CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

GATEWAY TERMINAL PROJECT

CHINO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

LSA

October 2024

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

GATEWAY TERMINAL PROJECT

CHINO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

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LSA Project No. 20231860

National Archaeological Database Information:
Type of Study: Reconnaissance Survey
Sites Recorded: None
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: *Ontario, California*
Acreage: 7.35
Keywords: Phase I, positive results, no monitoring recommended.

LSA

October 2024

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

HK Ventures, Inc. retained LSA to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Gateway Terminal Project in Chino, San Bernardino County, California. This cultural resources assessment was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

A cultural resources record search, additional research, and a field survey were conducted for the project area. No cultural resources were previously documented within the project parcel, and none were identified by the survey. No prehistoric resources were documented within 1 mile, and therefore sensitivity for in situ undocumented subsurface resources is low. Therefore, no further investigation or archaeological monitoring is recommended.

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

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to State Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection and make recommendations or preferences for treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials, preservation of Native American human remains and associated items in place, relinquishment of Native American human remains and associated items to the descendants for treatment, or any other culturally appropriate treatment.

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INTRODUCTION

HK Ventures, Inc. (HKV) retained LSA to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Gateway Terminal Project (project) in Chino, San Bernardino County, California. This assessment was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The research and field surveys were conducted to determine whether the proposed project could adversely affect any resources considered historical resources per CEQA. The project area (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 1021-052-04-0-000, 1021-052-06-0-000, 1021-052-09-0-000 and 1021-052-11-0-000) at the southwest corner of Schaefer Avenue and Oaks Avenue. The 7.35-acre project site is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Ontario*, *California* topographic quadrangle map in Township 2 South, Range 8 West in Section 13, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (USGS 1981; Figure 1). The proposed project generally includes redevelopment of the property with non-residential uses and related parking.

NATURAL SETTING

Climate and Watershed

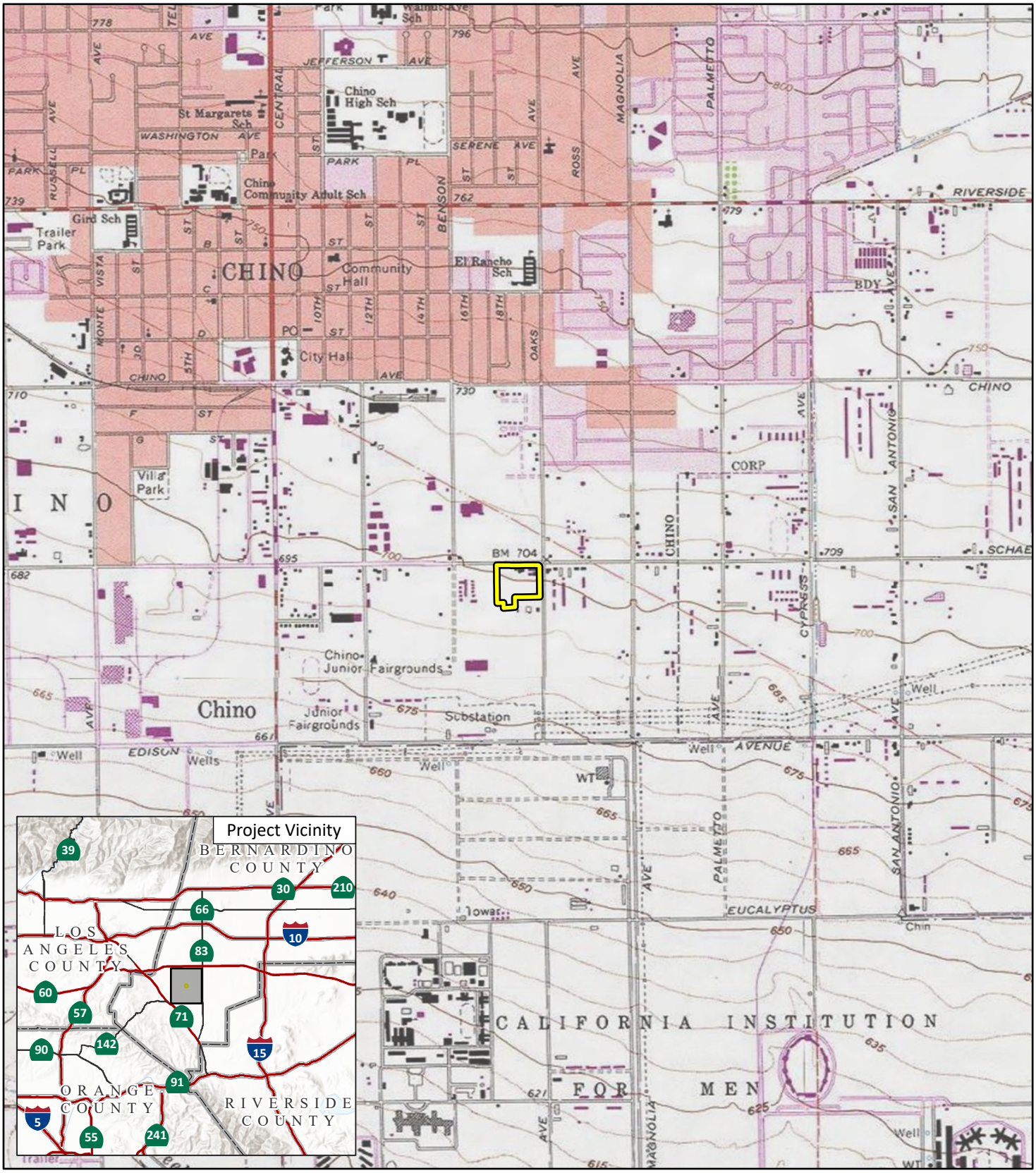
The project region is characterized by a temperate climate, with dry, hot summers and moderate winters. Rainfall ranges from 12 to 16 inches annually (Beck and Haase 1974). Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter rain, with warm monsoonal showers in summer. The project area is approximately 3 miles southwest of Lytle Creek, which drains southeast.

