along the coast and on the islands were primarily marine in nature and included tuna, swordfish, ray and shark, California sea lion, Stellar sea lion, harbor seal, northern elephant seal, sea otter, dolphin and porpoise, various waterfowl species, numerous fish species, purple sea urchin, and mollusks such as rock scallop, California mussel, and limpet. Inland resources included oak acorn, pine nut, Mohave yucca, cacti, sage, grass nut, deer, rabbit, hare, rodent, quail, duck, and a variety of reptiles such as western pond turtle and several different species of snakes (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

The social structure of the Gabrielino is little known; however, there appears to have been at least three social classes: 1) the elite, which included the rich, chiefs, and their immediate family; 2) a middle class, which included people of relatively high economic status or long-established lineages; and 3) a class of people that included most other individuals in the society. Villages were politically autonomous units comprised of several lineages. During times of the year when certain seasonal resources were available, the village would divide into lineage groups and move out to exploit them, returning to the village between forays (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Each lineage had its own leader, with the village chief coming from the dominant lineage. Several villages might be allied under a paramount chief. Chiefly positions were of an ascribed status, most often passed to the eldest son. Chiefly duties included providing village cohesion, leading warfare and peace negotiations with other groups, collecting village tributes, and arbitrating disputes within the village(s). The status of the chief was legitimized by safekeeping of the sacred bundle, a representation of the link between the material and spiritual realms and the embodiment of power (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Shamans were leaders in the spirit realm. The duties of the shaman included conducting healing and curing ceremonies, guarding the sacred bundle, locating lost items, identifying and collecting poisons for arrows, and making rain (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Marriages were made between individuals of equal social status and, in the case of powerful lineages, marriages were arranged to establish political ties between the lineages (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Men conducted the majority of the heavy labor, hunting, fishing, and trading with other groups. Women's duties included gathering and preparing plant and animal resources, and making baskets, pots, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Gabrielino houses were domed, circular structures made of thatched vegetation. Houses varied in size and could house from one to several families. Sweathouses (semicircular, earth-

covered buildings) were public structures used in male social ceremonies. Other structures included menstrual huts and a yuvar, an open-air, ceremonial structure built near the chief's house (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Clothing was minimal; men and children most often went naked, while women wore deerskin or bark aprons. In cold weather, deerskin, rabbit fur, or bird skin (with feathers intact) cloaks were worn. Island and coastal groups used sea otter fur for cloaks. In areas of rough terrain, yucca fiber sandals were worn. Women often used red ochre on their faces and skin for adornment or protection from the sun. Adornment items included feathers, fur, shells, and beads (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included wood clubs, sinew-backed bows, slings, and throwing clubs. Maritime implements included rafts, harpoons, spears, hook and line, and nets. A variety of other tools included deer scapulae saws, bone and shell needles, bone awls, scrapers, bone or shell flakers, wedges, stone knives and drills, metates, mullers, manos, shell spoons, bark platters, and wooden paddles and bowls. Baskets were made from rush, deer grass, and skunkbush. Baskets were fashioned for hoppers, plates, trays, and winnowers for leaching, straining, and gathering. Baskets were also used for storing, preparing, and serving food, and for keeping personal and ceremonial items (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

The Gabrielino had exclusive access to soapstone, or steatite, procured from Santa Catalina Island quarries. This highly prized material was used for making pipes, animal carvings, ritual objects, ornaments, and cooking utensils. The Gabrielino profited well from trading steatite since it was valued so much by groups throughout southern California (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Serrano

Aboriginally, the Serrano occupied an area east of present-day Los Angeles. According to Bean and Smith (1978b), definitive boundaries are difficult to place for the Serrano due to their sociopolitical organization and a lack of reliable data:

> The Serrano were organized into autonomous localized lineages occupying definite, favored territories, but rarely claiming any territory far removed from the lineage's home base. Since the entire dialectical group was neither politically united nor amalgamated into supralineage groups, as many of their neighbors were, one must speak in terms of generalized areas of usage rather than pan-tribal holdings. (Strong [1971] in Bean and Smith 1978b)

However, researchers place the Serrano in the San Bernardino Mountains east of Cajon Pass and at the base of and north of the mountains near Victorville, east to Twentynine Palms, and south to the Yucaipa Valley (Bean and Smith 1978b). Serrano has been used broadly for languages in the Takic family including Serrano, Kitanemuk, Vanyume, and Tataviam.

The Serrano were part of "exogamous clans, which in turn were affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties, *tuk*^{w}*utam* (Wildcat) and *wahiʔiam* (Coyote)" (Bean and Smith 1978b). According to Strong (1971), details such as number, structure, and function of the clans are unknown. Instead, he states that clans were not political, but were rather structured based upon "economic, marital, or ceremonial reciprocity, a pattern common throughout Southern California" (Bean and Smith 1978b). The Serrano formed alliances amongst their own clans and with Cahuilla, Chemehuevi, Gabrielino, and Cupeño clans (Bean and Smith 1978b). Clans were large, autonomous political and landholding units formed patrilineally, with all males descending from a common male ancestor, including all wives and descendants of the males. However, even after marriage, women would still keep their original lineage, and would still participate in those ceremonies (Bean and Smith 1978b).

According to Bean and Smith (1978b), the cosmogony and cosmography of the Serrano are very similar to those of the Cahuilla:

> There are twin creator gods, a creation myth told in "epic poem" style, each local group having its own origin story, water babies whose crying foretells death, supernatural beings of various kinds and on various hierarchically arranged power-access levels, an Orpheus-like myth, mythical deer that no one can kill, and tales relating the adventures (and misadventures) of Coyote, a tragicomic trickster-transformer culture hero. (Bean [1962-1972] and Benedict [1924] in Bean and Smith 1978b)

The Serrano had a shaman who acquired powers through dreams, which were induced through ingestion of the hallucinogen datura. The shaman was mostly a curer/healer, using herbal remedies and "sucking out the disease-causing agents" (Bean and Smith 1978b).

Serrano village locations were typically located near water sources. Individual family dwellings were likely circular, domed structures. Daily household activities would either take place outside of the house out in the open, or under a ramada constructed of a thatched willow pole roof held up by four or more poles inserted into the ground. Families could consist of a husband, wife/wives, unmarried female children, married male children, the husband's parents, and/or widowed aunts and uncles. Rarely, an individual would occupy his own house, typically in the mountains. Serrano villages also included a large ceremonial house where the lineage leader would live, which served as the religious center for lineages or lineage-sets, granaries, and sweathouses (Bean and Smith 1978b).

The Serrano were primarily hunter/gatherers. Vegetal staples varied with locality. Acorns and piñon nuts were found in the foothills, and mesquite, yucca roots, cacti fruits, and piñon nuts were found in or near the desert regions. Diets were supplemented with other roots, bulbs, shoots, and seeds (Heizer 1978). Deer, mountain sheep, antelopes, rabbits, and other small rodents were among the principal food packages. Various game birds, especially quail, were also hunted. The

bow and arrow was used for large game, while smaller game and birds were killed with curved throwing sticks, traps, and snares. Occasionally, game was hunted communally, often during mourning ceremonies (Benedict 1924; Drucker 1937; Heizer 1978). Earth ovens were used to cook meat, bones were boiled to extract marrow, and blood was either drunk cold or cooked to a thicker consistency and then eaten. Some meat and vegetables were sun-dried and stored. Food acquisition and processing required the manufacture of additional items such as knives, stone or bone scrapers, pottery trays and bowls, bone or horn spoons, and stirrers. Mortars, made of either stone or wood, and metates were also manufactured (Strong 1971; Drucker 1937; Benedict 1924).

The Serrano were very similar technologically to the Cahuilla. In general, manufactured goods included baskets, some pottery, rabbit-skin blankets, awls, arrow straighteners, sinew-backed bows, arrows, fire drills, stone pipes, musical instruments (rattles, rasps, whistles, bull-roarers, and flutes), feathered costumes, mats for floor and wall coverings, bags, storage pouches, cordage (usually comprised of yucca fiber), and nets (Heizer 1978).

Historic Period

The historic background of the project area began with the Spanish colonialization of Alta California. The first Spanish colonizing expedition reached southern California in 1769 with the intention of converting and civilizing the indigenous populations, as well as expanding the knowledge of and access to new resources in the region (Brigandi 1998). In the late eighteenth century, the San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and San Luis Rey (San Diego County) missions began colonizing southern California, gradually expanding their use of the interior valley (presently western Riverside County) for raising grain and cattle to support the missions. The San Gabriel Mission claimed lands in what is presently Jurupa, Riverside, San Jacinto, and the San Gorgonio Pass, while the San Luis Rey Mission claimed land in what is presently Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998). The indigenous groups who occupied these lands were recruited by missionaries, converted, and put to work in the missions (Pourade 1964). Throughout this period, the Native American populations were decimated by introduced diseases, a drastic shift in diet resulting in poor nutrition, and social conflicts due to the introduction of an entirely new social order (Cook 1976).

In the mid- to late 1770s, Juan Bautista de Anza passed through much of what is now Riverside County while searching for an overland route from Sonora, Mexico to San Gabriel and Los Angeles, describing fertile valleys, lakes, and sub-desert areas (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998; Riverside County n.d.). Spanish missionaries formed Mission San Gabriel in the San Bernardino Valley in the early nineteenth century. The mission established Rancho San Bernardino in 1819, which included the present-day areas of San Bernardino, Fontana, Rialto, Redlands, and Colton (City of San Bernardino 2015). Since there was no reliable water source in the area, from 1819 to 1820, the missionaries developed a zanja through the use of Native American labor from the Guachama Rancheria (Smallwood 2006). The

creation of the zanja was implemented to divert waters from Mill Creek all the way through the city of Redlands, ending near the mission to assist with agricultural enterprises. The new water source allowed nearby ranching districts to develop during the nineteenth century (City of Redlands 2010; Smallwood 2006).

