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CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE MAJESTIC CHINO FLIGHT PROJECT, CITY OF CHINO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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Prepared by:
Tiffany Clark, PhD, RPA
Gena Granger, MA, RPA
Kyle Knabb, PhD, RPA

Prepared for:
T&B Planning, Inc.
200 El Camino Real, suite 100
Irvine, California 92602

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PaleoWest LLC
301 9th Street, Suite 204
Redlands, California 92374
(909) 283-7533

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The proposed Majestic Chino Flight Project (Project) involves the development of a light industrial building and associated improvements on a 57.3-acre property (Assessor Parcel Numbers 105-507-101 and -102, 105-506-101 and -102, and 105-505-101 and -102) east of Flight Avenue and south of Remington Avenue in the city of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. The proposed Project would also include 5.6 acres of off-site improvements. PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment of the Project area in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Chino is the Lead Agency for CEQA compliance.

This report summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resource assessment for the Project. The investigation included background research, outreach with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local Native American groups, and a pedestrian survey. The purpose of the investigation was to determine the potential for the Project to impact historical and archaeological resources under CEQA.

As part of the background research, PaleoWest completed a records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center to identify previously recorded cultural resources and studies located within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project area. The records search indicated that 17 previous studies have been undertaken within the record search area. Eight cultural resources have been previously documented within 0.5 mile of the Project area, and all but one date to the historic period. Although no previously recorded cultural resources are mapped within the Project area, an isolated prehistoric metate (P-36-031558) was recovered just south of the Project boundary.

As part of the cultural resource assessment of the Project area, PaleoWest requested a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) from the NAHC on March 22, 2022. Results of the SLF search were obtained on May 10, 2022. The SLF search had positive results and the NAHC recommended that PaleoWest contact the local Native American groups for additional information. The NAHC provided a contact list of 11 individuals representing eight Native American tribal groups. Outreach letters were sent to each of the Native American tribes on May 17, 2022, with follow up telephone calls on June 22, 2022. Three responses have been received to date.

PaleoWest conducted a pedestrian cultural resource survey of the proposed Project area on June 14, 2022. The survey identified the historic-period remnants of the Nyenhuis Dairy on the Project property. An evaluation of significance found that the remains of the dairy are ineligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. A geoarchaeological assessment indicates that the Project area is characterized by old and young alluvial fan deposits dating to the Pleistocene and Middle Holocene periods, respectively. Although there is a low potential to encounter buried archaeological deposits in Pleistocene-age sediments, young alluvium sediments have the potential to preserve buried archaeological resources. Based on these findings, along with the recovery of a prehistoric metate just south of the Project area, PaleoWest recommends that archaeological monitoring be conducted during initial ground-disturbing activities in the Project area. Additionally, PaleoWest recommends that an inadvertent discovery protocol be developed for cultural resources and human remains encountered during construction activities.

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1 INTRODUCTION

The proposed Majestic Chino Flight Project (Project) involves the development of a light industrial building and associated improvements in the city of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by T&B Planning to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment of the Project area in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Chino (City) is the Lead Agency for the purposes of the CEQA.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The proposed Project site encompasses a 57.3-acre area comprised of six contiguous parcels (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs] 105-507-101 and -102, 105-506-101 and -102, and 105-505-101 and -102) at the southeast corner of the Flight Avenue-Remington Avenue intersection within the city of Chino, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1-1and Figure 1-2). The property is unoccupied but was formerly used as a commercial dairy. The proposed Project also involves off-site improvements along Flight Avenue, Remington Avenue, and the eastern boundary of the Project site, which totals 5.6 acres in area (Figure 1-3). The Project lies in an unsectioned area of Township 2 South, Range 7 West within the Santa Ana del Chino Land Grant, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted in the Corona North, California U.S. Geological 7.5' Quadrangle (1979) (Figure 1-2). The elevation of the Project area is approximately 640 feet above mean sea level (amsl).

The proposed Project involves the development of a cross-dock light industrial building. The proposed building is designed to have approximately 925,362 square feet (s.f.) of floor space, including warehouse space, office spaces (both ground floor and potential floor office space), and up to 132 dock doors located along the northern-facing and southern-facing sides of the building. No development is proposed in the Chino Airport Runway Protection Zone other than an access driveway. Associated improvements to the Project site would include passenger vehicle parking spaces, truck trailer parking spaces, drive aisles, ornamental landscaping, utility infrastructure, employee break areas, guard houses, and a water detention basin located at the southern portion of the Project site.

1.2 PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

Tiffany Clark, Ph.D., Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA), served as Principal Investigator and directed all fieldwork and reporting efforts for the Project. Dr. Clark was also the primary author on the report. Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA, acted as the Project Manager and conducted the pedestrian survey. Gena Granger, M.A., RPA, contributed to the report. Brian Spelts served as the GIS analyst and Jessica DeBusk, MBA, conducted the senior technical review of this report.

Figure 1-1. Project vicinity map.

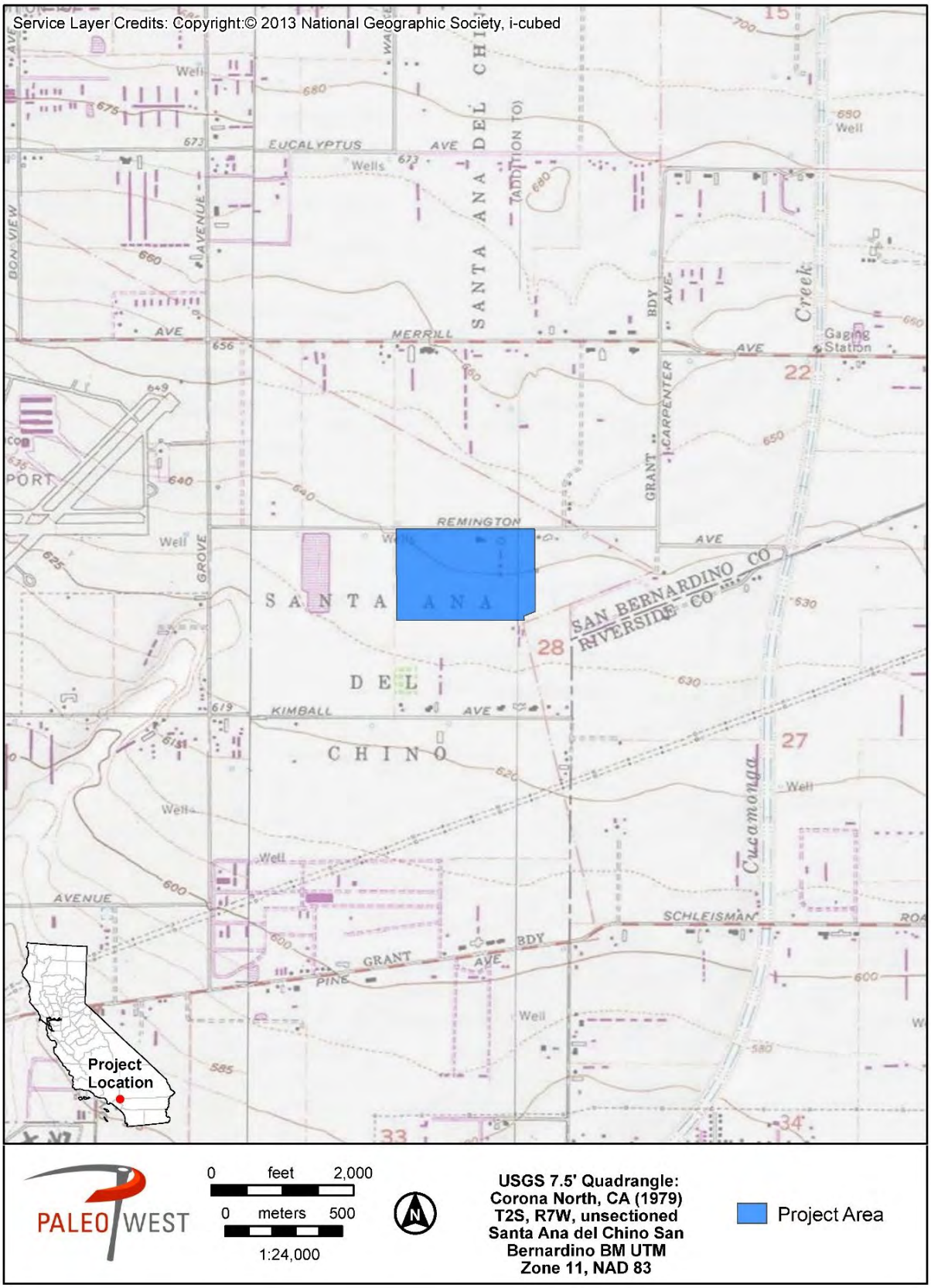

Figure 1-2. Project location map.

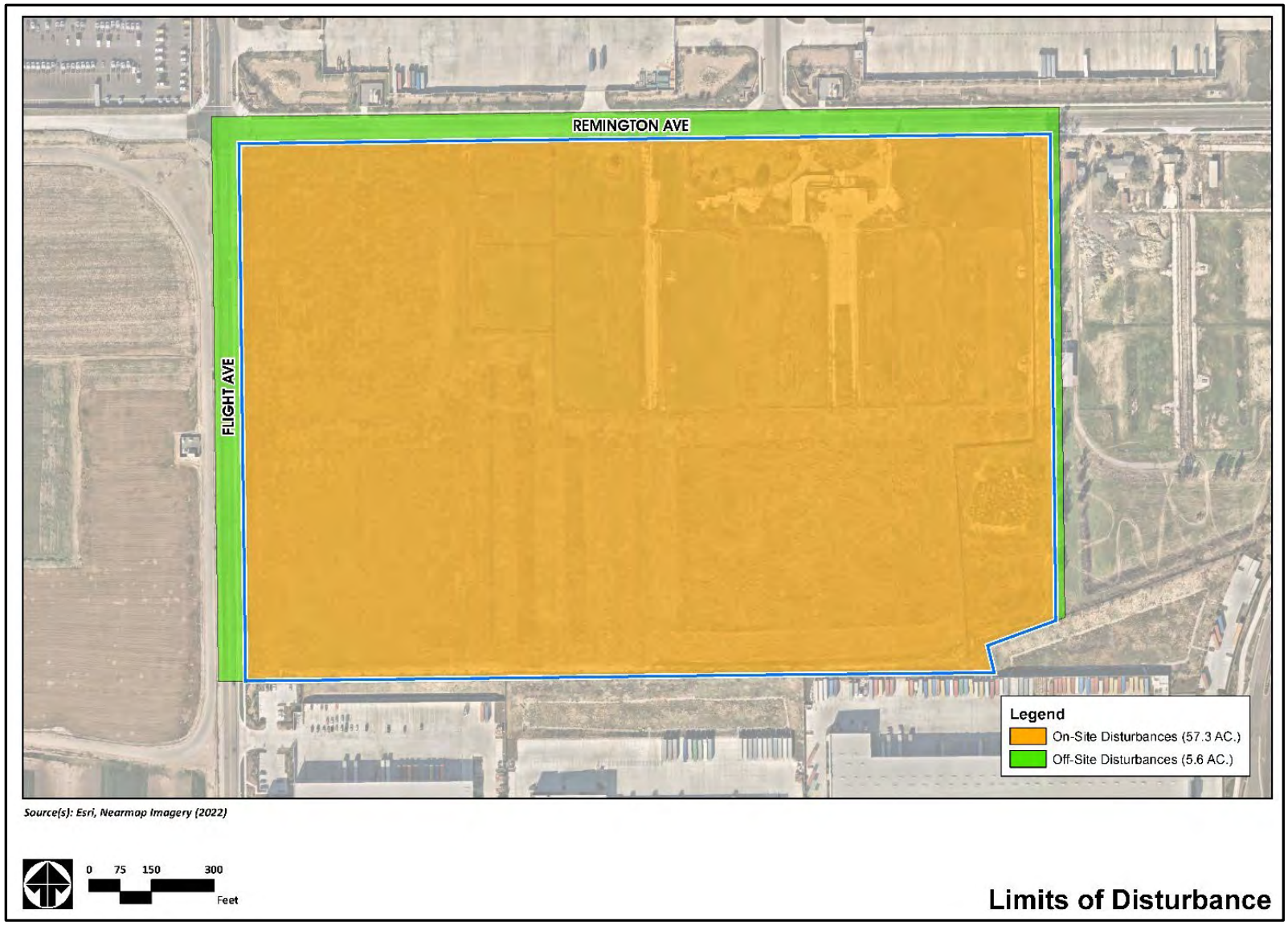

Figure 1-3. Proposed limits of disturbance for the Project.

1.3 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report documents the results of a cultural resource investigation conducted for the proposed Project. Section 1 has introduced the Project location and description. Section 2 states the regulatory context for the Project. Section 3 synthesizes the natural and cultural setting of the Project area and surrounding region. Section 4 presents a research design with the results of the previous cultural investigations and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search is presented in Section 5. The field methods employed during this investigation and the findings are presented in Section 6. Management recommendations are provided in Section 7. These are followed by bibliographic references and appendices.

2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

2.1 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with CEQA, as amended. Compliance with CEQA statutes and guidelines requires both public and private projects with financing or approval from a public agency to assess the project's impact on cultural resources (Public Resources Code Section 21082, 21083.2 and 21084 and California Code of Regulations 10564.5). The first step in the process is to identify cultural resources that may be impacted by the project and then determine whether the resources are "historically significant" resources. CEQA defines historically significant resources as "resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)" (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). A cultural resource may be considered historically significant if the resource is 45 years old or older and possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.[1] In addition, it must meet any of the following criteria for listing on the CRHR:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or,
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1).