Biology

At an average elevation of approximately 700 feet, the project is within the Lower Sonoran Life Zone of California (Schoenherr 1992), which ranges from below sea level to 3,500 feet in elevation. Species such as fiddleneck, foxtail brome, mustard, Russian thistle along with xeric grasses were noted on the property. Extensive fauna are known locally, including many endemic species of reptiles, birds, and insects.

Geology

The project area is at the northern end of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province, a 900-mile-long northwest-southeast trending structural block that extends from the Transverse Ranges to the tip of Baja California and includes the Los Angeles Basin (California Geological Survey 2002; Norris and Webb 1976). The province is approximately 225 miles wide, extending from the Colorado Desert in the east, across the continental shelf to the Southern Channel Islands (Santa Barbara, San Nicolas, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente) in the west (Sharp 1976). This region is characterized by a series of mountain ranges separated by northwest-trending valleys subparallel to faults branching from the San Andreas Fault. The geology of this province is similar to that of the Sierra Nevada, with numerous rock outcroppings useful to the Native Americans for resource milling, shelter, and ceremonial art.



LSA

Project Location

FIGURE 1

N

0 1000 2000
FEET

SOURCE: *Ontario CA* and *Prado Dam CA*, 7.5' Quad (USGS 1981)

I:\2024\20241860\GIS\Pro\Chino Gateway Terminal Project.aprx (10/5/2024)

Chino Gateway Terminal Project

Project Location

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

Chronologies of prehistoric cultural change in Southern California have been attempted numerous times, and several are reviewed in Moratto (2004). No single description is universally accepted as the various chronologies are based primarily on material developments identified by researchers familiar with sites in a particular region and variation exists essentially due to the differences in those items found at the sites. Small differences occur over time and space, which combine to form patterns that are variously interpreted.

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

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

Ethnography

The project area is within the traditional cultural territory of the Gabrielino (Kroeber 1925; Heizer 1968). Tribal territories were somewhat fluid and changed over time. The first written accounts of these Southern California tribes are attributed to the mission fathers, and later documentation was by others as indicated below.

Gabrielino

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

The Gabrielino caught and collected seasonally available food resources, and led a semi-sedentary lifestyle, living in permanent communities along inland watercourses and coastal estuaries. Individuals from these villages took advantage of the varied resources available. Seasonally, as foods became available, native groups moved to temporary camps to collect plant foods such as acorns, buckwheat, chía, berries, and fruits, and to conduct communal rabbit and deer hunts. They also

established seasonal camps along the coast and near bays and estuaries to gather shellfish and hunt waterfowl (Hudson 1971).