Mexico gained independence in 1822 and desecularized the missions in 1832, signifying the end of the Mission Period (Brigandi 1998; Riverside County n.d.). By this time, the missions owned some of the best and most fertile land in southern California. In order for California to develop, the land would have to be made productive enough to turn a profit (Brigandi 1998). The new government began distributing the vast mission holdings to wealthy and politically connected Mexican citizens. The "grants" were called "ranchos," many of which have lent their names to modern-day locales (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998).

The treatment of Native Americans grew worse during the Rancho Period. Most of the Native Americans were forced off of their land or put to work on the now privately-owned ranchos, most often as slave labor. In light of the brutal ranchos, the degree to which Native Americans had become dependent upon the mission system became evident when, in 1838, a group of Native Americans from the San Luis Rey Mission petitioned government officials in San Diego to relieve suffering at the hands of the rancheros, stating:

> We have suffered incalculable losses, for some of which we are in part to be blamed for because many of us have abandoned the Mission … We plead and beseech you … to grant us a Rev. Father for this place. We have been accustomed to the Rev. Fathers and to their manner of managing the duties. We labored under their intelligent directions, and we were obedient to the Fathers according to the regulations, because we considered it as good for us. (Brigandi 1998:21)

Native American culture had been disrupted to the point where they could no longer rely upon prehistoric subsistence and social patterns. Not only does this illustrate how dependent the Native Americans had become upon the missionaries, but it also indicates a marked contrast in the way the Spanish treated the Native Americans as compared to the Mexican and United States ranchers. Spanish colonialism (missions) is based upon utilizing human resources while integrating them into their society. The ranchers, both Mexican and American, did not accept Native Americans into their social order and used them specifically for the extraction of labor, resources, and profit. Rather than being incorporated, they were either subjugated or exterminated (Cook 1976).

In 1846, war erupted between Mexico and the United States. In 1848, with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the region was annexed as a territory of the United States, and in 1850, California became a state. These events generated a steady flow of settlers into the area, including gold miners, entrepreneurs, health-seekers, speculators, politicians, adventurers, seekers of religious freedom, and individuals desiring to create utopian colonies.

In 1851, 500 Mormons moved to the Redlands/San Bernardino area and purchased Rancho San Bernardino from the Lugo family (City of Redlands 2010). The settlement that the Mormons created within the rancho was short-lived, however, as in 1857, Brigham Young recalled all Mormons in San Bernardino back to Utah. Approximately 1,400 Mormons returned to Utah, while the remaining 45 percent stayed in San Bernardino, choosing "to forsake the church rather than leave their homes" (Lyman 1989).

By the late 1880s and early 1890s, there was growing discontent between San Bernardino and Riverside, its neighbor 10 miles to the south, due to differences in opinion concerning religion, morality, the Civil War, politics, and fierce competition to attract settlers. After a series of instances in which charges were claimed about unfair use of tax monies to the benefit of only San Bernardino, several people from Riverside decided to investigate the possibility of a new county. In May 1893, voters living within portions of San Bernardino County (to the north) and San Diego County (to the south) approved the formation of Riverside County. Early business opportunities were linked to the agriculture industry, but commerce, construction, manufacturing, transportation, and tourism also provided a healthy local economy (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998; Riverside County n.d.).

General History of the Chino Area

The 22,234-acre Rancho Santa Ana del Chino was granted to Antonio Maria Lugo in 1841. The Lugo adobe was located just over two miles southwest of the project in what is currently Chino Hills. Shortly after taking control of the land, Antonio Lugo handed over control of the Rancho to her son-in-law, Isaac Williams, who had come to the area as a fur trapper in 1832. In 1843, Williams was able to secure an additional 13,366 acres for the rancho, which is often referred to as the Chino Addition or the "Addition to the Rancho Santa Ana del Chino" (California Genealogy n.d.).

In 1846, Williams fought in the Battle of Chino, a skirmish that took place during the Mexican-American War (Lech 2014). During the battle, the Americans took refuge at Rancho Santa Ana del Chino and were subsequently surrounded by Mexican Californios, which included William's brother in-law, Jose del Carmen Lugo. The Americans were forced to surrender when the adobe was set on fire, and they were taken prisoner (Beattie 1940). After Williams's death in 1856, Rancho Santa Ana del Chino was split between his two daughters, Merced Rains and Francisca Carlisle, and their husbands, John Rains and Robert S. Carlisle, which resulted in a feud over the land. The Carlisles would eventually obtain full control over the rancho land.

In 1881, former miner Richard Gird bought the Rancho Santa Ana del Chino and the Chino Addition from a mortgage company that had taken the title from the trust of Francesca. Richard Gird had earned much of his wealth through mines he owned and sold in Tombstone, Arizona (Longoria 2014). Longoria (2014) states:

> Richard Gird gained money during the Arizona mining era, establishing lucrative mines in the Tombstone area, which he eventually sold for a profit of roughly $400,000 in 1879 (Los Angeles Herald, 1886). By January 1, 1881, news sources were reporting that Gird had purchased the entirety of the Chino, California ranch, well known for its agricultural potential and access to the Southern Pacific Railroad network (Los Angeles Herald, 1881). The property, previously a sheep ranch, consisted of 40,000 acres of highly fertile land originally proposed as cattle grazing pasture upon its purchase (Los Angeles Herald, 1881) …

Gird added to the rancho eventually growing it to over 46,000 acres in size. According to Longoria (2014):

> During the first two years of his tenure on the ranchland, Gird capitalized on his investment by drilling water wells up to 150 feet deep, prompting the discovery of a series of aquifers that produced artesian flows, raising the value of the property well past his original investment. (Los Angeles Herald, 1887)

With help from the State of California, Gird created an experimental agricultural station on his land that operated for many years. He was able to begin experimenting with various crops, such as sugar beets, to determine which types could be grown commercially. Fife and Morton (1974) indicate that the geology of the middle portion of Santa Ana, near Chino and southwest Ontario, was conducive to an artesian well and near-surface groundwater seeps. The Santa Ana River canyon served as a natural pincer, keeping groundwater in the region longer before it moved southwest into Orange County. Prior to extensive pumping, much of the ground at the lower end of Chino Creek, against the Chino Hills, was boggy much of the time as a "leaky" cap of alluvium lay across the saturated zone creating numerous seeps and low-pressure artesian wells.

Circa 1886, Gird built the narrow-gauge Chino Valley Railroad, which was later abandoned when the Chino Valley Sugar Beet Factory was constructed. The Southern Pacific Railroad replaced the narrow gauge with a spur linking with the main railroad line in Ontario (Brown 2005). Between 1887 and 1889, much of the Rancho was subdivided and the townsite of Chino was founded. The subdivision of the Rancho included hundreds of 10-acre farm lots surrounding the townsite. Gird envisioned farms growing crops, primarily sugar beets, to be processed either locally or shipped north to San Francisco for processing (Longoria 2014). The 1897 Dingley Act, which placed a tariff on imported sugar, created a massive economic boom for the United States sugar beet industry (San Buenaventura Research Associates 2005).

To help facilitate his plan to capitalize on the sugar beet industry, Gird traveled to San Francisco in 1889 to convince Henry T. Oxnard to go into the business with him. Oxnard had studied how the French processed sugar beets and was already pushing the model of local farmers producing crops for regional processing (Longoria 2014). By 1890, Oxnard had a factory in Grand

Island, Nebraska (American Crystal Sugar Company n.d.). Oxnard would also eventually import machinery and skilled workers from Europe who were familiar with the processing of sugar beets (Longoria 2014). After a visit to Chino, Oxnard partnered with Gird, and the Sugar Beet Factory opened in 1891 as the Chino Valley Beet Sugar Company (*Weekly Courier* 1891). That same year, Oxnard built a factory in Norfolk, Nebraska (American Crystal Sugar Company n.d.).

As a result of the construction of the Chino factory, the town began to anticipate the additional services that would be required. Postal Telegraph installed a line in Chino; the Chino Ranch meat market was opened; "blacksmiths, druggists, barbers and shoemakers" were "trying to arrange for opening business"; the Perry Lumber and Mill company "decided to open a lumber yard in Chino just as quickly as stock" could be placed in the town; many applications were made for dwellings to rent; houses and business rooms were "being rearranged"; and money was already being deposited into the local banks (*Los Angeles Herald* 1890).