Cultural resources are buildings, sites, humanly modified landscapes, traditional cultural properties, structures, or objects that may have historical, architectural, cultural, or scientific importance. A resource can also be determined historically significant under CEQA by virtue of being included in a local register of historical resources regardless of CRHR eligibility (see Title

[1] The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) guidelines recognize a 45-year-old criteria threshold for documenting and evaluating cultural resources (assumes a five-year lag between resource identification and the date that planning decisions are made) (OHP 1995:2). The age threshold is an operational guideline and not specific to CEQA statutory or regulatory codes.

14 CCR §15064.5(a)(2)). CEQA states that if a project will have a significant impact on important cultural resources, deemed "historically significant," then project alternatives and mitigation measures must be considered. Additionally, the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) may choose to comment on the CEQA compliance process for specific local government projects in an informal capacity but does not seek to review all projects that may affect historically significant cultural resources under CEQA provisions.

2.2 CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY BILL 52

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

2.3 CITY OF CHINO GENERAL PLAN

The City has one goal related to historic preservation issues--OSC-7 Preserve Chino's Connection to its History—in its Open Space and Conservation Element of the General Plan (City of Chino 2010). The following presents the associated policies and actions for historical and archaeological resources.

Goal OSC-7 Preserve Chino's connection to its history.

Policies:

P1. The City shall ensure that identified cultural and historic landmarks and buildings are preserved, unless the City finds that such preservation is economically infeasible.

P2. The City shall require the architectural details and design elements of historic structures to be preserved during renovations and remodels.

P3. In the event that unknown archaeological or paleontological resources are discovered during construction, the Planning Division shall be notified immediately. All construction shall stop and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in prehistoric or historical archaeology should be retained to evaluate the discovered resources and recommend appropriate action.

P4. If Native American artifacts are discovered on a site, the City shall consult representatives of the Native American community to ensure the respectful treatment of Native American sacred places.

P5. Where applicable, any human remains discovered during implementation of public and private projects within the Planning Area should be treated with respect and dignity and should fully comply with the California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and other appropriate laws.

P6. Where applicable, the City shall support access to and ceremonial use by Native American religious practitioners of Native American sacred sites located in Chino.

P7. The City shall continue to consult with tribes as required by Senate Bill 18. In so doing, the City shall use appropriate procedures to accommodate tribal concerns when a tribe has a religious prohibition against revealing precise information about the location or practice at a particular sacred site.

Actions:

A1. Work with the Chino Valley Historical Society to develop a historical resources survey, including identifying key historic buildings to be prioritized for public use and preservation.

A2. Study neighborhoods with a significant number of buildings over 50 years old to determine whether historic districts should be established.

A3. Work with the Chino Valley Historical Society and the Chino Valley Unified School District to find opportunities through community events to educate children about the City's history.

3 NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

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

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project area is in the Chino Valley which is a sub-valley of the larger Pomona Valley. The Pomona Valley is bounded by the San Jose Hills on the west, the Jurupa Hills and Cajon Pass on the east, the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, and the Chino Hills to the south. The valley has been formed by the Santa Ana River and its tributaries. Chino Creek, which originates from the San Gabriel Mountains, runs through the western portion of the valley to join the Santa Ana River south of Chino. The Project area is less than 1 mile west of the concrete channelized Cucamonga Creek which flows in a southwestern direction to empty into the Prado Flood Control Basin just north of the Santa Ana River. Although early Spanish explorers described the Santa Ana River as a perennial stream, the pumping of groundwater has lowered the water table in the valley so that today, the streambed is frequently dry during the summer and fall months.

As the climate of the region is largely determined by topographic features, climate, in turn, largely dictates the character of the biotic environment exploited by native populations. The climate of the Project area is characterized as Mediterranean, with hot, dry summers and cool, moist winters. It has a semi-arid precipitation regime; significant changes in temperature and moisture occur based on elevation and exposure, particularly in the nearby mountains.
Prior to historical development of the Project vicinity, vegetation in the area included representative species of the valley grassland plant community. Indigenous species present may have included rye grass (*Leymus condensatus*), blue grass (*Poa secunda*), bent grass (*Agrostis* spp.), needlegrass (*Stipa* spp.), three-awn (*Aristida divaricata*), and members of the sunflower family (*Asteraceae*). Riparian communities would also have been present adjacent to the Santa Ana River and its tributaries. Various floral species were available from early spring until winter, and the leaves, stems, seeds, fruits, roots, and tubers from many of these plant species formed an important subsistence base for the Native American inhabitants of the region (Bean and Saubel 1972; Hyde and Elliot 1994).

3.2 PREHISTORIC SETTING

Prehistoric occupation of the inland valleys of Southern California can be divided into seven cultural periods: Paleoindian (circa [ca.] 12,000–9,500 years before present [B.P.]); Early Archaic (ca. 9,500–7,000 B.P.); Middle Archaic (ca. 7,000–4,000 B.P.); Late Archaic (ca. 4,000–1,500 B.P.); Saratoga Springs (ca. 1,500–750 B.P.); Late Prehistoric (ca. 750–410 B.P.); and Protohistoric (ca. 410–180 B.P.), which ended in the ethnographic period. Due to the nature of prehistoric archaeological sites identified within 0.5 mile of the Project area (see Section 4), the prehistoric cultural setting discussed below begins at the Late Archaic Period.

These periods are based on the archaeological research conducted at Diamond Valley Lake as part of the Eastside Reservoir Project (ESRP), located approximately 40 miles southeast of the Project area (Goldberg et al. 2001; McDougall et al. 2003). For the most part, the prehistory of the inland valleys of Southern California has been less understood than that of the nearby desert and coastal regions. Prior to the ESRP cultural resources studies, no comprehensive synthesis had been developed specifically for the interior valley and mountain localities of cismontane Southern California. The following has been adapted from McDougall et al. (2003).

3.2.1 Late Archaic Period (ca. 4000 to 1500 B.P.)

The Late Archaic Period was a time of cultural intensification in Southern California. The beginning of the Late Archaic coincides with the Little Pluvial, a period of increased moisture in the region. Effective moisture continued to increase in the desert interior by approximately 3,600 B.P. and lasted throughout most of the Late Archaic. This ameliorated climate allowed for more extensive occupation of the region. By approximately 2,100 B.P., however, drying and warming increased, perhaps providing motivation for resource intensification. Archaeological site types that typify this period include residential bases with large, diverse artifact assemblages, abundant faunal remains, and cultural features as well as temporary bases, temporary camps, and task-specific activity areas. In general, sites showing evidence of the most intensive use tend to be on range-front benches adjacent to permanent water sources, such as perennial springs or larger streams. While less intensively used locales occur either on upland benches or on the margins of active alluvial fans (Goldberg et al. 2001).

Data from Late Archaic archaeological sites also suggest increased sedentism during this period, with a change to a semi-sedentary land-use and collection strategy. The profusion of features, and especially refuse deposits in Late Archaic components, suggests that seasonal encampments saw longer use and more frequent reuse than during the latter part of the preceding Middle Archaic Period, with increasing moisture improving the conditions of Southern California after ca. 3,100 B.P. (Goldberg et al. 2001; Spaulding 2001). Drying and warming after ca. 2,100 B.P. likely extracted a toll on expanding populations, influencing changes in resource procurement strategies, promoting economic diversification and resource intensification, and perhaps resulting in a permanent shift towards sedentism (Goldberg et al. 2001).

A technological innovation introduced during this period was the mortar and pestle, used for processing acorns and hard seeds, such as those derived from the mesquite pod. This technological innovation correlates with a warming and drying trend that began around 2,100 B.P., which appears to have resulted in resource intensification (Goldberg et al. 2001).

The subsistence base broadened during the Late Archaic Period and the technological advancement of the mortar and pestle may indicate the use of acorns, an important storable subsistence resource. Hunting also presumably gained in importance as an abundance of broad, leaf-shaped blades and heavy, often stemmed or notched projectile points have been found in association with large numbers of terrestrial and aquatic mammal bones. Other characteristic features of this period include the appearance of bone and antler implements and the occasional use of asphaltum and steatite. Most chronological sequences for Southern California recognize the introduction of the bow and arrow by 1,500 B.P., marked by the appearance of small arrow points and arrow shaft straighteners.

Technologically, the artifact assemblage of this period was similar to that of the preceding Middle Archaic; new tools were added either as innovations or as "borrowed" cultural items. Diagnostic projectile points of this period are still fairly large (dart point size), but also include more refined notched (Elko), concave base (Humboldt), and small stemmed (Gypsum) forms (Warren 1984). Late in the period, Rose Spring arrow points appeared in the archaeological record in the deserts, reflecting the spread of the bow and arrow technology from the Great Basin and the Colorado River region. This projectile point type was not found at the ESRP study area, and there is no evidence suggesting that the bow and arrow had come into use at this time in the inland regions of Southern California.

3.2.2 Saratoga Springs Period (ca. 1500 to 750 B.P.)

In the early years of this period, cultural trends were, in large part, a continuation of the developments that begun during the end of the Late Archaic Period. These include an increasing adaptation to the arid environment in the deserts and an increase in trade relations (Warren 1984).

Warren (1984) indicates that there were four cultural spheres within the Mojave and Colorado deserts during the early part of this period, including a southern desert sphere influenced by Patayan (Hakatayan) cultures adjacent to the Colorado River. This southern cultural sphere includes the Colorado Desert and San Jacinto Mountains, but it is unclear whether this influence extended as far west as the Project area.

Lake Cahuilla is believed to have refilled the Coachella Valley around 1,450 B.P. and was the focus of cultural activities such as exploitation of fish, waterfowl, and wetland resources during this period. Desert people, speaking Shoshonean languages, may have moved into Southern California at this time, the so-called "Shoshonean Intrusion." Brown and Buff Ware ceramics first appeared on the Lower Colorado River at about 1,200 B.P. and started to diffuse across the California deserts by about 1,100 B.P. (Moratto 1984).

However, around 1,060 B.P., environmental conditions became notably warmer and drier. This period of intense drought, the Medieval Warm, extended throughout the Southwest (Stine 1994; Warren 1984), and led to the withdrawal of Native American populations from marginal desert areas. Human occupation of the Lake Perris and the ESRP area declined during this period, and occupations seem to have been tethered to springs and other sources of water (Goldberg et al. 2001). In inland San Diego County, a similar period of reduced activity or abandonment during this time has been noted (Moratto 1984). Saratoga Springs-style projectile points, a large triangular form associated with use of the bow and arrow, began to appear in the ESRP area at this time. However, the sparse assemblages found from this period obscure the exact timing of the transformation from dart and atlatl to bow and arrow.

3.2.3 Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 750 to 400 B.P.)

The Medieval Warm extended into the Late Prehistoric Period, ending about 575 B.P. A period of lower temperatures and increased precipitation, known as the Little Ice Age, resulted in increased resource productivity in the inland region. Population increased in the Project area during this wet interval. In the ESRP area, several small, but apparently semi-sedentary occupations, date to this period. Cottonwood Triangular projectile points began to appear in inland assemblages at this time and Obsidian Butte obsidian became much more common (Goldberg et al., 2001).

By about 500 B.P., strong ethnic patterns developed among native populations in Southern California. This may reflect accelerated cultural change brought about by increased efficiency in cultural adaptation and diffusion of technology from the central coastal region of California and the southern Great Basin (Douglas 1981).

During this period, Lake Cahuilla began to recede (Waters 1983) and the large Patayan populations occupying its shores began moving westward into areas such as Anza Borrego, Coyote Canyon, the Upper Coachella Valley, the Little San Bernardino Mountains, and the San Jacinto Plain (Wilke 1976). The final desiccation of Lake Cahuilla, which had occurred by approximately 400 B.P. (A.D. 1640), resulted in a population shift away from the lakebed into the Peninsular Ranges to the west, and the Colorado River regions to the east.

3.2.4 Protohistoric Period

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

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

3.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING

Archival research and published reports suggest the Project area is situated where the traditional use territories of the Serrano and Gabrielino meet. The traditional use territories of the Serrano and Gabrielino come together just south of Chino. These cultural groups all spoke languages belonging to the Takic branch of the Shoshonean family, a part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language stock (Geiger and Meighan 1976:19). A brief synopsis of Serrano and Gabrielino ethnography is presented in the following section. This information has been summarized from Bean and Smith (1978), Bean and Vane (2001), and McCawley (1996).

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

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

The Gabrielino and Serrano were, for the most part, hunting, collecting, harvesting, and proto-agricultural peoples. As in most of California, acorns were a major staple, but the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruit of many other plants also were used. Fish, birds, insects, and large and small mammals were also available. To gather and prepare these food resources, the Gabrielino and Serrano had an extensive inventory of equipment including bows and arrows, traps, nets, disguises, blinds, spears, hooks and lines, poles for shaking down pine nuts and acorns, cactus pickers, seed beaters, digging sticks and weights, and pry bars.