The Gabrielino lived in small communities, which were the focus of family life. Patrilineally linked, extended families occupied each village (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Smith 1978a). Both clans and villages were apparently exogamous, marrying individuals from outside the clan or village (Heizer 1968). Gabrielino villages were politically independent and were administered by a chief, who inherited his position from his father. Shamans guided religious and medical activities, while group hunting or fishing was supervised by individual male specialists (Bean and Smith 1978a).

The project area is in the vicinity of the former location of the historically known Gabrielino community of Pashiinonga, the inhabitants of which were forcibly relocated to Mission San Gabriel during the late 18th century (McCawley 1996).

The Gabrielino were described by Johnston (1962), Blackburn (1962–1963), Hudson (1971), and others.

History

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present). As there were no resources within the project area, the historic context will focus on the County and the local community.

San Bernardino County

San Bernardino County was created in 1853 from portions of Los Angeles and San Diego Counties due to mineral wealth, and San Bernardino incorporated as the County Seat the following year. Gold was discovered in Holcomb and Bear Valleys in the San Bernardino Mountains in 1860, and placer mining began in Lytle Creek. Silver was mined at Ivanpah in 1870 and the silver mines of the Calico district were developed in the 1880s. Borax was first discovered in 1862 in the Searles Dry Lake area near Trona (Hoover et al. 1990). Agriculture ultimately replaced mining as the County's economic base, with thousands of acres under cultivation by the beginning of World War I (McGroarty 1914).

Chino

The first Europeans, namely Spanish explorers and missionaries, arrived in the present-day Chino Valley area in the late 18th century. In 1771, the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel was established, beginning the rapid decline of the Gabrielino population during the Spanish period (Bean and Smith 1978). Chino Valley was used as pasturage for the mission's vast herds of cattle (De Martino, Sanders, and Sanders 2011).

During Spanish and subsequent Mexican control, much of western San Bernardino County was divided into several land grants, known as ranchos. In 1841, Don Antonio Maria Lugo, a prominent Californian from Pueblo Los Angeles, was granted 79,000 acres from Governor Alvarado, adding to his already vast holdings that stretched from the San Bernardino Mountains to San Pedro on the coast (Beck and Haase 1974, De Martino, Sanders, and Sanders 2011).

> In 1831, a Pennsylvanian named Isaac Williams came to California as a member of Kit Carson's fur trappers. Ten years later, he married Lugo's daughter Maria and purchased the rancho from his father-in-law for $10,000. Within a few years, Williams had increased his landholdings from 39,000 acres to 48,000 acres, and by 1848, it was recorded that he had 10,000 head of cattle and 500 horses on his ranch. By 1850, William's livestock tripled, and his spread was one of the largest privately owned properties in Southern California (De Martino, Sanders, and Sanders 2011:7).

At the beginning of the American Period (1848), California became a territory of the United States and the 31st state in the Union in 1850 (Hayes 2007:87, 102). After William's death in 1856, his son-in-law Robert Carlisle acquired the property and leased it to the Butterfield Stage Company. Following his death in 1865, his widow, Francesca Williams Carlisle, sold the land to cattleman Joseph Bridger. Bridger in turn sold the rancho to Richard Gird, considered the father of modern-day Chino, in 1881 (De Martino, Sanders, and Sanders 2011: 7-8). Gird soon subdivided 24,000 acres into 10-acre plots located around the square-mile township of Chino (De Martino, Sanders, and Sanders 2011:8; City of Chino n.d.).

Population in the area boomed with the arrival of the railroad. When the Pomona-Elsinore link to the Southern Pacific Railroad was constructed along Central Avenue it brought with it an influx of Scandinavian immigrants and workers (De Martino, Sanders, and Sanders 2011:8). "A water reservoir supplying both the town and the train depot was completed in 1889" (De Martino, Sanders, and Sanders 2011:8).

Agriculture became the growing town's economic base, thanks to Gird's purchase of a water-development in Claremont. In 1891, with the Oxnard brothers as partners, Gird built a sugar beet refining factory and began cultivation of 2,500 acres for beet growing (De Martino, Sanders, and Sanders 2011:8). The town's population increased tenfold as new factory workers and field hands poured into the area. Chino finally incorporated in 1910. Success of the beet factory was short lived (closing in 1917), and sugar beets were replaced by walnut production and dairy farming as Chino's largest agricultural industries. Chino became the largest milk-producing community in the nation by 1940 (De Martino, Sanders, and Sanders 2011:8). The town remained agricultural during much of the 20th century, and stone fruit orchards, row crops, and poultry farming also became common in Chino. During World War II, many farmers grew potatoes or corn to support the troops overseas (De Martino, Sanders, and Sanders 2011:23).