Despite the anticipation by local farmers and Gird to elevate the financial standing of the beet growers and Chino, "the construction of the factory had the effect of confining growers and farmers into a state of poverty and eventually bankrupting Richard Gird" (Longoria 2014). Longoria (2014) elaborates:

> The financial agreement advanced to Richard Gird by the Oxnards paid for beets below market price. As Gird began to lose funds, he borrowed money on interest from the sugar factory itself, leaving the former millionaire in debt (Los Angeles Times, 1896, p. 27, "Historical Facts"). "Thus it came about according to belief at Chino, that the Oxnards came to have the upper hand on Mr. Gird," notes the Los Angeles Times, "and he came to abandon his philanthropic ideas and struggle to save his own fortune" (1896, p. 27, "Historical Facts"). By 1894 – only three years after the celebrated opening of the Chino refinery – Gird sold the ranch, its associated facilities, and the factory to Claus Spreckles for a profit of $1,500,000; the purchase was described as "the largest real estate transaction in the history of Southern California" and included "the townsite of Chino, the Chino Valley Railway, the water system, some livestock, and the contract with the Chino Valley Beet Sugar Company" (San Francisco Call, 1894, p. 10). As Richard Gird left the Chino enterprise in 1894, Henry and Robert Oxnard assumed leadership of the factory with little fanfare, and with popular media describing them as manipulative, underhanded businessmen who financially gouged the sugar industry at the cost of farmers, beet harvesters, and factory workers (Barajas, 2012, pp. 35-44; Los Angeles Times, 1906) …

Although Longoria notes Gird sold the Rancho to Claus Spreckles, John Brown and James Boyd noted that the Rancho was sold to Charles Phillips of San Luis Obispo in 1894 for $1,600,000 (Brown and Boyd 1922). Regardless, by 1900, much of the Rancho was owned by the Chino Land

and Water Company (discussed below). Local Chino farmers were forced to adhere to agreements set forth by Oxnard which included accepting payment for beets based upon the sugar content of the crop (Longoria 2014). However, the factory often mandated that farmers leave the crops unpicked too long diminishing the sugar content. As such, many farmers received below market value for their crops, which often did not even pay enough for the yearly operating costs of the farms (Longoria 2014). Further, Oxnard's methods of importing Europeans with the technical expertise instead of training locals to run the plant helped deepen the divide between those that managed the factory and the farmers.

Despite the struggles between the farmers and Oxnard, the factory did contribute to the growth of the townsite, and the City of Chino was incorporated in 1910 (Pomona Valley Historical Collection n.d.). However, the plant closed around 1917 due to financial issues focused on the Federal Government being unable to continue subsidizing the industry during World War I combined with a smaller than anticipated crop that year (Dice et al. 2006). Shortly before the closing of the Sugar Beet Factory, farmers had begun to move away from sugar beets and "other crops such as walnuts and fruits, such as apples and pears were being grown in the Chino area, allowing for the future conversion of such crops by the beet farmers" (Dice et al. 2006).

As Gird was looking for investors to help alleviate his debts, the Rancho came to the attention of Phoebe Apperson Hearst, wife of William Randolph Hearst. In 1900, Phoebe Hearst had purchased most of the Rancho forming the Chino Land and Water Company (Carbon Canyon Chronicle n.d.). Hearst along with several investors began to promote the region; however, the Chino Land and Water Company was sold to Edwin Jessop Marshall, Jared Torrance, John S. Cravens, Isaac Milbank, and Edwin T. Earl in 1905 (*Chino Champion* 2019a and 2019b).

The incorporation of Chino, although tied to the Beat Factory, was also made possible in large part due to the marketing of the Chino Land and Water Company (Musslewhite 2005). According to Musslewhite (2005):

> The promotion centered around cheap land which could be had for 70 to 125 dollars an acre and was an early part of the famous Southern California boosterism movement in which people from around the country and world were attracted to come live the California lifestyle of sunshine, healthy living, and fresh food as far as the eye could see. Thousands of acres of land which formerly were desert were now to be made into farmland. The buyers of these land lots were crucial to the early development of the city as they constructed buildings, developed a water supply and built pipelines. Soon Chino was an area which produced alfalfa, corn, potatoes, grain, walnuts, apple, peaches, apricots and beets for sugar (Musslewhite 2005).

The closing of the Sugar Beet Factory and diversification of crops eventually made way for the succssful transition of the region to dairy.

Although the dairy industry would eventually become profitable, during the 1930s, the city of Chino was still experiencing difficulties recovering from the loss of the Sugar Beet Factory. At the same time, the State of California began to realize that the three existing state prison facilities (San Quentin, Folsom, and the new women's prison at Tehachapi) would soon be overcrowded, so an ambitious plan to build new prisons led the State to purchase large quantities of farmland in the Chino area. Today, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation runs the California Institution for Men in Chino and the California Institution for Women off Chino-Corona Road to the southeast. Around the same time, Chino Airport was first developed as a training base prior to World War II; "Cal Aero Field" was one of four airports developed as part of the Curtis Wright Technical Institute based at the Glendale Airport. The United States Army Air Force contracted with the school to provide primary flight training for Army Air Force cadets just before and throughout the war (Schuiling 1984; Galvin & Associates 2004; Bricker and Jertberg 1994).

The postwar period saw the expansion of the dairy industry in the region. The dairy industry flourished from the 1950s through the 1980s, with dairy-friendly zoning in the southwestern corner of San Bernardino County encouraging many ethnic Dutch families to relocate there and become the cornerstone of the industry. The city of Chino's large, highly efficient dairies made it the largest milk-producing community in the nation's largest milk-producing state. As a result of its pastoral setting, convenient location, and rural flavor, Chino became a popular site for Hollywood crews to shoot shows such as *Twelve O'Clock High* in the 1960s (Schuiling 1984; Galvin and Associates 2004; Bricker and Jertberg 1994).

III. STUDY AREA

For the purposes of this study, the approximately 144-acre City of Chino Annexation Project is considered the study area. The project is located north of SR 60, south of Phillips Boulevard, and generally bound by Norton Avenue on the west and Yorba Avenue on the east, in the city of Chino, San Bernardino County, California.

IV. SCOPE OF WORK

In order to determine the presence of any potential cultural resources within the proposed project, this study consisted of the following tasks:

1) An archaeological records search was conducted by BFSA at the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton to gather any information regarding recorded cultural resources within or adjacent to the project.
2) A review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the property.
3) Additional archival research of the property was conducted, including historic maps,

aerial photographs, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General land Office (GLO) records, and newspapers.

4) This technical report was prepared to present the results of the records search and research, impact analysis, assessment of any identified resources, and presentation of any future planning considerations tied to the annexation of the subject property.

Research Goals

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area over time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the area under investigation is the southwestern portion of San Bernardino County. The scope of work for the cultural resources study conducted for the City of Chino Annexation Project included background research of an approximately 144-acre study area. The main goal of this study is to supply the City of Chino with the necessary information and analysis to facilitate future planning policies within the project. Given the area involved and the narrow focus of the study, the research design for this project was necessarily limited and general in nature. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential cultural resources that could be impacted by future development within the project, the goal is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the potential resources. Although programmatic-level investigations are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The following research questions take into account the size and location of the project.

Research Questions:

- Can potential cultural resources within the project be situated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of located cultural resources within the project allow a site activity/function to be determined from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?
- How do the potential cultural resources within the project compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do the potential cultural resources within the project fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for valley environments of the region?

Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Bernardino County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are

used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, criteria outlined in CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the CEQA criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

California Environmental Quality Act

According to CEQA (§15064.5a), the term "historical resource" includes the following:

1) A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the CRHR (Public Resources Code [PRC] SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:

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

4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the PRC), or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the PRC) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (§15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect upon the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
2) The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

    a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or
    b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,
    c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects upon archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is a historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the PRC, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the PRC do not apply.
3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the PRC, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in PRC Section 21083.2(c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.

4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect upon it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts upon other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5(d) and Section 15064.5 (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

(d) When an Initial Study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC as provided in PRC SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
2) The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

V. RESULTS OF THE STUDY

Background Research and Results of Records Searches

An archaeological records search for the project and the surrounding area within a 100-foot radius was requested from the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton in order to identify any previously recorded resources within or directly adjacent to the project. However, due to the limitations imposed by the evolving circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic, the results are delayed for the foreseeable future. As of the date of this report, the records search results have not been received.

To further identify potential resources and resource types likely to be encountered within the project, research was conducted utilizing BLM GLO records, historic newspapers, maps, and aerial photographs. BLM GLO records do not show any additional owners to the subject property after Isaac Williams. However, as discussed above, the property along with all of Rancho Santa Ana del Chino and the Chino Addition were owned by Gird in the late nineteenth century. As such, although outside of the current city of Chino boundaries, the project has traditionally been part of the city's sphere of influence. The 1887 to 1889 subdivision map prepared for Gird shows

the subject property within farm lots situated adjacent to the south of the Experimentation Station and just north of the town of Chino and the Sugar Beet Factory. Generally, the farm lots measure between nine-and-a-half and 10 acres and could be further subdivided into smaller lots and sold. Regardless, the project includes all of farm lots 27 through 30, 36, 37, 44 through 46, 51, 52, 62, and 63 as well as a portion of lot 61, within Section 34, Township 1 South, Range 8 West, and portions of lots 3 and 4 of Section 3, Township 2 South, Range 8 West (Figure 4).

Based upon the early subdivision map of the area, the subject property is listed as Citrus Lands and 'Deciduous Fruit Lands,' and although Gird's focus was the sugar beet industry, an advertisement he placed in 1894, during the period in which he was trying to recoup his financial losses and find investors, marketed the soil in the area for such crops and touted the success of the Chino citrus industry (*Chino Champion* 1894). It does appear that agricultural development within the general area of the project did take place prior to 1900 as the 1897 USGS *Cucamonga* Quadrangle map shows multiple structures situated adjacent to the project (Figure 5). Further, the map shows multiple seasonal drainages in the project vicinity as well as the San Antonio Creek to the west.