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

3.4 HISTORICAL SETTING

3.4.1 County of San Bernardino

The earliest recorded historic-period use of the lands within the Project area began in the 1770s, following the establishment of the Mission San Gabriel approximately 30 miles to the northwest. The Project area was part of the mission lands and was primarily used for horse and cattle grazing. In 1841, Don Antonio Maria Lugo, a Spaniard, was granted rights to what was to become the 47,000-acre *Rancho Del Chino De Santa Ana*. Don Lugo sold 22,000 acres of the rancho to his son-in-law, Isaac Williams who subsequently built a large adobe home. Although it is no longer standing, it was located at the intersection of Eucalyptus Avenue and State Route 71.

Euro-American settlement in San Bernardino began in the early 1800s with the establishment of Politana and the Asistencia but was largely fostered by the founding of a Mormon colony under the leadership of Amasa Lyman and Charles Rich. Brothers Lyman and Rich bought the San Bernardino Rancho from Jose and Maria Armenta Lugo in 1851. San Bernardino County was established on April 26, 1853, and ceded a portion of its territory to the formation of Riverside County in 1893. Two Mormon colonies were established on either side of the Santa Ana River. The Mormons who settled in the San Bernardino area raised livestock, planted crops, and established civic services such as a school and a post office. The majority of the Mormon settlers in San Bernardino returned to Salt Lake City but some remained. Agriculture and livestock continued to be the chief industries in San Bernardino County (Chasteen 2015).

Agriculture and livestock raising pursuits were quickly overshadowed by the citrus industry in Southern California beginning in the 1870s. The first orange trees in San Bernardino were planted by Anson Van Leuven in 1857. Citrus quickly became the largest industry in Southern California, including growing, packing, and shipping. Other industries included cattle ranching, growing sugar beets, and viticulture and enology. The burgeoning citrus industry led to a population boom and spurred the development of transcontinental railroads (Chasteen 2015).

Several companies were formed beginning in the mid- to late 1800s in an effort to develop San Bernardino County and Southern California in general. Beginning in 1887 in San Bernardino County, the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company was formed. The company purchased 28,000 acres and the water rights to Lytle Creek and laid out the townsites of Rosena (now known as Fontana), Rialto, Bloomington, and San Sevaine. The Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company, though ultimately unsuccessful in its attempts, initiated much of the early residential and commercial development in San Bernardino County. After the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company failed, largely due to a nationwide economic depression, several other development companies, such as the Fontana Farms Company, were formed to purchase its holdings and to further development of towns and industries in the San Bernardino Valley. The establishment of transcontinental rail lines brought an influx of people and money to Southern California, which lead to a real estate boom (Chasteen 2015).

3.4.2 City of Chino

The following historical setting for the city of Chino is largely extracted from a historical context developed and presented by Michael Brandman Associates (2006). The city of Chino arose around the abode built by Isaac Williams in the early nineteenth century. The adobe became an

inn and was a haven for travelers, particularly during the Gold Rush. Located on the Southern Immigrant Trail to California, it was a stop on the Butterfield Stage Route from 1858 to 1861. Williams lived on the rancho until 1864. In 1881, the land was sold by his heirs to Richard Gird, one of the founding fathers of the city of Chino. Gird built an adobe ranch house in the area, along with a creamery, near the present-day Los Serranos Country Club (McCombs 2019). In 1887, he parceled 1 square mile of his ranch and declared it the "Town of Chino." By 1891, a sugar beet factory had been built and the city became the premier producer of sugar in the United States. The factory increased Chino's growth significantly and the surrounding rich farmland spurred agricultural development in which the area specialized in row crops and orchards. The township of Chino became an official city in 1910. Growth continued with the city's agricultural base and a population explosion occurred in the 1950's because of the Southern California eastward expansion of business, industry, and dairies.

Dairy Farming in Southern California

Dairy farming is an endeavor that has over a century of history in Southern California. There are three distinct phases of dairy farming in Southern California as defined by Smith (2006). The first phase begins around 1900 and continues until the 1930s and is characterized by rural residential or free-grazing dairy properties. These establishments were generally small, family-owned and operated, where the cattle grazed freely. These dairies were concentrated on the periphery of metropolitan areas to serve large populations.

In the Chino area, several small dairies and creameries opened around 1915 (McCombs 2019). Many of the dairies were established by immigrants from the Netherlands, Switzerland, the Azores, and the Basque country of France and Spain. Milk was transported from the dairies in wagons to Los Angeles and the surrounding areas. By 1923, farmers in the Chino area had 6,000 cows with dairy operations encompassing approximately 120 acres.

The second phase of dairy farming spans from 1930 to 1949 and is termed dry-lot dairying with mechanization of milking (Smith 2006). The beginning of this era saw a shift from the free grazing of cattle to dry-lot dairying, where the mechanization allowed for a greater amount to cattle to be milked per day. This led to an increase in the size of dairy farms, as the numbers of cattle per farm were growing. In turn, this led to a population increase on the dairy farms, as more labor was needed to tend to the rising numbers of cattle. These workers generally belonged to the extended family of the main dairy farmer. Thus, dairy farms from this phase are generally larger in size, with more homes built to sustain the growing number of workers, as well as the increase in cattle.

Following World War II, the population of the Los Angeles area grew significantly with vast housing tracts extending into rural areas of Los Angeles County. As a result, dairy farmers in communities such as Artesia, Bellflower, and Norwalk, moved their operations further east into Chino (McCombs 2019). This marked the third phase of dairy farming in Southern California. The dairies established at this time in the Chino area were larger in size with modern equipment that allowed more cattle to be milked. Many of these dairies exhibited sizable residences, or series of sizable residences, with ancillary buildings including milk sheds and hay barns (Smith 2006).

The dairy industry in Chino flourished from the 1950s through the 1980s. Throughout the 1970s, Chino Valley was the largest concentrated milk producing area in the world (McCombs 2019). In the later part of the twentieth century, continued urban development in San

Bernardino County led many dairies in the Chino area to close with operations moving to other areas of California or Idaho, New Mexico, or Texas (McCombs 2019). Today, few operating dairies remains in the area as agricultural lands are replaced by housing, commercial, and light industrial development.

4 RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design is an explicit statement of the theoretical and methodological approaches to be followed in a cultural resources study (OHP 1990). Inventory studies, such as this one, rely on data from archaeological and historical resources visible on or above the ground surface with supplemental information provided by archival research and literature review (OHP 1991). In such studies, the focus of the research design is to ensure the adequacy of the identification effort. Should any identified resources within the Project area have sufficient age and integrity to warrant consideration for CRHR eligibility, then relevant research questions and data requirements may be posed to evaluate the significance of the resource and make recommendations regarding determinations of eligibility.

For the purposes of this study, one relevant research domain was identified – historic dairying farming. The following questions may be considered when examining the nature and extent of dairying activities within the Project area.

- What evidence of Historic Period dairy farming is present in the Project area?
- What specific activities were performed at these sites? Did these activities change over time?
- What is the age of these sites? How long were these settlements occupied and when were they abandoned?
- How do agricultural sites in the Project area reflect or diverge from regional or national trends?

Data Requirements: The data needed to address the research questions posed above are:

- Chronological data from temporally diagnostic artifacts that can be used to assess the age of the sites;
- Artifact assemblages and features to identify the types of activities that were associated with each site;
- Artifacts (e.g., culinary artifacts, food preparation items, food containers and remains, clothing/grooming, personal hygiene, and medicinal items), that may be used to examine the social, ethnic, or economic background of the residents of the sites; and
- Documentary information in the form of U.S. Geological Survey historical maps, County assessor records, and newspapers to address questions of land ownership.

5 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

Multiple sources, including a records search at the South Central Coastal Information System (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton, were consulted to identify prior studies and previously recorded cultural resources within 0.5 mile of the Project area. The SCCIC records search was undertaken on May 20, 2022, by Isabela Kott, SCCIC Assistant Coordinator, GIS Program Specialist. Copies of the records search results are included in Appendix A (Confidential).

As part of the cultural resources inventory, PaleoWest staff also examined historical maps and aerial images to characterize the developmental history of the Project site and surrounding area. Finally, PaleoWest contacted the NAHC to request a review of the SLF to identify any known Native American cultural resources that may be present in the Project area. A summary of the results of the record search and background research are provided below.

5.1 PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS

The data review indicates that 17 previous investigations have been conducted and documented within 0.5 mile of the Project area since 1988 (Table 5-1). Two of these studies (SB-01768 and SB-03687) included a portion of the Project area. SB-01768 (LSA Associates, Inc. 1988) consisted of an archaeological and historical resources investigation for the Chino Airport Expansion. SB-03687 (Love and Tang 1997) included an archaeological and historical resources investigation for the Chino Basin Desalination Program. In total, less than ten percent of the Project area was previously inventoried for cultural resources.

Table 5-1 Previous Cultural Studies within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area

Report No.	Date	Author(s)	Title
SB-01768	1988	LSA Associates, Inc.	A Cultural Resource Assessment, Chino Airport Expansion Project, San Bernardino County
SB-02623	1992	Taskiran, Ayse and Rachel Greeley	Cultural Resources Assessment: Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority, Chino Basin Desalination Program - Phase I Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California
SB-02870	1993	White, William G.	A Cultural Resource Assessment of Six Well Pad Locations Associated with The Chino Basin Desalination Program--Phase I Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California
SB-03686	1997	Hale, Alice M.	Cultural Resource Assessment-Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority, Chino Basin Desalination Program: Water Pipelines, Wells & Reservoir
SB-03687	1997	Love, Bruce and Bai Tang	Identification & Evaluation of Historic Properties-Chino Basin Desalination Program, Facilities Revision Project, San Bernardino & Riverside Counties
SB-04408	2003	Mckenna, Jeanette A	Chino Demolition Monitoring (Tract 16419)
SB-04681	2004	Aislin-Kay, Marnie	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SB-575-03 (VV Dairy), 8571 Merrill Avenue, Chino, San Bernardino County, California

Report No.	Date	Author(s)	Title
SB-04756	2006	Pollock, Katherine H.	Archaeological Survey of the New Chino-Kimball 66kV Transmission Line, City of Chino, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.
SB-04850	2006	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Addendum Studies, Eastside Master Plan Amendment and TTM 17058
SB-05243	2005	Pollock, Katherine H., and Michael K. Lerch	Archaeological Survey of Three Alternate Sites for the Proposed Kimball Substation, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California
SB-05700	2006	Hogan, Michael and Bai "Tom" Tang	On-Call Archaeological Monitoring Services: Eastern Trunk Sewer/Kimball Interceptor Sewer, Cities of Ontario and Chino, San Bernardino County, California
SB-05787	2006	Sanka, Jennifer	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Paleontological Records Review Merrill Avenue Project: Albers and Van Vliet Dairy Farms, Chino, San Bernardino County, California
SB-07655	2012	Hoffman, Robin, Timothy Yates, and Karen Crawford	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Proposed City Substation and Mira Loma-Jefferson Subtransmission Line Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California
SB-07756	2014	Tang, Bai "Tom"	Update to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Chino Desalter Phase 3 Expansion Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California
SB-07901	2014	Strudwick, Ivan	Results of the Archaeological Resource Assessment for the 189.1-Acre Watson Corporate Center Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California
SB-08188	2014	Kraft, Jennifer R., and Brian F. Smith	Historic Structure Inventory and Assessment Program for The Watson Corporate Center San Bernardino County, California
SB-08195	2015	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Cultural Resources Investigation of The Kimball Business Park Project Area, approximately 70 Acres of Dairy Land in The City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California

Bold indicates prior cultural resource studies that include the current Project area.

5.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

The data review indicated that eight cultural resources have been previously documented within 0.5 mile of the Project area (Table 5-2). All but one of these resources date to the Historic Period and consist of dairy farms, ranches, and single-family residences. One resource, an isolated granite metate (P-36-031558), was found in a spoils pile during construction monitoring south of the Project area. None of the previously recorded cultural resources are mapped in the Project area.

Table 5-2 Previously Documented Cultural Resources within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area

Primary No.	Age	Type	Description
P-36-019871	Historic	Building	Echeverria Dairy and William C. Koot Dairy
P-36-019872	Historic	Building	Clark Ranch
P-36-023548	Historic	Building	Van Vilet Dairy
P-36-029054	Historic	Building	Foxcroft Farm
P-36-029055	Historic	Building	Single-family residence at 8819 Remington Avenue
P-36-029456	Historic	Building	Brinkerhoff and Hardwing/Cocke properties
P-36-029457	Historic	Building	Haringa Property
P-36-031558	Prehistoric	Isolate	Granite metate

5.3 ADDITIONAL SOURCES

5.3.1 Historical Maps and Aerial Imagery Review

Historical maps consulted as part of the background research include the Bureau of Land Management General Lands Map (GLO) maps for Township 2 South, Range7 West, SBBM (1857, 1873, 1881), *Southern California Sheet No. 1*, CA 1:250,000 scale map (1901), *Corona, CA* 1:125,000 scale map (1902), *Corona, CA* 62,500 scale map (1942), and *Corona North, CA* 1:24,000 scale map (1967, 1975, 2012), USGS quadrangles. Aerial photographs available at NETROnline (2022) dated 1938, 1946, 1948, 1959, 1966, 1967, 1980, 1985, 1987, 1994, 1998, 1999, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018 were also reviewed. Finally, historic aerials and property information provided in the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) for the Project were also reviewed (Nova Group, GBC 2021).

The GLO maps indicate that in the mid-nineteenth century, the Project area was part of Rancho Del Chino. By the early 1900s, the townsite of Chino has been established and a number of roads had been constructed west and south of the Project (USGS 1901, 1902). No development is shown in the Project area at this time. Aerial images indicate that by the late 1930s, the entirety of the Project area is under cultivation as an orchard and Remington Avenue has been constructed and is shown as an unimproved dirt road. A small structure, which may represent a well shed, is shown on the northern portion of the Project site.

In the following decade, the orchard was removed and replaced by row crops; the property is bordered by a single line of trees on its northern, eastern, and southern edges. A dairy farm, consisting of a single-family residence and milking barn connected with a circular driveway, three hay sheds, two feed driveways, and a series of fenced open lots, was constructed just south of Remington Avenue between 1959 and 1966 (Figure 5-1). The remaining portions of the property appear to have continued to be used for the cultivation of row crops; the small structure first observed on the 1938 aerial image is still present. The eastern and northern boundaries of the property are lined by trees with the vegetation along the southern boundary no longer extant.

Several improvements to the property occur over the following decades. Between 1967 and 1980, a garage is built southeast of the residential building and the milking barn is expanded

with a holding pen constructed at its southwestern corner. Additional open lots and a third feed driveway are present west of the farm residence. The property remains largely unchanged until the late 1990s, when a series of north-south oriented shade structures are built in the open lots (Figure 5-2). Between 2002 and 2005, another feed driveway and adjacent open lots are constructed within the western extent of the Project property; no other changes are observed at this time. The dairy is no longer in operation by late 2017 with all the buildings on the Project site demolished in 2018 and 2019.

5.3.2 Native American Outreach

PaleoWest contacted the NAHC for a review of the SLF on March 22, 2022. The objective of the SLF search was to determine if the NAHC had any knowledge of Native American cultural resources (e.g., traditional use or gathering area, place of religious or sacred activity, etc.) within the immediate vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC responded on May 10, 2022, stating that the SLF was completed with positive results (see Appendix B). The NAHC recommended that

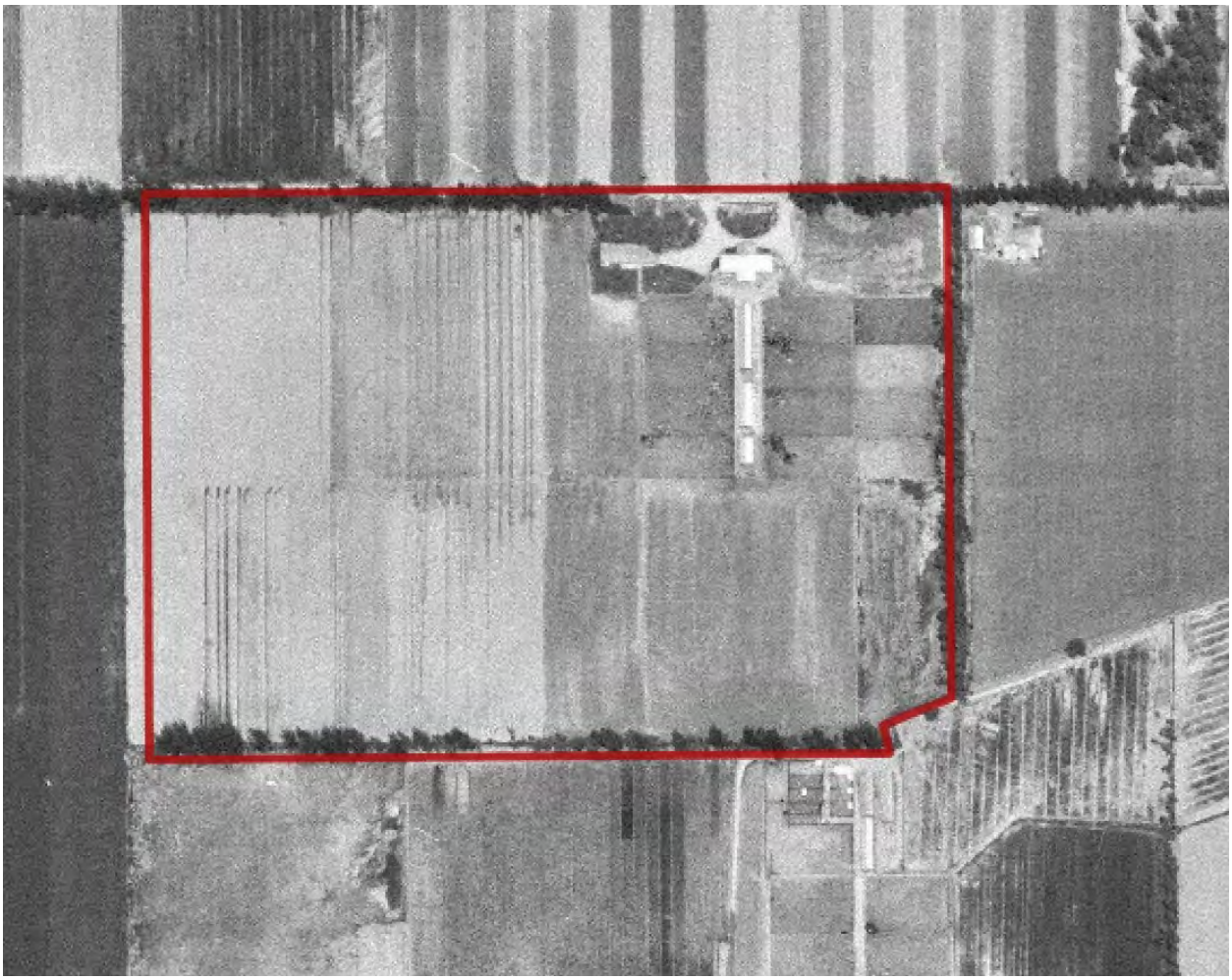

Figure 5-1. Project area in 1966 showing dairy (from Nova Group, GBC 2021).

Figure 5-2. Project area in 2002 (dark linear areas are shade structures) (from Nova Group, GBC 2021).

PaleoWest contact the local Native American groups for additional information. The NAHC response also included a list of 11 individuals representing eight Native American tribal groups. PaleoWest sent outreach letters to the 11 individuals on May 17, 2022. Follow-up outreach was conducted via email on June 22, 2022.

To date, three responses have been received. In an email dated May 17, 2022, the Quechan Historic Preservation Officer emailed and stated that they have no comments on the Project and that they defer to more local tribes. On June 22, 2022, Anthony Morales, Chairperson of the Gabrieleno/Tongva Band of Mission Indians, was reached via telephone and stated that the area is sensitive for cultural resources; the tribe requests archaeological monitoring and Native American monitoring by a representative from the Gabrieleno/Tongva Band of Mission Indians during construction. Also on June 22, 2022, Joseph Ontiveros of the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians was reached via telephone and stated that the area is sensitive for cultural resources, that the tribe has evidence of resources in the project vicinity, and they would like to share that information with the lead agency during AB52. The tribe also recommends an unanticipated

discovery plan be developed for the Project that will guide the treatment and disposition of any cultural resources discovered during construction.

5.3.3 Geoarchaeological Assessment

Geological maps indicate that the northern and central portions of the Project area are characterized by young alluvial-fan deposits, Unit 3 (Qyf_3) (Carson 2022). These deposits date to the Middle Holocene (approximately 8,200 to 4,200 B.P.) and consist of a medium brown, slightly to moderately consolidated silt and sand, which are coarse-grained and contain sparse, matrix-supported granule- and pebble-dominated lenses and have slightly to moderately dissected surfaces exhibiting rolling hills and incised channels (Morton and Miller 2006). Within the Project area, these deposits may be overlain by unmapped artificial fill and/or relatively younger alluvium associated with axial-channel deposits from the Santa Ana River. Young alluvial-fan deposits (Unit 3) are Middle Holocene in age and are differentiated from young or older alluvial deposits by the degree of dissection of the surface, degree of wash channel incision, superposition of nearby and overlapping alluvial fans, and amplitude of the gently rolling topography (Morton and Miller 2006). The overall thickness of these deposits is not known, but in areas where they are mapped at the surface, moderately to deeply incised wash channels reveal as much as 13 feet of exposed sediments (Morton and Miller 2006).

Sediments in the southern extent of the Project site are very old alluvial-fan deposits (Qvof). These deposits date to the Middle to Early Pleistocene (2.4 million years ago to 129,000 years ago) and consist of very old alluvial-fan deposits consist of orangish-brown, moderately to well consolidated silt and sand, with some conglomerate (Morton and Miller 2006). These very old alluvial-fan deposits may have thicknesses of at least 30 feet (Carson 2022).

Finally, the Phase I ESA study found an area of imported fill in the southeastern portion of the Project site. The imported fill covers an area of approximately one acre and was deposited between 2012 and 2018 (Nova Group, GBC 2021). The depth of the imported fill in this area is not known.

The geological data indicate that the southern portion of the Project area, which is characterized by very old alluvial-fan deposits, has a relatively low sensitivity for containing significant buried archaeological remains as the period of deposition for these sediments predates humans in the valley. Any archaeological remains that are present are expected to be located near the surface or shallowly buried. In contrast, depositional processes associated with young alluvial-fan sediments in the central and northern portions of the Project have a higher potential to bury and preserve prehistoric archaeological deposits. These findings, along with the recovery of a buried prehistoric metate in the Project vicinity, suggest the northern and central portions of the Project site have a moderate sensitivity for containing buried archaeological remains. Finally, areas containing imported fill has no potential to contain intact buried archaeological remains.

6 FIELD INVESTIGATION

6.1 FIELD METHODS

A cultural resources survey of the Project area was completed by Dr. Knabb on June 14, 2022. The fieldwork included an intensive pedestrian survey of all accessible areas of the Project site, which totaled approximately 57.3 acres. The pedestrian survey was conducted by walking a

series of parallel transects spaced at 10-to-15-meter (33-to-49 feet) intervals. The archaeologist carefully inspected all areas within the Project area for evidence of any visible, potentially significant cultural resources.

A survey of the proposed off-site improvement areas (5.6 acres) involved an initial windshield survey along the length of Flight Avenue and Remington Avenue to identify any areas of exposed ground surface that was not covered by hardscape. The archaeologist then completed a targeted pedestrian survey to inspect each of these exposed areas of ground surface for evidence of cultural remains. An intensive pedestrian survey, consisting of a single north-south oriented transect, was conducted for the proposed off-site improvement area located immediately east of the Project site (Figure 1-3).

All cultural materials and features more than 45 years of age were recorded in accordance with OHP guidelines (OHP 1995). Materials and features that were potentially historic in age but could not be accurately dated in the field were also documented. Historic Period indicators include standing buildings, structures, objects, or concentrations of materials, such as domestic refuse (e.g., glass bottles, ceramics, toys, buttons, and leather shoes), refuse from other pursuits such as agriculture (e.g., metal tanks, farm machinery parts, and horseshoes) or structural materials (e.g., nails, glass windowpanes, corrugated metal, wood posts or planks, metal pipes and fittings, and railroad spurs) that pre-date 1977. Prehistoric site indicators include areas of darker sediment with concentrations of ash, charcoal, animal bone (burned or unburned), shell, flaked and ground stone, ceramics, or human bone.

6.2 SURVEY RESULTS

The Project area consists of relatively undeveloped land that has been used for agricultural purposes (Figure 6-1). Topographically, the area is relatively flat with a small slope downward in the southwestern direction. Soils in the Project area are fine- to medium-grained light brown sandy silt. Noted disturbances included a large pile of imported fill in the southeastern corner of the property, modern trash within the proposed off-site improvement area east of the Project site, and an earthen berm along the southern boundary of the parcel.

Ground visibility ranged from poor to excellent (0–70%). The southern and western portions of the Project site exhibited poor to moderate (0–30%) visibility with relatively dense vegetation consisting of herbaceous plants and grasses ranging in height from 2 to 4 feet (Figure 6-2). Due to the thick vegetation, this portion of the Project site was difficult to survey (Figure 6-3). All areas of less dense vegetation with exposed ground surface in this area were inspected by the archaeologist. Visibility was also extremely poor in the proposed off-site improvement areas along Flight and Remington Avenues as much of the ground surface was obscured by asphalt pavement; the only areas of exposed ground surface was along the road shoulders (Figure 6-4).

The survey resulted in the identification of one historic-period archaeological site which consists of the remains of the Nyenhuis Dairy. A description of the historic-period cultural resource is provided below. Figure 6-3 depicts the location of the resource within the Project area. No evidence of prehistoric remains were identified in the Project site during the survey.

Figure 6-1. Overview of Project area, facing west.

Figure 6-2. Southern portion of Project site showing dense vegetation, facing southeast.

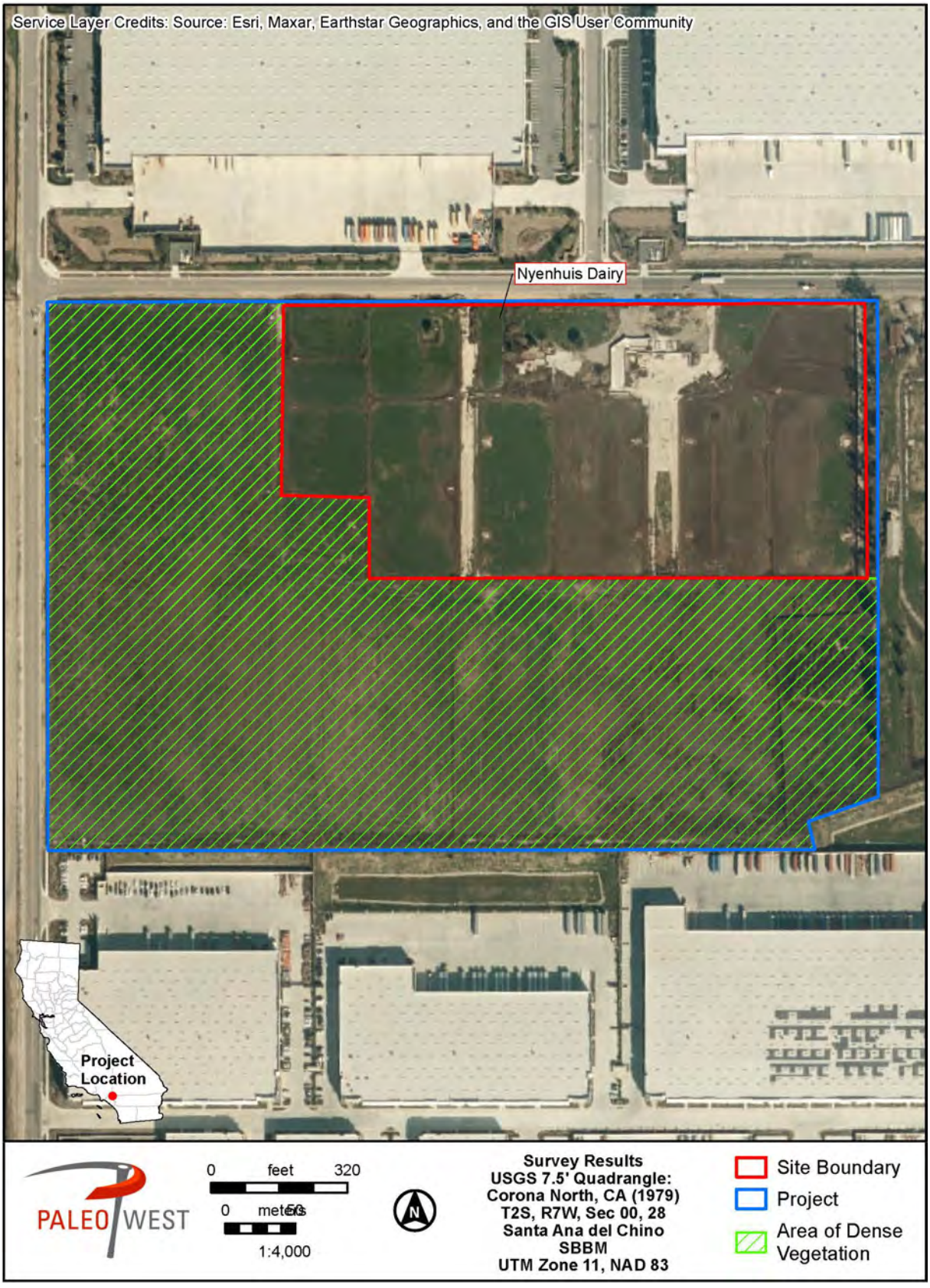

Figure 6-3. Project area showing distribution of dense vegetation and archaeological remains of Nyenhuis Diary.

Figure 6-4. Off-site improvement area Remington Avenue, facing west.

6.2.1 Nyenhuis Dairy (8711 Remington Avenue)

This archaeological site consists of the remnants of the historic-period Nyenhuis Dairy located at 8711 Remington Avenue in the northeastern portion of the Project area (Figure 6-3). The resource contains a complex of features within a 1,400-foot (east-west) by 670-foot (north-south) area that encompasses 20 acres. Identified features include the archaeological remains of the milking barn (Feature 1), an associated holding pen (Feature 2), a residential building and garage (Feature 3), a driveway and parking area (Feature 4), three feed driveways (Features 5-7), a well shed (Feature 8), and miscellaneous ancillary structures (Figure 6-5). A description of each of these features is provided below. The Department of Parks and Recreation 523 forms are included in Appendix C.

Feature 1 consists of the remains of a milking barn. The structure is irregular in shape with a maximum length of 150 feet (east-west) and a width of 75 feet (north-south). The roof of the building has been removed with remnant concrete walls and floors remaining that range in height from 5 to 12 feet. The western portion of the barn is rectangular in shape with a sunken linear walkway that is accessed using a set of stairs; a metal gutter lines one side of the walkway (Figure 6-6). This area was likely used as the milking room where the cows would be led in and lined up to be milked. The eastern portion of the milking barn consists of a series of low concrete walls with metal anchor bolts that demarcate several rooms (Figure 6-7). Historic aerial images indicates that the milking barn was originally constructed between 1959 and 1966 with a later expansion between 1967 and 1980.

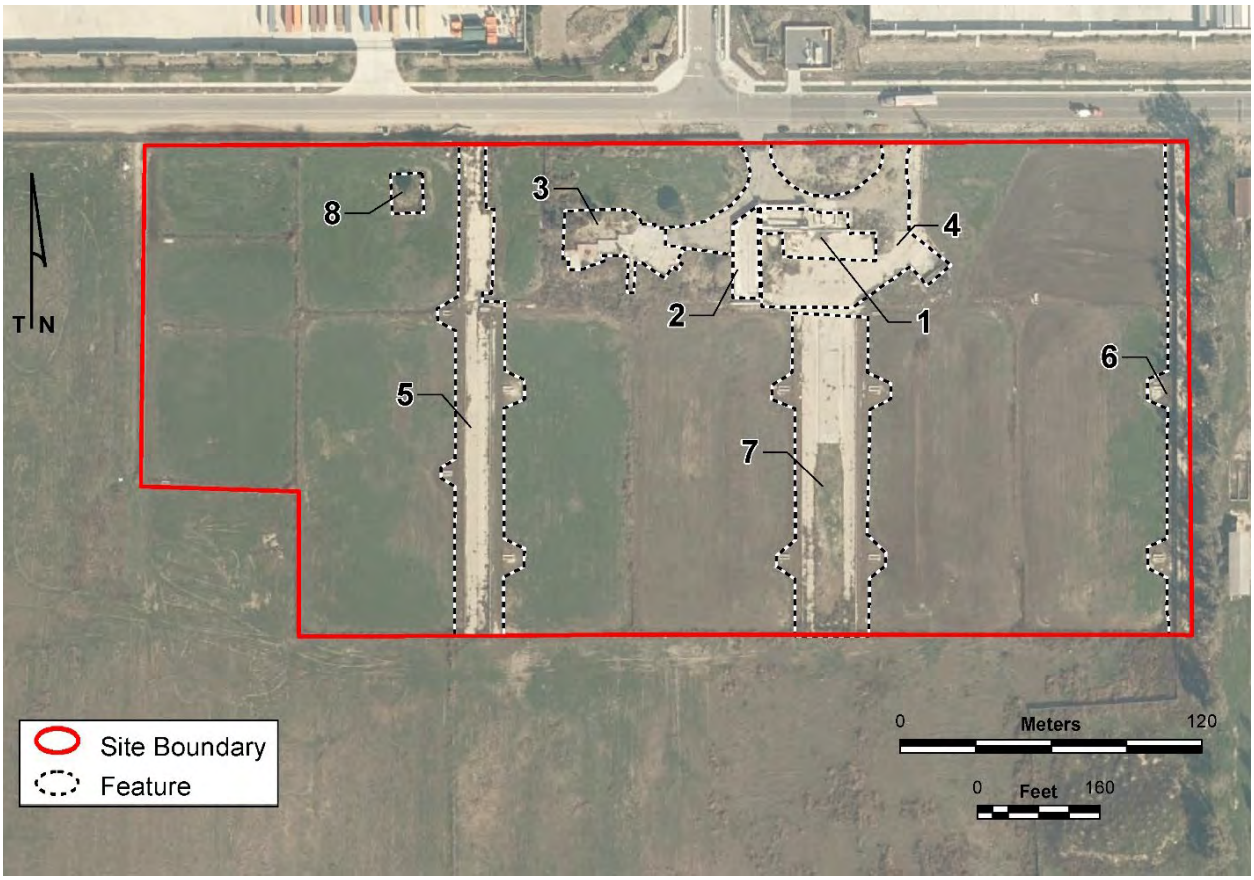

Figure 6-5. Detailed map of the Nyenhuis Dairy.

Feature 2 consists of the remnants of a concrete structure that abuts the western side of the milking barn. The feature measures 110 feet (north-south) by 30 feet (east-west) with concrete walls extending approximately 5 feet in height. The base of the structure is constructed of a series of rectangular-shaped concrete slabs with a ramped entrance on the southeastern side of the structure (Figure 6-8). The feature represents a pen that was used to temporarily hold the cows prior to entry into the milking barn. Historical aerial photographs indicate that the holding pen was constructed sometime between 1967 and 1980.

Feature 3 consists of the concrete foundations of the single-family residence and adjacent garage structure that are west of the milking barn and holding pen. The residential building is irregular in shape with a maximum width of 120 feet (east-west) and a length of 65 feet (north-south). The southern and eastern portions of the building were constructed on a concrete slab with a raised foundation used in the northwestern portion of the structure. The concrete foundation slab is raised off the ground 2 to 3 feet with a series of concrete steps providing access to the residence. Two brick chimneys are still standing with portions of the foundation covered with ceramic tiles (Figure 6-9). Several remnant trees and a large *Bougainvillea* scrub surround the residence. Archival data indicate that the residence was built between 1959 and 1966. A concrete pad with a low brick wall lies southeast of the residence where the garage once stood. When extant, the structure measured 30 feet by 40 feet in area. The garage was constructed between 1967 and 1980.

Figure 6-6. Western portion of remnants of milking barn (Feature 1), facing northeast.

Figure 6-7. Eastern portion of milking barn (Feature 1), facing north.

Figure 6-8. Feature 2, holding pen adjacent to the milking barn, facing north.

Figure 6-9. Remnants of foundation and chimneys at single family residence, facing northeast.

Feature 4 consists of the remains of a driveway and parking areas (Figure 6-10). A circular driveway connects Remington Avenue to the milking barn and is constructed of asphalt with a concrete curb. The entrances to the driveway are demarcated on either side by a set of pillars composed of angular rock and mortar. A small driveway connects the residence and garage (Feature 3) to the western side of the circular driveway; the southeastern portion of the driveway extends to a small parking area (40 by 50 feet in area) that is surrounded on three sides by a low poured concrete wall. Adjacent to the parking area is a raised cattle chute which is constructed of concrete and metal (Figure 6-11). The circular driveway was constructed between 1959 and 1966 with the parking area built sometime between 1967 and 1980.

Two north-south oriented feed driveways (Features 5 and 6) extend south from Remington Avenue for approximately 650 feet on the western and eastern sides of the property, respectively. Both driveways are constructed of concrete with a low curb and remnant fence posts. A series of concrete water tanks are found along the length of each of the driveways (Figure 6-12). A third feed driveway (Feature 7) runs south of the milking barn for 450 feet; the southern end of the driveway contains an open unpaved area which once contained two hay sheds which are no longer extant. Historical aerial photograph indicate that the eastern and central feed driveways were constructed between 1959 and 1966 with the western driveway added during an expansion of the farm sometime between 1967 and 1980.

Feature 8 consists of a corrugated metal shed that contains a well head and associated equipment. The shed measures 10 by 12 feet in area and is located approximately 60 feet west of the feed driveway (Feature 5) and approximately 80 feet south of Remington Avenue (Figure 6-13). The shed is surrounded by a metal fence. A review of historical aerial images indicates that the shed was present in 1938 when the property was first in use as an orchard.

In addition to the eight features described above, the site contains the remains of numerous miscellaneous small-scale features associated with use of the property as a dairy farm. These features include fence segments, transmission and telephone poles, windbreak trees, and irrigation standpipes. Although no historic-period artifacts were found in association with the features, piles of construction debris were noted in the vicinity of the demolished structures (Figure 6-14).

Archival research indicates that the dairy farm was founded by Jim Nyenhuis in 1957. Born in 1929 in Heerenveen, Holland, Nyenhuis immigrated to California in 1947 (Champion Newspapers, December 19, 2020). Following his marriage to Annie Hettinga in 1953, he established a dairy business in Lynwood, California. Four years later, he moved his dairy operation to 8711 Remington Avenue (Champion Newspapers, December 19, 2020). The Nyenhuis Dairy operated at this location until Nyenhuis' retirement in 2017.

Figure 6-10. Portion of asphalt driveway south of Remington Avenue, facing west.

Figure 6-11. Cattle chute adjacent to parking area (Feature 4), facing east.

Figure 6-12. Concrete water tank adjacent to western feed driveway (Feature 5), facing north.

Figure 6-13. Well shed (Feature 8), facing northwest.

Figure 6-14. Pile of construction debris adjacent to milking shed (Feature 1), facing northwest.

Significance Evaluation

The site represents the remains of a Historic Period dairy farm that was in operation between 1957 and 2017. Although the site is associated with post-1950 dairy operations in the Chino Valley, it is one of many dairies that was established at this time in the Project vicinity. No evidence was found to indicate it is directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage. Furthermore, archival research found no evidence to suggest Jim Nyenhuis, who owned and operated the dairy, played an important role California's past. As such, the site is not recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1 or 2.

The features that comprise the historic-period remains at 8711 Remington Avenue are common to abandoned dairy farms found throughout the Chino Valley. The remains of the buildings and structures are of standard design and construction and do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, the archaeological remains are not significant under Criterion 3.

Finally, the additional study of the features that comprise the archaeological remains at 8711 Remington Avenue is unlikely yield significant information that could be used to meaningful address the historic-period archaeological research questions posed in Section 4. As a result, the site is not significant under Criterion 4.

PaleoWest recommends the archaeological remains of the Nyenhuis Dairy are not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

7 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resources assessment completed by PaleoWest identified one historic-period archaeological site in the Project area. An evaluation of significance indicates that the archaeological remains of the historic-period Nyenhuis Dairy at 8711 Remington Avenue do not meet the eligibility criteria for listing on the CRHR. As such, the archaeological site is not considered a historical resource per CEQA.

A geoarchaeological assessment concluded that the Project area is characterized by old and young alluvial fan deposits dating to the Pleistocene and Middle Holocene periods, respectively. Although there is a low potential to encounter buried archaeological deposits in Pleistocene-age sediments, young alluvium sediments have the potential to preserve buried archaeological resources. Based on these findings, along with the recovery of a prehistoric metate just south of the Project area, PaleoWest recommends that archaeological monitoring be conducted during initial ground-disturbing activities in the Project area. In the event that potentially significant archaeological materials are encountered during Project-related ground-disturbing activities, all work should be halted in the vicinity of the archaeological discovery until a qualified archaeologist can visit the site of discovery and assess the significance of the archaeological resource. In addition, Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery. Finally, should additional actions be proposed outside the currently defined Project area that have the potential for additional subsurface disturbance, further cultural resource management may be required.

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Carson, Mathew
2022 *Paleontological Resource Assessment for the Majestic Chino Flight Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California.* Memorandum prepared by PaleoWest, LLC. Report submitted to T&B Planning, Newport Beach, California.

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1981 Archaeological, Historical/Ethnohistorical, and Paleontological Assessment, Weir Canyon Park-Road Study, Orange County, California. Larry Seeman Associates, Tustin. Manuscript on file, University of California Institute of Archaeology, Los Angeles, California.

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1976 *As the Padres Saw Them: California Indian Life and customs as Reported by the Franciscan Missionaries, 1913-1815*. Santa Barbara Mission Archive Library, Santa Barbara, California.

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2001 *Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Eastside Reservoir Project Final Report of Archaeological Investigations*, Vol. IV: Synthesis of Findings. Report prepared by Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California. Report submitted to the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Los Angeles, California.

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Love, Bruce, and Bai Tang
1997 Identification & Evaluation of Historic Properties-Chino Basin Desalination Program, Facilities Revision Project, San Bernardino & Riverside Counties. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information System, California State University, Fullerton.

LSA Associates, Inc.
1988 Results of the Archaeological Resource Assessment for the 189.1-Acre Watson Corporate Center Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information System, California State University, Fullerton.

McCawley, William
1996 *The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles*. 2nd printing. Malki Museum Press/Ballena Press Cooperative Publication, Banning or Novato, California.

McCombs, Al
2019 June Dairy Month – Visiting Our Past. Champion Newspaper. Accessed on June 20, 2022 at https://www.championnewspapers.com/opinion_and_commentary/rolltop_roundup/article_2bbb6d92-9444-11e9-aaa8-576fe82302f7.html

McDougall, D. P., M. C. Horne, and J. Sander
2003 *Cultural Resources Survey of a Portion of the Lake Mathews Inundation Zone*. Report prepared by Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California. Report submitted to the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Los Angeles, California.

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Michael Brandman Associates
2006 Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Paleontological Records Review, Merrill Avenue Project: Albers and Van Vliet Dairy Farms, Chino, San Bernardino County, California. Report prepared for the Watson Land Company, Carson, California.

Morton, Douglas, and Fred Miller
2006 *Geologic Map of San Bernardino and Santa Ana 30' X 60' Guadrangles, California.* U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

Moratto, Michael J.
1984 *California Archaeology.* Academic Press, New York.

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1995 *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources.* Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento. Accessed on December 18, 2020 at https://scic.sdsu.edu/_resources/docs/manual95.pdf.

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Spaulding, W.G.
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1994 "Extreme And Persistent Drought In California And Patagonia During Mediaeval Time." *Nature* 369, pp. 546–549.

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1966 *Archaeological Differentiation of Shoshonean and Yuman Speaking Groups in Southern California*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles, California.

1970 *Investigations of a Late Prehistoric Complex in Cuyamaca State Park, San Diego County, California*. Archaeological Survey Monographs No. 1, University of California, Los Angeles, California.

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1901 *Southern California Sheet No. 1* (1:250,000) topographic quadrangle.

1902 *Corona California* (1:125,000) topographic quadrangle.

1942 *Corona California* (1:62,500) topographic quadrangle.

1967 *Corona North, California* (1:24,000) topographic quadrangle.

1975 *Corona North, California* (1:24,000) topographic quadrangle.

2012 *Corona North, California* (1:24,000) topographic quadrangle.

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1984 The Desert Region. In *California Archaeology,* by M. J. Moratto. Academic Press New York, New York.

Waters, M.
1983 Late Holocene Lacustrine Chronology and Archaeology of Lake Cahuilla. *Quaternary Research* 19:373–387.

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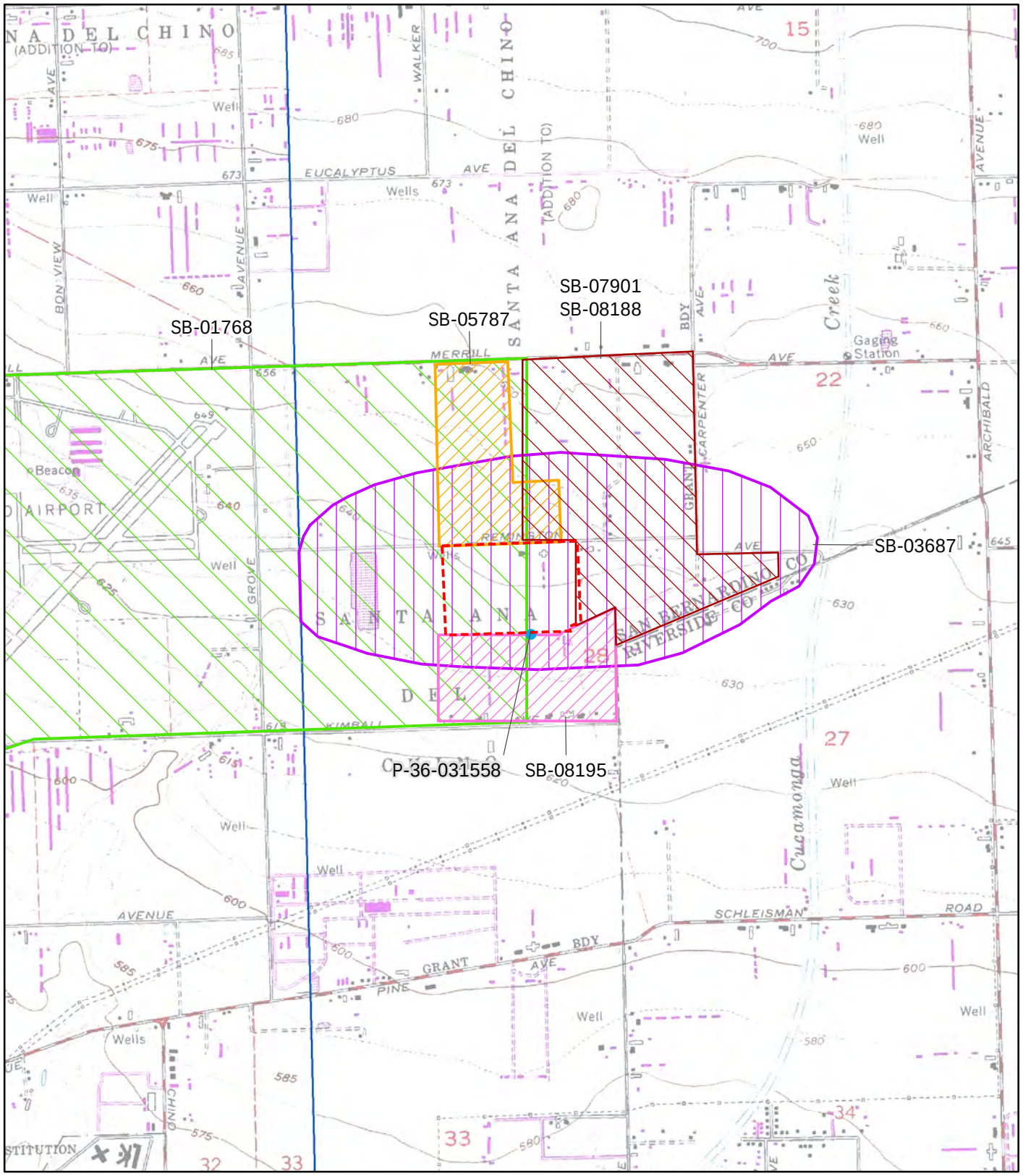
1976 Late Prehistoric Human Ecology at Lake Cahuilla, Coachella Valley, California. Ph.D. dissertation, Riverside: Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, California.

Appendix A.
Confidential Record Search Results



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Miles

0 0.125 0.25 0.5

Resources within the project area: P-36-031558
Reports within the project area: SB-01768, SB-03687, SB-05787, SB-07901, SB-08188, SB-08195

Prado Dam, CA
Corona North, CA
USGS 7.5' PR: 1981
1:24,000
INV #23684
May 2022

South Central Coastal Information Center

May depict confidential cultural resource locations. Do not distribute.

Previous Studies Conducted with 0.5-Mile of the Project Area

ReportNum	OtherIDs	Authors	CitYear	CitTitle	CitPublisher	ReportType	InventorySize	Resources
SB-01768	NADB-R - 1061768; Voided - 88-1.11	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	1988	A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT, CHINO AIRPORT EXPANSION PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	Archaeological, Field study		
SB-02623	NADB-R - 1062623; Voided - 92-3.5	TASKIRAN, AYSE and RACHEL GREELEY	1992	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: SANTA ANA WATERSHED PROJECT AUTHORITY, CHINO BASIN DESALINATION PROGRAM - PHASE I PROJECT, RIVERSIDE AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA	UNIV. OF CALIF. RIVERSIDE, ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT	Field study		
SB-02870	NADB-R - 1062870	WHITE, WILLIAM G.	1993	A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF SIX WELL PAD LOCATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CHINO BASIN DESALINATION PROGRAM--PHASE I PROJECT, RIVERSIDE AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CA			1.77 ACRES	
SB-03686	NADB-R - 1063686	HALE, ALICE M.	1997	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT-SANTA ANA WATERSHED PROJECT AUTHORITY, CHINO BASIN DESALINATION PROGRAM: WATER PIPELINES, WELLS & RESERVOIR. 26PP	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES		71 ACRES	
SB-03687	NADB-R - 1063687	LOVE, BRUCE and BAI TANG	1997	IDENTIFICATION & EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES-CHINO BASIN DESALINATION PROGRAM, FACILITIES REVISION PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO & RIVERSIDE COUNTIES. 26PP]	CRM TECH	Architectural/Historical, Evaluation	19 MILES	
SB-04408	NADB-R - 1064408	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A	2003	CHINO DEMOLITION MONITORING (TRACT 16419). 26PP	MCKENNA ET AL		10 ACRES	
SB-04681	NADB-R - 1064681	Aislin-Kay, Marnie	2004	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SB-575-03 (VV Dairy), 8571 Merrill Avenue, Chino, San Bernardino County, California.				
SB-04756	NADB-R - 1064756	Pollock, Katherine H.	2006	Archaeological Survey of the New Chino-Kimball 66kV Transmission Line, City of Chino, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.				
SB-04850	NADB-R - 1064850	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2006	Addendum Studies, Eastside Master Plan Amendment and TTM 17058.				
SB-05243	NADB-R - 1065243	Pollock, Katherine H. and Michael K. Lerch	2005	Archaeological Survey of Three Alternate Sites for the Proposed Kimball Substation, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California.				
SB-05700	NADB-R - 1065700	Hogan, Michael and Bai "Tom" Tang	2006	On-Call Archaeological Monitoring Services: Eastern Trunk Sewer/Kimball Interceptor Sewer, Cities of Ontario and Chino, San Bernardino County, California.	CRM TECH	Archaeological, Field study		36-012533
SB-05787	NADB-R - 1065787	Sanka, Jennifer	2006	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Paleontological Records Review Merrill Avenue Project: Albers and Van Vliet Dairy Farms, Chino, San Bernardino County, California.				
SB-07655	NADB-R - 1067655	Hoffman, Robin, Timothy Yates, and Karen Crawford	2012	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Proposed City Substation and Mira Loma-Jefferson Subtransmission Line Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California.	ICF International	Field study		
SB-07756	NADB-R - 1067756	Tang, Bai "Tom"	2014	Update to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Chino Desalter Phase 3 Expansion Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California.	CRM Tech	Archaeological, Field study	approx 10 miles	
SB-07901		Strudwick, Ivan	2014	Results of the Archaeological Resource Assessment for the 189.1-Acre Watson Corporate Center Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	Field study		
SB-08188		Kraft, Jennifer R. and Brian F. Smith	2014	HISTORIC STRUCTURE INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT PROGRAM FOR THE WATSON CORPORATE CENTER SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	Architectural/Historical, Evaluation, Field study		36-029054, 36-029055
SB-08195	Paleo -	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2015	A CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF THE KIMBALL BUSINESS PARK PROJECT AREA, APPROXIMATELY 70 ACRES OF DAIRY LAND IN THE CITY OF CHINO, SAN BERNARDINO CO., CALIFORNIA	McKENNA et al. 6008 Friends Avenue	Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Field study		36-019871, 36-019872, 36-029456, 36-029457

Known Cultural Resources within 0.5-mile of the Project Area

PrimaryString	ResourceName	OtherIDs	ResType	Age	InfoBase	Attribs	ResourceDisclosure	RecordingEvents	Reports
P-36-019871	Echeverria Property (Dairy); William C. Koot Dairy	Resource Name - Echeverria Property (Dairy); Resource Name - William C. Koot Dairy	Building	Historic	Survey	HP02; HP06; HP33	Unrestricted	2009 (Antonia Delu, LSA Associates); 2015 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al)	SB-08195
P-36-019872	Clarke Ranch	Resource Name - Clarke Ranch	Building	Historic	Survey	HP02; HP04	Unrestricted	2009 (Antonia Delu, LSA Associates); 2015 (Jeanette McKenna, McKenna et al)	SB-08195
P-36-023548	Van Vilet Dairy	Resource Name - Van Vilet Dairy	Building	Historic	Survey	HP33	Unrestricted	2011 (Michael Dice, MBA)	
P-36-029054	Foxcroft Farm	Resource Name - Foxcroft Farm	Building	Historic	Survey	HP02	Unrestricted	2014 (Jennifer Kraft, Brian F. Smith and Associates)	SB-08188
P-36-029055	8819 Remington Ave	Resource Name - 8819 Remington Ave	Building	Historic	Survey	HP02	Unrestricted	2014 (Jennifer Kraft, Brian F. Smith and Associates)	SB-08188
P-36-029456	Brinkerhoff Property; Hardwig/Cocke Property	Resource Name - Brinkerhoff Property; Resource Name - Hardwig/Cocke Property	Building	Historic	Survey	HP02	Unrestricted	2015 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al)	SB-08195
P-36-029457	Haringa Property	Resource Name - Haringa Property	Building	Historic	Survey	HP33	Unrestricted	2015 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	SB-08195
P-36-031558	Kimbell/Hellmen; CRM TECH 3183-Iso-1	Resource Name - Kimbell/Hellmen; Resource Name - CRM TECH 3183-Iso-1	Other	Prehistoric	Survey	AP02	Not for publication	2017 (Sal Boites, CRM Tech)	

Resources highlighted in green have been previously verified by SCCIC staff.

Appendix B.
Native American Coordination

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

May 10, 2022

Gena Granger
PaleoWest Archaeology

Via Email to: ggranger@paleowest.com

Re: Majestic Chino Flight Survey Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Granger:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the tribes on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Cody.Campagne@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cody Campagne

Cody Campagne
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
5/10/2022

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 — Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 — Gabrieleno
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

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

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator
P.O. Box 941078 — Gabrielino
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 — Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

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

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899 — Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899 — Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 — Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 — Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 — Luiseno
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 — Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 — Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Majestic Chino Flight Survey Project, San Bernardino County.

PALEOWEST

T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

May 17, 2022

Charles Alvarez
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA, 91307
Transmitted via email to roadkingcharles@aol.com

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Majestic Chino Flight Survey Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Alvarez,

On behalf of T&B Planning, PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Majestic Chino Flight Survey Project (Project) in the city of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. The Project area is within the San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), within the Santa Ana del Chino Land Grant as depicted on the Corona North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the city of Chino is the lead agency.

A cultural resource records search and literature review has been requested from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resource Information System housed at California State University, Fullerton. The records search for the Project area has not yet been received.

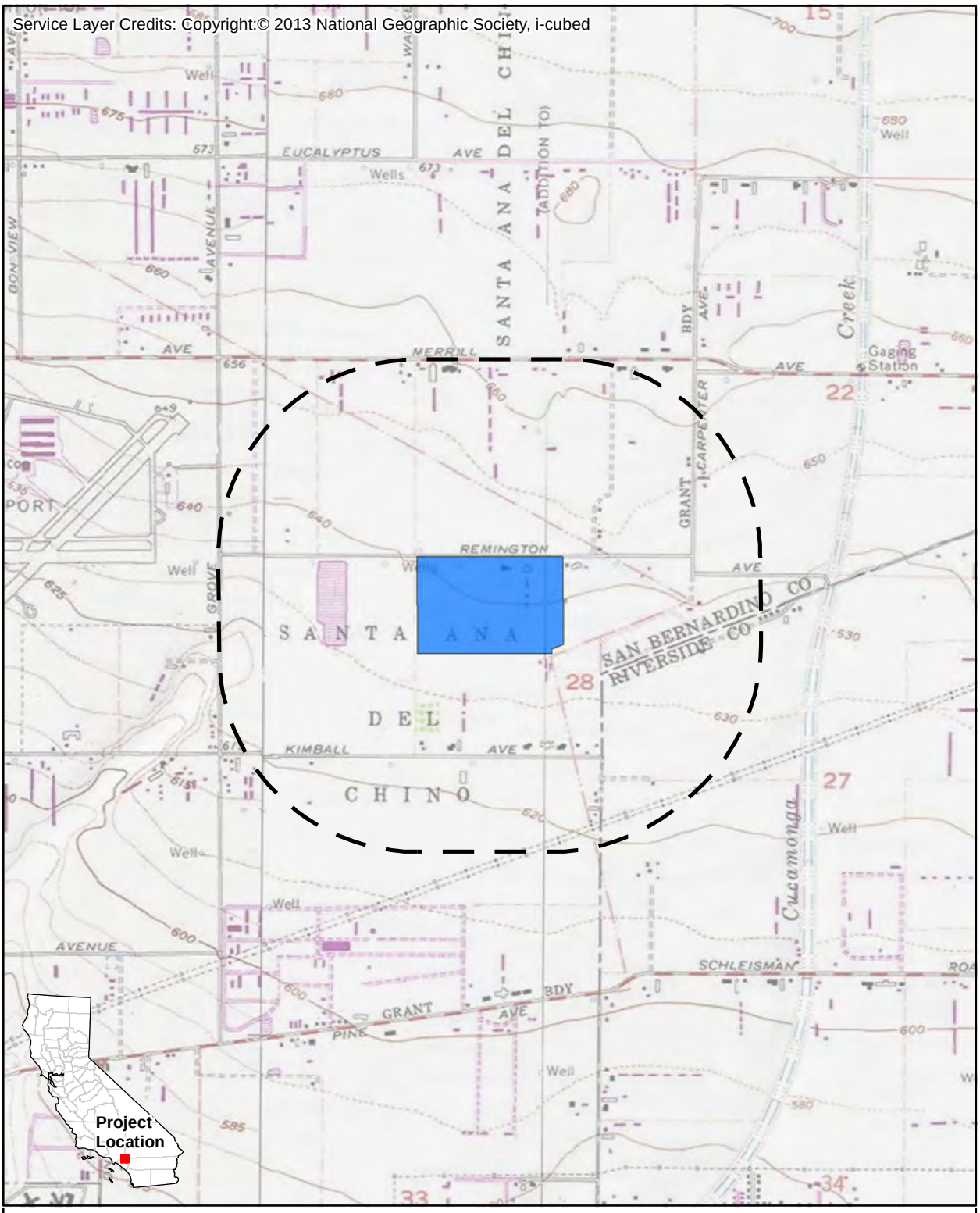
As part of the cultural resource investigation of the Project area, PaleoWest requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) *Sacred Lands File* on March 22, 2022. The NAHC responded on May 10, 2022 indicating that that Native American cultural resources were identified within the Project area. We kindly request any information you are willing to share from your records for cultural resources that exist within or near the Project area (see enclosed map). Please contact me at (626) 376-6729 or kknabb@paleowest.com at your earliest convenience.

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

Sincerely,

Kyle A. Knabb

Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



PALEO WEST

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Record Search Map
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Corona North, CA (1979)
Santa Ana del Chino
San Bernardino BM
UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

Project Area

One-Half Mile

Native American Contact/Response Matrix				
Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Contact Info	Initial Contact	Follow up Attempts	Comments/Notes
Andrew Salas, Chairperson, Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	Phone: (626) 926 - 4131 admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Emailed 5/17/2022	Telephone 6/22/2022	left message
Anthony Morales, Chairperson, Gabrieleno/Tongva Band of Mission Indians P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	Phone: (626) 483 - 3564 Fax: (626) 286-1262 GTTribalcouncil@aol.com	Emailed 5/17/2022	Telephone 6/22/2022	Area is sensitive for cultural resources. Requests archaeological and Native American monitoring by represenative from Gabrieleno/Tongva Band of Mission Indians during construction.
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson, Gabrieleno/Tongva Nation 106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	Phone: (951) 807 - 0479 sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	Emailed 5/17/2022	Telephone 6/22/2022	mailbox full
Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	Phone: (626) 407 - 8761 christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu	Emailed 5/17/2022	Telephone 6/22/2022	left message
Robert Dorame, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	Phone: (562) 761 - 6417 Fax: (562) 761-6417 gtongva@gmail.com	Emailed 5/17/2022	Telephone 6/22/2022	Spoke with Robert Dorame who said he forwarded our email to Christina Conley and if a response is needed she will contact us.
Charles Alvarez, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, 23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	Phone: (310) 403 - 6048 Chavez1956metro@gmail.com	Emailed 5/17/2022	Telephone 6/22/2022	left message
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer, Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	Phone: (760) 572 - 2423 historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Emailed 5/17/2022	NA	The Quechan Historic Preservation Office responded via email on 5/18/2022 and states that the Tribe does not wish to comment on the Project and defers to the more local Tribes and supports their determinations.

Native American Contact/Response Matrix				
Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Contact Info	Initial Contact	Follow up Attempts	Comments/Notes
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Kw'ts'an Cultural CommitteeQuechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	Phone: (928) 750 - 2516 scottmanfred@yahoo.com	Emailed 5/17/2022	NA	see above
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chairperson, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	Phone: (951) 659 - 2700 Fax: (951) 659-2228 lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov	Emailed 5/17/2022	Telephone 6/22/2022	left message
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Department, Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians P.O. BOX 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	Phone: (951) 663 - 5279 Fax: (951) 654-4198 jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Emailed 5/17/2022	Telephone 6/22/2022	Area is sensitive for cultural resources and tribe has evidence of resources in the project vicinity. Recommendation is UDP and treatment of finds (reburial or federal curation facility). Have info to share with lead agency during AB52.
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians P. O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	Phone: (951) 654 - 5544 Fax: (951) 654-4198 ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov	Emailed 5/17/2022	NA	see above

From:	Quechan Historic Preservation
To:	Gena Granger
Subject:	RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Majestic Chino Flight Survey Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California
Date:	Wednesday, May 18, 2022 7:50:50 AM
Attachments:	image006.png image007.png image008.png image009.png

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This email is to inform you that we do not wish to comment on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their determinations on this matter.

From: Gena Granger [mailto:GGranger@paleowest.com]
Sent: Tuesday, May 17, 2022 12:14 PM
To: Quechan Historic Preservation Officer
Cc: Kyle Knabb
Subject: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Majestic Chino Flight Survey Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California

Please see the attached letter and email for the Majestic Chino Flight Survey Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California.

Best,

Gena Granger, MA, RPA | Associate Archaeologist
PaleoWest
ggranger@paleowest.com
mobile: 562-310-0153
www.paleowest.com

Los Angeles, California
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

Appendix C.
Department of Parks and Recreation
523 Site Forms

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
CRHR Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

***Resource Name or #: Nyenhuis Dairy** (Assigned by recorder)

Page 1 **of** 7
P1. Other Identifier:
***P2. Location: *a. County** San Bernardino □ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted
***b. USGS 7.5′ Quad** Corona North, CA **Date** 1979 **T 2S**; **R 7W**; Unsectioned; **S.B.B.M.**
c. Address: 8711 Remington Avenue **City** Chino **Zip** 91710
d. Zone 11 S; NAD 83 443243 **mE/** 3759605 **mN**
e. Other Locational Date (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, additional UTMs, etc., when appropriate): APNs 105-507-101 and -102. Located on south side of Remington Avenue between Flight Avenue and Hellman Avenue in the city of Chino, San Bernardino, CA.

***P3a. Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): This site consists of the remains of the Nyenhuis Dairy, which was in operation between 1957 and 2017. The historic period site measures 1,400 x 670 feet (20 acres) and consists of eight features which include the remains of a milking barn (Feature 1), holding pen (Feature 2), single-family residence and garage (Feature 3), driveway and parking area (Feature 4), three feed driveways (Features 5-7), and a well shed (Feature 8). Numerous miscellaneous ancillary structures are also present including fence segments, transmission and telephone poles, trees, and irrigation standpipes. Historical aerial images indicate that the original dairy consisted of a single-family residence and milk barn; the property was expanded and improved between 1967 and 2005; the dairy was no longer in operation by late 2017 and the site was demolished in 2018 or 2019.

***P3b. Resource Attributes** (List all attributes and codes): AH2 (foundations/structure pads), AH3 (Landscaping), AH5 (Wells), and AH11 (Wall/fence)

P5. Photograph or Drawing: Feature 1 (milking barn), facing northeast.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
□ Prehistoric ☒ Historic □ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Majestic Reality Co
13191 Crossroads Parkway North, 6th Floor
City of Industry, California 91746

***P8. Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, address): Tiffany Clark
PaleoWest, LLC
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

P9. Date Recorded: 6/14/2022

***P10. Type of Survey:** ☒ Intensive
□ Reconnaissance □ Other

Describe: Intensive pedestrian survey.

***P11. Report Citation** (Provide full citation or enter "none"): Clark, Tiffany, Gena Granger, and Kyle Knabb (2022) Cultural Resource Assessment for the Majestic Chino Flight Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. PaleoWest LLC, Monrovia, CA.

Attachments: □ None ☒ Location Map ☒ Site Map ☒ Continuation Sheet □ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☒ Archaeological Site Record □ District Record □ Linear Feature Record □ Milling Station Record □ Rock Art Record □ Artifact Record □Photograph Record Other:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

***A1.** **Dimensions: a. Length:** 1,400 ft (E-W) **b. Width:** 670 ft (N-S)
Method of Measurement: □ Paced □ Taped □ Visual estimate ☒ Other Aerial Imagery
Method of Determination (Check any that apply): □ Artifacts ☒ Features □ Soil □ Vegetation □ Topography □ Cut bank □ Animal burrow □ Excavation □ Property boundary □ Other (explain):
Reliability of Determination: ☒ High □ Medium □ Low Explain: Site was thoroughly examined on foot during documentation.
Limitations (Check any that apply): □ Restricted access □ Paved/built over □ Disturbances. □ Site limits incompletely defined □ Other (Explain): None

A2. **Depth:** □ None ☒ Unknown Method of Determination:

***A3.** **Human Remains:** □ Present ☒ Absent □ Possible □ Unknown (Explain): None observed

***A4.** **Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map): Site consists of eight primary features that include the remains of a milking barn (Feature 1), holding pen (Feature 2), single-family residence and garage (Feature 3), driveway and parking area (Feature 4), three feed driveways (Features 5-7), and a well shed (Feature 8). Numerous miscellaneous ancillary structures are also present including fence segments, transmission and telephone poles, trees, and irrigation standpipes. See **Continuation Form** for feature descriptions.

***A5.** **Cultural Constituents** No historic period artifacts were found in association with the site. However, piles of construction debris were noted in the vicinity of the demolished structures (see photos on **Continuation Form**)

***A6.** **Were Specimens Collected?** ☒ No □ Yes

***A7.** **Site Condition:** □ Good ☒Fair □ Poor (Describe disturbances): Some modern trash is located within the site boundary.

***A8.** **Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction): The channelized Cucamonga Creek is located 0.7 mile east of the site.

A10. **Environmental Setting** (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc., as appropriate): The site is located on undeveloped agricultural lands just east of the Chino Airport. The area is relatively flat with a slight slope towards the southwest. Vegetation within the site primarily consists of annual weeds, grasses, and shrubs. Isolated remnant trees are present near the remains of the single-family residence (Feature 3), well shed (Feature 8), and the windbreak along the eastern boundary of the site. The area is surrounded by light industry and warehouses.

A11. **Historical Information** (Note sources and provide full citations in Field A15 below): Aerial photographs and archival information indicate that the dairy was established on the property in 1957 by the Jim Nyenhuis (Champion Newspaper, December 19, 2020). Several improvements to the property occured over the following decades. Between 1967 and 1980, a garage was built southeast of the residential building and the milking barn was expanded with a holding pen constructed at its southwestern corner (NETROnline 2022). Additional open lots and a third feed driveway are present west of the farm residence. The property remained largely unchanged until the late 1990s, when a series of north-south oriented shade structures were built in the open lots (NETROnline 2022). Between 2002 and 2005, another feed driveway and adjacent open lots were constructed within the western extent of the Project property; no other changes are observed at this time. The dairy was no longer in operation by late 2017 with all the buildings on the Project site demolished in 2018 or 2019 (NETROnline 2022).

***A12.** **Age:** □ Prehistoric □ Pre-Colonial (1500–1769) □ Spanish/Mexican (1769–1848) □ Early American (1848–1880) □ Turn of century (1880–1914) □Early 20th century (1914–1945) ☒ Post WWII (1945+) □ Undetermined

A13. **Interpretations** (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known): Remnants of an historic dairy.

A14. **Remarks:**

A15. **References** (Give full citations including the names and addresses of persons interviewed, if possible): See **Continuation Form**

A16. **Photographs** See **Continuation Form**

***A17.** **Form Prepared by:** **Tiffany Clark** **Date:** 6/24/2022
Affiliation and Address: PaleoWest, LLC, 517 S. Ivy Avenue, Monrovia, CA 91016

A4. Features (continued):

Feature 1 consists of the remains of a milking barn. The structure is irregular in shape with a maximum length of 150 feet (east-west) and a width of 75 feet (north-south). The roof of the building has been removed with remnant concrete walls and floors remaining that range in height from 5 to 12 feet. The western portion of the barn is rectangular in shape with a sunken linear walkway that is accessed using a set of stairs; a metal gutter lines one side of the walkway. This area was likely used as the milking room where the cows would be led in and lined up to be milked. The eastern portion of the milking barn consists of a series of low concrete walls with metal anchor bolts that demarcate several rooms. Aerial images indicates that the milking barn was originally constructed between 1959 and 1966 with a later expansion between 1967 and 1980.

Feature 2 consists of the remnants of a concrete structure that abuts the western side of the milking barn. The feature measures 110 feet (north-south) by 30 feet (east-west) with concrete walls extending approximately 5 feet in height. The base of the structure is constructed of a series of rectangular-shaped concrete slabs with a ramped entrance on the southeastern side of the structure. The feature represents a pen that was used to temporarily hold the cows prior to entry into the milking barn. Historical aerial photographs indicate that the holding pen was constructed sometime between 1967 and 1980.

Feature 3 consists of the concrete foundations of the single-family residence and adjacent garage structure that are west of the milking barn and holding pen. The residential building is irregular in shape with a maximum width of 120 feet (east-west) and a length of 65 feet (north-south). The southern and eastern portions of the building were constructed on a concrete slab with a raised foundation used in the northwestern portion of the structure. The concrete foundation slab is raised off the ground 2-3 feet with a series of concrete steps providing access to the residence. Two brick chimneys are still standing with portions of the foundation covered with ceramic tiles. Several remnant trees and a large *Bougainvillea* scrub surround the residence. Archival data indicate residence was built 1959 and 1966.

A concrete pad with a low brick wall lies southeast of the residence where the garage once stood. When extant, the structure measured 30 feet by 40 feet in area. The garage was constructed between 1967 and 1980.

Feature 4 consists of the remains of a driveway and parking areas. A circular driveway connects Remington Avenue to the milking barn is constructed of asphalt with a concrete curb. The entrances to the driveway are demarcated on either side by a set of pillars composed of angular rock and mortar. A small driveway connects the residence and garage (Feature 3) to the western side of the circular driveway; the southeastern portion of the driveway extends to a small parking area (40 x 50 feet in area) that is surrounded on three sides by a low poured concrete wall. Adjacent to the parking area is a raised cattle chute which is constructed of concrete and metal. The circular driveway was constructed between 1959 and 1966 with the parking area built sometime between 1967 and 1980.

Features 5-7 are feed driveways. Features 5 and 6 extend south from Remington Avenue for approximately 650 feet on the western and eastern sides of the property, respectively. Both driveways are constructed of concrete with a low curb and remnant fences posts. A series of concrete water tanks are found along the length of each of the driveways. A third feed driveway (Feature 7) runs south of the milking barn for 450 feet; the southern end of the driveway contains an open unpaved area which once contained two hay sheds which are no longer extant. Historical aerial photograph indicate that the eastern and central feed driveways were constructed between 1959 and 1966 with the western driveway added during an expansion of the farm sometime between 1967 and 1980.

Feature 8 consists of a corrugated metal shed that contains a well head and associated equipment. The shed measures 10 by 12 feet in area and located west of Feature 5 and approximately 80 feet south of Remington Avenue. The shed surrounded by metal fence. A review of historical aerial images indicates that the shed was present in 1938 when the property was first in use as an orchard.

In addition to the eight features described above, the site contains the remains of numerous miscellaneous small-scale features associated with use of the property as a dairy farm. These features include fence segments, transmission and telephone poles, windbreak trees, and irrigation standpipes. Although no historic period artifacts were found in association with the features, piles of construction debris were noted in the vicinity of the demolished structures.

A15. References (continued)

Champion Newspaper (2020) Chino Valley Obituary for Jim Nyenhuis. December 19, 2020. Accessed on June 14, 2022 at https://www.championnewspapers.com/obituaries/article_16a621f0-4158-11eb-9de8-2bd53c4cb7e3.html

NETRONline (2022) Aerial images of the Majestic Chino Flight Project Area and Vicinity. Access June 17, 2022 at at https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.

Eastern portion of milking barn (Feature 1), facing north.

Feature 2, holding pen adjacent to milking barn, facing north.

Remnants of foundation and chimneys at single-family residence (Feature 3), facing northeast.

Portion of asphalt driveway (Feature 4) south of Remington Avenue, facing west

Cattle chute adjacent to parking area (Feature 4), facing east.

Concrete water tank and western feed driveway (Feature 5), facing north.

Well shed (Feature 8), facing northwest

Construction debris adjacent to milking shed (Feature 4), facing NW

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary
HRI

Trinomial

Page 6 **of** 7 **Resource Name or #:** Nyenhuis Dairy **Scale:** 1:24,000

Map Name: Corona North, Ca (1979) 7.5' USGS Quad. **Date:** 2022

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SKETCH MAP

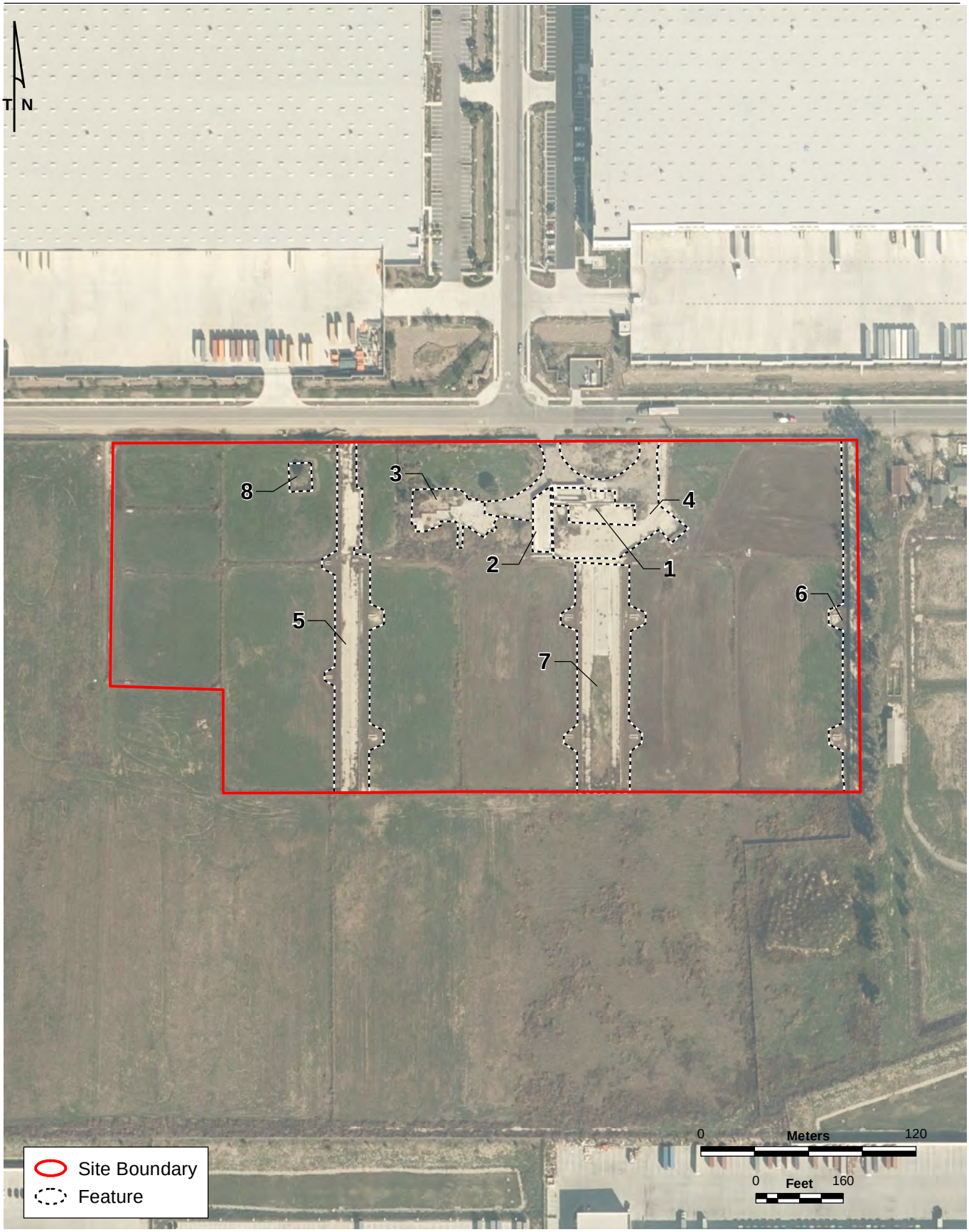
Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

***Resource Name or #:** Nyenhuis Dairy

***Drawn by:** B. Spelts

***Scale:** 1:3,000

***Date of map:** June 2022



*Required information

PALEOWEST

For General Inquiries:
T: 886.563.2536
T: 602.254.6280
info@paleowest.com

Phoenix, Arizona
T: 602.261.7253
319 East Palm Lane
Phoenix, AZ 85004
info@paleowest.com

www.paleowest.com