Today, Chino has a predominantly suburban character and continues to expand its commercial and residential development.

METHODS

Record Search

On August 28, 2024, a cultural resources record search was completed for the project area at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. It included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within 1 mile of the project, as well as a review of known cultural resource reports. Appendix A contains the record search bibliography.

Additional Research

In July 2024, Senior Cultural Resources Manager/Archaeologist Riordan Goodwin reviewed online historic period maps, and aerial photographs.

Field Survey

On July 30 2024, Cultural Resources Manager/Archaeologist Cassidy Sharp surveyed the undeveloped/unpaved portions of the project area by walking transects spaced approximately 10 meters (33 feet) apart, with particular attention given to exposed areas and rodent aprons for evidence of cultural residues.

RESULTS

Record Search

Data from the record search conducted at the SCCIC indicate there have been 23 previous studies within 1 mile of the project site composed of surveys (15), evaluations/analysis (6), and (1) monitoring report, none of which included any portion of the project area. Although no cultural resources are documented within the project area, 36 resources are recorded within 1 mile (Table A). The nearest (36-031277, a circa 1912 Southern California Edison (SCE) Chino Substation Complex) was approximately 2,000 feet south of the project. No prehistoric resources are documented within 1 mile.

Additional Research

Online research revealed that there were buildings within the project area along Schaefer and Oaks avenues (three residences and associated outbuildings) during the historic period constructed between 1958 and 1965, several of which are still extant. The balance of the project area appears to have been under intermittent cultivation from at least the late 1930s to perhaps as late as the 1980s (HistoricAerials.com 2024).

Field Survey

The field survey revealed that there was severe disturbance by earth-moving and development. Overall visibility was poor at approximately 10 percent with the surface almost completely obscured by vegetation, pavement, and the church building. Access was easily gained via gate and coordination with the church. Soils are sandy alluvial silt and possible fill. Construction and concrete debris were noted, along with modern refuse throughout the project area. No cultural resources were identified.