Despite the property being marketed for citrus and fruit trees, the 1928 aerial of the subject property shows a variety of agricultural uses including groves and row crops. Regardless, by 1928, the subject property contained multiple rural residences and agricultural properties (Plate 1). The agricultural development of the subject property expanded throughought the early to mid-twentieth century. More farms, structures, and groves are visible on the 1938 aerial (Plate 2). The 1949 aerial photograph and 1954 7.5' USGS *Ontario, California* map of the subject property show it continuing to be dominated by agriculture with mature groves and a large poultry farm along Francis Avenue between Ramona and Yorba avenues (Plate 3 and Figure 6). The poultry farm was operated by Walter Zentler, the president of the Los Angeles County Farm Bureau and chairman of the poultry department of the California Farm Bureau Federation in the 1950s. The Zentler home was featured in the Home and Garden section of the Pomona *Progress-Bulletin* in 1956. An article about the Zentler poultry farm published in the *Press Democrat* in 1959 states "His [Walter Zentler] 50,000 hens produce an average of 20,000 eggs a day. That's a lot of eggs. He can't store them. He's just got to sell them."

During the mid-twentieth century, the agricultural industry of the Chino Valley and surrounding areas shifted considerably to dairy; however, the subsequent photographs from 1959 and 1968 appear to show a transition within the project to more centralized livestock farms, similar to the Zentler poultry farm which itself transitioned to a rabbit farm in the 1960s (Dobreva 2019). In addition, the 1959 and 1968 aerial photographs, along with the 1967 7.5' USGS *Ontario, California* map, show more residential and commercial structures present within the project (Plates 4 and 5; Figure 7).

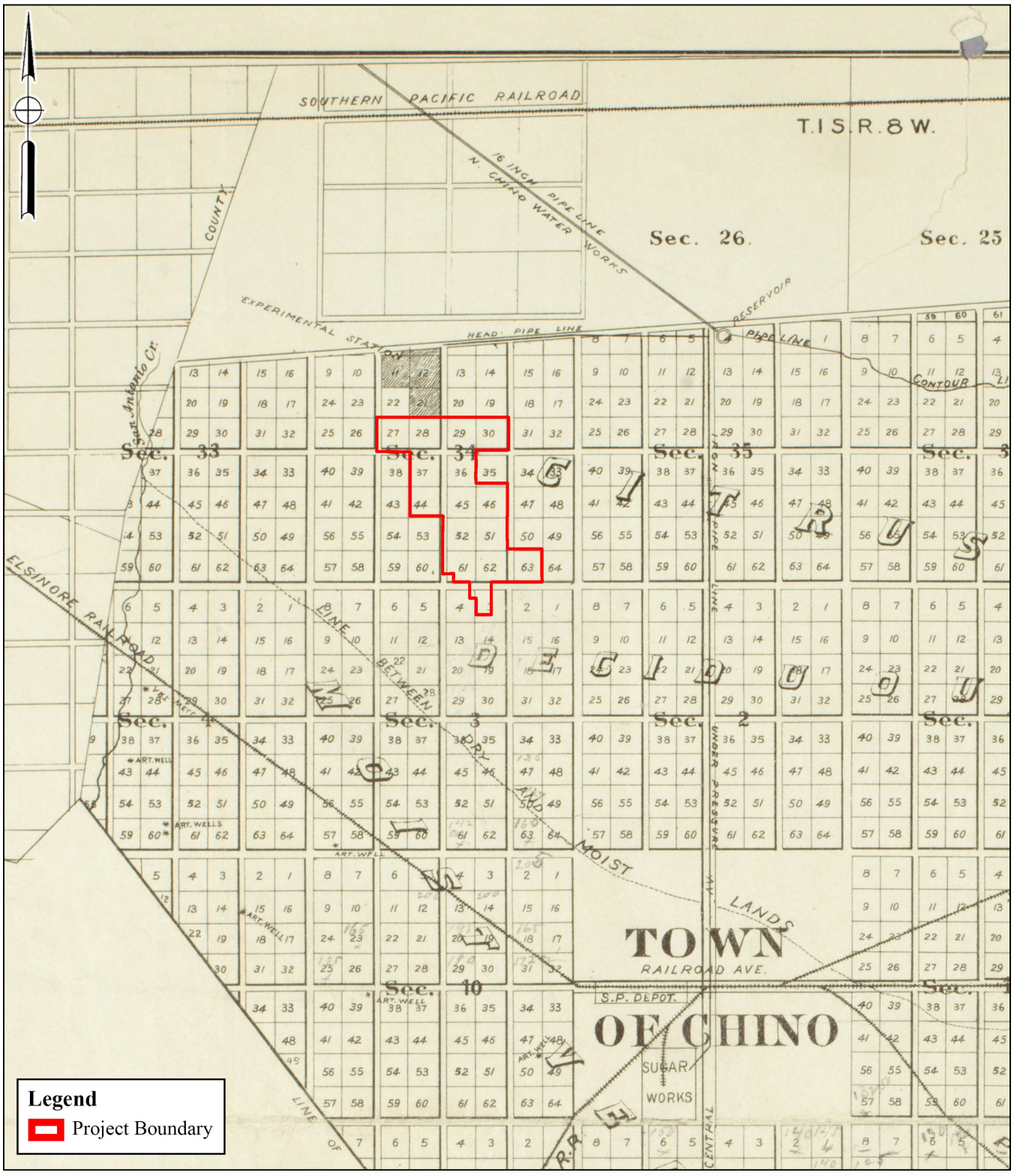

Figure 4

1887-1889 Rancho Santa Ana del Chino Subdivision Map

The City of Chino Annexation Project

Figure 5
1897 USGS Map
The City of Chino Annexation Project
USGS *Cucamonga* Quadrangle (1:62,500 series)