Table A: Cultural Resources Within 1 Mile

Primary #	Trinomial #	Site Description	Status Codes
P-36-008041	CA-SBR-008041H	Historic period Single Family property/Commercial Building	6Z
P-36-008042	CA-SBR-008042H	13220 Central Avenue c.1913 Old City Jail	4S2
P-36-008043	CA-SBR-008043H	5136 D Street c. 1911-1912 Residence	6Z
P-36-008044	CA-SBR-008044H	13180 10th Street c. 1907 -1912 Commercial Building	6Z
P-36-008045	CA-SBR-008045H	13179 6th Street c. 1912 Commercial Building	6Z
P-36-008046	CA-SBR-008046H	13174 6th Street c. 1938 Commercial Building, Bloch's Department Store	6Z
P-36-008047	CA-SBR-008047H	13171 6th Street c. 1913 Commercial Building,	6Z
P-36-008049	CA-SBR-008049H	13158 6th Street c.1911 Commercial Building, Spanish Colonial Revival	6Z
P-36-008050	CA-SBR-008050H	13157 6th Street c. 1926 Commercial Building, Foodland Cash Market	6Z
P-36-008051	CA-SBR-008051H	13151 6th Street c. 1940 Commercial Building	6Z
P-36-008052	CA-SBR-008052H	13133 6th Street c. 1929, Commercial Building	6Z
P-36-008053	CA-SBR-008053H	13132-13134 6th Street c. 1912 and 1925, Commercial Building	6Z
P-36-008054	CA-SBR-008054H	13125 6th Street c. 1912 Theatre	6Z
P-36-008055	CA-SBR-008055H	13115 6th Street c. 1907 and 1912 Industrial Building	6Z
P-36-008056	CA-SBR-008056H	5200 D Street c. 1925, Commercial Building	4S2
P-36-008057	CA-SBR-008057H	5216 &5220 D Street c. 1910 Industrial Building	6Z
P-36-008058	CA-SBR-008058H	5224 & 5226 D Street c. 1886-1887, Industrial Building	4S7
P-36-008059	CA-SBR-008059H	5230-5236 D Street c. 1917 and 1925, Commercial Building	6Z
P-36-008106	CA-SBR-008106H	13237/47/67 5th Street c. 1918, Industrial Building	6Z
P-36-008107	CA-SBR-008107H	13223/25 5th Street c. 1913, Multiple Family Property	6Z
P-36-008108	CA-SBR-008108H	13213/15 5th Street c. 1913, Industrial Building	6Z
P-36-008109	CA-SBR-008109H	5143 D Street c. 1923, Commercial Property	6Z
P-36-008110	CA-SBR-008110H	13216/18 6th Street c. 1915, Commercial Building	6Z
P-36-008111	CA-SBR-008111H	13240/42 6th Street c. 1925, Commercial Building	6Z
P-36-010371	CA-SBR-010371H	Nursery c. 1951, Ancillary Building	—
P-36-010372	CA-SBR-010372H	Resource Name - Small Engine Repair Shop Site	—
P-36-015203	—	7th & D; Chino Opera House, c. 1887	—
P-36-015209	—	5443 B Street; Chino Community Building c. 1937	3S
P-36-015210	—	5493 B Street, Old School House Museum	—
P-36-024903	—	Cypress Channel c. 1938 or before	6Z
P-36-025439	—	Southern California Edison Co (SCE) Chino- Mesa 220 kilovolt (kV) Transmission Line; Other - Chino-Laguna Bell 220 kV Transmission Line	6Z
P-36-025440	—	Chino-Mira Loma No. 1 Transmission Line c. 1937	6Z
P-36-025441	—	SCE Edison Co. Chino-Soquel 220 kV Transmission Line; Other - Mira Loma-Villa Park 220 kV Transmission Line, c. 1938	6Z
P-36-026051	—	Devers-San Bernardino 220kV; Other - P-33-015035; SCE Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line; Other - Julian Hinds-Mirage 220kV, Devers-Mirage 220 kV, Devers-San Bernardino No. 1 220kV; Mira Loma-Vista 220 kV, and Chino Mira Loma No. 3 220 kV Transmission Lines; Voided - 36-027693 c. 1951	—
P-36-026882	—	PL-SCE-SEG8- 01	—
P-36-031277	—	SCE Chino Substation Complex	—
P-36-033081	—	California Institution for Men	—

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A cultural resources record search, additional research, and a field survey were conducted for the project area. No archaeological resources were previously documented within the project parcel and none were identified by the survey. Also, no prehistoric resources were documented within 1 mile. These findings indicate sensitivity for in situ undocumented subsurface resources is low; therefore, no further investigation or archaeological monitoring is recommended.

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

In the event human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to State Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify an MLD. With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection and make recommendations or preferences for treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials, preservation of Native American human remains and associated items in place, relinquishment of Native American human remains and associated items to the descendants for treatment, or any other culturally appropriate treatment.