Plate 1

1928 Aerial Photo

The City of Chino Annexation Project

Plate 2

1938 Aerial Photo

The City of Chino Annexation Project

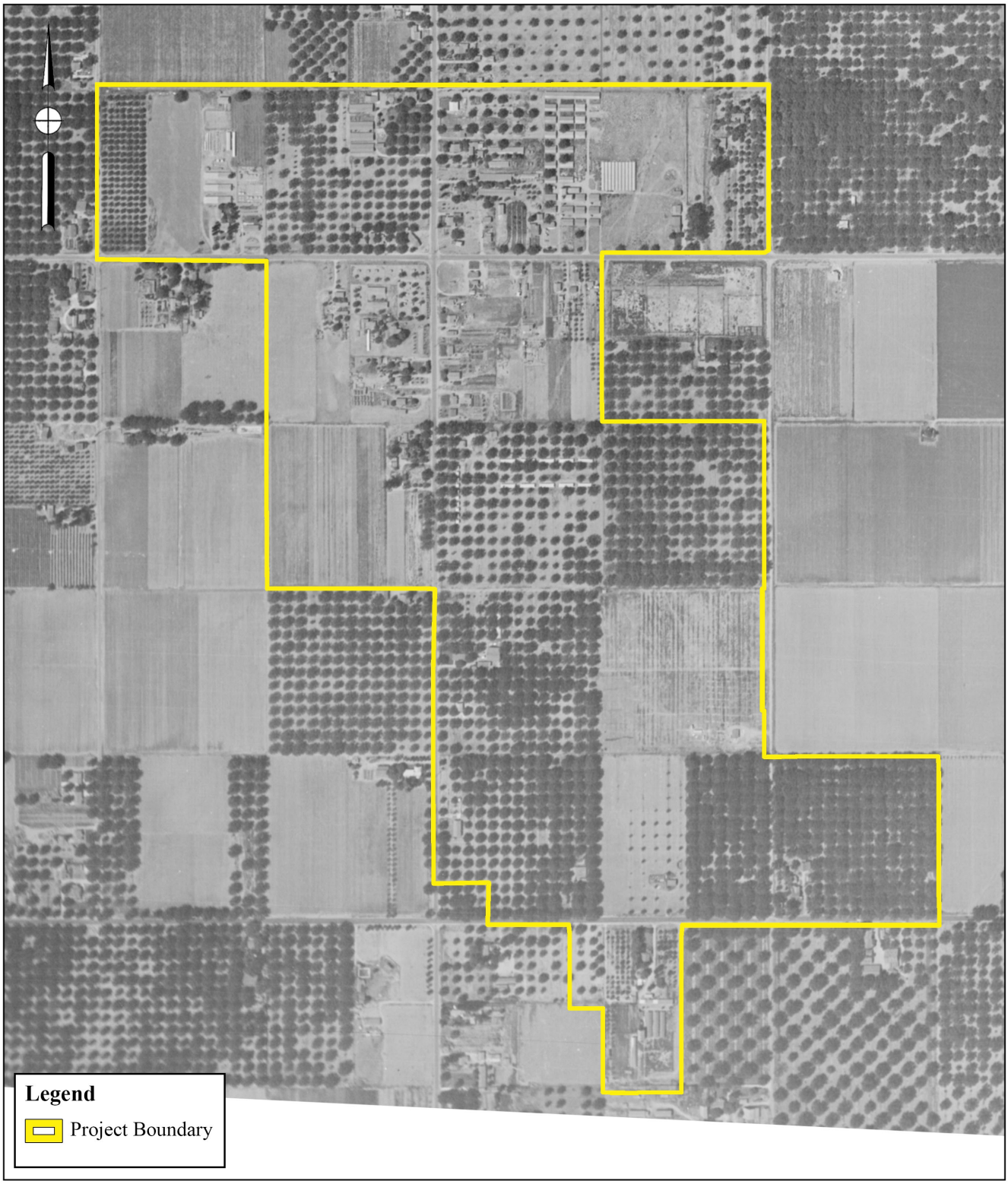

Plate 3

1949 Aerial Photo

The City of Chino Annexation Project

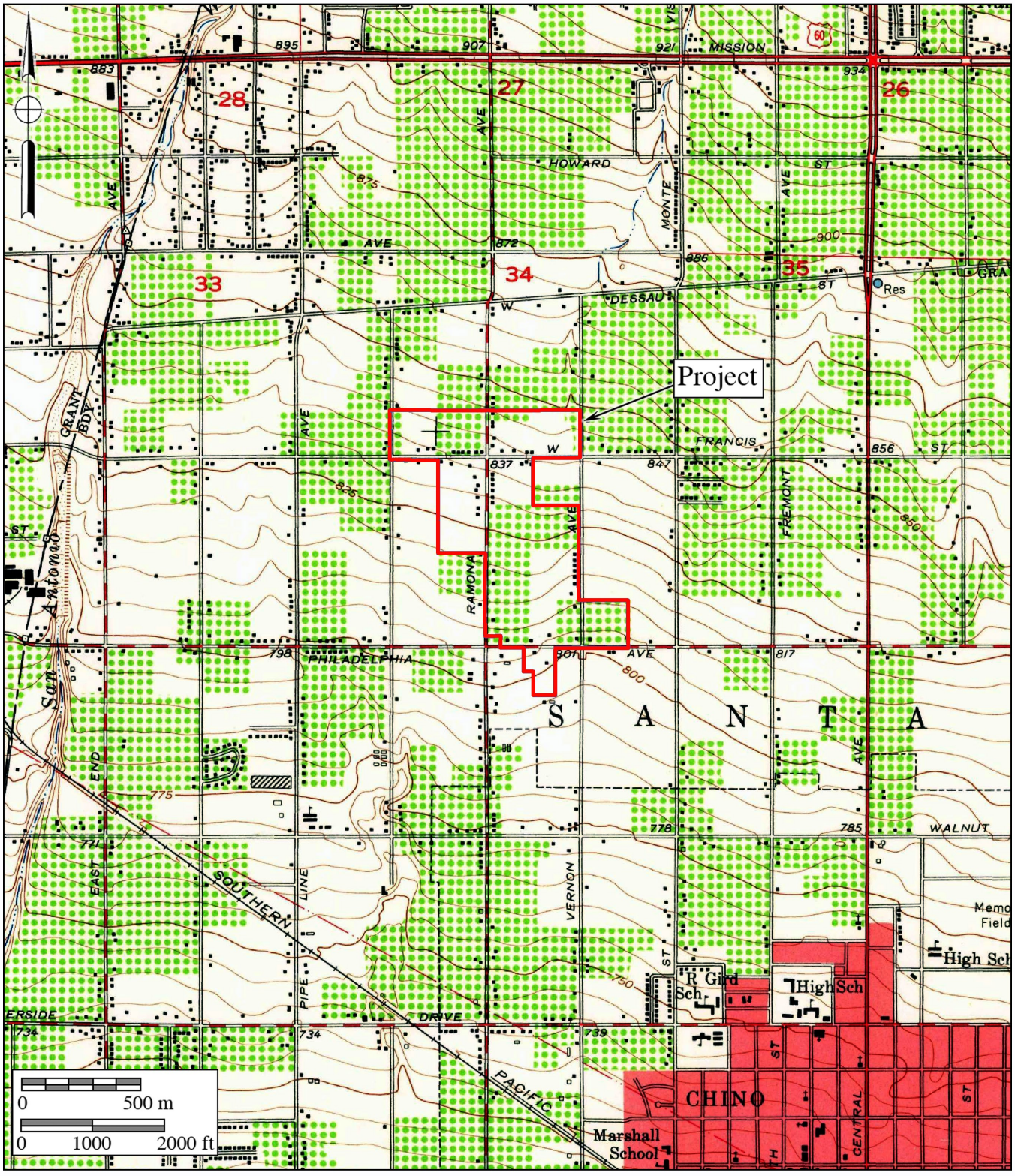

Figure 6
1954 USGS Map

The City of Chino Annexation Project

USGS *Ontario* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)

Plate 4

1959 Aerial Photo

The City of Chino Annexation Project

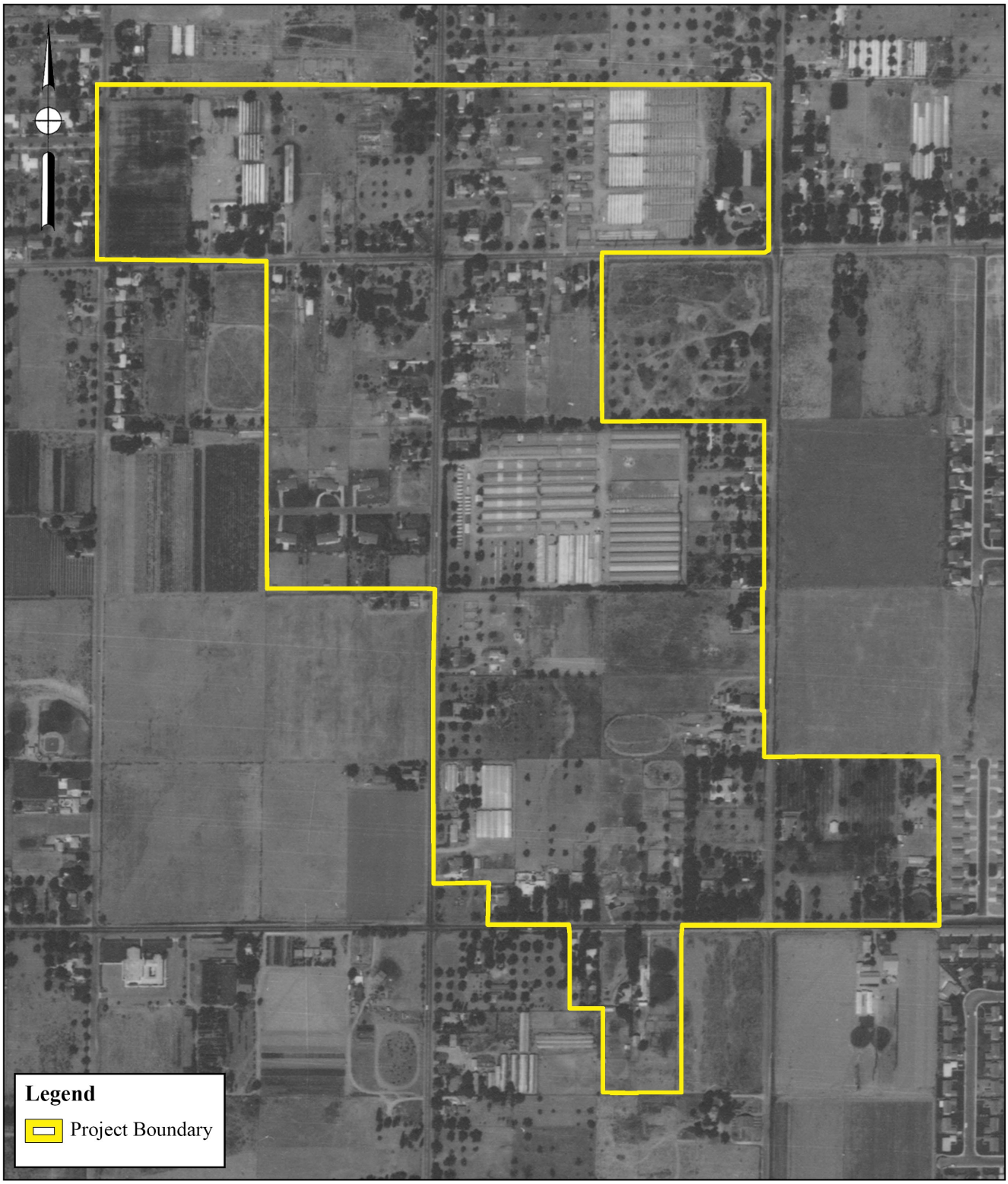

Plate 5

1968 Aerial Photo

The City of Chino Annexation Project

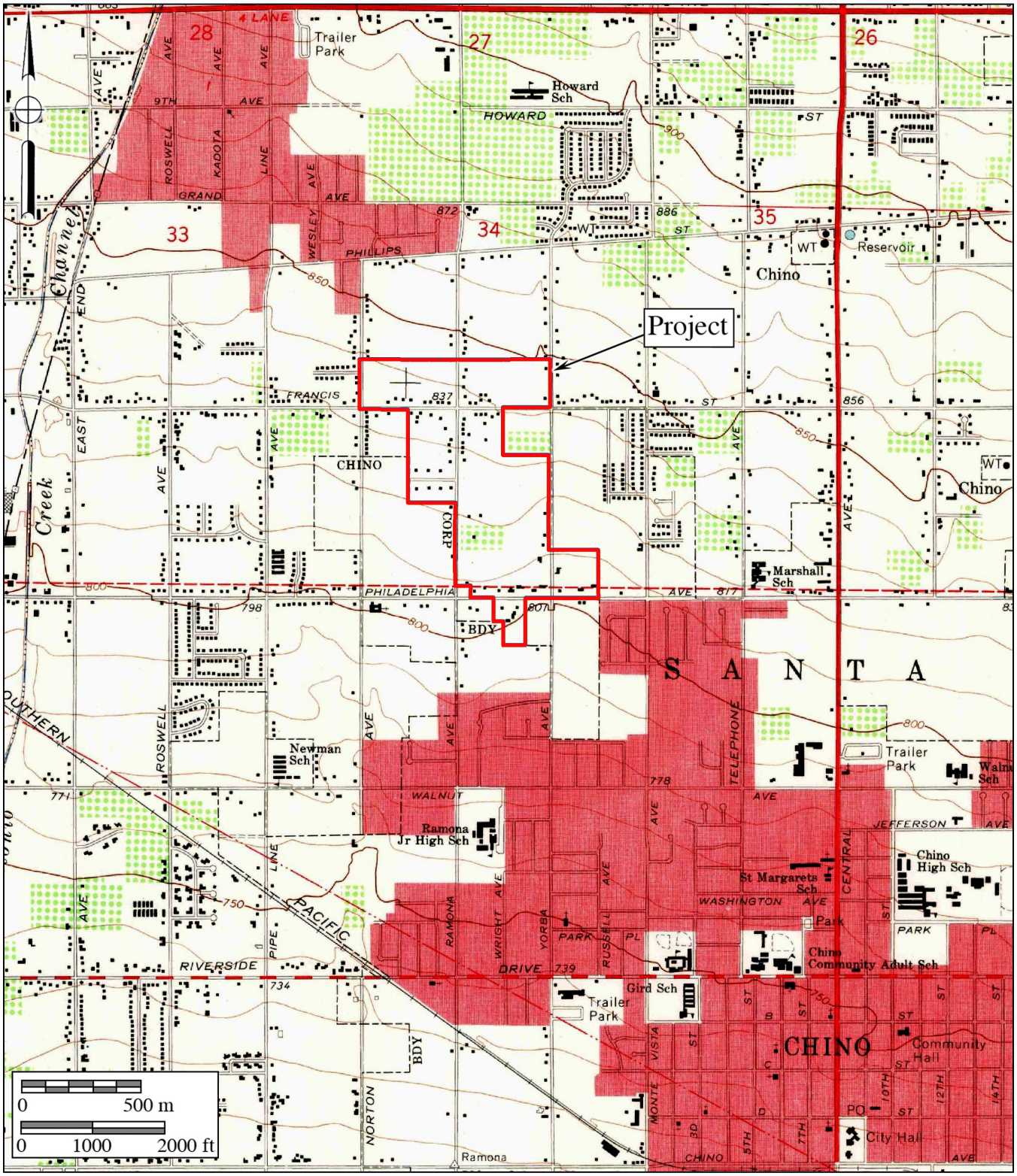

Figure 7
1967 USGS Map

The City of Chino Annexation Project

USGS *Ontario* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)

Between 1971 and 1972, SR 60 was built to the south of the project facilitating better automobile access between the Chino Valley and Los Angeles to the west and Riverside to the east. This access allowed for people to live farther from work leading to an influx of residential subdivisions throughout the region. Although the 1973 and 1980 aerial photographs show limited residential subdivisions within the subject property, more distinct residential subdivisions are visible directly adjacent to the project (Plates 6 and 7).

The current aerial of the subject property shows that since 1980, more residential infill has occurred within the project, primarily consisting of rural residential-type developments (Plate 8). There also appears to be a reduction in agricultural operations, and the most notable addition to the project appears to be the Chino Mosque, located along Ramona Avenue in the relative center of the subject property.

BFSA also requested a NAHC SLF to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within the project. The NAHC SLF results have not been received as of the date of this report. All correspondence can be found within Appendix C.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the results of this study, the potential exists that prehistoric and historic resources exist within the City of Chino Annexation Project. Although the aerial photographs do show some redevelopment of the former agricultural properties, much of this occurred prior to CEQA and the environmental regulations which require the proper identification and treatment of cultural resources during the developmental process were not in force at that time. As shown in the early historic maps, the project is located near multiple natural sources of water including seasonal drainages: the San Antonio Creek to the east, and the Santa Ana River to the south. Prehistoric populations have occupied the area for over 10,000 years, and the access to food and water would have made the surrounding area an advantageous location to the prehistoric inhabitants. Further, development within the subject property has historically centered on agriculture and rural residential properties. As such, many of the parcels within the project appear to have only been subjected to minor surficial grading which would limit the impacts to prehistoric resources, if any, within the subject property. Therefore, given the known distribution of prehistoric sites in the region, there is a potential for archaeological sites to be present within the former agricultural fields and below the current built environment.

In regard to historic resources, the maps and aerial photographs clearly show agricultural use of the subject property by the 1890s, and rural residences and ranch properties by at least 1928. The aerial photographs also highlight the agricultural transition throughout the twentieth century from crops and orchards to dairy as well as the rural residential development of the project.

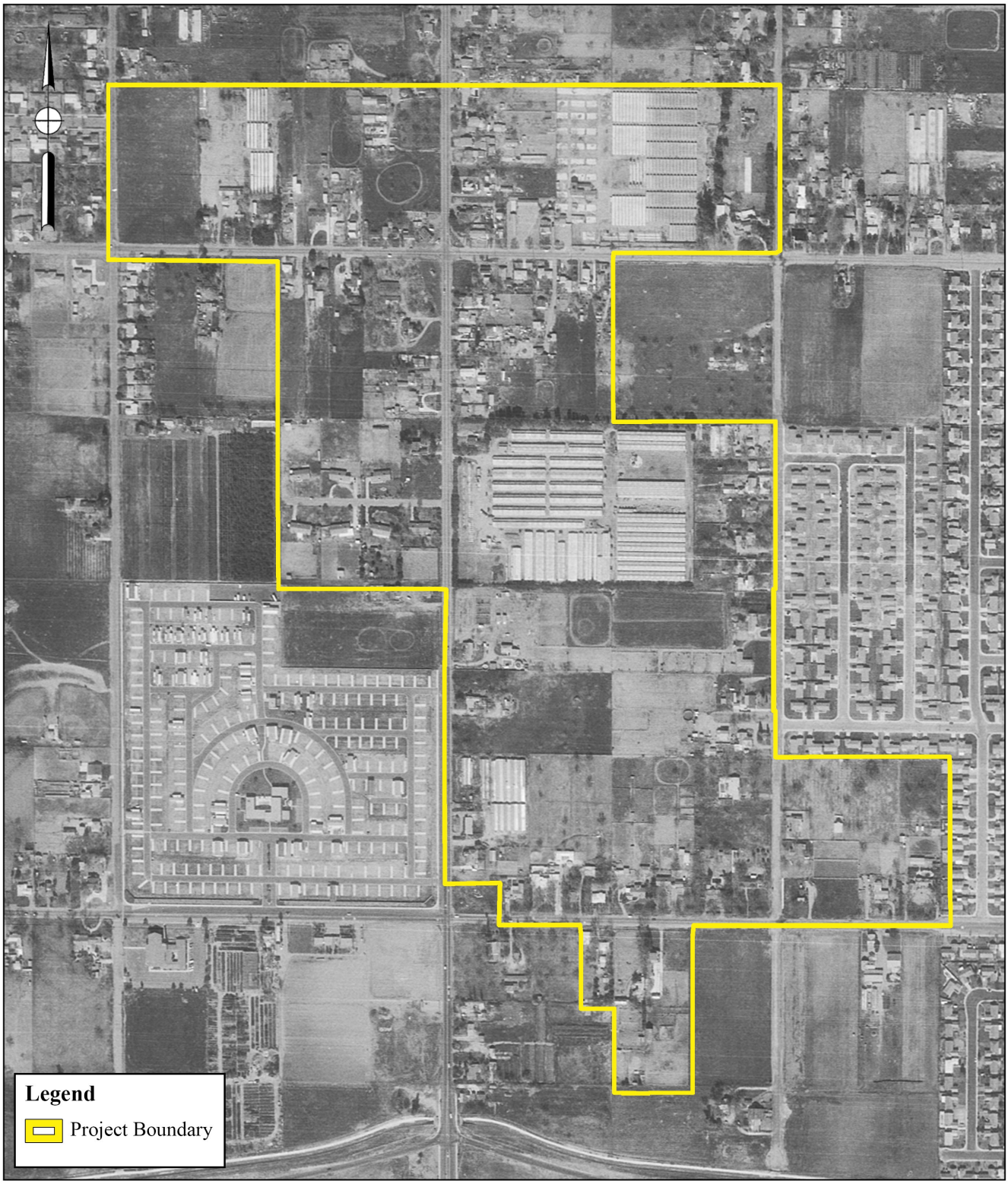

Plate 6

1973 Aerial Photo

The City of Chino Annexation Project

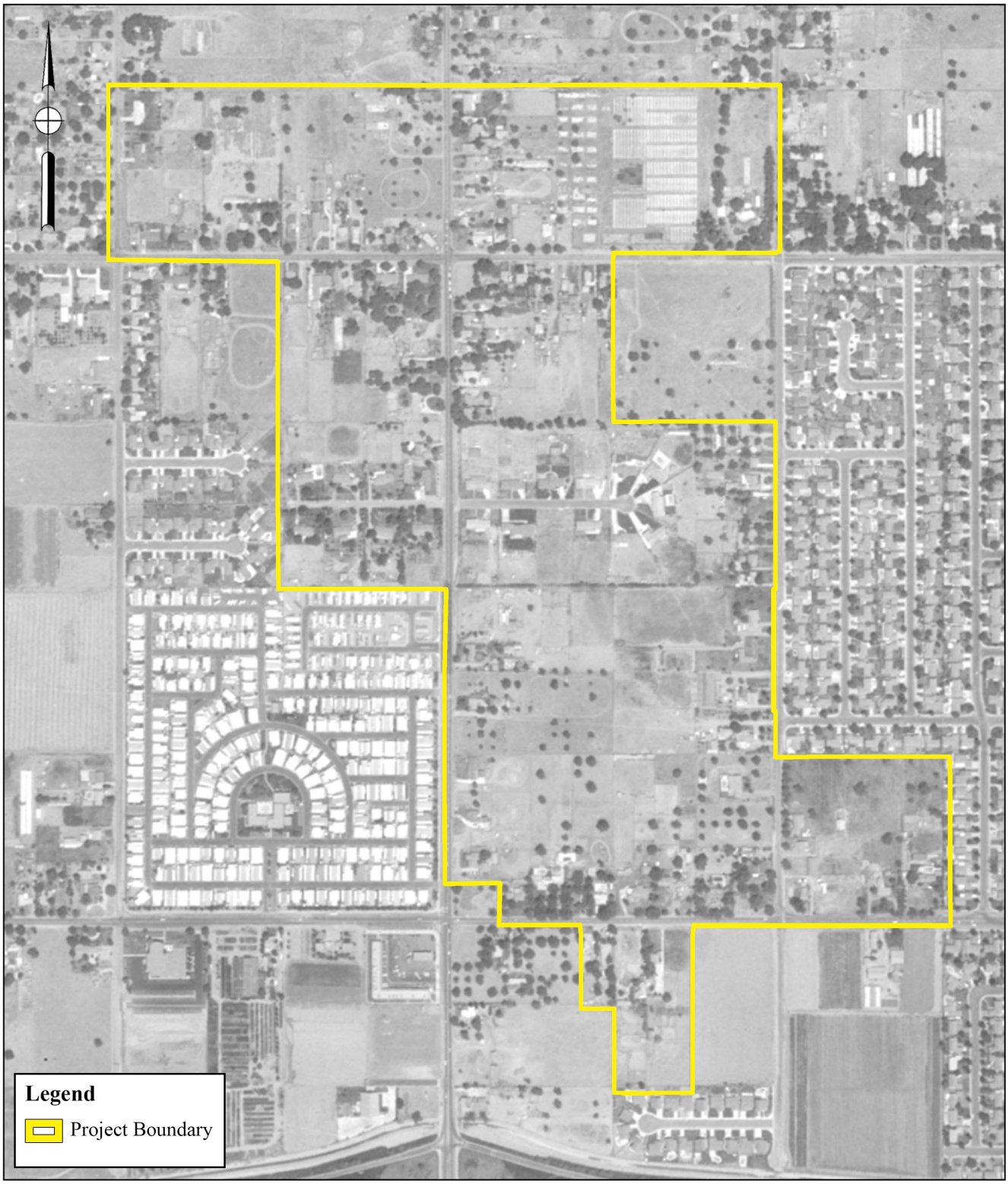

Plate 7

1980 Aerial Photo

The City of Chino Annexation Project

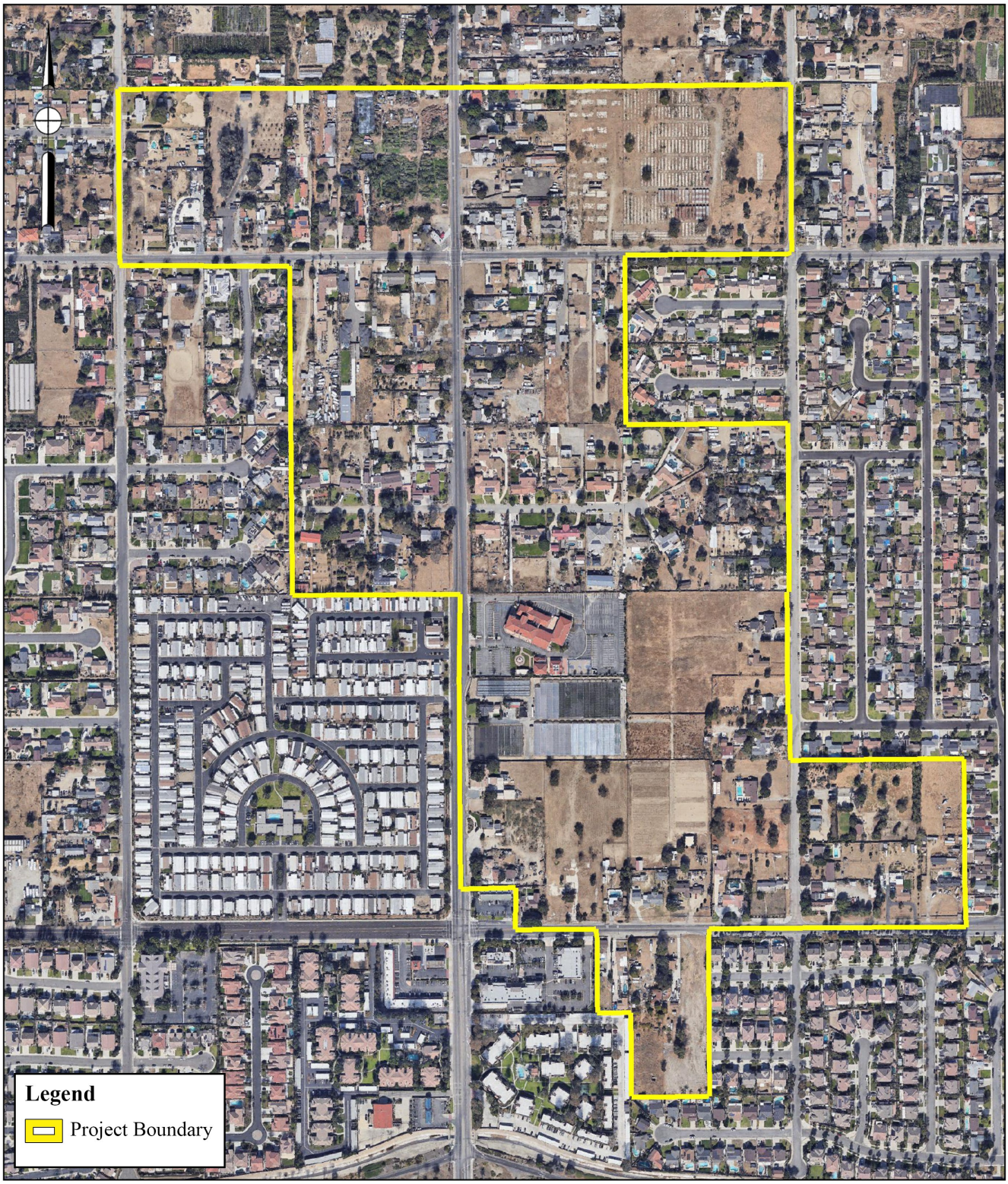

Plate 8

Current Aerial Photo

The City of Chino Annexation Project

As such, the historic fabric of the area associated with the agricultural development is identifiable throughout the subject property, and future projects will require focused historic resource surveys as part of any subsequent development of this area.

Despite the historic development within the City of Chino Annexation Project, there remains a potential to discover prehistoric resources within it. Further, the potential for historic resources such as structures, foundations, trash deposits, and other associated resources is high throughout the project. The proposed annexation of the approximately 144 acres into the city of Chino does constitute a source of impacts to cultural resources, as defined by CEQA. However, the annexation may trigger increased development or redevelopment of existing rural neighborhoods that could result in impacts to cultural resources. Therefore, based upon these considerations, it is recommended that any future development within the City of Chino Annexation Project include cultural resource studies to determine whether any focused development would cause an adverse impact to cultural resources, either historic or prehistoric, as defined by CEQA. If resources are identified during the Phase I study, additional study shall be required in accordance with CEQA to evaluate the resources for inclusion in the CRHR and make recommendations to mitigate any potential impacts to resources.

VII. CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and have been compiled in accordance with CEQA criteria as defined in Section 15064.5.

November 4, 2021

Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator

Date

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APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: bsmith@bfsa-ca.com

Education

Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California **1982**

Bachelor of Arts, History, and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California **1975**

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

Principal Investigator **1977–Present**
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. **Poway, California**

Brian F. Smith is the owner and principal historical and archaeological consultant for Brian F. Smith and Associates. Over the past 32 years, he has conducted over 2,500 cultural resource studies in California, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Texas. These studies include every possible aspect of archaeology from literature searches and large-scale surveys to intensive data recovery excavations. Reports prepared by Mr. Smith have been submitted to all facets of local, state, and federal review agencies, including the US Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

Professional Accomplishments

These selected major professional accomplishments represent research efforts that have added significantly to the body of knowledge concerning the prehistoric life ways of cultures once present in the Southern California area and historic settlement since the late 18th century. Mr. Smith has been principal investigator on the following select projects, except where noted.

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects, some of which included Broadway Block (2019), 915 Grape Street (2019), 1919 Pacific Highway (2018), Moxy Hotel (2018), Makers Quarter Block D (2017), Ballpark Village (2017), 460 16th Street (2017), Kettner and Ash (2017), Bayside Fire Station (2017), Pinnacle on the Park (2017), IDEA1 (2016), Blue Sky San Diego (2016), Pacific Gate (2016), Pendry Hotel (2015), Cisterra Sempra Office Tower (2014), 15th and Island (2014), Park and G (2014), Comm 22 (2014), 7th and F Street Parking (2013), Ariel Suites (2013), 13th and Marker (2012), Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft

Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

1900 and 1912 Spindrift Drive: An extensive data recovery and mitigation monitoring program at the Spindrift Site, an important prehistoric archaeological habitation site stretching across the La Jolla area. The project resulted in the discovery of over 20,000 artifacts and nearly 100,000 grams of bulk faunal remains and marine shell, indicating a substantial occupation area (2013-2014).

San Diego Airport Development Project: An extensive historic assessment of multiple buildings at the San Diego International Airport and included the preparation of Historic American Buildings Survey documentation to preserve significant elements of the airport prior to demolition (2017-2018).

Citracado Parkway Extension: A still-ongoing project in the city of Escondido to mitigate impacts to an important archaeological occupation site. Various archaeological studies have been conducted by BFSA resulting in the identification of a significant cultural deposit within the project area.

Westin Hotel and Timeshare (Grand Pacific Resorts): Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of Carlsbad consisted of the excavation of 176 one-square-meter archaeological data recovery units which produced thousands of prehistoric artifacts and ecofacts, and resulted in the preservation of a significant prehistoric habitation site. The artifacts recovered from the site presented important new data about the prehistory of the region and Native American occupation in the area (2017).

The Everly Subdivision Project: Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of El Cajon resulted in the identification of a significant prehistoric occupation site from both the Late Prehistoric and Archaic Periods, as well as producing historic artifacts that correspond to the use of the property since 1886. The project produced an unprecedented quantity of artifacts in comparison to the area encompassed by the site, but lacked characteristics that typically reflect intense occupation, indicating that the site was used intensively for food processing (2014-2015).

Ballpark Village: A mitigation and monitoring program within three city blocks in the East Village area of San Diego resulting in the discovery of a significant historic deposit. Nearly 5,000 historic artifacts and over 500,000 grams of bulk historic building fragments, food waste, and other materials representing an occupation period between 1880 and 1917 were recovered (2015-2017).

Archaeology at the Padres Ballpark: Involved the analysis of historic resources within a seven-block area of the "East Village" area of San Diego, where occupation spanned a period from the 1870s to the 1940s. Over a period of two years, BFSA recovered over 200,000 artifacts and hundreds of pounds of metal, construction debris, unidentified broken glass, and wood. Collectively, the Ballpark Project and the other downtown mitigation and monitoring projects represent the largest historical archaeological program anywhere in the country in the past decade (2000-2007).

4S Ranch Archaeological and Historical Cultural Resources Study: Data recovery program consisted of the excavation of over 2,000 square meters of archaeological deposits that produced over one million artifacts, containing primarily prehistoric materials. The archaeological program at 4S Ranch is the largest archaeological study ever undertaken in the San Diego County area and has produced data that has exceeded expectations regarding the resolution of long-standing research questions and regional prehistoric settlement patterns.

Charles H. Brown Site: Attracted international attention to the discovery of evidence of the antiquity of man in North America. Site located in Mission Valley, in the city of San Diego.

Del Mar Man Site: Study of the now famous Early Man Site in Del Mar, California, for the San Diego Science Foundation and the San Diego Museum of Man, under the direction of Dr. Spencer Rogers and Dr. James R. Moriarty.

Old Town State Park Projects: Consulting Historical Archaeologist. Projects completed in the Old Town State Park involved development of individual lots for commercial enterprises. The projects completed in Old Town include Archaeological and Historical Site Assessment for the Great Wall Cafe (1992), Archaeological Study for the Old Town Commercial Project (1991), and Cultural Resources Site Survey at the Old San Diego Inn (1988).

Site W-20, Del Mar, California: A two-year-long investigation of a major prehistoric site in the Del Mar area of the city of San Diego. This research effort documented the earliest practice of religious/ceremonial activities in San Diego County (circa 6,000 years ago), facilitated the projection of major non-material aspects of the La Jolla Complex, and revealed the pattern of civilization at this site over a continuous period of 5,000 years. The report for the investigation included over 600 pages, with nearly 500,000 words of text, illustrations, maps, and photographs documenting this major study.

City of San Diego Reclaimed Water Distribution System: A cultural resource study of nearly 400 miles of pipeline in the city and county of San Diego.

Master Environmental Assessment Project, City of Poway: Conducted for the City of Poway to produce a complete inventory of all recorded historic and prehistoric properties within the city. The information was used in conjunction with the City's General Plan Update to produce a map matrix of the city showing areas of high, moderate, and low potential for the presence of cultural resources. The effort also included the development of the City's Cultural Resource Guidelines, which were adopted as City policy.

Draft of the City of Carlsbad Historical and Archaeological Guidelines: Contracted by the City of Carlsbad to produce the draft of the City's historical and archaeological guidelines for use by the Planning Department of the City.

The Mid-Bayfront Project for the City of Chula Vista: Involved a large expanse of undeveloped agricultural land situated between the railroad and San Diego Bay in the northwestern portion of the city. The study included the analysis of some potentially historic features and numerous prehistoric

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Audie Murphy Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,113.4 acres and 43 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination; direction of field crews; evaluation of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; assessment of cupule, pictograph, and rock shelter sites, co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February- September 2002.

Cultural Resources Evaluation of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,947 acres and 76 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. May-November 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County: Project manager/director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites

for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of two prehistoric and three historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; survey of project area; Native American consultation; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of one prehistoric and five historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; historic structure assessments; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-June 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of the San Diego Presidio Identified During Water Pipe Construction for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project, Pacific Beach, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. March-April 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project and Caltrans, Carlsbad, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Survey and Testing of Two Prehistoric Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Cultural Resources Phase I and II Investigations for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for a survey and testing of a prehistoric quarry site along the border—NRHP eligibility assessment; project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. December 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Westview High School Project for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. October 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

Monitoring of Grading for the Herschel Place Project, La Jolla, California: Project archaeologist/ monitor—included monitoring of grading activities associated with the development of a single- dwelling parcel. September 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Historic Resource for the Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; budget development; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project manager/director —included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California: Project archaeologist—included direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Village 2 High School Site, Otay Ranch, City of Chula Vista, California: Project manager/director —management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July 1999.

Cultural Resources Phase I, II, and III Investigations for the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for the survey, testing, and mitigation of sites along border—supervision of multiple field crews, NRHP eligibility assessments, Native American consultation, contribution to Environmental Assessment document, lithic and marine shell analysis, authoring of cultural resources project report. August 1997- January 2000.

Phase I, II, and II Investigations for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project, Poway California: Project archaeologist/project director—included recordation and assessment of multicomponent prehistoric and historic sites; direction of Phase II and III investigations; direction of laboratory analyses including prehistoric and historic collections; curation of collections; data synthesis; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. February 1994; March-September 1994; September-December 1995.

Andrew J. Garrison, MA, RPA

Project Archaeologist

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
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Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: agarrison@bfsa-ca.com

Education

Master of Arts, Public History, University of California, Riverside **2009**

Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside **2005**

Bachelor of Arts, History, University of California, Riverside **2005**

Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists
Society for California Archaeology
Society for American Archaeology
California Council for the Promotion of History
Society of Primitive Technology
Lithic Studies Society
California Preservation Foundation
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

Experience

Project Archaeologist **June 2017–Present**
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. **Poway, California**

Project management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies including National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) level projects interacting with clients, sub-consultants, and lead agencies. Supervise and perform fieldwork including archaeological survey, monitoring, site testing, comprehensive site records checks, and historic building assessments. Perform and oversee technological analysis of prehistoric lithic assemblages. Author or co-author cultural resource management reports submitted to private clients and lead agencies.

Senior Archaeologist and GIS Specialist **2009–2017**
Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. **Orange, California**

Served as Project Archaeologist or Principal Investigator on multiple projects, including archaeological monitoring, cultural resource surveys, test excavations, and historic building assessments. Directed projects from start to finish, including budget and personnel hours proposals, field and laboratory direction, report writing, technical editing, Native American consultation, and final report submittal. Oversaw all GIS projects including data collection, spatial analysis, and map creation.

Preservation Researcher **2009**
City of Riverside Modernism Survey **Riverside, California**

Completed DPR Primary, District, and Building, Structure and Object Forms for five sites for a grant-funded project to survey designated modern architectural resources within the City of Riverside.

Information Officer **2005, 2008–2009**
Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside **Riverside, California**

Processed and catalogued restricted and unrestricted archaeological and historical site record forms. Conducted research projects and records searches for government agencies and private cultural resource firms.

Reports/Papers

2019 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Tuscany Valley (TM 33725) Project National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Jack Rabbit Trail Logistics Center Project, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the 10575 Foothill Boulevard Project, Rancho Cucamonga, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Cultural Resources Study for the County Road and East End Avenue Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 818 Project, City of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Stone Residence Project, 1525 Buckingham Drive, La Jolla, California 92037. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Seaton Commerce Center Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Marbella Villa Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for TTM 37109, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Winchester Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2016 John Wayne Airport Jet Fuel Pipeline and Tank Farm Archaeological Monitoring Plan. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the County of Orange, California.

2016 Historic Resource Assessment for 220 South Batavia Street, Orange, CA 92868 Assessor's Parcel Number 041-064-4. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Submitted to the City of Orange as part of

Mills Act application.

2015 Historic Resource Report: 807-813 Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2015 Exploring a Traditional Rock Cairn: Test Excavation at CA-SDI-13/RBLI-26: The Rincon Indian Reservation, San Diego County, California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

2014 Archaeological Monitoring Results: The New Los Angeles Federal Courthouse. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeological Project Volume 7, Technological Analysis of Stone Tools, Lithic Technology at Bolsa Chica: Reduction Maintenance and Experimentation. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

Presentations

2017 "Repair and Replace: Lithic Production Behavior as Indicated by the Debitage Assemblage from CA-MRP-283 the Hackney Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Fish Camp, California.

2016 "Bones, Stones, and Shell at Bolsa Chica: A Ceremonial Relationship?" Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2016 "Markers of Time: Exploring Transitions in the Bolsa Chica Assemblage." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2016 "Dating Duress: Understanding Prehistoric Climate Change at Bolsa Chica." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2014 "New Discoveries from an Old Collection: Comparing Recently Identified OGR Beads to Those Previously Analyzed from the Encino Village Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.

2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Seven: Culture and Chronology. Lithic demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

APPENDIX B

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)