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APPENDIX A

RECORD SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00441	NADB-R - 1060441; Voided - 76-11.11	1976	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES OF PROPERTY (APPROXIMATELY 40 ACRES) LOCATED AT NORTHEAST CORNER OF CENTRAL AND MERRILL	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-01499	NADB-R - 1061499; Voided - 85-7.4A-B	1985	FOSTER, JOHN M. and ROBERTA S. GREENWOOD	CULTURAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW: CALIFORNIA PORTION, PROPOSED PACIFIC TEXAS PIPELINE PROJECT	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	
SB-02463	NADB-R - 1062463; Voided - 91-10.1	1991	LSA ASSOCIATES	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT: EXPANDED INTIAL STUDY, CHINO DOWNTOWN/CIVIC CENTER MASTER PLAN	LSA ASSOCIATES	
SB-02623	NADB-R - 1062623; Voided - 92-3.5	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	UNIV. OF CALIF. RIVERSIDE, ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT	
SB-03012	NADB-R - 1063012	1995	OWEN, SHELLEY MARIE	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE CAJON/EPTC PIPELINE PROJECT LOCATED IN PORTIONS OF LOS ANGELES, SAN BERNARDINO, AND ORANGE COUNTIES, CA	EIP ASSOCIATES	36-005689, 36-005690, 36-005691, 36-008124, 36-008125
SB-03687	NADB-R - 1063687	1997	LOVE, BRUCE and BAI TANG	IDENTIFICATION & EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES-CHINO BASIN DESALINATION PROGRAM, FACILITIES REVISION PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO & RIVERSIDE COUNTIES. 26PP]	CRM TECH	
SB-03688	NADB-R - 1063688	2001	HALE, ALICE M.	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION: CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR MEN, CHINO, CA. 7PP	GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES	
SB-03768	NADB-R - 1063768	2002	DUKE, CURT	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT: AT&T WIRELESS SERVICES FACILITY #03004A-01, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 5PP	LSA	
SB-03904	NADB-R - 1063904	2002	BONNER, WAYNE	pHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY FOR CINGULAR WIRELESS SB 188-01, MOUNTAIN VIEW PARK, SE CORNER OF MOUNTAIN & CHINO AVENUE, CA. 10PP	BONNER & ASSOCIATES	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-04756	NADB-R - 1064756	2006	Pollock, Katherine H.	Archaeological Survey of the New Chino-Kimball 66kV Transmission Line, City of Chino, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.		
SB-05237	NADB-R - 1065237	2006	Bholat, Sara and Evelyn Chandler	Cultural Resources Investigation of an 18.5-Acre Property West of U.S. Highway 395, City of Adelanto, San Bernardino County, California.	Ecorp	
SB-05924						
SB-06036	NADB-R - 1066036	2008	Bonner, Wayne H., Marnie Aislin-Kay, and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resource Records Search Results for Royal Street Communications, California LLC Candidate LA2245B (SCE Chino, Chino-Mira Loma No.1 M231-T3N), Fern Aveneue and Edison Avenue, Chino, San Bernardino County, California.	Michael Brandman Associates	
SB-06037	NADB-R - 1066037	2008	Crawford, Kathleen A.	Direct APE Architectural Assessment for Royal Street Communications, LLC California Candidate LA2245B, (SCE Chino, Chino-Mira Loma No.1 M231-T3n), Fern Avenue and Edison Avenue, Chino, San Bernardino County, California.	Michael Brandman Associates	36-025440
SB-06066						
SB-06067		2007	Pierson, Larry J.	Archaeological Monitoring of the Chaffey Colleg, Chino Campus Project (Chaffey Community Center and Health Sciences Buildings)	Brian F. Smith & Associates	
SB-06069						
SB-06078		2007	Bonner, Wayne H., Marnie Aislin-Kay, and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Candidate SB80XC100A (Chino Church), 6159 Riverside Drive, Chino, San Bernardino County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
SB-06079		2007	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for Sprint Nextel Candidate SB80XC100A (Chino Church), 6159 Riverside Drive, Chino, San Bernardino County, California.	Michael Brandman Associates	
SB-06095	NADB-R - 1066095	2009	Applied Earthworks	Confidential Cultural Resources Specialist Report for the Tehachapi Renewal Transmission Project.	Applied Earthworks	36-003690, 36-019845, 36-019846, 36-019847, 36-019848

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-06787	NADB-R - 1066787	2008	Tang, Bai “Tom”, Deirdre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Chino Groundwater Basin Dry-Year Yield Program Expansion, Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California.	CRM Tech	
SB-07122	NADB-R - 1067122	2010	Panich, Lee and John Holson	Archaeological Survey Report, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segment 8 Telecommunications Route, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California.		
SB-07123	NADB-R - 1067123	2010	Panich, Lee and John Holson	Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report, 66kV Transmission Lines Access Roads, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segements & and 8, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California.		
SB-07181		2011	Garcia, Kyle	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment For the Proposed College Park (Phase 2A) Project, City of Chino, County of San Bernardino, California	PCR	
SB-07904		2015	Campbell, Breana and Christopher Duran	City of Chino Hills Indus Light Industrial Building Project	Rincon Consultants	36-009371, 36-009398, 36-009399, 36-009564, 36-010821, 36-012237, 36-012238, 36-012521, 36-012522, 36-012523, 36-012524, 36-012525, 36-012526, 36-012527, 36-012528, 36-012829, 36-013596, 36-060037, 36-064202
SB-07950	CAL FIRE - CRP 14-011	2015	Velasquez, Steph	A Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Prado Temporary Helitack Base Project, San Bernadino County, California	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection	