Appendix E. 2007 Cultural Resources Assessments

Appendix

This page intentionally left blank.

Appendix E:
Cultural Resources Assessments

E.1 - Phase I Cultural Survey Report
Prepared by MBA - August 1, 2007

E.2 - Phase II Cultural Resources Testing and Evaluation
Prepared by MBA - October 30, 2007

E.1 - Phase I Cultural Survey Report Prepared by MBA - August 1, 2007

Phase I Cultural Survey Report
Paleontological Resource Assessment
Edgewater Communities
Chino, California

Prado Dam, CA and Corona North, CA USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Maps
Section 4 plus Un-sectioned Portions of Township 3 South, Range 7 West
San Bernardino County APN: 105721103, 105721104, 105721201, 105721104
272.93-Acre Study Area

PUBLIC VERSION

Prepared for:

City of Chino
Community Development Department
13220 Central Avenue
Chino, CA 91710
909.591.9812
Contact: Brent Arnold, City Planner

Prepared by:

Michael Brandman Associates
220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, CA 92602
714.508.4100

Principal Investigator: Michael Dice, M.A., Senior Archaeologist

Michael Brandman Associates

August 1, 2007
Fieldwork Performed: October 2006, May 2007

Keywords: Prado Dam region historic sites.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF EXHIBITS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report documents a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)-level Phase I Cultural Survey and Paleontological Resource Assessment for approximately 273 acres located in the City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. Michael Brandman Associates (MBA) has performed this investigation for the City of Chino as part of the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) process. The purpose of the study is to determine if cultural resources more than 45 years old (the CEQA-compliant age range) were located within the project area, and to determine the potential for cultural resource and paleontological impacts. Four different adjoining parcels constitute the project area associated with this report.

A cultural resource literature search was conducted by MBA Project Archaeologist Jennifer L. Sanka at the Archaeological Information Center (AIC), located at the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM) on October 24, 2006. A search radius of 1 mile was used. This search showed that a qualified archaeologist had last surveyed the project area 29 years ago. Seven pending historic sites were plotted within the project area boundaries on AIC maps, but MBA's survey showed that there are no surface manifestations associated with these sites. It is possible that remnants of these sites may lie below the modern ground surface.

The Cultural Survey took place on October 25 and 26, 2006 and sites were recorded on May 6, 2007. The modern ground surface was found to be heavily disturbed in many parts of the property by erosion, agricultural field development, active corrals, and the development of farmhouses and outbuildings. The ground was extremely silty because the project area is located on alluvial wash sediments, and no bedrock was observed in any location. Several previously undocumented cultural resources were observed. In all, there are 13 individual resource sites located inside the project area, of which seven are "pending" sites identified by historians at the AIC. All of the 13 individual cultural resources are located in areas that have been proposed for construction.

Of the 13 individual cultural resource sites known to be in the project area, 1 site was occupied during the prehistoric era, while the 12 remaining sites originated during the historic era. Five of the sites should be evaluated for historic significance. A sixth is prehistoric and should be Phase II-tested. Following Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Guidelines, impacts to these sites must be directly mitigated for, if and only if the sites are determined to qualify for listing on the California Register. Since that eligibility has not been determined, MBA recommends that a significance evaluation of six sites take place before the Draft EIR is circulated for public review. The 7 remaining sites are considered "pending" by the AIC and have no surface expression. These 7 pending sites are not significant cultural resources and, therefore, no further mitigative work on them is required.

On October 17, 2006, MBA sent a letter to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in an effort to determine whether any sacred sites are listed on their Sacred Lands File for this portion of

the City of Chino. Efforts were associated with fact-finding only. The response from the NAHC was received on October 25, 2006. The NAHC response indicated that no sacred lands or traditional cultural properties are known to exist within the immediate project area. MBA subsequently sent information-request letters to each of six tribal entities named by the NAHC on April 12, 2007. Only one response from those entities has been obtained as of the date of this report. Any letters received subsequent to the date of this Phase I Cultural Survey Report will be forwarded to the City and applicant as they are received.

MBA requested a paleontological records check on October 17, 2006. A response was received on November 6, 2006 from Eric Scott of the SBCM. The paleontological review showed that the entire project area is located upon Pleistocene alluvial fan deposits, overlain in areas near Mill Creek by Holocene younger alluvium. No known fossil resources are located within 1 mile of the project area in any direction. The Holocene sediments have low potential to contain fossil resources. These sediments, however, act as a veneer atop the Pleistocene deposits, which have high potential for fossil resources. Paleontological mitigation monitoring is recommended once a depth of 5 feet is reached during project-related earthmoving.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

At the request of the City of Chino, MBA conducted a cultural and paleontological resource assessment. Totaling approximately 273 acres, the proposed use of the project area is for the future development of a new residential community. The purpose of this report is to identify the presence or absence of potentially significant cultural and paleontological resources within the project area. If the project area is impacted by the proposed development, this report will propose recommendations for cultural and paleontological mitigation as necessary.

Federal, state, and local agencies have developed laws and regulations designed to protect significant cultural resources that may be affected by projects regulated, funded, or undertaken by the agency. These laws govern the preservation of historic and archaeological resources of national, State, regional, and local significance. The laws fulfilled in this Phase I Cultural Survey Report include CEQA and the requirements of the City of Chino General Plan Conservation/Open Space Element.

This Phase I Cultural Survey Report closely follows the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) procedures for cultural resource surveys and the OHP's Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) reporting format for archaeological reports. MBA notes that numerous cultural resources are located in the project area, with one prehistoric site noted. Because prehistoric site records and specific locational data are not subject to public exposure, a Confidential version and a Public version of this document is required. The Confidential version cannot be circulated to the public as it contains specific details associated with the location of the one prehistoric site. This Phase I Cultural Survey Report is organized into sections and appendices, which are summarized as follows:

- Section 1 introduces the project, the location, and the cultural resources team
- Section 2 summarizes cultural setting
- Section 3 presents the research design and investigative methods
- Section 4 provides cultural resource survey and paleontological records search results
- Section 5 provides management recommendations
- Section 6 contains the project certification
- Section 7 presents a reference list
- Appendix A provides required cultural resource compliance documents
- Appendix B provides personnel qualifications
- Appendix C presents the regulatory framework
- Appendix D provides recent photographs of the project area
- Appendix E provides copies of six new Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms developed by MBA. The Public version of this document does not include these forms.

1.1 - Project Location

Situated in the southern portion of the City of Chino north of the upper fringe of the Prado Dam reservoir (Exhibit 1), the project area lies south of Chino-Corona Road, east of Cucamonga Avenue and west of the Mill Creek alluvial channel. It can be found on the Prado Dam and Corona North California, United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps, in Section 4 and unsectioned portions of Township 3 South, Range 7 West (Exhibit 2). The project area consists of land that has been used for cattle, agricultural and dairy farms for years. The lower alluvial floodplain of Mill Creek lies on the eastern edge of the project area (Exhibit 3).

1.2 - Project Description

The cultural survey is associated with the Proponent's desire to construct low-, medium-, and high-density residential units, lakes, recreational facilities, hardscaping, streets, parking lots, and landscaping within a new residential community. A system of lakes will also be constructed.

1.2.1 - Topography, Geology, and Soils

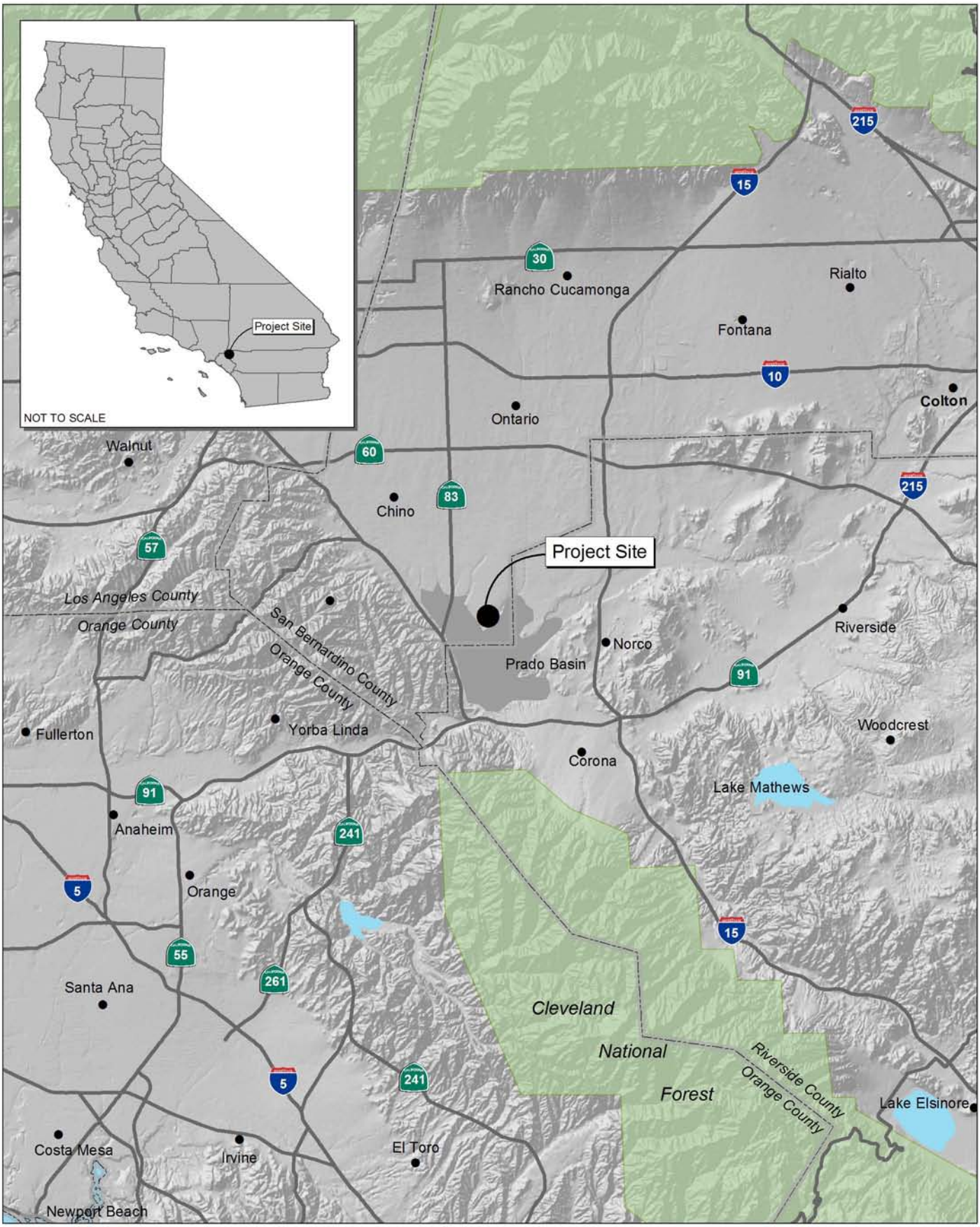
The project area lies upon the combined Santa Ana River and Chino Creek alluvial floodplain, a depositional stratum that may be several hundred feet thick before bedrock is reached. The Elsinore Fault, which is located along Temescal Canyon and the eastern edge of the Chino Hills, has been relatively inactive in recent geologic times. Most of the geographic features in this area have been formed by earthquake faults and flooding. Soils consist of Chualar series clay loams (CkA, CkC, CkD), which are all derived from alluvial fans and flooding (USDA 1980). Most of the topsoil in the project area was loamy and no bedrock could be observed. According to Scott (2006), the project lies upon thick deposits of Pleistocene older alluvial fan material. Such strata contains fossils beginning at shallow depths. Younger Holocene-era deposits overlie the Pleistocene deposits in the Mill Creek channel only. Holocene-era strata are generally not sensitive for fossils.

1.2.2 - Vegetation

Lands used for crop production and grazing at the time of the survey had been plowed and ruderal vegetation was observed in and near the existing cattle corrals. A well-developed riparian habitat is located along Mill Creek on the east side of the project area.

1.2.3 - Wildlife

Few animals, save for burrowing rodents and lizards, were observed during the cultural survey. Birds were common due to running water in Mill Creek and a reservoir near the southern edge of the property. Animals associated with the farm were also observed.



Source: Census 2000 Data, The CaSIL, MBA GIS 2006.

NORTH

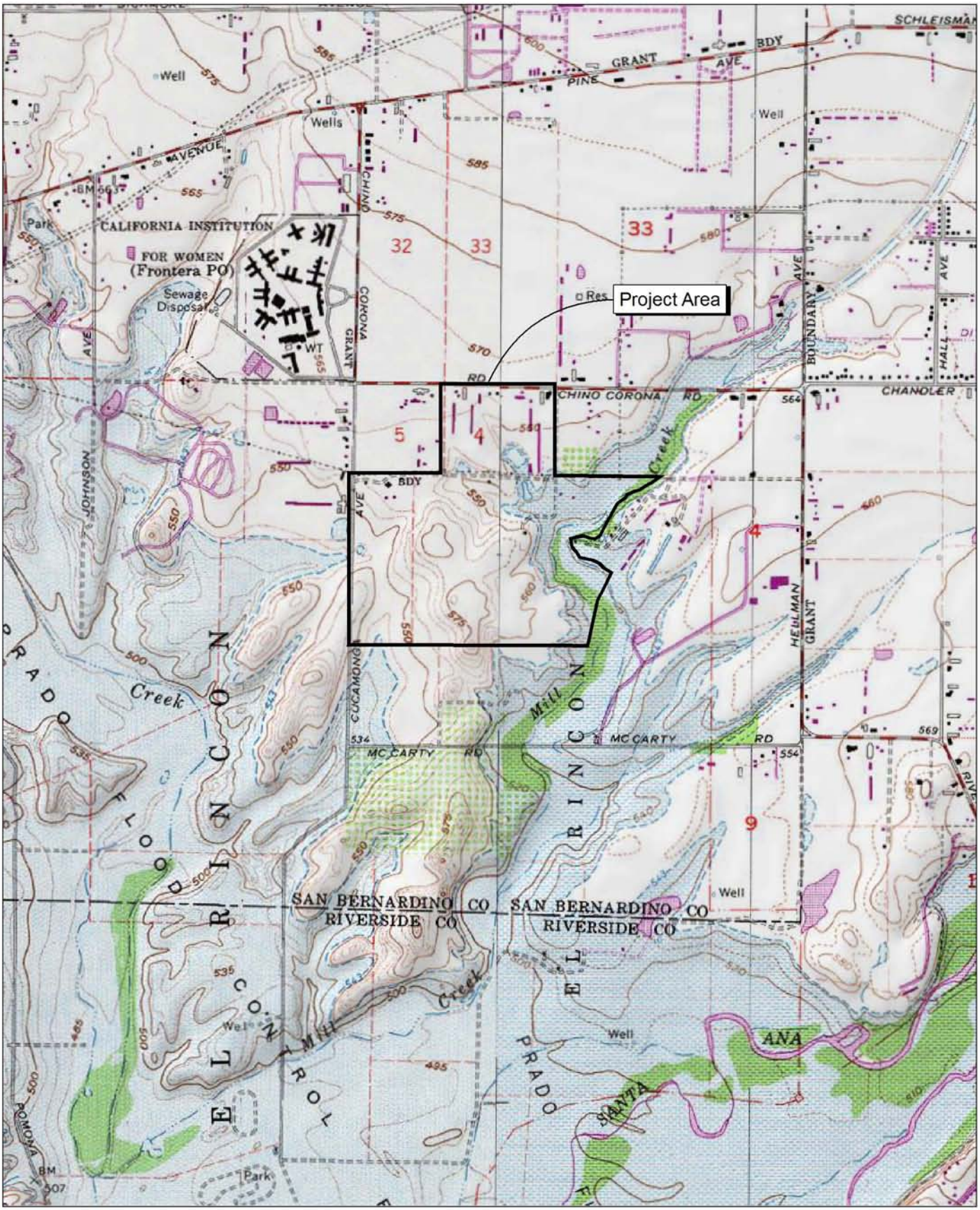
5 2.5 0 5 Miles

Michael Brandman Associates

Exhibit 1
Regional Location Map

05760031 • 05/2008 | 1_regional.mxd

EDGEWATER COMMUNITIES • CITY OF CHINO
PHASE I CULTURAL SURVEY REPORT



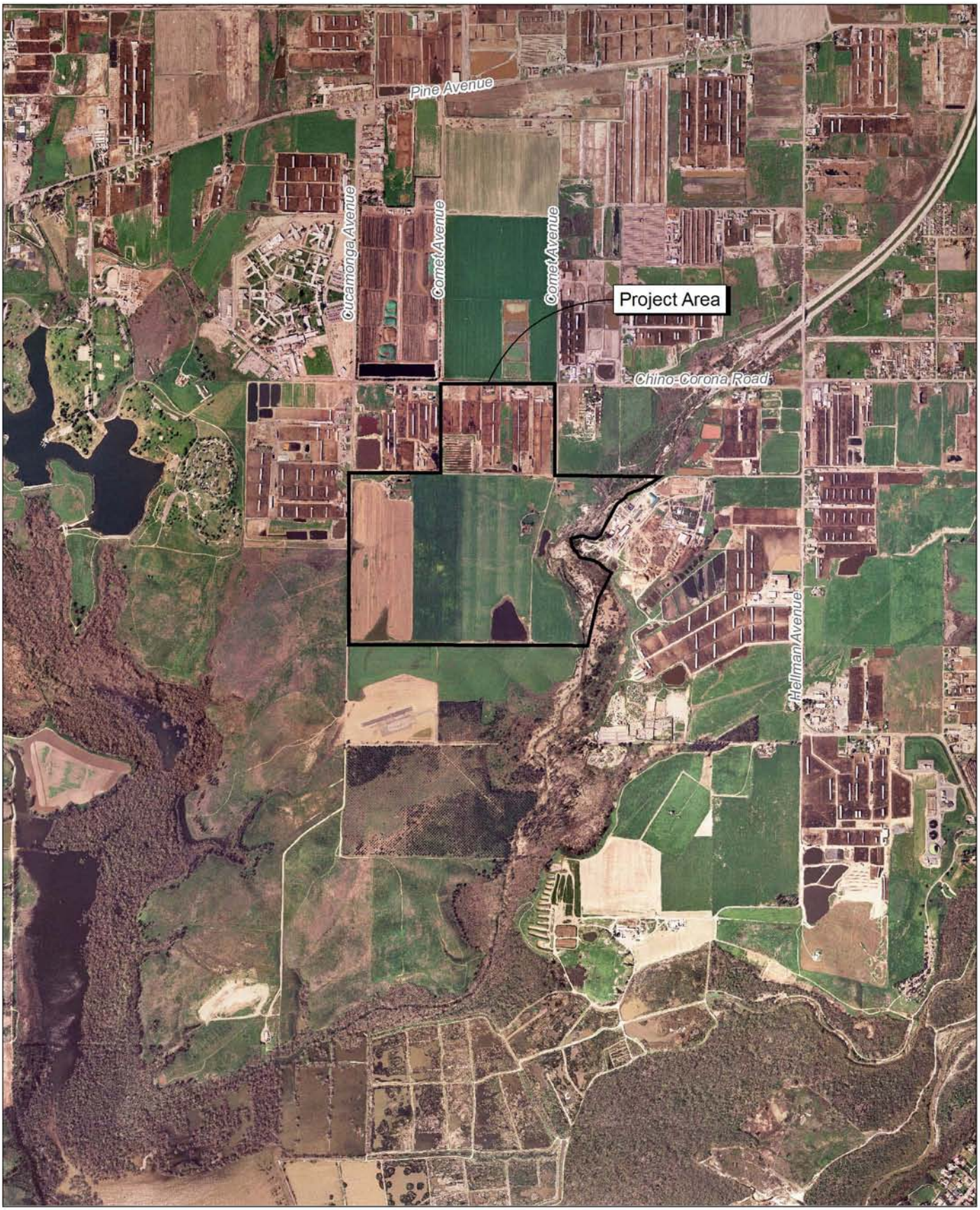
Source: TOPO! USGS Corona North (1978) 7.5' DRG.

NORTH

2,000 1,000 0 2,000 Feet

Michael Brandman Associates

Exhibit 2
Local Vicinity Map
Topographic Base



Source: Eagle Aerial.

Michael Brandman Associates

NORTH

2,000 1,000 0 2,000 Feet

Exhibit 3
Local Vicinity Map
Aerial Base

05760031 • 08/2007 | 3_local_aerial.mxd

EDGEWATER COMMUNITIES PROJECT
PHASE I CULTURAL SURVEY REPORT

1.2.4 - Land Use

Research provides three sources of recent land use patterns: aerial photographs, the Phase 1 Hazardous Materials studies (Martinez and Barnes 2004, and Stott 2006) and impressions formed by the field survey. It is likely that most of the project area had been used for dairying since approximately 1900. A 1953-archival aerial photograph, purchased from Rupp Aerial of Corona, California (Exhibit 4), shows much of the property is relatively unchanged since that date. The northern 51 acres exhibited one house complex at 8121-8131 Chino-Corona Road and the surrounding fields were plowed for grazing or pasture. Today, remnant and active dairies are located in this area. The southern portion of the property now exhibits a large reservoir, the centrally located house complex is larger than in 1953, and the landscaping has fully matured. Overall, conditions in the grazed portion of the property are not modified much from the conditions in 1953.

1.3 - Assessment Team

MBA performed the records search at the AIC for this project. The survey team included Michael Dice and MBA archaeologist Jay Keasling. Michael Dice's professional qualifications are included in Appendix B.

Source: Rupp Aerial.

Michael Brandman Associates

NORTH

700 350 0 700

Feet

05760031 • 08/2007 | 1953.mxd

Exhibit 4
1953 Aerial Photograph

EDGEWATER COMMUNITIES PROJECT
PHASE I CULTURAL SURVEY REPORT

SECTION 2: CULTURAL SETTING

The development of a regional chronology in southern California is an understudied but important topic associated with regional archaeological research. Limited by the small quantity of stratified sites and a general lack of dateable samples and artifacts, current southern California chronologies are substandard and of little use for model building. In his recent book on California prehistory, Fagan (2003) does not use the archaeologists' traditional cultural sequences for this region, choosing instead to describe the stages in cultural evolution as generalized models related to recent environmental change. His socio-economic models of southern California reflect that the environment has been warming for the last 5,000 years. Regardless of this new point of view, regional archaeologists generally follow Wallace's southern California format (1955, 1978). The ultimate purpose of cultural sequencing should be to allow for meaningful comparisons of material culture attributes on an intrasite and intersite basis, and to provide the basis for culture-model building, but the loosely established timeframes for each period are regularly challenged as is the meaning of the individual frames of reference. Wallace's prehistoric format is as follows:

- Early Period (before 6000 B.C.)
- Millingstone Period (6000 to 3000 B.C.)
- Intermediate Period (3000 B.C. to A.D. 500)
- Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 500 to A.D. 1769)

Wallace also argued (Wallace 1978) that the stages prior to 2000 B.C. in southern California could be assigned to a Modified Millingstone period (Period III: 3000-2000 B.C.), a standard Millingstone period (Period II: 6000-3000 B.C.) and a San Dieguito period (Period I: 9000-6000 B.C.).

Warren (1968) terms the early period the San Dieguito Tradition (before 5500 B.C.), the middle periods the Encinitas Tradition (5500 B.C. to A.D. 600) and the late period the Shoshonean Tradition (A.D. 600 to A.D. 1769). The Late Period has also been subdivided into the San Luis Rey I (A.D.500-A.D. 1500) and the San Luis Rey II (post 1500). The difference between the latter two is the introduction of locally made brownware pottery, the first indigenous pottery in southern California (Cameron 1999).

Wallace's cultural stages are associated with material culture patterning observed in the archaeological record, which is believed to have taken place in response to a gradual change from a primarily hunting-subsistence mode to a plant gathering and hunting mode. Archaeologists hypothesize (Fagan 2003) that specialization and selective exploitation of micro-environments seems to have taken place gradually beginning about 3000 B.C. Tool kits become more skillfully made and variations in tool types increase statewide. Regional and local specializations appear to become distinct statewide on or about this time. Although the early history of native Californians is poorly understood, ethnographic patterns derived from such analyses may in the future allow archaeologists

to determine when particular sites were occupied in the absence of good radiometric or thermoluminescence dating.

A detailed description of the prehistory of southern California can be found in ethnographic studies, mission records and major published sources including Kroeber (1925), Wallace (1955), Warren (1968), Heizer (1978), Moratto (1984), and Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984). Fagan (2003), Moratto and Chartkoff and Chartkoff provide recent overviews of California archaeology in general and review the history of the coastal regions in southern California. The following provides a brief overview of the prehistory and history of the City of Chino.

2.1 - Early Period (Before 6000 B.C.)

Beginning with the first human presence in California (dated to about 11,000 years ago), prehistoric artifacts and cultural activities appear to represent a big-game hunting tradition. Much has been made of the few sites that exist in contemporary studies (e.g. Wallace 1978). Unfortunately, very few sites from the Early Period exist, especially in inland areas. Of the Early Period sites that have been excavated and dated, most exhibit a refuse assemblage suggesting short-term occupations. Such sites have been detected in caves and around fluvial lakes fed by streams that existed near the end of the last glaciation. Chipped stone tools at these sites are clearly ancient, are not made later in the Prehistoric period and reflect a specialized took kit used by hunters. Large-stemmed bifaces are common. Millingstones and dart point are not part of the Early Period toolkit.

2.2 - Millingstone Period (6000 to 3000 B.C.)

The onset of the Millingstone Period appears to correspond with an interval of warm and dry weather known as the Altithermal (Wallace 1978). Artifact assemblages begin to reflect an emphasis on plant foods and foraging subsistence systems because grinding tools are found at these sites. For inland locales, it has been assumed that exploitation of grass seeds formed a primary subsistence activity. Artifact assemblages include choppers and scraper planes, but there are a reduced number of large bifaces in the excavated assemblages. Sites are occupied for a much greater amount of time than Early Period sites.

The regional distribution of Millingstone sites reflects the theory that aboriginal groups may have followed a modified central-based wandering settlement pattern. Here, large groups for a portion of the year would have occupied a base camp, with smaller bands occupying subsidiary camps in order to exploit resources not generally available near the base camp. Sedentism apparently increased in areas possessing an abundance of resources that were available for longer periods. Arid inland regions would have provided a seasonally and spatially dispersed resource base, restricting sedentary occupation, compared to the coastal areas. Overall, the Millingstone tool kit in the Los Angeles basin is typified by large and heavy deep-basin metates, wedge-shaped manos and large choppers and

scrapers. Projectile points are few and dart points do not yet exist. Flaked lithic tools are slightly larger and cruder than later periods. "Cogstones" first appear.

2.3 - Intermediate Period (3000 B.C. to A.D. 500)

Dating between roughly 3000 B.C. and A.D. 500, the Intermediate Period represents a slow technological transition likely related to the slowly drying and warming climate. Site artifact assemblages retain many attributes of the Millingstone Period. Technologically speaking, these sites are difficult to distinguish from earlier sites in the absence of radiometric dates. Additionally, these sites generally contain a reduced number large-stemmed or notched projectile points but with an increase in portable mortars and pestles. The lack of large points combined with the mortars and pestles suggest that the aboriginal populations may have harvested, processed and consumed acorns and other seeds over and above hunting.

Due to a general lack of data, neither the settlement and subsistence systems nor the cultural evolution of this period is well understood. It has been proposed by some researchers that group sedentarism increased with the exploitation of storable high-yield plant food resources. The duration and intensity of occupation of base camps increased during this period, especially in the later part of the period. Overall, the Intermediate Period tool kit in the Los Angeles basin is vague, with elements of the Millingstone Horizon (heavy grinding implements) and the Late Prehistoric Period seen. A higher percentage of projectile points occur and smaller chipped stone tools are used. It has been assumed for decades that mortars and pestles became commonplace during this period and that most of the bedrock mortars found in southern California were ground out during this period. Bedrock mortars cannot be dated by any reliable means at the present time.

2.4 - Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 500 to A.D. 1769)

Extending from about A.D. 500 to Spanish contact in A.D. 1769, the Late Prehistoric Period reflects an increased sophistication and diversity in technology. Village sites are common. Late assemblages characteristically contain small projectile or dart points, which imply the use of the bow and arrow. In addition, assemblages include steatite bowls, asphaltum artifacts, grave goods and elaborate shell ornaments. Use of bedrock milling stations is purported to have been widespread during this period, as it was in the previous one. Increased hunting efficiency and widespread exploitation of acorns provided reliable and storable food resources. Pottery, previously traded into the area, is made locally during the latest stage of this Period and is of simple construction technology (Cameron 1999).

One of the key reasons for understanding how culture change is perceived archaeologically is from the standpoint of determining where the ancestors of living indigenous Native Americans came from. Nothing can illustrate this concept better that to examine the "Shoshonean wedge" concept as first proposed by Kroeber (1925). Because the root languages of the indigenous southern Californians are of two types (Hokan and Uto-Aztecan) and because southwest Uto-Aztecan presence (Nevada,

Arizona, etc.) is dated prehistorically late, it is assumed that Uto-Aztecan speakers entered southern California hundreds of years before the Spanish explored the coast (about A.D. 700-1400). Without an analysis of specific cultural markers derived from dated sites (Koerper 1981), it is not possible to distinguish between culture-material artifact assemblages of newly in-migrated groups and their antecedents.

2.5 - Pre-Contact and Post-Contact Gabrieliño

The project area is, technically speaking, located within the southeastern section of Gabrieliño tribal territory. The Juaneños lay to the southwest and the Luiseños to the east. Aliso Creek is thought to represent a southern ethnographic border between the Juaneño and the Gabrieliño (Kroeber 1925), but the border was derived from previous researchers' work and old maps.

Southern California Native Americans exhibited economic and social structures unique to the United States. Just before contact and subjugation by the Spanish, it is likely that many of the native populations consisted of bands of semi-sedentary hunter-gatherers who were living in specific microenvironments because of ethnohistoric trends and subsistence practices. Fagan (2003) argues that with the advent of acorn-based subsistence systems throughout most of California, small bands (tribelets) of like-minded peoples (tribes) could have survived and prospered in spatially-restricted landscapes. Their cultures could have been relatively unchanged for millennia. Some of these pre-contact tribelets could have consisted of just a few familial groups and, with a reliable supply of food and water, their lifestyles could have remained essentially static.

Kroeber (1925) and Bean and Smith (1978) form the primary historical references for this tribe. The Gabrielino spoke a language that belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family, a language stock that includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin. The total Gabrielino population at about 1770 AD was roughly 5,000 people, based on an estimate of 100 small villages of 50 to 200 people apiece. Their range is generally thought to have been located on the Pacific coast from Malibu to San Pedro Bay and south to Aliso Creek, then east to Temescal Canyon, then north to the headwaters of the San Gabriel River. Also included were several islands, including Catalina. This large area encompasses the city of Los Angeles, much of Rancho Cucamonga, Corona, Glendale, and Long Beach. By 1800, most Gabrielinos had either been killed, or fully subjugated by their Spanish conquerors.

The first modern social analyses of Gabrielino culture took place in the early part of the twentieth century (Kroeber 1925), but by that time, acculturation and disease had reduced their numbers to near extinction. Nonetheless, the early ethnographers viewed the Gabrielino as a chief-oriented society of semi-sedentary hunter-gatherers. When Spanish explorers and missionaries first visited the southern coastal areas of California, the indigenous inhabitants of the Los Angeles County/County area were given the Spanish name "Gabrieliño."

At the time of European contact, the Gabrieliño inhabited about 50 to 100 permanent villages in fertile lowlands along streams and rivers and in sheltered areas along the coast. The larger permanent villages most likely had populations averaging 50 to 200 persons. Sedentary villages also had at varying distances smaller satellite villages that remained connected through economic, religious, and social ties (Bean and Smith 1978). Gabrieleño villages contained four basic types of structures. Houses were circular and domed, made of tule mats, fern, or carrizo (Kroeber 1925, Bean and Smith 1978). The Gabrieleño sweathouses were small, circular earth covered buildings. Villages may have included menstrual huts and open-air ceremonial structures made with willows inserted in a wicker fashion among stakes (Bean and Smith 1978).

The Gabrieleño had a rich and varied material culture (McCawley 1996). Technological and artistic items included shell set in asphaltum, carvings, painting, an extensive steatite industry, baskets, and a wide range of stone, shell, and bone objects that were both utilitarian and decorative. Gabrieleño subsistence was based on a composite hunting and gathering strategy that included large and small land animals, sea mammals, river and ocean fish, and a variety of vegetal resources. Generally, Gabrieleño settlements were created at the intersection of several ecozones: prairies with foothills, floodplains and river courses, and on the edges of marshes and seashores. The majority of the population drifted throughout the year as families to temporary hillside or coastal camps, returning to the central location on ritual occasions or when resources were low and it was necessary to live on stored foods. Offshore fishing was accomplished from boats made of pine planks sewn together and sealed with asphaltum or bitumen. Much of the fishing, shellfish harvesting, and fowling took place along the ocean shoreline or along freshwater courses. Sea mammals were captured with harpoons, spears, and clubs.

Land animals were hunted with bow and arrow or throwing sticks, and were trapped or clubbed; smaller animals, such as rabbits and ground squirrels, were driven out with grass fires and captured with deadfall traps. Larger animals were hunted with sinew backed bows made of holly, piñon, elder, or juniper, while small game was hunted with bows fashioned from buckeye or elderberry. Seasonal grass fires may have had the effect of yielding new shoots attractive to deer. The transportation of plants and other resources was accomplished through the use of burden devices, such as coiled and woven baskets and hammock carrying nets commonly made from grass and other plant fibers.

The typical contact Gabrieliño village was located near permanent water, such as the many streams found along the base of the Puente Hills and Chino Creek. Kroeber, as noted in the revised edition of his Handbook (1976), placed a village at Chino named "Pasino," which would have been the closest village by the project area known to the Spanish. This village is named by Hugo Reid in his 1852 letters (Johnston 1962); other villages in the Chino-Pomona area are named in Reid's letters. One found on the Rancho del Chino was known by Reid as *Pasinog-na*. The San Fernando Mission baptismal register uses village titles for this place such as *Passenga, Passanga, Pachanga, Patzanga*, and other derivations. There are 14 entries dating from 1797-1804. Its exact location is uncertain,

but Johnston (1962) placed the village several miles northwest of the junction of Chino Creek and the Santa Ana River.

2.6 - Historic Era (Post 1769)

Father Junipero Serra was sent to Alta California to create a chain of Missions and Mission outposts to bring Christianity to the indigenous population and create a foundation for colonization of the region. Located between the previously established presidios in Monterey and San Diego, Serra had military assistance in his quest and the San Bernardino area came under early control of Spanish soldier Pedro Fages and Father Francisco Garces. According to Juan Caballeria (Lugo 1950), on May 20, 1810, Father Francisco Dumetz founded and performed a ceremony to consecrate a new Mission San Gabriel supply station, including a chapel, at the *Guachama Ranchería*, which was an existing native village near the mouth of San Timoteo Canyon. According to Harley (1988, 1989), it is likely that Dumetz never made this trip and that Caballeria, who was the keeper of Mission San Gabriel history at the time, had wanted to publicize and romanticize several popular misconceptions and fabricated much of the story.

In 1819, Rancho San Bernardino was established. This followed a decision by the heads of the mission system to expand their agricultural holdings into the interior and later establish a chain of additional Missions in the desert interior (Lech 2004). A decision was made to create an *estancia*, or a ranch headquarters with a chapel and occasional visits by padres, at the *Guachama Ranchería*. Indian attacks forced the *estancia* overseers to move the headquarters from the original site to a better-protected location. The so-called San Bernardino *Asistencia* was located on high ground about 1.5 miles to the east-southeast of the original *estancia*. Construction began about 1830, and it was not yet finished when the project was abandoned in 1834. Lugo (1950) noted that between 1830 and 1832, a large house and other buildings were constructed, which his family occupied after the Rancho was granted to him by Mexican authorities. The project area lies well south of the main thoroughfare between Arizona and the Mission. The property was likely grazed during the Mexican Period by the holders of the *Rancho El Rincon*.

2.6.1 - The Mexican Period (1821 to 1848)

After years of internal fighting, Mexico achieved its independence from Spain in 1821 and Alta California became the northern frontier of the State of Mexico. The Mission padres were forced to swear allegiance to Mexico in 1822. Secularization of the missions took place over the next decade and the former mission lands were transferred to the large Mexican families that had settled in the area. The Secularization Act went into legal effect in 1834. The rancho culture, first formed by the Spanish, perpetuated a cattle based economy that dominated the Native American cultures. A trail from Sonora to the San Gabriel area passed through San Timoteo Canyon and along the Santa Ana. This brought new settlers to the region and the Colton area was used as one of several stage and mail routes between Arizona and the Los Angeles/San Gabriel area.

Rancho El Rincon was part of a large tract of land granted to Juan Bandini in the 1830s. After the end of political restlessness in 1837, Governor Alvarado made Bandini administrator of the San Gabriel Mission, and he was granted the Jurupa, Rincon, and Cajon de Muscapiabe ranchos, besides land at San Juan Capistrano. After a few years of ownership, financial losses forced Bandini to sell most of his properties, and he died in 1859. Bernardo Yorba purchased a portion of his properties, later called the Rancho El Rincon, which lay in bottomlands adjacent to Rancho Santa Ana del Chino (north) and Rancho La Sierra (southeast). After years of litigation with the California Land Commission, the Ranchi El Rincon was officially granted to Yorba, son of Jose Antonio, in October 1858. Yorba died a month later, willing his numerous properties to his descendants. One of his sons, Raimundo, built the first house at the Yorba-Slaughter site in 1851. The structure burned and the second structure was built on the site, which survives to this day. Fenton Slaughter bought the property in 1868 and the small town of Rincon grew near the junction of the Santa Ana River and Chino Creek. Julia Slaughter Fuqua began restoration on the Adobe in 1928 and became a California Landmark three years later.

2.6.2 - Historic Rincon and Chino

The Yorba-Slaughter Adobe, built by Indian laborers who lived in a village east of the property, was originally known as "Buena Vista." The road at the foot of the hill was a regularly used part of the Fort Yuma to Los Angeles Road, and the Yorba Adobe was an optional stage stop for the Butterfield Overland Mail from 1858 to the start of the Civil War. The Rancho was prosperous, and Raymundo Yorba was the most affluent of the land owners in the Prado Basin region.

The adobe property was purchased in 1868 by Fenton M. Slaughter, a Virginian and a veteran of the Mexican War of 1846. Slaughter raised cattle, introduced the Merino sheep to California, bred fine race horses and mules, and raised grain and grapes. The adobe became the center of a small settlement called "Rincon." A post office was established in 1870 (probably in the adobe itself); a general store, a saloon, a blacksmith shop, a dairy, and the Vine Slope winery were established by 1879. Fenton Slaughter was an active and influential political force, serving in the state legislature in the early 1870s and as a San Bernardino County Supervisor from 1885-1890.

Laid out by Richard Gird, post-statehood owner of the Rancho Santa Ana del Chino (in 1887), the Town of Chino was created in response to California's land boom of the late 1880s. The history of Chino, neighboring cities, and southwestern San Bernardino County has been examined by several local authors (Schuiling 1984; Galvin 2002; Bricker and Jertberg 1994). The following historic time-line has been derived from these publications.

In 1881, former miner Richard Gird bought the Rancho Santa Ana del Chino and the Chino Addition from a mortgage company that had taken title from the trust of Isaac Williams' daughter, Francesca. Williams was one of the original Rancho owners who had taken possession of the land after California became a State. The Rancho was 46,000 acres in size, and the early homesteaders dug artesian wells near Gird's town plat that could provide water for crops without pumping. Gird also

created, with State help, an agricultural experimental station on his land that operated for many years. Gird then began experimenting with various crops to determine types that could be grown commercially. Sugar beets were one of those crops. In about 1886, Gird built the narrow gauge Chino Valley Railroad, which was then abandoned when the Chino Valley Sugar Beet factory was built. The Southern Pacific replaced the narrow gauge with a spur linking with the main RR line in Ontario (Brown 2005).

In 1887, a boom in southern California land speculation began. Gird subdivided his Rancho and put up about half of the acreage for sale in small lots and laid out the 640-acre Town of Chino plat. Gird found that sugar beets did particularly well in the more southern parts of his property: in damp bottomland located directly over an aquifer (Dumke 1993). This, combined with escalating land prices, convinced Gird that sugar beet crops would be successful for tenant farmers if and only if a local processing plant could be constructed. Gird began growing acres of beets experimentally at his station in 1888 (Lehman 1969).

In 1894, Gird was forced to sell the Rancho Santa Ana del Chino to Charles Phillips of San Luis Obispo for $1.6 million to settle his debts (Brown 2005). Phillips resold the land to an English industrial consortium. The land was eventually subdivided and sold to local farmers, completing the transactions in 1899. Beginning about 1915, other crops such as walnuts and fruit (e.g. apples and pears) were being grown in the Chino area, allowing for future conversion to such crops by the beet farmers. The bottomlands of the former Rancho del Chino could be used for alfalfa and hay for stock raising and dairies instead of sugar beets. Citrus groves were not planted in the area because the ground in Chino was "heavy," lower in altitude and generally colder compared to lands near the mountains, such as those in Highgrove, Corona, and Upland. It is possible that the lands in the project area were used to grow sugar beets for many years, then converted to pasture or alfalfa once the Chino Sugar Beet factory closed in 1917-1918.

2.6.3 - Project Area Properties

According to Langenwalter and Brock (1984), the McCarty family purchased land just east of the Rancho El Rincon in 1878, homesteading the property and eventually acquiring up to 1000 acres. It is likely that given the location of the original McCarty property at the corner of Hellman and McCarty, the project area would have been owned or plowed by the McCarty clan. Given that the "Fuqua Ditch" separates the original McCarty property from the project area (see Julia Slaughter Fuqua above), it is very likely that just a few families lived in this area in the late 1800s, homesteading and farming lands that were free of flooding. An on-line examination of General Land Office (GLO) records for this area showed that Isaac Williams had patented Section 4 on April 29, 1869.

The McClean family owned the southern half of the project area for many years, probably back into the 1950s, while the John Rodriguez family owned the 52 acres along the Chino-Corona Road at the same time. Both properties were acquired by the Stueve Brothers in the late 1990s, who continue to

lease the property to dairymen to this day. Dairies were not common in the south Chino area until about 1950, so it is likely that the lands were grazed or plowed for feed crops prior to that time.

The Stueve brothers—Ed, Harold, and Elmer—founded Alta Dena Dairy in Monrovia in 1945 with 61 milk cows and two bulls. In 1950, the family purchased a much larger operation in Chino. The dairy became certified for raw milk production in 1953 and grew rapidly. By the 1980s, the dairy milked over 8,000 cows daily and owned 18,000 animals. With 800 employees, Alta Dena was the largest milk producer-distributor in the nation, selling over 20,000 gallons of certified raw milk daily and Alta Dena products, including raw milk and raw butter, buttermilk, ice cream, kefir and yogurt were sold in health food stores in every state.

SECTION 3: RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

The primary purpose of any cultural resource pedestrian survey is to locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resource sites or isolates that are more than 45 years old within the project area, and to determine whether such resources will be or could be impacted by development. Forty-five years is the minimum age that is typically assigned to potential historic resources in the State of California (see below). The project area was examined using a block-transect technique with 10 to 15 meter spacing, where feasible, with reconnaissance survey techniques utilized as appropriate. Newly detected prehistoric and historic sites have been recorded on Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms by MBA staff. Sites located in the project area should be evaluated for significance before the environmental compliance process is completed.

3.1 - Regional/Local Archaeological Regulations

The City of Chino General Plan is a series of goals and policies that are to be adhered to during the planning process for activities within the City. The City of Chino General Plan Conservation/Open Space Element in particular (dated December 1990) does not have threshold guidelines for cultural resources. An Initial Study Environmental Checklist form is contained in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, which includes questions relating to cultural resources. The criteria presented in Appendix G have been used in this Phase I Cultural Survey as thresholds of significance for cultural resources. Accordingly, a project may create a significant environmental impact if it would:

1.) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5.

2.) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archeological resource pursuant to §15064.5.

3.) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.

4.) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

3.2 - Regional/Local Paleontological Regulations

The City of Chino General Plan Conservation/Open Space Element does not address paleontological resources directly as this issue is addressed as part of the broader category of cultural resources. At the state level, CEQA requires that paleontological issues be addressed by the Lead Agency. Recommendations made by a qualified paleontologist and incorporated into project-level environmental compliance documents can be used to fulfill CEQA Guidelines.

3.3 - Survey Research Design

3.3.1 - Assumptions

The ultimate goal of an ARMR Phase I survey study is to determine whether cultural resources are located within or near a defined project area, what type of resources are present or could be present, then predict the chance for future discoveries of sites in the project area. Research assumptions in this Phase I Cultural Survey consisted of the following:

1. Prehistoric sites would be found in areas that have not been heavily impacted by agriculture.
2. If prehistoric sites were used as more than a temporary encampment, they should exhibit portable mortars and manos, flaked stone artifacts, and other indications of long-term occupation, such as rock art, house pits, fish bones, cremations and burials, or pottery. Some of this could be buried and obscured from view.
3. Historic resources might be detectable on archival aerial photographs and may correlate with observed structures or structure remnants in the field.

3.3.2 - Goals

The goal of this study is to determine whether cultural resources are located within the project area, determine whether or not any existing cultural resources could be considered potentially significant resources, and develop specific mitigation measures that will address potential impacts to existing or potential resources. Thus, this study consisted of six distinct efforts:

1. Request of NAHC Sacred Lands File record search and contact with appropriate tribal groups and individuals.
2. Review of previously recorded cultural resource sites and studies in the region.
3. Examination of archived aerial photographs, topographic maps, and road maps.
4. Field survey of the project area and recordation of new sites onto abbreviated DPR523 forms.
5. Evaluation of cultural resource sensitivity.
6. Development of recommendations associated with mitigation monitoring and/or impacts to existing cultural resources following CEQA Guidelines.

3.3.3 - Methods

Much of the project area was surveyed using a formal block-transect technique, with 10 to 15 meter spacing between each archaeologist. Those portions of the project area that consisted of dense riparian habitat were not surveyed using this method because the vegetation prevented transects from taking place. The riparian areas were examined using a reconnaissance technique.

3.4 - Sites and Isolates

Prehistoric and historic cultural resource sites can vary in form and function from area to area. Prehistoric and historic cultural resources are defined as three or more items, such as debitage, stone tools, glass, cans, etc., that are not from a single source or material found within a 10 square meter area. Historic sites that could qualify as significant in California are typically more than 45 years old or have the potential to be more than 45 years old. These definitions assume that items found in an area with a diversity of materials can represent more than a single activity at a location. Discrete components of a site, also known as loci, may be identified to represent repeated activity, such as milling stations, hearths, or isolated structures.

3.5 - Record Searches

3.5.1 - Information Center Search

The primary purpose of a cultural resource record search is to determine what cultural resources more than 45 years old have been recorded in the vicinity of or within the project area, and whether such resources will be or could be impacted by development. In addition, the list of known sites will better define the potentiality of buried resources in or near the project area. A records search at the Archaeological Information Center (AIC), which is located at the San Bernardino County Museum, was done to determine the existence of previously documented cultural resources. The records search includes current inventories of the:

- National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)
- California Register of Historical Resources (CR)
- California Historical Landmarks (CHL)
- California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI)
- California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI)
- Archival maps for the City and County

3.5.2 - Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Record Search

A request to the NAHC was sent in an effort to determine whether any sacred sites in the vicinity of the project area are listed on their Sacred Lands File. Additional contact was made with appropriate tribal groups and individuals (see Appendix A). MBA efforts were associated with fact-finding only.

Tribal Consultation Overview and Responsibilities

The following overview is provided to assist the City in meeting its responsibilities for compliance with Tribal Consultation legislation, which is required when a project results in adopting a Specific Plan, Specific Plan Amendment, or a General Plan Amendment.

As of March 1, 2005, California Government Codes 65092, 65351, 65352, 65352.3, 65352.4, 65352.5, and 65560, formerly known as Senate Bill (SB) 18 (Burton), require city and county

governments to consult with California Native American tribes before individual site-specific, project-level land use decisions are made. In particular, this process applies to General Plan Amendments and adoptions of Specific Plans. The intent of this legislation is to provide all tribes, whether federally recognized or not, an opportunity to consult with local governments for the purpose of preserving and protecting their sacred places. (See Appendix C, Regulatory Framework, for an overview of the procedures and timeframes for the SB18 Tribal Consultation process required for this project.)

3.5.3 - Paleontological Records Search

The primary purpose of a paleontological analysis is to determine the potential for impacts to significant paleontological resources in the project area. Thus, a request to the Division of Geological Sciences, which is located at the SBCM in Redlands, was made. Findings have been incorporated into this report as a separate subsection (see Section 5.3)

3.6 - Native American Consultation

In October 2006, MBA sent a letter to the NAHC in an effort to determine whether any sacred sites are listed on their Sacred Lands File for this portion of the City. Our efforts were associated with fact-finding only. MBA received a return letter from the NAHC on October 25, 2006, indicating their search of the Sacred Lands File did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate Project Area (see Appendix A). Enclosed with the return letter was a list of six Native American individuals and organizations that might have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. MBA has written to the listed tribal contacts and inquired whether they have any knowledge regarding use of the project area by their ancestors.

MBA's efforts to contact tribes do not represent concurrence with the regulations set forth in California Government Codes 65092, 65351, 65352, 65352.3, 65352.4, 65352.5, and 65560 (formerly known as SB18 [Burton]) regarding Native American consultation. Under certain conditions, the City must initiate formal consultation with Tribes. Currently, MBA is of the understanding that the City has initiated the formal SB18 consultation process.

SECTION 4: RESULTS

4.1 - Record Research

In October 2006, MBA staff archaeologist Jennifer Sanka, M.A. performed a records search at the Archaeological Information Center (AIC), San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands. The project area was examined for the existence of previously recorded cultural resources. A one-mile buffer zone around the project area was also searched for such records. To identify any historic properties, as addressed in Section 3.5.1 of this report, MBA examined the current inventories of the NRHP, the CR, the CHL list, and the CPHI list. MBA also reviewed the California State HRI for San Bernardino County to determine the existence of previously documented local historical resources. Archival maps were also examined to help locate any previously plotted historic resources in the area.

The records search disclosed that a qualified archaeologist last surveyed the project area 29 years ago (Hearn 1978). Five known historic sites are plotted within the project area boundaries on AIC maps, but our survey results showed that there are no surface manifestations associated with these previously plotted sites. It is possible that remnants of these may lie below the modern ground surface. Many of the cultural resource sites in the general vicinity discovered in the last 30 years are the result of Prado Dam Basin studies (Langenwalter and Brock 1985, Brock 1989, Hatheway 1989, Swanson and Hatheway 1989, Greenwood and Foster 1990). As shown in Table 1 below, cultural sites plotted inside the project area on the Prado Dam, California and Corona North, California USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps are numerous. Sites starting with "P871-" codes are "pending" sites, meaning that they are known from historical records but have not yet been identified by a qualified archaeologist in the field.

Table 1: Known Cultural Resources Inside the Project Area

AIC Resource Number	Type	ID and Source
P871-8H	Remington Ranch House (the old house now stands on the Viramonte property [APN#1057-212-08-0000], but elements of this site may spill onto the Edgewater Communities project area.	1953 Aerial/MBA survey. Discussed by Langenwalter and Brock, 1985.
P871-9H	Former house found on old topographic maps, now demolished. Subsurface remains may be found. Located east of the area of EL-2 (refer to Table 3).	1953 Aerial. Discussed by Langenwalter and Brock, 1985.
P871-10H	Former house found on old topographic maps, now demolished. Subsurface remains may be found. In the area of EL-2 (refer to Table 3).	Discussed by Langenwalter and Brock, 1985.
P871-11H	Former barn located about 100 feet northeast of P871-8H. Has been demolished.	1953 Aerial. Discussed by Langenwalter and Brock, 1985.

Table 1 (Cont.): Known Cultural Resources Inside the Project Area

AIC Resource Number	Type	ID and Source
P871-12H	Chino Valley Grist Mill (built 1875).	Discussed by Langenwalter and Brock, 1985. 1953 aerial shows a road crossing this spot toward the P871-11H barn.
P871-16H	The Mayhew House, built around 1866. Demolished prior to 1933.	Discussed by Langenwalter and Brock, 1985.
P871-19H	The Fuqua Ditch.	Portions inside the project area were noted during survey. Also observed in the 1953 aerial.
P871-22H	Mary F. Race property. Original buildings possibly replaced by the dairy at 8351 Chino-Corona Road or remodeling may have taken place.	1953 aerial shows the property as vacant. Discussed by Swanson 1989.

The cultural resources listed in Table 2 below lie outside the boundary of the project area, but were noted by Ms. Sanka during the 1-mile radius search. Pending site P871-22H is not listed in Table 2 because this may have been demolished years ago and may have been replaced by modern structures, or the original was extensively remodeled. Six isolated artifacts are recorded in the vicinity but are not included in Table 2 because mitigation for these isolated artifacts is not required according to OHP Guidelines.

Table 2: Known Cultural Resources Near the Project Area

AIC Resource Number	Type	General Location
CA-SBR-1543	Large scatter of prehistoric tools and flakes, a probable village.	Southwest of the project area.
CA-SBR-2259	Two milling artifacts.	Northwest of project area.
CA-SBR-2260	Milling slab.	West of project area.
CA-SBR-2845	Scatter of artifacts along Mill Creek.	Very near northeast portion of project area.
CA-SBR-5243	Light scatter of flaked stone and fire-cracked rock.	Southwest of project area.
CA-SBR-5244	Scatter of artifacts along Mill Creek.	Northeast of project area on east side of Mill Creek.
CA-SBR-5274	Buried prehistoric site discovered during drilling and trenching.	North of project area.
CA-SBR-5573H	Britski Ranch farmhouse complex.	Southwest of project area.
CA-SBR-7136H	The Hartshorn Farm.	Southwest of the project area.
CA-SBR-7676H	Ross Ranch House.	South of the project area.

Table 2 (Cont.): Known Cultural Resources Inside the Project Area

AIC Resource Number	Type	General Location
CA-SBR-7679H	LeGaye Ranch, olive grove, and historic artifacts.	South of project area along McCarty Road.
CA-SBR-8091H	Lester's 1875 Homestead and the Phillips Ranch.	West of project area.
P871-13H	The Brown Place.	Northeast of the project area.
P871-14H	Arborn Ranch and the Raab Farm.	On land exhibiting CA-ORA-2845.
P871-15H	Willow Springs Ranch.	Northeast of the project area.
P871-17H	Valley School.	Northeast of the project area.
P871-18H	Eva J. Hall Property.	Northeast of the project area.
P871-19H	The Fuqua Ditch.	Portions inside the project area were noted during survey. Also observed in the 1953 aerial.
P871-1H	Original 1880 McCarty homestead house.	Southeast of the project area.
P871-20H	Cline Homestead.	North of the project area.
P871-21H	Guapas House.	North of the project area.
P871-2H	1906 McCarty Homestead Complex.	Southeast of the project area.
P871-3H	Dunn-Baldwin Farm.	Southeast of the project area.
P871-41H	The Cemetery (the Indian or Grange Cemetery).	½ mile south of the project area.
P871-4H	The Kirby Farm.	East of the project area.
P871-5H	The Songer Place.	East of the project area.
P871-6H	Ben Fuqua Ranch.	Southeast of the project area. The Fuqua Ditch irrigated 60 acres near this site locality.
P871-8H	Remington Ranch House (the old house now stands on the Viramonte property [APN#1057-212-08-0000], but elements of this site may spill onto the Edgewater Communities project area.	1953 Aerial/MBA survey. Discussed by Langenwalter and Brock, 1985.
P872-45H	The Cavanaugh Residence.	West of the project area.
P872-46H	The Cavanaugh House/Blinn Residence.	West of the project area.
P892-79H	The Phillips Farm and Dairy.	Northwest of the project area.

The number of historic resource sites in this location is large, relatively speaking, compared to the rest of southwest San Bernardino County because the Prado Basin was extensively reviewed and surveyed by archaeologists and historians in the 1970s and 1980s at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) request. For this reason, the area exhibits extensive evidence of early homesteading activities in AIC files, plus the fact that the lands in this area are near several reliable sources of water (Chino Creek, the Santa Ana River, and Mill Creek/Cucamonga Creek).

Careful examination of the AIC records suggest that one the major landholders in this area, Cornelius McCarty and son Alva McCarty, may have owned the project area beginning on or about 1906. The McCarty family homesteaded land south of the project area in 1878 and built their first one-room house in 1880. The ranching family was very prosperous and family members still owned land near the project area in 1985.

4.1.1 - Native American Heritage Commission Record Search

On October 17, 2006, MBA sent a sacred lands search request to the NAHC. A return response was received on October 25, 2006. This response, which is attached in Appendix A, Compliance Documents, states that there are no known sacred lands or sites in the project area or in the immediate area of the project. The NAHC recommended contact with six tribes to ask them if they have any additional information about the project area.

MBA consultation letters to the six tribes were mailed on June 14, 2007. No responses have been obtained as of the date of this report. Letters received after the publication date of this report will be forwarded to the City and project proponent upon receipt.

The City of Chino is required to undertake consultation with appropriate tribal governments in accordance with Government Code §65352.3 (SB18). In reference to this matter, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) wrote the City two letters, one dated October 4, 2006 and one dated January 5, 2006, indicating that a total of 14 names within a series of tribal organizations be contacted. The results of the SB18 consultations are pending.

4.1.2 - Paleontological Records Search

The paleontological records check was requested on October 17, 2006. A response was received on November 6, 2006 from Eric Scott of the SCBM (Scott 2006). The paleontological review showed that the project area is located upon surface exposures of Pleistocene older alluvial fan deposits. Holocene wash deposits associated with the Mill Creek drainage overlie the Pleistocene deposits in the eastern portion of the project area. No known fossil resources are located within 1 mile of the project area in any direction. The Holocene sediments have low potential to contain fossil resources. These units, however, act as a veneer over the Pleistocene deposits. Scott stated that should the older Pleistocene deposits be encountered during project-related earthmoving, impacts to significant fossil resources might occur. The Pleistocene alluvial deposits in this region carry high potential significance and potential impacts should be mitigated for.

4.2 - Pedestrian Survey

The survey team consisted of MBA archaeologists Michael Dice, M.A. and Jay Keasling. Team members examined the project area on October 25 and 26, 2006 and again on May 6, 2007. The October 2006 site visits were devoted to formal transect surveys, while the May 2007 visit was

devoted to site recordation. Two prehistoric artifacts were found at CA-SBR-12572 in October. Recent plowing uncovered a third prehistoric artifact at the same site in May 2007.

Table 1 lists the cultural resources identified within the project area during the background research and survey stages of the study. There are 13 total individual resource sites located inside the project area, 5 of which were first identified during the MBA survey. Most of the sites listed are located within areas planned for development within the Edgewater Communities project.

The Confidential (Non-Public) version of this report reveals the exact location of the sites because Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms must be attached to the Confidential version of this document. Updated and new DPR523 forms, generated as a result of this study, are contained in Appendix E. The Confidential version can be supplied to the Lead Agency and individuals registered with the San Bernardino County Museum, but cannot be supplied to the public. A version of this report without Appendix E will be generated and supplied to the general public during the EIR process. The forms for the prehistoric sites are attached only to the Confidential version of this document. Historic sites are not considered sensitive and can be revealed in both versions of this report.

4.3 - Historic and Prehistoric Resources

Table 3 below provides mitigation recommendations for historic and prehistoric resources within the Edgewater Communities project area. Recommended actions listed in Table 3 should be undertaken either before the EIR is circulated or during the mitigation monitoring phase. None of the sites listed in Table 3 have yet been evaluated for significance. Exhibit 5, Cultural Resources Site Locations (Confidential report version only), shows the approximate location of each site listed in Table 3, except for the prehistoric site CA-SBR-12572, the location of which is disclosed in Appendix E, DPR523 Forms (Confidential report version only).

Table 3: Mitigation Chart, Historic and Prehistoric Resources, Edgewater Communities

Site #	Type	Mitigation Recommendations
P36-013408 (EL-2)*	Older corral located near P871-10H	Historical significance determination before Draft EIR is finalized for public review
P36-013409 (EL-3)*	Hilltop residence and barn	Historical significance determination before Draft EIR is finalized for public review
P36-013391 (EL-4)*	Farm outbuilding complex with several structures	Historical significance determination before Draft EIR is finalized for public review

Table 3 (Cont.): Mitigation Chart, Historic and Prehistoric Resources, Edgewater Communities

Site #	Type	Mitigation Recommendations
P36-013410 (EL-5)*	Two houses on one parcel at 8121 and 8131 Chino-Corona Road	Historical significance determination before Draft EIR is finalized for public review
CA-SBR-12572 (EL-6)*	Prehistoric millingstone artifact site west of EL-3	Phase II Archaeological testing before Draft EIR is finalized for public review
CA-SBR-12573H (P871-19H) (EL-7)*	The Fuqua Ditch	Full recordation after minimal archaeological testing to determine width and depth is recommended, but only if the site will be directly impacted by construction.
P871-8H	Remington Ranch House: elements of this site may spill onto the Edgewater Communities project area.	Examine artifacts during recordation of Fuqua Ditch (P871-19H)
P871-9H	Former house found on old topographic maps, now demolished. Subsurface remains may be found. Located east of the area of EL-2.	Watch for foundation remnants during monitoring
P871-10H	Former house found on old topographic maps, now demolished. Subsurface remains may be found in the area of EL-2.	Watch for foundation remnants during monitoring
P871-11H	Former barn located about 100 feet northeast of P871-8H. Has been demolished (as discussed by Langenwalter and Brock [1985]).	Cannot be located. No work proposed.
P871-12H	Chino Valley Grist Mill (built 1875).	Unlikely on-site. Watch location during monitoring
P871-16H	The Mayhew House, built around 1866. Demolished prior to 1933.	Watch for foundation remnants during monitoring
P871-22H	Mary F. Race property. Discussed by Swanson 1989. The original buildings possibly replaced by the dairy at 8351 Chino-Corona Road or remodeling may have taken place.	Watch for foundation remnants during monitoring
*Site numbers beginning with "EL" are MBA temporary numbers.		

Site P36-013408 is a corral complex that is currently being used. The complex may have been constructed more than 45 years ago possibly while site P871-10H was occupied. The P871-10H house may be associated with the corral; this was identified on a 1936 aerial photograph but was not located on the 1953 aerial photograph, suggesting it had been removed after 1936. Its foundation may be buried below the modern ground surface. Site P36-13409 consists of an existing occupied

house and barn atop a knoll that overlooks the cattle grazing area. The house was newly built as shown in the 1953 aerial photograph. The barn and the other outbuildings may or may not be less than 45 years old. Complete recordation for the historical evaluation of P36-13409 should consist of a full photographic survey and historic background checks.

Site P36-013391 consists of a cinder block outbuilding with a Quonset hut-style metal roof located at the far east side of the project area. The building is a remnant of a large farm complex found on the 1953 aerial photograph. Complete recordation for the historical evaluation should consist of a full photographic survey and historic background checks. Site P36-013410 consists of two older houses located along Chino-Corona Road. Probably built to house the office or workers for a dairy complex once located to the west, the structures are likely not significant. Complete recordation for the historical evaluation should consist of a full photographic survey and historic background checks. The Fuqua Ditch (CA-SBR-12573H) is located along the eastern margin of the project area. A scar associated with the ditch can be seen on various aerial photographs. If the ditch is directly impacted by construction, its width and depth should be determined before construction occurs.

Finally, prehistoric site CA-SBR-12572 is located in the south-central portion of the project area. The surface manifestations of this site have been recorded and subsurface testing will be required before grading begins.

The remaining sites noted in Table 3 were plotted on maps provided to MBA at the AIC. These are known as “pending historic resources” and could not be observed during the survey. These sites are not historically significant because the superstructures of these sites have been demolished and only the subsurface manifestations of their existence may remain. Should these manifestations be uncovered during grading, the qualities should be recorded and grading be allowed to go forward.

Exhibit 5: Cultural Resources Site Locations

Exhibit 5 is Available ONLY in the Confidential Version

of the Phase I Archaeological Survey.

SECTION 5: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 - Summary

The primary purpose of a Phase I Cultural Survey analysis is to determine what cultural resources more than 45 years old are located within the project area, and to what degree the cultural resources could be impacted by development of the proposed project. Five historic sites and one prehistoric site were observed during the Phase I analysis portion of this survey. Seven additional pending historic resources were noted during the records search as being potentially located onsite. MBA has determined that the latter seven sites cannot be observed on the modern ground surface. Remnants of these pending sites may be uncovered during grading, but the pending sites are not considered significant resources.

No fossil resources were located onsite nor are any known within one mile in any direction. However, because the lithologic units within the project area are considered highly sensitive for fossil resources, project construction should be monitored by a qualified paleontologist.

5.2 - Cultural Resource Mitigation Measures

Table 4 details the project-specific mitigation measures that need to be fulfilled before a Draft EIR can be finalized and circulated for public review, plus those that could be fulfilled during the monitoring phase of construction, based on the assumption that the project entitlement and environmental compliance processes continue to move forward.

Table 4: Cultural Resource Mitigation Measures

Mitigation No.	Mitigation Text
CR-1	The potential significance of the 6 unevaluated sites within the project area shall be established prior to City of Chino finalization of the Edgewater Communities Draft EIR for public distribution. These sites are: P36-013408, P36-013409, P36-013391, P36-013410, CA-SBR-12573H and CA-SBR-12572. The first 5 sites should undergo a historical evaluation in order to determine significance, with CA-SBR-12573H undergoing the recommended minimal testing if and only if the site will be directly impacted during construction. The last site, CA-SBR-12572, is prehistoric and Phase II-testing shall be undertaken to determine significance.
CR-2	The locations of seven historic pending sites (P871-8H, P871-9H, P871-10H, P871-11H, P871-12H, P871-16H and P871-22H) named in the Phase I Cultural Survey Report shall be carefully monitored during grading of the project area. Should subsurface manifestations of these sites be uncovered during grading, their qualities shall be documented by the monitoring archaeologist for inclusion in the monitoring report.
CR-3	If geotechnical investigations must take place within 250 feet of any known cultural resource site in the project area, the geotechnical investigation must be monitored by a qualified archaeologist.

Table 4 (Cont.): Cultural Resource Mitigation Measures

Mitigation No.	Mitigation Text
CR-4	Prior to any Phase II testing, the City of Chino Community Development Director shall review and approve an ARMR-compliant Phase II research design and work plan written by a qualified Supervising Archaeologist prior to the initiation of Phase II fieldwork. Once the Phase II-testing plan is approved by the Community Development Director, a Staff Planner shall choose one Native American group or individual to monitor the excavation of sites with a prehistoric element during any future Phase II excavation work. Native American monitoring is unnecessary during Phase II work on the historic element of any one site.
CR-5	Once any Phase II testing is complete, a Phase II testing report shall be written and provided to the City of Chino Community Development Department, Planning Division. The Phase II report shall include a significance statement for each site, summary of all findings, and updated project area-wide monitoring recommendations. Phase II test report findings shall be included in the Draft EIR. Specific locations of individual prehistoric sites must not be included in any publicly-circulated copy of the Edgewater Communities Draft EIR or publicly-circulated copies of any project-related cultural resource document.

The potential for impacts to unrecorded and/or buried cultural resources is considered "high" throughout the project area. Without the benefit of Phase II testing results, archaeological monitoring is recommended during all earthmoving-related activities in the project area, including geotechnical trenching (per mitigation measure CR-3) and other activities resulting in earthmoving during non-grading actions. Any Phase II testing results would allow updated monitoring recommendations for the project area.

5.2.1 - Accidental Discovery of Human Remains

There is always the small possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown buried human remains. In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, California State Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 dictates that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to CEQA regulations and Public Resources Code (PRC) § 5097.98.

5.2.2 - Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources

It is always possible that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown, buried cultural resources without a monitor or archaeologist present. In the event that buried cultural resources are discovered during construction, operations shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and a qualified archaeologist shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified archeologist shall make recommendations to the Lead Agency on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Cultural resources could consist of, but are not limited to, stone artifacts, bone, wood, shell, or features, including hearths, structural remains, or historic dumpsites. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction within the project area should be recorded on

appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms and evaluated for significance in terms of CEQA criteria.

If the resources are determined to be unique historic resources as defined under §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, mitigation measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the Lead Agency. Appropriate mitigation measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds.

No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Lead Agency approves the measures to protect these resources. Any archaeological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be donated to a qualified scientific institution approved by the Lead Agency where they would be afforded long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.

In addition, reasonable efforts to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to the property will be taken and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Native American tribes with concerns about the property, as well as the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), will be notified within 48 hours in compliance with 36 CFR 800.13(b)(3).

5.3 - Paleontological Mitigation Measures

The primary purpose of the Paleontological Resource Assessment is to determine the potential for impacts to significant paleontological resources in the project area. MBA has concluded that the project area has a high chance of containing significant paleontological resources, but only after the plowed zone of soil has been removed. MBA therefore recommends that paleontological monitoring take place during all construction if and only if a depth of five (5) feet is reached. The project area shall be re-evaluated for sensitivity once 50 percent of any needed monitoring has been completed. Table 5 details the paleontological resource mitigation measures for the Edgewater Communities project.

Table 5: Paleontological Resource Mitigation Measures

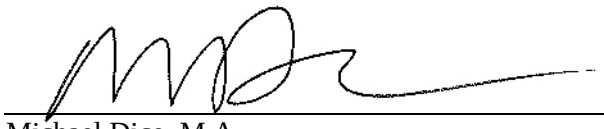
Mitigation No.	Mitigation Text
PA-1	Prior to any clearing and grubbing and/or earthmoving activities on the project area, a qualified Project Paleontologist retained by the Proponent and approved by the City shall review the approved development and construction plans. The paleontologist shall participate in a pre-construction project meeting with the development staff to ensure an understanding of the mitigation measures required during construction.
PA-2	Once a depth of 5 feet is reached during grading or trenching, paleontologic monitoring of any earthmoving will be conducted by a qualified monitor, under direct guidance of a Project Paleontologist. Earthmoving in areas of the parcel where previously undisturbed sediments will be buried but not otherwise disturbed will not be monitored. Non virgin soils need not be monitored.

Table 5 (Cont.): Paleontological Resource Mitigation Measures

Mitigation No.	Mitigation Text
PA-3	If fossil remains are found, the Project Paleontologist shall develop a storage agreement with a museum repository acceptable within the City or County to allow for the permanent storage and maintenance of any fossil remains recovered in the project area as a result of the mitigation program, and for the archiving of associated specimen data and corresponding geologic and geographic site data. Any recovered fossil remains will be prepared to the point of identification and identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible by knowledgeable paleontologists. The remains then will be curated (assigned and labeled with museum repository fossil specimen numbers and corresponding fossil site numbers, as appropriate, placed in specimen trays and, if necessary, vials with completed specimen data cards) and catalogued. Associated specimen data and corresponding geologic and geographic site data will be archived (specimen and site numbers and corresponding data entered into appropriate museum repository catalogs and computerized databases) at the museum repository by a laboratory technician. The remains then will be accessioned into the museum repository fossil collection, where they will be permanently stored and maintained. The associated specimen and site data will be made available for future study by qualified investigators.
PA-4	A final report of findings shall be prepared by the Project Paleontologist for submission to the City, and the museum repository following accessioning of the specimens into the museum repository fossil collection. The report will describe parcel geology/stratigraphy, summarize field and laboratory methods used, include a faunal list and an inventory of curated/catalogued fossil specimens, evaluate the scientific importance of the specimens, and discuss the relationship of any newly recorded fossil site in the parcel to relevant fossil sites previously recorded from other areas.

SECTION 6: CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date: August 1, 2007 Signed: 

Michael Dice, M.A.
Michael Brandman Associates
Irvine, CA

SECTION 7: REFERENCES

Bean, L.J. and C.R. Smith 1978. "Gabrielino." In Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California, edited by R.F. Heizer, 538-549. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.

Bricker, L. and P. Jertberg. 1994. Architectural and Historical Evaluation, The City of Chino Downtown and Senior Project, San Bernardino County, CA. On-file at the Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino.

Brock, J. 1989. Historic Records Database: Prado Basin Real Estate Acquisition Files. On-file, AIC, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands.

Brown, Melinda. 2005 edition. Chino in the Horse and Buggy Days. Chino Rotary Club. Chino, CA.

Cameron, C. 1999. "Defining Tribal Boundaries Through Potsherds - An Archaeological Perspective." Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly. 35(2 and 3):96-128. Spring, 1999.

Chartkoff J.L. and K.K. Chartkoff. 1984. The Archaeology of California. Menlo Park: Stanford University Press.

Dumke, G.S. 1993. The Boom of the 80s Revisited. Southern California Quarterly Fall/Winter 1993.

Fagan, B.M. 2003. Before California: An Archaeologist Looks at Our Earliest Inhabitants. Alta Mira Press.

Galvin, A. 2002. The City of Ontario's Historic Contact for the New Model Colony Area. City of Ontario.

Greenwood, R.S. and J.S. Foster. 1990. Context and Evaluation of Historic Sites in the Prado Basin. On-file, AIC, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands.

Harley, R.B. 1988. "Rev Juan Caballeria: Historian or Storyteller? Rethinking the 1810 Dumetz Expedition." San Bernardino County Museum Association Quarterly V33, No. 2.

Harley, R.B. 1989. "Did Mission San Gabriel have Two Asistencias? The Case of Rancho San Bernardino." San Bernardino County Museum Association Quarterly V36, No. 4.

Hatheway, R.G. 1989. Archival Research and Site Documentation, Prado Basin, California. On-file, AIC, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands.

Hearn, J.E. 1978. Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract 10441, Chino Area. On-file, AIC, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands.

Heizer, R.F., ed. 1978. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.

Johnston, B. E. 1962. California's Gabrielino Indians. Frederick Webb Hodge Anniversary Publication Fund 8, Southwest Museum, Los Angeles.

Kroeber, A.L. 1925. Handbook of the Indians of California. Bulletin 78. Bureau of American Ethnology. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.

Kroeber, A.L. 1976 revision. Handbook of the Indians of California. Bulletin 78. Bureau of American Ethnology. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.

Koerper, H.C. 1981. Prehistoric Subsistence and the Newport Bay Area and Environs, Orange County, California. PhD Dissertation, University of California, Riverside.

Langenwalter, P.E. and J. Brock. 1985. Phase II Archaeological Studies: Prado Basin and the Lower Santa Ana River. On-file, AIC, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands.

Lech, S. 2004. Along the Old Roads: a History of the Portion of Southern California that became Riverside County, 1772-1893. Riverside: Self-published.

Lehman, A. 1969. "The Sugar Beet Builds a Business." Pomona Valley Historian 5 (4-69).

Lugo, D.J. de. C. 1950 (1877). "Life of a Rancher (Vida de un Ranchero)." 1877 document translated in Historical Society of Southern California Quarterly vol. 33.

Martinez, R. and M. Barnes. 2004. Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment, Stueve Brothers Dairy. Laguna Geosciences, Inc. Laguna Beach, CA.

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

Moratto, M.J. 1984. California Archaeology. San Diego: Academic Press.

Schuiling, W.C. 1984. San Bernardino County, Land of Contrasts. Winsor Publications, Winsor Hills, CA.

Scott, E.S. 2006. Paleontology Records Review, Edgewater Lake Project, Southern Chino Region, San Bernardino County, California

Stott, Debra. 2006. Phase I Environmental Site Assessment and Phase II Soils Investigation, Steuve Brothers Dairy. URS Corporation. Los Angeles, CA.

Swanson, M.T. and R.G. Hatheway. 1989. The Dairy Industry of the Prado Basin. On-file, AIC, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands.

USDA (United States Department of Agriculture). 1980. Soil Survey, San Bernardino County, Western Part, California. Department of the Interior. Washington D.C.: US Government Printing Office.

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

Wallace, W.J. 1978. "Post -Pleistocene Archeology, 9000 to 2000 B.C." In Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California, edited by R.F. Heizer, 25-36. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.

Warren, C.N. 1968. Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast In Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States, edited by Cynthia Irwin-Williams, pp. 1-14. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology No. 1.

Appendix A: Compliance Documents

A-1. Sacred Lands Search

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Arnold Schwarzenegger, *Governor*

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
e-mail: ds_nahc@pacbell.net

October 25, 2006

Mr. Michael Dice, M.A., Senior Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, CA 92602

Sent by FAX to: 714-508-4110
Number of pages: 2

Re: Cultural Resource Identification Study/Sacred Lands File Search for Proposed Edgewater Lake Project located on approx. 240-acres; City of Chino; San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Dice:

The Native American Heritage Commission was able to perform a record search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the affected project area. The SLF failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not guarantee the absence of cultural resources in any 'area of potential effect (APE).'

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Enclosed are the nearest tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. A List of Native American contacts are attached to assist you. The Commission makes no recommendation of a single individual or group over another. It is advisable to contact the person listed; if they cannot supply you with specific information about the impact on cultural resources, they may be able to refer you to another tribe or person knowledgeable of the cultural resources in or near the affected project area (APE).

Lack of surface evidence of archeological resources does not preclude the existence of archeological resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 15064.5(f) and Section 15097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.6 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery. Discussion of these should be included in your environmental documents, as appropriate.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton, Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

Native American Contacts
San Bernardino County
October 25, 2006

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Henry Duro, Chairperson
26569 Community Center Dr. Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
dmarquez@sanmanu
(909) 864-8933

(909) 864-3370 Fax

Soboba Band of Mission Indians
Robert J. Salgado, Sr., Chairperson
P.O. Box 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581
luiseno@soboba-nsn.
(951) 654-2765

(951) 654-4198 - Fax

Gabrieleno/Tongva Tribal Council
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
PO Box 693 Gabrielino Tongva
San Gabriel , CA 91778

(626) 286-1632
(626) 286-1758 - Home
(626) 286-1262 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Bernadette Brierty, GIS Coordinator/Cultural Resource
26569 Community Center Dr. Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
bbrierty@sanmanuel-
(909) 864-8933 EXT -2203
(909) 862-5152 Fax

Serrano Band of Indians
Goldie Walker
6588 Valeria Drive Serrano
Highland , CA 92346

(909) 862-9883

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Harold Arres, Cultural Resources Manager
P.O. Box 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581
harres@soboba-nsn.
(951) 654-2765

FAX: (951) 654-4198

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibilitiey as defined in Sec. 7050,5 of the Health & Safety Code, Sec. 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Sec. 5097.98 of the Publi Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Edgewater Lake Project located on approx. 240-acres; City of Chino; San Bernardino County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search was requested.

Michael Brandman Associates

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES • PLANNING • NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

June 14, 2007

Cultural Resources Manager Harold Arres
Soboba Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581

Subject: **Native American Consultation Letter associated with one Cultural Resource Survey: the Edgewater Lakes Project located in the City of Chino, California. (USGS *Barstow, Barstow SE, Hinckley and Hodge, CA.* quads)**

Dear Cultural Resources Manager Arres:

Michael Brandman Associates has undertaken a cultural resource survey for a project on about 234 acres in the City of Chino. The Proponent plans to construct a new residential development near Chino Creek above the high water mark for the Prado Dam Reservoir. Numerous recorded historic-era sites are known for the vicinity. This consultation letter is **not associated with the SB18 process**, but is an information request that shall be included in our cultural resource survey document.

We have attached a map showing the project area with reference to the *Prado Dam* and *Corona North, CA.* topographic maps. The Native American Heritage Commission does not indicate that any sacred sites are located in or near this project area, but have listed you as a tribal contact.

Do you have any information about this project area that you could pass onto us or to the City with regard to effects the proposed project may have on cultural resources that are important to you? Please feel free to contact me at 714.508.4100 ext 111 if you have any questions or information. Address and mail your response or any correspondence to my attention at the address below.

Sincerely,

Michael H. Dice, Senior Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, CA. 92602

Enclosures: USGS Topo Map

MD:ch

H:\Client (PN-JN)\0576\05760031\CR\Appendices\NA letter\05760031_NA Tribal Letter.doc

Michael Brandman Associates

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES • PLANNING • NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

June 14, 2007

Cultural Resource Coordinator Bernadette Brierty
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 266
Patton, CA 92369

Subject: **Native American Consultation Letter associated with one Cultural Resource Survey: the Edgewater Lakes Project located in the City of Chino, California. (USGS *Barstow, Barstow SE, Hinckley and Hodge, CA.* quads)**

Dear Cultural Resource Coordinator Brierty:

Michael Brandman Associates has undertaken a cultural resource survey for a project on about 234 acres in the City of Chino. The Proponent plans to construct a new residential development near Chino Creek above the high water mark for the Prado Dam Reservoir. Numerous recorded historic-era sites are known for the vicinity. This consultation letter is **not associated with the SB18 process**, but is an information request that shall be included in our cultural resource survey document.

We have attached a map showing the project area with reference to the *Prado Dam* and *Corona North, CA.* topographic maps. The Native American Heritage Commission does not indicate that any sacred sites are located in or near this project area, but have listed you as a tribal contact.

Do you have any information about this project area that you could pass onto us or to the City with regard to effects the proposed project may have on cultural resources that are important to you? Please feel free to contact me at 714.508.4100 ext 111 if you have any questions or information. Address and mail your response or any correspondence to my attention at the address below.

Sincerely,

Michael H. Dice, Senior Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, CA. 92602

Enclosures: USGS Topo Map

MD:ch

H:\Client (PN-JN)\0576\05760031\CR\Appendices\NA letter\05760031_NA Tribal Letter.doc

Michael Brandman Associates

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES • PLANNING • NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

June 14, 2007

Chairperson Henry Duro
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
26569 Community Center Dr.
Highland, CA 92346

Subject: **Native American Consultation Letter associated with one Cultural Resource Survey: the Edgewater Lakes Project located in the City of Chino, California. (USGS *Barstow, Barstow SE, Hinckley and Hodge, CA.* quads)**

Dear Chairperson Duro:

Michael Brandman Associates has undertaken a cultural resource survey for a project on about 234 acres in the City of Chino. The Proponent plans to construct a new residential development near Chino Creek above the high water mark for the Prado Dam Reservoir. Numerous recorded historic-era sites are known for the vicinity. This consultation letter is **not associated with the SB18 process**, but is an information request that shall be included in our cultural resource survey document.

We have attached a map showing the project area with reference to the *Prado Dam* and *Corona North, CA.* topographic maps. The Native American Heritage Commission does not indicate that any sacred sites are located in or near this project area, but have listed you as a tribal contact.

Do you have any information about this project area that you could pass onto us or to the City with regard to effects the proposed project may have on cultural resources that are important to you? Please feel free to contact me at 714.508.4100 ext 111 if you have any questions or information. Address and mail your response or any correspondence to my attention at the address below.

Sincerely,

Michael H. Dice, Senior Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, CA. 92602

Enclosures: USGS Topo Map

MD:ch

H:\Client (PN-JN)\0576\05760031\CR\Appendices\NA letter\05760031_NA Tribal Letter.doc

June 14, 2007

Chairperson Anthony Morales
Gabrieleno/Tongva Tribal Council
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA 91778

Subject: **Native American Consultation Letter associated with one Cultural Resource Survey: the Edgewater Lakes Project located in the City of Chino, California. (USGS *Barstow, Barstow SE, Hinckley and Hodge, CA.* quads)**

Dear Chairperson Morales:

Michael Brandman Associates has undertaken a cultural resource survey for a project on about 234 acres in the City of Chino. The Proponent plans to construct a new residential development near Chino Creek above the high water mark for the Prado Dam Reservoir. Numerous recorded historic-era sites are known for the vicinity. This consultation letter is **not associated with the SB18 process**, but is an information request that shall be included in our cultural resource survey document.

We have attached a map showing the project area with reference to the *Prado Dam* and *Corona North, CA.* topographic maps. The Native American Heritage Commission does not indicate that any sacred sites are located in or near this project area, but have listed you as a tribal contact.

Do you have any information about this project area that you could pass onto us or to the City with regard to effects the proposed project may have on cultural resources that are important to you? Please feel free to contact me at 714.508.4100 ext 111 if you have any questions or information. Address and mail your response or any correspondence to my attention at the address below.

Sincerely,

Michael H. Dice, Senior Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, CA. 92602

Enclosures: USGS Topo Map

MD:ch

H:\Client (PN-JN)\0576\05760031\CR\Appendices\NA letter\05760031_NA Tribal Letter.doc

June 14, 2007

Senior Chairperson Robert J. Salgado
Soboba Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581

Subject: **Native American Consultation Letter associated with one Cultural Resource Survey: the Edgewater Lakes Project located in the City of Chino, California. (USGS *Barstow, Barstow SE, Hinckley and Hodge, CA.* quads)**

Dear Senior Chairperson Salgado:

Michael Brandman Associates has undertaken a cultural resource survey for a project on about 234 acres in the City of Chino. The Proponent plans to construct a new residential development near Chino Creek above the high water mark for the Prado Dam Reservoir. Numerous recorded historic-era sites are known for the vicinity. This consultation letter is **not associated with the SB18 process**, but is an information request that shall be included in our cultural resource survey document.

We have attached a map showing the project area with reference to the *Prado Dam* and *Corona North, CA.* topographic maps. The Native American Heritage Commission does not indicate that any sacred sites are located in or near this project area, but have listed you as a tribal contact.

Do you have any information about this project area that you could pass onto us or to the City with regard to effects the proposed project may have on cultural resources that are important to you? Please feel free to contact me at 714.508.4100 ext 111 if you have any questions or information. Address and mail your response or any correspondence to my attention at the address below.

Sincerely,

Michael H. Dice, Senior Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, CA. 92602

Enclosures: USGS Topo Map

MD:ch

H:\Client (PN-JN)\0576\05760031\CR\Appendices\NA letter\05760031_NA Tribal Letter.doc

June 14, 2007

Ms. Goldie Walker
Serrano Band of Indian
6588 Valeria Drive
Highland, CA 92346

Subject: **Native American Consultation Letter associated with one Cultural Resource Survey: the Edgewater Lakes Project located in the City of Chino, California. (USGS *Barstow, Barstow SE, Hinckley and Hodge, CA.* quads)**

Dear Ms. Walker:

Michael Brandman Associates has undertaken a cultural resource survey for a project on about 234 acres in the City of Chino. The Proponent plans to construct a new residential development near Chino Creek above the high water mark for the Prado Dam Reservoir. Numerous recorded historic-era sites are known for the vicinity. This consultation letter is **not associated with the SB18 process**, but is an information request that shall be included in our cultural resource survey document.

We have attached a map showing the project area with reference to the *Prado Dam* and *Corona North, CA.* topographic maps. The Native American Heritage Commission does not indicate that any sacred sites are located in or near this project area, but have listed you as a tribal contact.

Do you have any information about this project area that you could pass onto us or to the City with regard to effects the proposed project may have on cultural resources that are important to you? Please feel free to contact me at 714.508.4100 ext 111 if you have any questions or information. Address and mail your response or any correspondence to my attention at the address below.

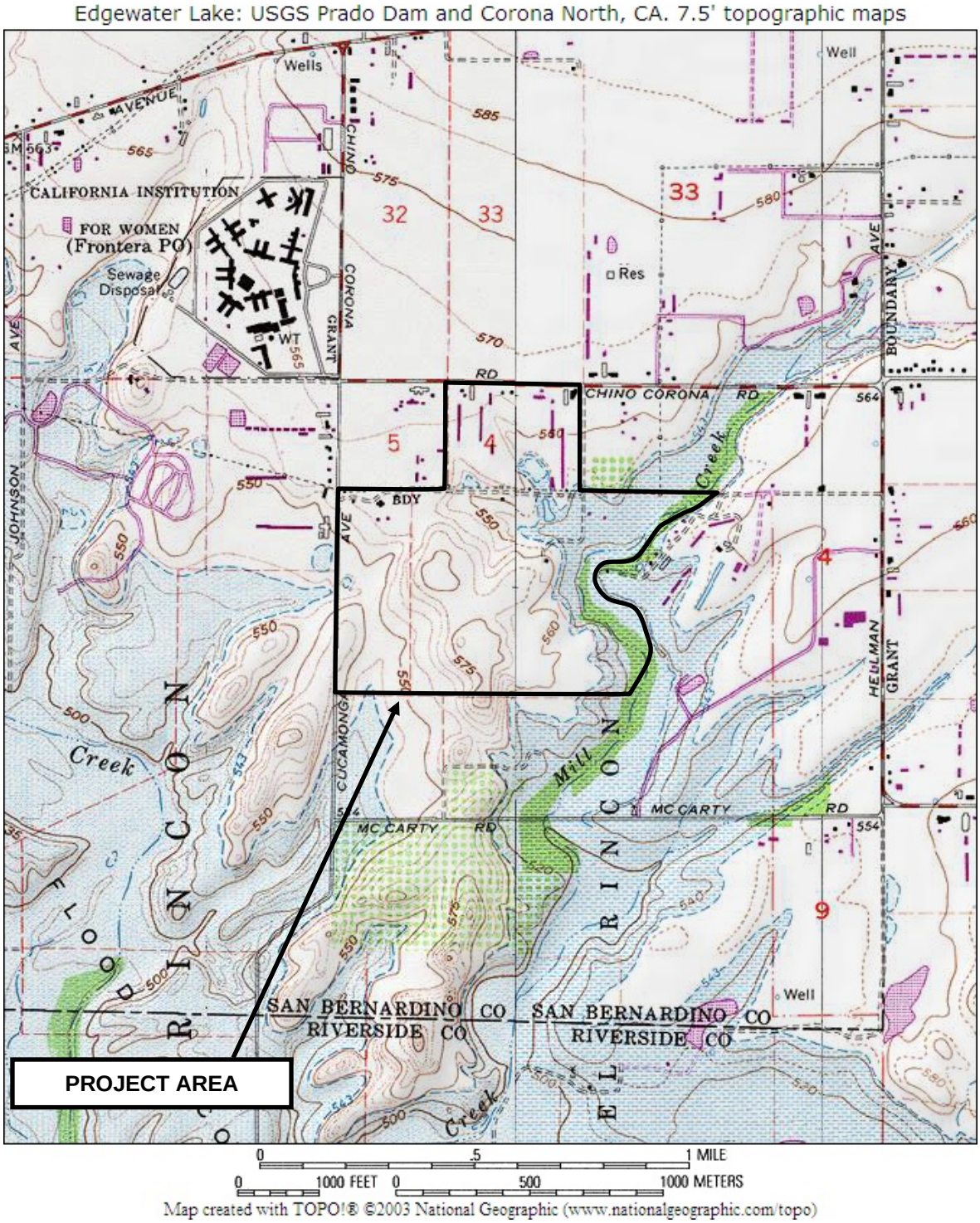
Sincerely,

Michael H. Dice, Senior Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, CA. 92602

Enclosures: USGS Topo Map

MD:ch

H:\Client (PN-JN)\0576\05760031\CR\Appendices\NA letter\05760031_NA Tribal Letter.doc



Source: National Geographic Topo! North is up. Scale to original topographic map is exact.

Exhibit 2
Topographic Map Location

A-2. Paleontological Review

October 17, 2006

Eric Scott
San Bernardino County Museum
2024 Orange Tree Lane
Redlands, CA 92374

Via Fax: 909-307-0539

Subject: **Request for a Paleontological Resources Records Search for the "Edgewater Lake" project located on about 240 acres in the City of Chino, California. (USGS *Prado Dam and Corona North, CA.* quads)**

Eric:

Michael Brandman Associates (MBA) would like to determine whether any known paleontological sites are located within or near a project footprint found in the south Chino area northeast of Prado Dam. Let me know if subsurface monitoring is recommended and if so what depth such monitoring should start.

As seen in the attached topo, the project area is located in Section 4 of T3S/R7W, as found on the USGS *Prado Dam and Corona North*, CA. 7.5' topographic quadrangles.

Once the results have been determined, please fax the results to our office 714.508.4110 and mail MBA a hard copy. If you have any more questions or need to speak with me, please feel free to call me at 714.508.4100 ext 111. Thank you for your time and effort.

Sincerely,

Michael Dice M.A.
Senior Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, CA. 92602

S:\MDice\Projects after January 1 2006\05760031 Edgewater Lake Chino\Paleo request letter.doc

Appendix B: Personnel Qualifications

Michael H. Dice, M.A., RPA

Project Scientist/Senior Archaeologist

Education
M.A., Anthropology, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona

B.A., Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington

Anthropology Track, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington

Professional Affiliations
Member, California Historical Society

Member, National Trust for Historic Preservation

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA)

Registered Archaeologist, Orange County

Experience Summary

Mr. Dice is a Certified Archaeologist with more than eighteen years of experience performing records searches, archaeological surveys, archaeological site testing (Phase II) and data collection (Phase III) projects on private and public lands in the Southwestern United States and Southern California. During his career, he has authored or co-authored more than 150 CEQA and/or NEPA level documents including several manuscripts for the National Park Service. Mr. Dice is a member of the California Historical Society, a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), and is a member of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Recent and Selected Project Experience

Transportation

Santa Ana Art Wall Project (Santa Ana, CA), OCTA Tracks/Santa Ana Depot at Santiago Street. Serviced as senior project archaeologist to perform an ASR/HRER/HPSR package for the City of Santa Ana for its Caltrans District 12 submission. Construction of the Art Wall was funded by, in part, by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The project was not considered an undertaking exempt from federal cultural resource compliance as governed by Caltrans-FHWA Programmatic Agreement (PA) associated with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR §800). The APE was established in consultation with Cheryl Sinopoli of District 12. Once the APE had been approved by Rail HQ, several unrecorded historic properties were evaluated. Work progressed with Caltrans staff guidance in a reasonable and responsive fashion. Our historic architectural specialist and co-author, Christeen Taniguchi, is now an employee of Galvin and Associates. The project allowed interaction between MBA, Caltrans and SHPO, with successful results.

Nation Park Service

Project Archaeologist/Database Manager for the emergency Chapin-5 Fire Rehabilitation Project, Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado (1996-1999). Began as field crew chief (GS-7) and finished with the Park as a GS-9 Database manager. Created an ACCESS 6.0 database for the recordation or re-recordation of more than 500 archaeological sites within the rehabilitation area.

Telecommunication

NEPA Compliance/Telecommunication Facilities. Serving as project scientist for a variety of telecommunication providers throughout California in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for the implementation of cellular communication facilities. This project includes the preparation of NEPA compliance documents in accordance with the Federal Communication Commissions regulations pertaining to telecommunication facilities, biological surveys, including focused, sensitive species surveys and wetland delineations and permitting, cultural resource records searches and Phase I surveys, including architectural/historical evaluations and construction monitoring, and arborist surveys.

Water

Victor Valley Recycled Water Project. Project manager to perform a program-level Section 106/CEQA analysis for the Victor Valley Recycled Water Project through Bauer Environmental. Our project consisted of the analysis of a series of alternative recycled water facility locations and main-line pipeline routes in the County of San Bernardino, the City of Victorville, the City of Hesperia, and the City of Apple Valley. The VVRW project will eventually exhibit four recycled water treatment plants, several pumping stations, numerous main-line recycled water pipelines and numerous secondary pipelines. Four project footprints were evaluated for potential impacts to cultural resources. The results showed that the majority of the project area held "low" sensitivity for cultural resources, there was a minor amount of "medium" sensitivity, while those areas near the Mojave River held "high" sensitivity. We recommended that cultural resource testing take place along the Mojave River if those alternatives are chosen. Specific mitigation-monitoring recommendations will be recommended once the project reaches the "project-level" of analysis.

Mining

Final Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Coachella Aggregates Expansion Project, Riverside County. Cultural survey report for planned mining development in the County of Riverside. 2003.

Utilities

Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Sensitivity Evaluation for the Palm Springs and Desert Hot Springs Master Drainage Plan Project. Cultural evaluation report for planned utility construction in the Coachella Valley.

Recreation & Community Complexes

Cultural Survey Report, Bakersfield State Vehicular Recreation Area (SVRA), Kern County. Cultural survey report for planned State Park north of Bakersfield, in Kern County. 2006.

Planned Development

Over 200 reports available dated from 1999 to 2006.

Schools

Cultural Resource Survey Report and Paleontological Records Review for the Chaffey School District #9 High School Project located west of San Sevane and north of Walnut Avenue, Fontana, San Bernardino County. Cultural survey report for planned school development in the City of Fontana.

Retail

Phase 1 Cultural Resource Survey: The Yucca Valley Home Depot Retail Center (APN#0601-201-31, -32 and -37), Town of Yucca Valley. Cultural survey for a planned development in the Town of Yucca Valley

Airport

Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for the Proposed Ontario Airport TIS Transmitter Site, located near Parking Lot D and F of the Ontario International Airport, Ontario, San Bernardino County. Cultural survey for a planned transmitter within the Ontario International Airport.Section 106 Study for Airport

Appendix C: Regulatory Framework

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Government agencies, including Federal, State, and local agencies, have developed laws and regulations designed to protect significant cultural resources that may be affected by projects regulated, funded, or undertaken by the agency. Federal and state laws that govern the preservation of historic and archaeological resources of national, State, regional, and local significance include the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In addition, laws specific to work conducted on federal lands includes the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), the American Antiquities Act, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

The following Federal or CEQA criteria were used to evaluate the significance of potential impacts on cultural resources for the proposed project. An impact would be considered significant if it would affect a resource eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CR), or if it is identified as a unique archaeological resource.

Federal-Level Evaluations

Federal agencies are required to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties and affords the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings under NEPA §106. Federal agencies are responsible for initiating NEPA §106 review and completing the steps in the process that are outlined in the regulations. They must determine if NHPA §106 applies to a given project and, if so, initiate review in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO). Federal agencies are also responsible for involving the public and other interested parties. Furthermore, NHPA S106 requires that any federal or federally assisted undertaking, or any undertaking requiring federal licensing or permitting, consider the effect of the action on historic properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. Under the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), 36 CFR Part 800.8, federal agencies are specifically encouraged to coordinate compliance with NEPA §106 and the NEPA process. The implementing regulations "Protection of Historic Properties" are found in 36 CFR Part 800. Resource eligibility for listing on the NRHP is detailed in 36 CFR Part 63 and the criteria for resource evaluation are found in 36 CFR Part 60.4 [a-d].

The NHPA established the NRHP as the official federal list for cultural resources that are considered important for their historical significance at the local, state, or national level. To be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, properties must meet specific criteria for historic significance and possess certain levels of integrity of form, location, and setting. The criteria for listing on the NRHP are significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture as present in districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting,

materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In addition, a resource must meet one or all of these eligibility criteria:

a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

b) Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past

c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values, represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction

d) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

Criterion D is usually reserved for archaeological resources. Eligible properties must meet at least one of the criteria and exhibit integrity, measured by the degree to which the resource retains its historical properties and conveys its historical character.

Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, buildings that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the NRHP. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

a) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance

b) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event

c) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life

d) A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events

e) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived

f) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance

g) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance

Thresholds of Significance

In consultation with the SHPO/THPO and other entities that attach religious and cultural significance to identified historic properties, the Agency shall apply the criteria of adverse effect to historic properties within the Area of Potential Effect (APE). The Agency official shall consider the views of consulting parties and the public when considering adverse effects.

Federal Criteria of Adverse Effects

Under federal regulations, 36 CFR Part 800.5, an adverse effect is found when an undertaking alters, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualifies the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that diminishes the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration will be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative.

Per 36 CFR Part 800.5, adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to, those listed below:

- Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property
- Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties per 36 CFR Part 68 and applicable guidelines
- Removal of the property from its historic location
- Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance
- Introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features
- Neglect of a property that causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization

- Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long term preservation of the property's historic significance

If Adverse Effects Are Found

If adverse effects are found, the agency official shall continue consultation as stipulated at 36 CFR Part 800.6. The agency official shall consult with the SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties to develop alternatives to the undertaking that could avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic resources. Per 36 CFR Part 800.14(d), if adverse effects cannot be avoided then standard treatments established by the ACHP maybe used as a basis for Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).

Per 36 CFR Part 800.11(e) the filing of an approved MOA, and appropriate documentation as specified, concludes the §106 process. The MOA must be signed by all consulting parties and approved by the ACHP prior to construction activities. If no adverse affects are found and the SHPO/THPO or the ACHP do not object within 30 days of receipt, the agencies responsibilities under §106 will be satisfied upon completion of report and documentation as stipulated in 36 CFR Part 800.11. The information must be made available for public review upon request, excluding information covered by confidentiality provisions.

State-Level Evaluation Processes

An archaeological site may be considered an historical resource if it is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military or cultural annals of California per PRC §5020.1(j) or if it meets the criteria for listing on the CR per California Code of Regulations (CCR) at Title 14 CCR §4850.

The most recent amendments to the CEQA Guidelines direct lead agencies to first evaluate an archeological site to determine if it meets the criteria for listing in the CR. If an archeological site is an historical resource, in that it is listed or eligible for listing in the CR, potential adverse impacts to it must be considered per PRC §§21084.1 and 21083.2(l). If an archeological site is considered not to be an historical resource, but meets the definition of a "unique archeological resource" as defined in PRC §21083.2, then it would be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section.

With reference to PRC §21083.2, each site found within a project area will be evaluated to determine if it is a unique archaeological resource. A unique archaeological resource is described as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets one or more of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person

As used in this report, "non-unique archaeological resource" means an archaeological artifact, object, or site that does not meet the criteria for eligibility for listing on the CR, as noted in subdivision (g) of PRC §21083.2. A non-unique archaeological resource requires no further consideration, other than simple recording of its components and features. Isolated artifacts are typically considered non-unique archaeological resources. Historic structures that have had their superstructures demolished or removed can be considered historic archaeological sites and are evaluated following the processes used for prehistoric sites. Finally, OHP recognizes an age threshold of 45 years. Cultural resources built less than 45 years ago may qualify for consideration, but only under the most extraordinary circumstances.

Title 14, CCR, Chapter 3 §15064.5 is associated with determining the significance of impacts to archeological and historical resources. Here, the term historical resource includes the following:

4. A resource listed in, or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the CR (PRC §5024.1; Title 14 CCR, § 4850 et seq.).
5. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC §5020.1(k) or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the PRC §5024.1(g) requirements, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
6. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (PRC §5024.1; Title 14 CCR §4852) including the following:
    A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage
    B. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past

C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values

D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

Typically, archaeological sites exhibiting significant features qualify for the CR under Criterion D because such features have information important to the prehistory of California. A lead agency may determine that a resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC §§5020.1(j) or 5024.1 even if it is:

- Not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CR
- Not included in a local register of historical resources pursuant to PRC §5020.1(k)
- Identified in an historical resources survey per PRC §5024.1(g)

Threshold of Significance

If a project will have a significant impact on a cultural resource, several steps must be taken to determine if the cultural resource is a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA. If analysis and/or testing determine that the resource is a unique archaeological resource and therefore subject to mitigation prior to development, a threshold of significance should be developed. The threshold of significance is a point where the qualities of significance are defined and the resource is determined to be unique under CEQA. A significant impact is regarded as the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the resource will be reduced to a point that it no longer meets the significance criteria. Should analysis indicate that project development will destroy the unique elements of a resource, the resource must be mitigated for under CEQA regulations. The preferred form of mitigation is to preserve the resource in-place, in an undisturbed state. However, as that is not always possible or feasible, appropriate mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to:

1. Planning construction to avoid the resource
2. Deeding conservation easements
3. Capping the site prior to construction

If a resource is determined to be a "non-unique archaeological resource," no further consideration of the resource by the lead agency is necessary.

Tribal Consultation

The following serves as an overview of the procedures and timeframes for the Tribal Consultation process. For the complete Tribal Consultation Guidelines, please refer to the State of California Office of Planning and Research web site.

Prior to the amendment or adoption of general or specific plans, local governments must notify the appropriate tribes of the opportunity to conduct consultation for the purpose of preserving or mitigating impacts to cultural places located on land within the local government's jurisdiction that is affected by the plan adoption or amendment. The tribal contacts for this list are maintained by the NAHC and is distinct from the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) list. It is suggested that local governments send written notice by certified mail with return receipt requested. The tribes have 90 days from the date they receive notification to request consultation. In addition, prior to adoption or amendment of a general or specific plan, local government must refer the proposed action to tribes on the NAHC list that have traditional lands located within the city or county's jurisdiction. Notice must be sent regardless of prior consultation. The referral must allow a 45-day comment period.

In brief, notices from government to the tribes should include:

- A clear statement of purpose
- A description of the proposed general or specific plan, the reason for the proposal, and the specific geographic areas affected
- Detailed maps to accompany the description
- Deadline date for the tribes to respond
- Government representative(s) contact information
- Contact information for project proponent/applicant, if applicable

The basic schedule for this process is:

- 30 days - time NAHC has to provide tribal contact information to the local government; this is recommended not mandatory.
- 90 days - time tribe has to respond indicating whether or not they want to consult. Note: tribes can agree to a shorter timeframe. In addition, consultation does not begin until/unless requested by the tribe within 90 days of receiving notice of the opportunity to consult. The consultation period, if requested, is open-ended. The tribes and local governments can discuss issues for as long as necessary, or productive, and need not result in agreement.

- 45 days - time local government has to refer proposed action, such as adoption or amendment to General Plan or Specific Plan, to agencies, including the tribes. Referral required even if there has been prior consultation. This opens the 45-day comment period.
- 10 days - time local government has to provide tribes of notice of public hearing.

Appendix D: Site Photographs

Photograph 1: View of the project area from the existing corrals toward the southwest.

Photograph 2: View of the project area from the northeast corner toward the southwest.

Source: Michael Brandman Associates, 2007.

Photograph 3: View of the project area from the southeast corner toward the north.

Photograph 4: View of the project area from the corrals toward the south.

Source: Michael Brandman Associates, 2007.

Photograph 5: View toward the east showing plowed fields that cover about 80 percent of the project area.

Photograph 6: View of the northern panhandle of the project area that was heavily impacted by dairying.

Source: Michael Brandman Associates, 2007,

Photograph 7: View toward the southeast corner of the project area along the southern fence.

Photograph 8: View of the farm outbuildings and office in the western section of the project area.

Source: Michael Brandman Associates, 2007.

Appendix E: CONFIDENTIAL
Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Forms - Not For Public Review

E.2 - Phase II Cultural Resources Testing and Evaluation, Prepared by MBA - October 30, 2007

Phase II Cultural Resources Testing and Evaluation
Edgewater Communities
Chino, California

Prado Dam, CA and Corona North, CA USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Maps
Section 4 plus Unsectioned Portions of Township 3 South, Range 7 West
San Bernardino County APN: 105721103, 105721104, 105721201, 105721104
272.93-Acre Study Area

Prepared for:

City of Chino
Community Development Department
13220 Central Avenue
Chino, CA 91710
909.591.9812
Contact: Brent Arnold, City Planner

Prepared by:

Michael Brandman Associates
220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, CA 92602
714.508.4100

Principal Investigator: Michael Dice, M.A., Senior Archaeologist

Michael Brandman Associates

Fieldwork Led By: Michael H. Dice
Phase II Fieldwork Conducted August 27-30, 2007
Report Date: October 30, 2007 version

Keywords: Prado Dam region historic sites.

Table of Contents

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF EXHIBITS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report documents a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)-level Phase II cultural resource significance evaluation within a project area totaling approximately 273 acres located in the City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. Michael Brandman Associates (MBA) has performed this investigation for the City of Chino as part of the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) process for the Edgewater Communities project. The purpose of the study is to determine if cultural resources more than 45 years old were located within the project area, and to determine the sensitivity for potential cultural resource impacts during development. Four different adjoining parcels constitute the project area associated with this report.

The cultural resource survey took place on October 25 and 26, 2006 and sites discovered during the survey were recorded on May 6, 2007. The modern ground surface was found to be heavily disturbed in many parts of the property by erosion, agricultural field development, active corrals, and the development of farmhouses and outbuildings. The ground was extremely silty because the project area is located on alluvial wash sediments, and no bedrock was observed in any location. Several previously undocumented cultural resources were observed. In all, there are 13 individual resource sites located inside the project area, of which seven are "pending" sites identified by historians at the Archaeological Information Center (AIC), located at the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM). All of the 13 individual cultural resources are located in areas that have been proposed for construction under the Edgewater Communities development plan.

Historic cultural resource sites P36-13408, P36-13409, P36-13391, P36-13410, CA-SBR-12573H, and prehistoric site CA-SBR-12752 were tested for significance. All six sites were determined to be not significant cultural resources. An additional site, CA-SBR-12513H, was recorded during the testing phase of analysis. This latter site is also not significant. For this reason, no additional mitigative work is recommended for these sites prior to construction of the Edgewater Communities project.

As a result of the fieldwork, certain mitigation measures associated with the significance testing as delineated in the Phase I Cultural Survey Report (MBA 2007: Section 5.2, MM CR-1) have been met, and new mitigation measures have been devised for inclusion in the EIR. Because the cultural resource sensitivity of the project area is considered moderate, part-time monitoring is recommended during construction-related earthmoving.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

At the request of the City of Chino, MBA has conducted Phase II cultural resources testing and evaluation for the Edgewater Communities project located in the southern portion of the City of Chino. Totaling approximately 273 acres, the project area is proposed for development as a lake-oriented residential community.

The purpose of this report is to determine whether cultural resources located within the project area should be considered significant resources under CEQA Guidelines. Federal, state, and local agencies have developed laws and regulations designed to protect significant cultural resources that may be affected by projects regulated, funded, or undertaken by agencies. These laws govern the preservation of historic and archaeological resources of national, state, regional, and local significance. This Phase II report is prepared according to the requirements of CEQA and the City of Chino General Plan Conservation/Open Space Element (Chino 1990).

This report closely follows the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) procedures for cultural resource surveys and the OHP's Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) reporting format for archaeological reports. This report is organized into sections and appendices, which are summarized as follows:

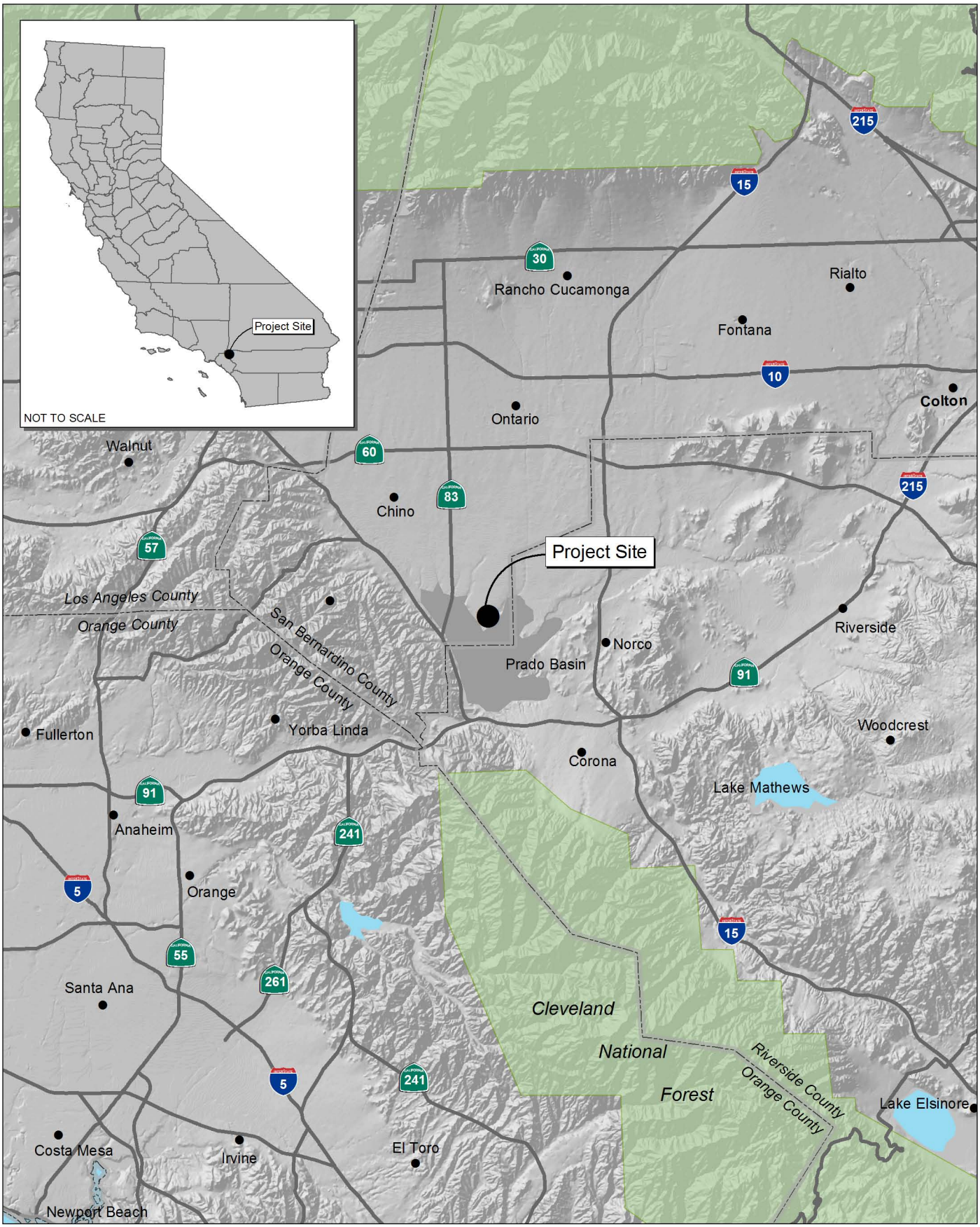
- Section 1 introduces the project.
- Section 2 presents the research methodology.
- Section 3 provides the Phase II testing results.
- Section 4 describes the significance evaluations.
- Section 5 provides management recommendations.
- Section 6 contains the project certification.
- Section 7 presents a reference list.
- Appendix A provides personnel qualifications.

Previous cultural resource research on the project area (MBA 2007) can be referred to in conjunction with this report. The Phase I Cultural Survey Report defined the purpose of this Phase II report and provided certain types of generic information. A Phase II report then expands upon the historical background of the sites found in the project area, and determines whether those sites individually or as a whole (a "landscape") should be considered significant resources at the federal, state or local level.

Situated in the southern portion of the City of Chino near the northern fringe of the Prado Dam reservoir (Exhibit 1), the project area lies south of Chino-Corona Road, east of Cucamonga Avenue and west of the Mill Creek channel. It can be found on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps for Prado Dam, CA and Corona North, CA, in Section 4 and

unsectioned portions of Township 3 South, Range 7 West (Exhibit 2). The project area is located on land that has been used for cattle, agricultural and dairy farms for many years. The lower alluvial floodplain of Mill Creek lies on the eastern edge of the project area (Exhibit 3).

Landscapes can be considered potentially historic and therefore subject to CEQA evaluation, but they should exhibit form and function that is essentially unaltered from the original. Except for the construction of modern buildings, the project area appears to be relatively unchanged since the late 1800s, but this is deceiving. There are four sources of information that can provide clues to the relationship between current and past land use: previous historic research, aerial photograph reviews, the Phase I environmental studies (Martinez and Barnes 2004, and Stott 2006) and impressions formed as a result of MBA's field survey. It is interesting that the two parcels located adjacent to Chino-Corona Road exhibit dairies, and the parcels in the southern portion of the project area do not. The reason for this difference is explained in Section 3, Phase II Testing Results below.



Source: Census 2000 Data, The CaSIL, MBA GIS 2006.

Michael Brandman Associates

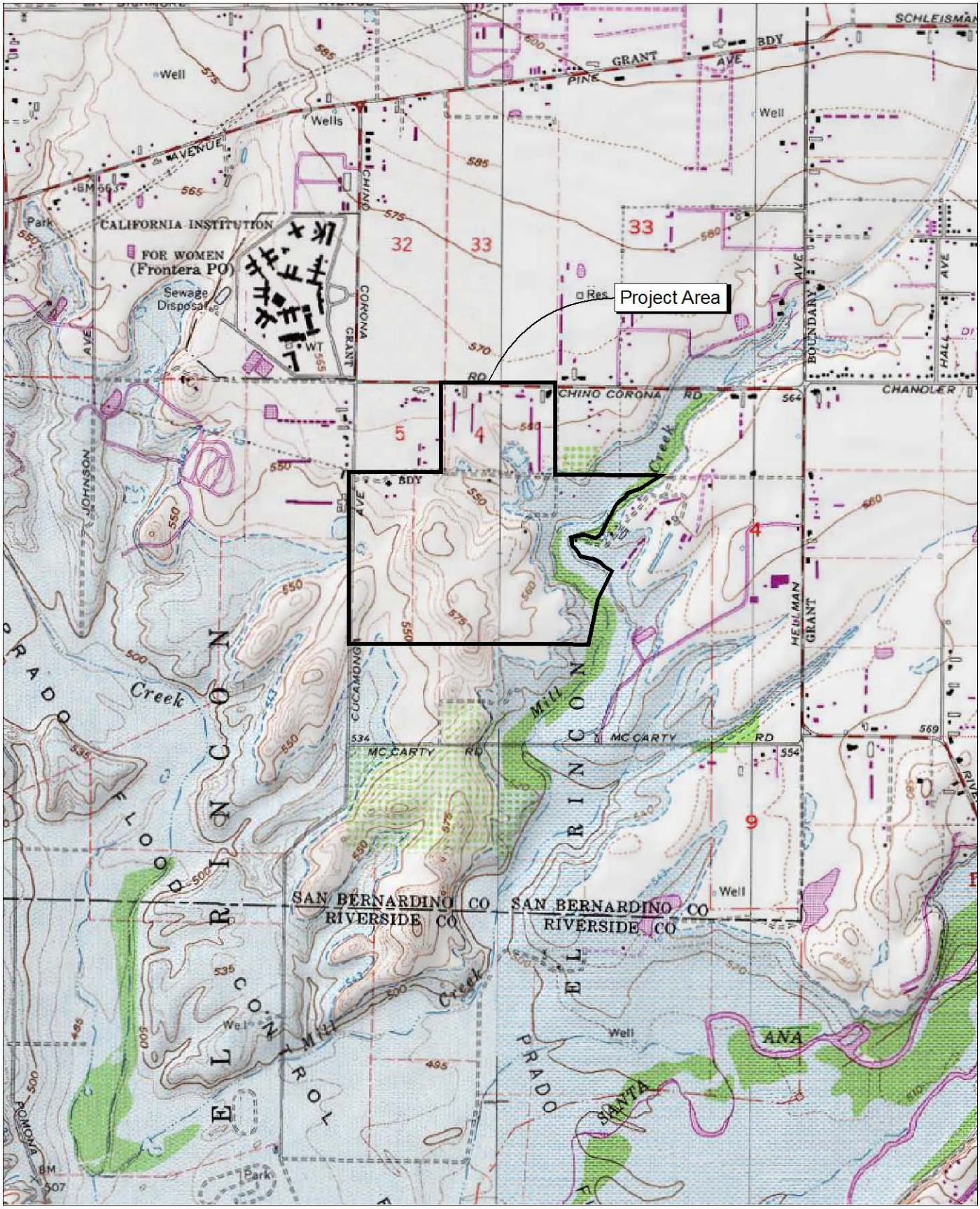
NORTH

5 2.5 0 5 Miles

Exhibit 1
Regional Location Map

05760031 • 05/2008 | 1_regional.mxd

EDGEWATER COMMUNITIES PROJECT
PHASE II CULTURAL RESOURCES TESTING AND EVALUATION



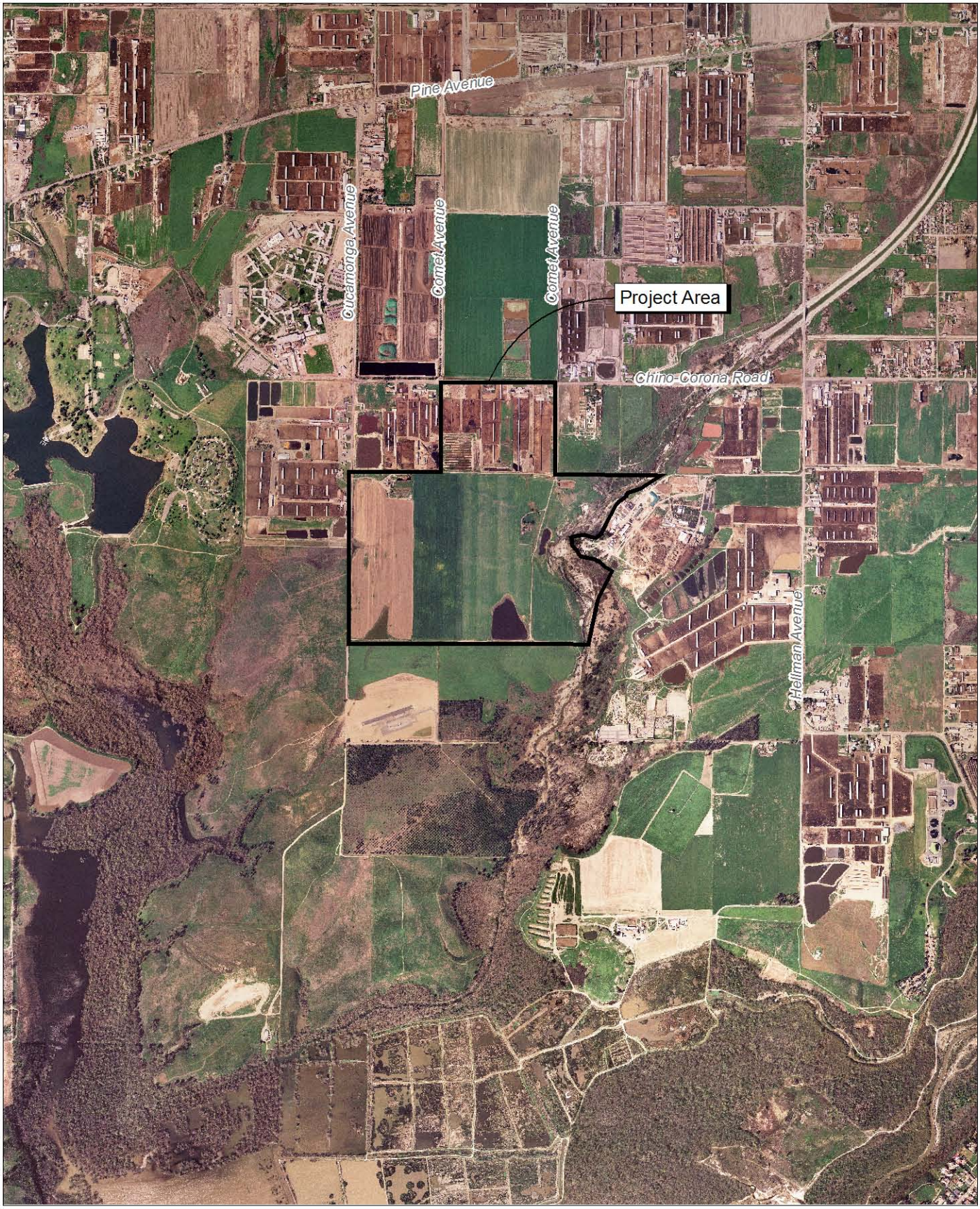
Source: TOPO! USGS Corona North (1978) 7.5' DRG.

NORTH

2,000 1,000 0 2,000 Feet

Michael Brandman Associates

Exhibit 2
Local Vicinity Map
Topographic Base



Source: Eagle Aerial.

NORTH

2,000 1,000 0 2,000

Feet

Michael Brandman Associates

Exhibit 3
Local Vicinity Map
Aerial Base

05760031 • 10/2007 | 3_local_aerial.mxd

EDGEWATER COMMUNITIES PROJECT
PHASE II CULTURAL RESOURCES TESTING AND EVALUATION

SECTION 2: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

MBA undertook a Phase I survey of the entire project area (MBA 2007). In that report, mitigation measures specified that certain cultural resource sites should be tested for significance before the Edgewater Communities Draft EIR was finalized for public distribution. The Phase II test fulfills mitigation measure CR-1 as found in the MBA Phase I document.

According to the records search in the Phase I survey (MBA 2007), old maps and literature searches showed that "pending" historic archaeological sites may be located in the project area. The term "pending" refers to historic cultural resources that are known from written or visual records, but have not yet been identified in the field. Project area "pending" sites are located in areas that exhibit active ranching. Such sites may be buried beneath tilled soil that must be removed during construction. The mitigation measures set forth in MBA's Phase I report (2007) distinguished the sites that could be observed (Mitigation Measure or MM CR-1) from those that are "pending" (MM CR-2). For clarity, Table 1 below lists the sites previously recorded inside the project area as shown in the Phase I survey (MBA 2007) records search. Some of these sites may be uncovered during grading.

Table 1: Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Inside the Project Area (MBA 2007)

Primary Number (if any)	AIC "Pending" Site Number	Type	ID and Source
none	P871-8H	Remington Ranch House (the old house now stands on the Viramonte property [APN#1057-212-08-0000]	1953 Aerial/MBA survey. Discussed by Langenwalter and Brock, 1985.
none	P871-9H	Former house found on old topographic maps, now demolished. Subsurface remains may be found.	1953 Aerial. Discussed by Langenwalter and Brock, 1985.
none	P871-10H	Former house found on old topographic maps, now demolished. Subsurface remains may be found.	Discussed by Langenwalter and Brock, 1985.
none	P871-11H	Former barn located about 100 feet northeast of P871-8H. Has been demolished.	1953 Aerial. Discussed by Langenwalter and Brock, 1985.
none	P871-12H	Chino Valley Grist Mill (built 1875).	Discussed by Langenwalter and Brock, 1985. 1953 aerial shows a road crossing this spot toward the P871-11H barn.
none	P871-16H	The Mayhew House, built around 1866. Demolished prior to 1933.	Discussed by Langenwalter and Brock, 1985.

Table 1 (Cont.): Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Inside the Project Area (MBA 2007)

Primary Number (if any)	AIC "Pending" Site Number	Type	ID and Source
CA-SBR-12572	P871-19H	The Fuqua Ditch.	Portions inside the project area were noted during survey. Also observed in the 1953 aerial.
none	P871-22H	Mary F. Race property. Original buildings possibly replaced by the dairy at 8351 Chino-Corona Road or remodeling may have taken place.	1953 aerial shows the property as vacant. Discussed by Swanson 1989.

Table 2 lists observed sites inside the project area during the MBA Phase I survey. Most of these were newly discovered sites, and mitigation recommendations were made such that the Draft EIR for the project could be written in order to fulfill CEQA guidelines. Of the sites listed in Table 1, only the Fuqua Ditch (CA-SBR-12572) was a previously recorded site.

Table 2: Cultural Resources Recorded Inside the Project Area by MBA (2007)

Primary Number	MBA Temporary Number	Type	Mitigation Recommendations
P36-13408	EL-2	Older corral located near P871-10H	Needs historical significance determination.
P36-13409	EL-3	Hilltop residence and barn	Needs historical significance determination.
P36-13391	EL-4	Farm outbuilding complex with several structures	Needs historical significance determination.
P36-13410	EL-5	Two houses on one parcel at 8121 and 8131 Chino-Corona Road	Needs historical significance determination.
CA-SBR-12572	EL-6	Prehistoric millingstone artifact cluster located west of P36-13409	Needs prehistoric significance determination.

2.1 - Phase II Cultural Resources Testing

The goal of the Phase II testing is to determine whether the existing cultural resources in the project area should be considered significant historic resources according to CEQA Guidelines. The assessment also allows for development of specific project-level mitigation measures to address potential impacts to any observed significant historic resources, or buried resources that might be encountered during grading.

CEQA requires that the historic analyst determine whether or not the sites qualify for listing on the California Register. California cultural resource evaluation processes are rather straightforward and have good basis in law. The following narrative has been taken from the OHP website (OHP 2004). A site may be considered an historical resource if it is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military or cultural annals of California (PRC § 5020.1(j)) or if it meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CR) (14 CCR § 4850). CEQA provides somewhat conflicting direction regarding the evaluation and treatment of archeological sites. The most recent amendments to the CEQA guidelines try to resolve this ambiguity by directing that lead agencies should first evaluate a site to determine if it meets the criteria for listing in the CR. If an archeological site was determined to be a historical resource (i.e., listed or determined eligible for listing in the California Register) potential adverse impacts to it must be considered, just as for any other historical resource (PRC § 21084.1 and 21083.2(l)). If the site is not yet considered a historical resource, but meets the definition of a "unique archeological (historical) resource" as defined in PRC § 21083.2, then it should be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section.

With reference to PRC 21083.2, MBA shall evaluate each site in the study area to determine if the sites are "unique archaeological (historical) resources," and utilize the criteria associated with the CEQA Guidelines (see CCR 15064.5) as the basis for making these statements. "Unique archaeological (historical) resource" means an archaeological artifact, object, historic building, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

(1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.

(2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.

(3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

As used in this report, "non-unique archaeological (historical) resource" means an archaeological artifact, object, building or site that does not meet the criteria for the CR, as noted in subdivision (g) of PRC § 21083.2. A "non-unique resource" needs be given no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its existence by the lead agency if it so elects. By their very nature, isolated artifacts are considered "non-unique resources." Historic building complexes that have had their superstructures demolished or removed are considered historic archaeological sites and can be evaluated following processes used for prehistoric sites. Finally, OHP recognizes an age threshold of 45 years. Cultural resources built less than 45 years ago may qualify for consideration, but only under the most extraordinary circumstances.

California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3 15064.5 is associated with determining the significance of impacts to archeological and historical resources. Here, the term "historical resources" includes the following:

(1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).

(2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

(3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:

(A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

(B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

(C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

(D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Typically, archaeological sites exhibiting intact and buried features qualify for the CR under Criterion D because such features will hold information important to the prehistory of California. It is important to note that if a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the CR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to § 5020.1(k) of the PRC), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in § 5024.1(g) of the PRC) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in PRC Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

Phase II testing and evaluation also requires a research design that allows proper evaluation of the examined cultural resources with reference to local research issues.

- The term **Historic site** refers to an individual cultural resource that was built during the Historic Era, and has superstructural elements.
- **Historic Archaeological site** refers to a cultural resource built during the historic era but is missing the superstructures.
- **Pending** cultural resources are those sites known to have been at a location in the historic past, which are defined by AIC staff, but may or may not still exist.

2.1.1 - Research Design Questions: Edgewater Cultural Resources

The general purpose of archaeological research is to describe observed features, recovered artifacts and samples taken from a site, sketch the lives of the prehistoric inhabitants based on these recovered facts, and develop models of local and regional cultural behavior based on previous work in the area. Reviews of previous research are therefore crucial to the overall analysis. An extensive amount of historic background research has been undertaken in the Prado Dam reservoir area (Langenwalter and Brock 1985, Hatheway 1989, Swanson and Hatheway 1989). This research permits us to place the tested sites into the existing history. Review of these reports proves that the Prado Dam area exhibited topographic details (water, land) that quickly attracted homesteaders to the area after independence from Mexico. The region held numerous townsites that for one reason or another did not survive the first decades of California statehood, but left their marks on history that can be seen to the present day.

Historic research questions should permit an accurate determination of significance, since the significance of all cultural sites is determined by their utility in adding to the history of the area. The level of analysis associated with historic sites is not as constrained as that of an analysis of prehistoric sites. Each historic site shall be examined through detailed analysis of historical records that might be found in various archival sources. Examination of historical records over and above that noted in the Phase I survey report shall take place. Additional work with museums, the County Assessor, archival aerial photograph sources, and other sources shall be required.

Through historical research, MBA was able to match published historic site descriptions to the cultural resources sites located in the project area. Langenwalter and Brock identified sites they described as “Two Houses” (P871-9H and P871-10H), “Chino Valley Grist Mill” (P871-12H), and “Mayhew House” (P871-16H). The Langenwalter and Brock site “Remington Ranch” house (P871-8H), and Remington “Barn” (P871-11H) are located adjacent to the eastern edge of the project area and may be affected by modifications to Mill Creek as a result of the Edgewater Communities project. P871-8H and P871-11H are not considered significant resources because they have been completely altered. “Remington Ranch” house was moved to the present site from an unknown

original location. Remington "Barn" has been demolished although buried deposits associated with this site could remain. The road crossing Mill Creek to Remington "Barn" is marked by a slab of concrete that was impossible to access. The route is also marked by a power line alignment. Deposits associated with the former three sites may be uncovered during grading but are not currently visible on the modern ground surface.

The Prado Dam survey and testing project (Langenwalter and Brock 1985) identified 23 prehistoric sites in the region, and 14 of these were tested, forming the largest body of known data associated with prehistoric peoples. Two prehistoric sites are known within 0.25 mile of the project area: CA-SBR-2845 and CA-SBR-5244. These sites are located on the edge of the bank above Mill Creek. CA-SBR-2845 was tested by Langenwalter and Brock (1985) with minimal results. CA-SBR-5244 was destroyed by dairy construction but the owners removed several prehistoric milling stones. Site CA-RIV-2755 is located 0.75 mile south of the project area straddling the County borders. This site exhibited an intact cultural horizon and numerous stone and flaked stone artifacts. Once again, the site is located on a terrace, with Mill Creek to the west. Both tested sites revealed a horizon of about 30 centimeters (cm) that had been heavily disturbed by plowing. Manure had been placed on CA-SBR-2845 to augment the soil condition during crop rotation.

Historic Sites

The Phase II evaluation shall investigate the following questions associated with the historic-era sites. While the primary purpose of this study is to determine significance, historic study can add information to the current history of the region:

1) What is the chain of ownership of the site Parcel from the homestead era to 1962? Are any of the owners significant in local history?

2) Are the existing structures of a style and construction unique to the area?

3) What is the historic land use? Do the existing conditions and land uses reflect a historic theme for this area?

Prehistoric Site

The following questions are associated with the single prehistoric site to be tested, CA-SBR-12572:

A) **When was the site occupied?** MBA shall attempt to amplify the distinguishing temporal characteristics of the site(s) such that a more detailed model of the date of occupation and the socio-functional activities of the site can be drawn.

B) **What types of resource procurement was occurring on or near the site(s)?** Knowledge of how prehistoric peoples survived is a crucial parameter in the analysis of economic functions. MBA assumes that some or all of the prehistoric sites could represent temporary encampments. It may be possible to determine this if buried and important features are

located within the site(s) boundary. Prehistoric resource procurement modes will allow for local modeling of site activities.

C) **What types of subsurface features exist and what might be their function?** It is possible that prehistoric hearths, house depressions, or other types of permanent fixtures will be located onsite during the testing. An evaluation of those features and whether they are reasonably well preserved may be possible through subsurface excavation.

D) **What is the aboriginal subsistence strategy in the Prado Basin?** A summary of findings associated with research question A, B, and C may allow for a description of local subsistence strategy. This analysis may permit an estimate of the types of prehistoric sites that may be encountered if the project area is developed.

2.1.2 - Testing Plan

Excavation

MBA anticipates investigating a total area amounting to about 5 percent of site CA-SBR-12572 in order to determine whether the site contains enough buried information to warrant a finding of positive significance. Backhoe trenching shall be undertaken to determine the potential depth of the cultural component. Site CA-SBR-12573 (the Fuqua Ditch) will be cross-trenched for size and depth at a location that must be determined through reconnaissance. The purpose of this is to determine the size and potential volume of the water that flowed through the ditch. Most of this historic property has been destroyed previously. Any artifacts located on the modern ground surface will be plotted using a handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) unit. An analysis of the surface artifact type will be made in the field.

Artifacts may be collected as a result of these excavations. The artifacts will be classified under broad categories for the purposes of historic analysis. Certain artifacts may be selected for specific analysis by specialists. When artifacts are washed and ready for sorting, an artifact database will be developed using Microsoft Access 9.0 software and populated with data regarding the artifacts collected. No samples are anticipated to be taken from the historic sites.

The artifacts will be catalogued using a standard Provenance Description/Field Specification (PD/FS) archaeological sorting format. Provenance description (PD) signifies a soil stratum defined in horizontal and vertical space, and the Field Specification (FS) number is associated with the artifact or sample taken from the field within a specific PD. Under this format, there can be only one PD for an excavated unit, while there could be many FS samples or artifact types taken from that unit.

Artifacts may be removed from soils screened through ⅛" inch mesh, or removed from the interiors of whole features. All artifacts will be collected using methods to prevent decomposition prior to analysis. Functional and potentially datable characteristics of this artifact class will be examined.

Historic Background Research

Each of the historic sites will be mapped in the field and GPS readings taken for the locations of each component. An intensive historical background search shall be undertaken to evaluate the various aspects of the research design and the study goals. The end result shall be a discussion of each site that augments the various historical studies undertaken by the Prado Dam researchers.

An additional historic-era site was detected as the result of the historic research associated with this report. Effects to this site, a set of power line towers built by the Southern Sierras Power Company in the late 1920's, are considered negative because the site has been recorded and deemed not significant. Recordation of the power line onto Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms is required following OHP Guidelines.

2.2 - Native American Monitoring

Upon request of MBA, Mr. Sam Dunlap of the Gabrieliño-Tongva tribe monitored excavations at site CA-SBR-12572. Mr. Dunlap was not on hand to monitor work associated with the historic sites as he was not required to do so.

SECTION 3: PHASE II TESTING RESULTS

3.1 - Project Area Historic Review

3.1.1 - Aerial Photographs

Digitized copies of 1928, 1931, and 1939 aerial photographs (Exhibits 4, 5, and 6) from the Whittier-Fairchild Aerial Library were purchased, magnified, and cropped so that the project area could be more carefully observed, then examined for characteristics associated with development. A 1953-archival aerial photograph was purchased from Geopak-Rupp Aerial of Corona, California (Exhibit 7) for similar analysis in the Phase I survey (see MBA 2007 Phase I report: Exhibit 4). Each of these photographs show that the project area has been altered since the historic era but that the property represents one of the last original agricultural landscapes in this part of Chino.

The August 1928 photograph (Exhibit 4) reveals that the project area was in pasture and likely dryland-cropped. No irrigation footprints can be seen. The Fuqua Ditch is located along the eastern edge of the project area and was originally used to irrigate lands belonging to the Isham Fuquas family. Farm #1 on Chino-Corona Road (called Chandler Street at the time) shows two small houses and one barn with a small feedlot or pasturage behind. Power poles can be seen along the south side of this paved road. Nearby, a ditched drainage runs north-south from a point about a mile north and passes by the house to the left (west), then runs several hundred feet south into Mill Creek. Farm #1 was probably owned by the Mary F. Race family as of August 1928. Historic records show that the Race homestead is Farm #2 on this image and that it was being prepared for orchard plantings. An unpaved road (now known as Comet Avenue) passes west of the Race property and runs south, bending to the east within the project area, then leads to a large barn (Farm #3) east of the Mill Creek drainage. The area today lacks the barn but the old road leading to the barn crossed over a large concrete slab, which could be observed (but not accessed) during the survey. The slab may represent the remnant of the Chino Valley Grist Mill dam (P#871-12), which had ponded Mill Creek water during the late 1800s. In the 1928 image, there is a hog or turkey pen just northwest of the barn.

In 1928, Mill Creek meandered west of the modern riverbed, which explains why there is a flat area where the cattle are penned today. The flat area represents the former creek bottom that has filled in. Farm #4 exhibits two elongated structures west of Comet Avenue and east of the north-south ditch. This is probably the location of the Mayhew House (P871-16H). One and possibly two small houses are located east of Comet Avenue opposite the Mayhew House. This is Farm #5, which may represent sites P871-9H and P871-10H.

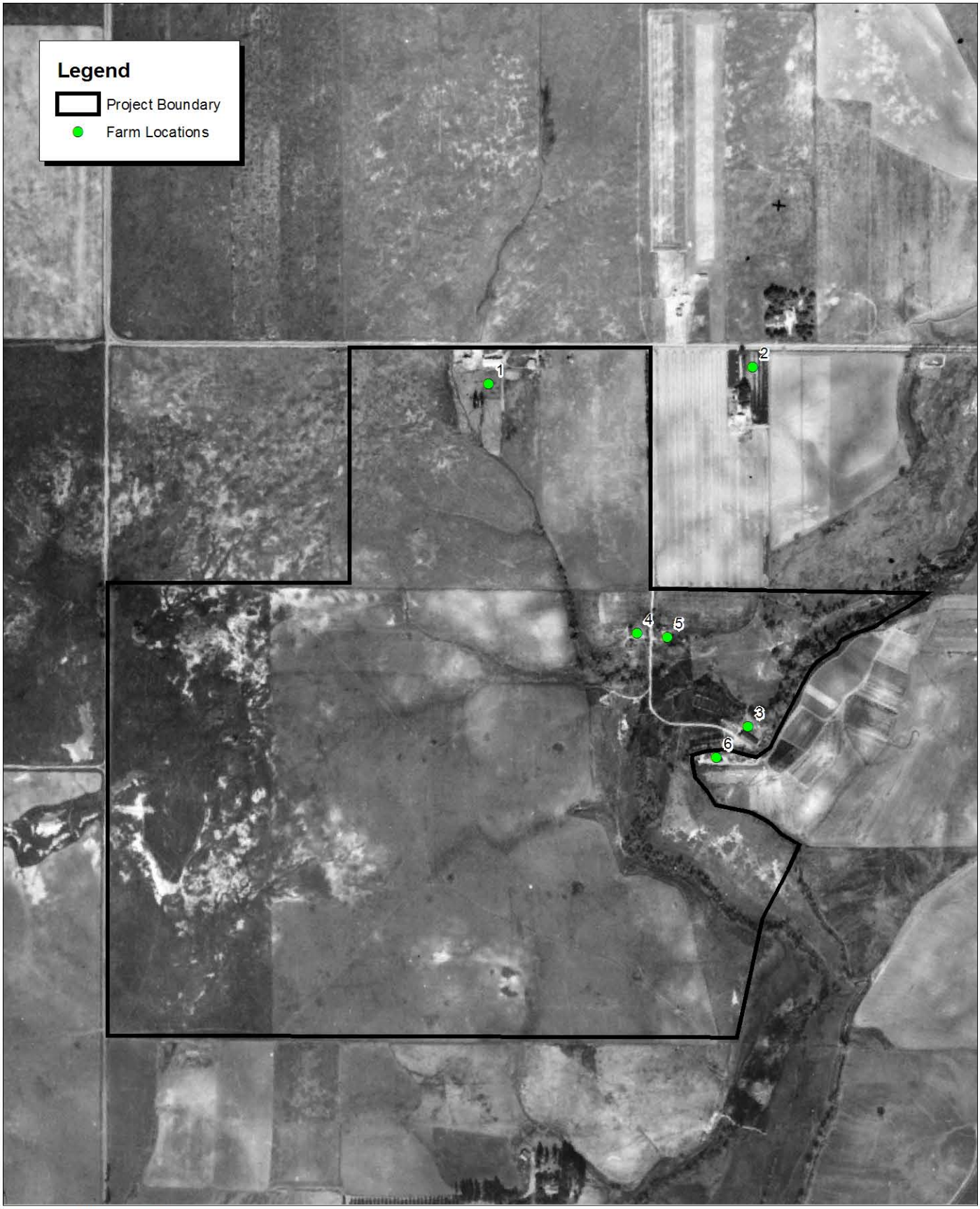
Farm #6 is the Remington House (P871-8H) but the footprint of the structure in this image seems smaller than later images. Comet Road was the only access to the Remington Ranch (formerly property homesteaded by Robert Arborn) from Chino-Corona Road south, across the old Mill Creek grist mill site and the Fuqua Ditch. Remington farmland east of the barn was utilized for growing

nursery stock, which is represented as multihued lines and strips, but there was no access to the nursery stock except across Mill Creek. It is likely that one landowner held lands west of the Fuqua Ditch as of 1928, and one held lands east of the Ditch.

The September 1931 image (Exhibit 5) shows that Farm #1 is essentially unchanged, but the ditch to the west of this farm was probably unused at the time. Power poles were newly extended along Chino-Corona Road to the west and a set of high voltage power lines were built along the northern edge of Parcel 105721202 (the old rancho boundary). The Race property orchard (Farm #2) has grown substantially as compared to the 1928 image. The structures in Farm #4 appear to have been altered as have the structures in Farm #5. The Remington ranch property was almost completely laid out in nursery stock, despite the beginning of the economic Depression of the 1930s. The square roof of Farm #6 (P871-8H) is clearly visible and the nursery plots exhibit runoff channels leading to the Fuqua Ditch, suggesting the ditch was still in use as part of the water supply.

The July 8, 1939 image (Exhibit 6) shows that Farm #1 was removed, leaving just the barn and the ditch to the west as a drainage. Following this ditch about 1.5 miles north on the image, it appears that the ditch originated from a wet spot in pastureland, which likely indicates the ditch was draining a cienega. Cienegas (a Spanish term for "a wet marshy area" or "spring") were common in the area until water tables dropped to a point where artesian pressure ceased. Structures located at the old Mayhew House site (Farm #4) are gone in this image, and a second structure was built at Farm #5. The unusual patterns seen in the nearby farmlands throughout the image are the result of crop harvesting, where hay or grass was threshed and lies on the ground waiting to be baled. The spotty light soil color in all of these images suggests either that there was some exposure of light grey soils associated with deeper portions of the Chualar clay loam (USDA 1980), or that crops were watered unevenly through rainfall. The Chualar clay loam exhibits a dark colored horizon in the first 36 inches and then becomes light gray below that. Farmers plowed in manure to the upper 24-36 inches in an effort to add nitrogen and make irrigation more effective. The addition of manure on a mass scale was likely not done until intensive dairying methods began after WWII.

The March 3, 1953 image (Exhibit 7) shows wholesale changes to the property as the result of agricultural development. Structures at Farm #5 are more numerous, and new buildings at Farm #1 have been built (creating site P36-13410). No barn remains. The ditch passing by P36-13410 ends at a reservoir, and the Mayhew House (Farm #4) site has been plowed over. A new road from the east leads to the old Remington Ranch house (Farm #6), and the nursery operation has been replaced by pasture or dairying crops. The original road, which crossed the Fuqua Ditch, was likely blocked. A new house (P-13409) was built on a hill overlooking Mill Creek and a new agricultural complex (P-13391) was built in the northwest corner. P-13391 exhibits irrigation equipment and the land was being used at the time to supply raw materials (alfalfa, corn, etc) to local dairies.



Source: Whittier-Fairchild Aerial Library.

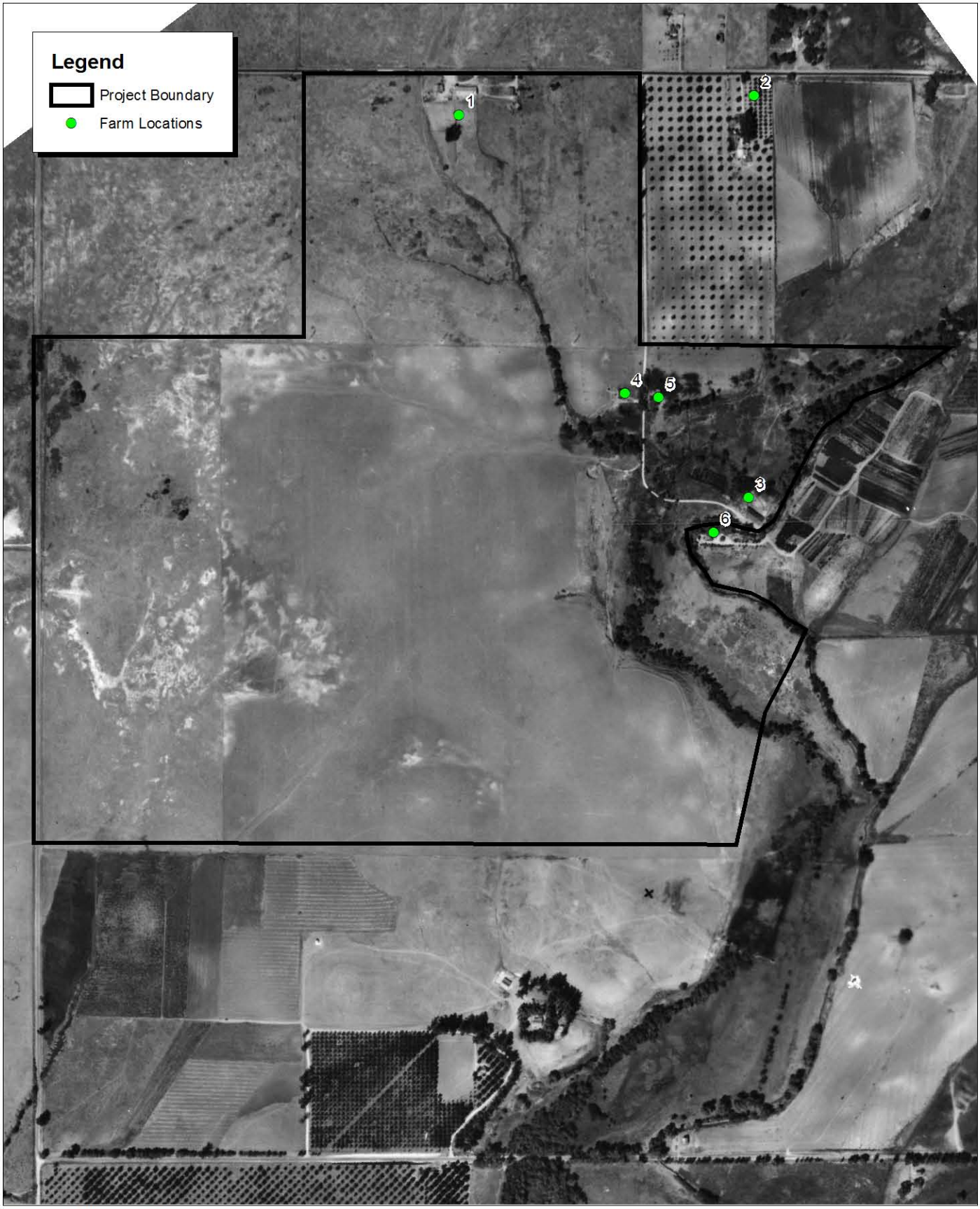
Michael Brandman Associates

NORTH

760 380 0 760

Feet

Exhibit 4
Whittier-Fairchild Aerial Photograph C-278C, August 1928



Source: Whittier-Fairchild Aerial Library.

NORTH

680 340 0 680

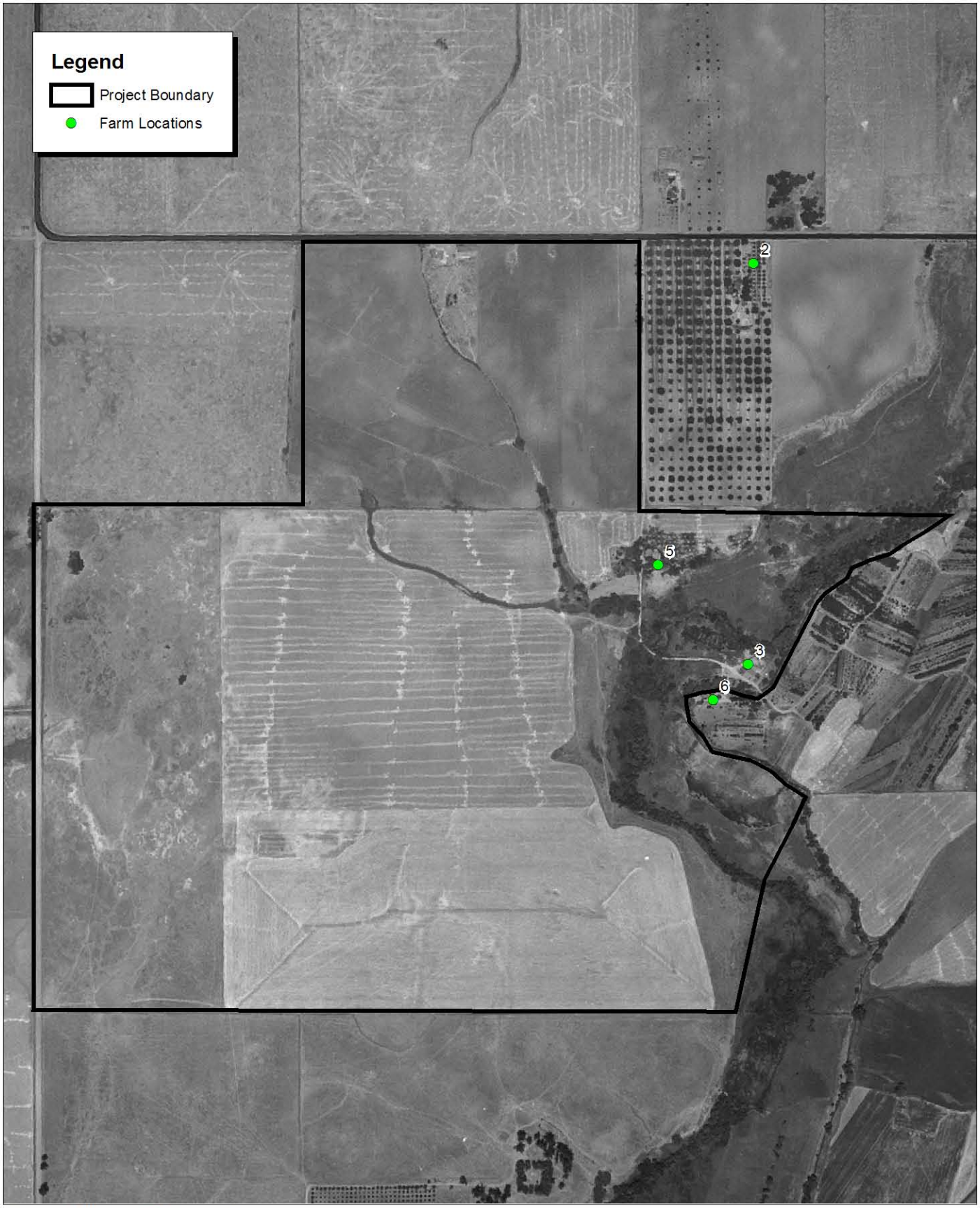
Feet

Michael Brandman Associates

Exhibit 5
Whittier-Fairchild Aerial Photograph C-1740A, September 1931

05760031 • 10/2007 | 5_1931_aerial.mxd

EDGEWATER COMMUNITIES PROJECT
PHASE II CULTURAL RESOURCES TESTING AND EVALUATION



Source: Whittier-Fairchild Aerial Library.

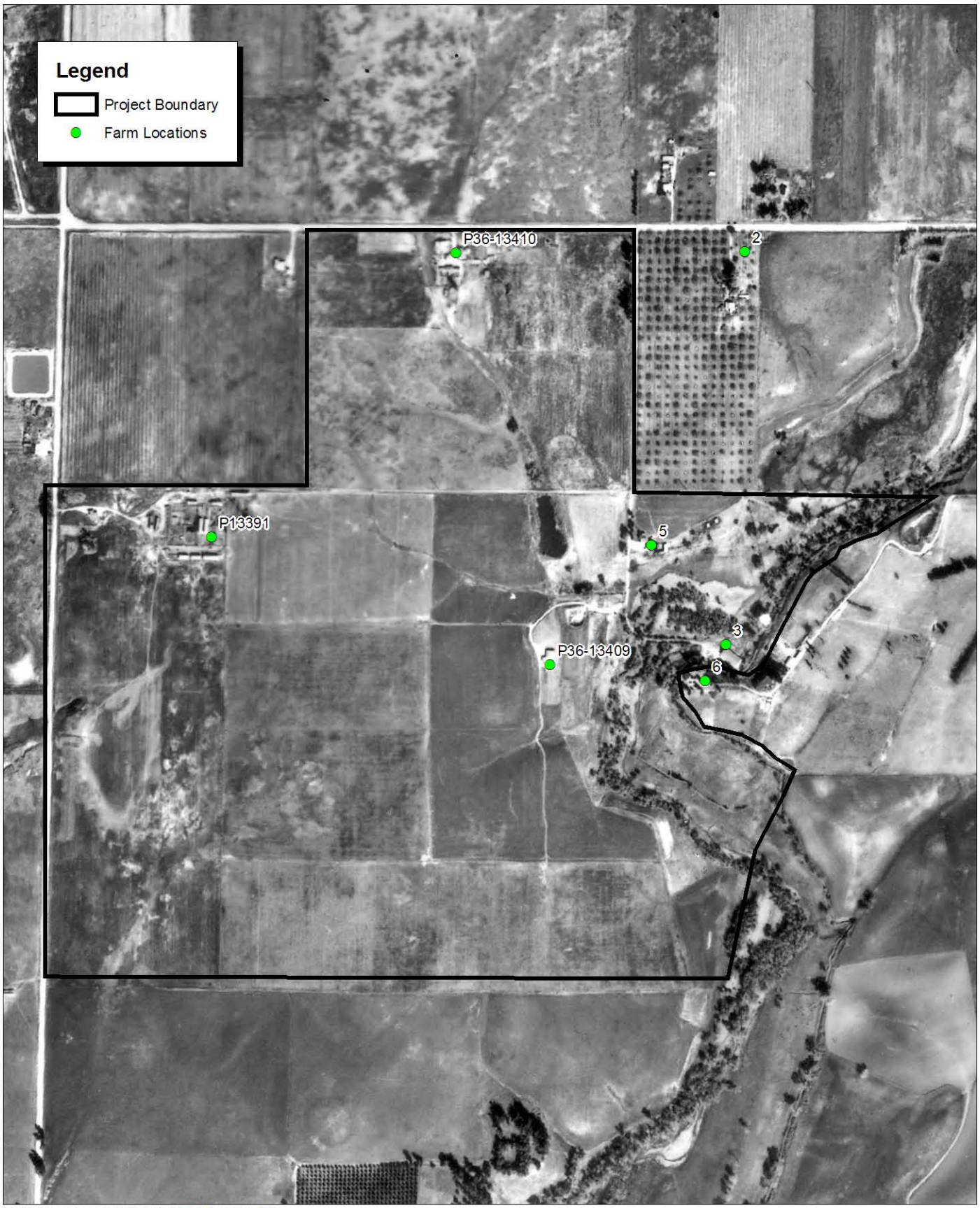
Michael Brandman Associates

NORTH

680 340 0 680

Feet

Exhibit 6
Whittier-Fairchild Aerial Photograph C-5928, July 8, 1939



Source: Geopak-Rupp Aerial, Corona, CA.

Michael Brandman Associates

NORTH

700 350 0 700

Feet

Exhibit 7
Geopak-Rupp Aerial Photograph
AXL 50K80, March 3, 1953

Properties located south of the old Rancho El Rincon border are parcel numbers 105721201, 105721202, 105721203, and 105721204. These parcels seem to have been created in the 1960s when a power or gas line right-of-way was plotted on the assessor maps and the original 209.49 acres west of Mill Creek was subdivided into four parcels. Properties north of the border are parcel numbers 105721103 and 105721104. These were lots were homesteaded in 1878 by a Thomas Parker and have remained the same size since then.

3.1.2 - Historical Background of Properties South of the Rancho El Rincon Grant Border

Juan Bandini, appointed Administrator of Mission San Gabriel by Mexican Governor Alvarado in 1838, petitioned for land along the Santa Ana River and received about one square league in 1839. Beginning April of 1843, the Rancho El Rincon was bought and sold through a series of owners until Bernardo Yorba obtained title from Issac Williams (Lech 2004), who subsequently lost the title to a Williams descendent in 1879.

The Rancho El Rincon was mapped by Henry Hancock in October 1858. Township and Ranges were established and Sections were confirmed with the original wood corner posts of the Ranchos in the area marked and numbered. Williams' Rancho del Chino was located to the north, while the Rancho La Sierra (also owned by the Yorbas) lay south of the Santa Ana River. "Public Lands" were those lands not claimed by the *Californios* during the Mexican era and were subject to homesteading. These were located to the east and west of Rancho El Rincon.

Langenwalter and Brock (1985) noted the Mayhew House (P871-16H) location, which is in the project area, and noted that Jesse Mayhew (relative of local resident Frank Mayhew, who was an original '49er from Massachusetts along with members of his family) had an interest in the property as of 1866-1868. BLM Land Patent records available on-line do not indicate who patented this property as it appears to have been squatted upon by Jesse Mayhew for a decade prior to William Minto's survey of the Rancho Jurupa of 1878 (see Hatheway 1989. Swanson and Hatheway (1989) identified the southern portion of the project area as belonging to the "Robert D. Clarke Estate" in 1940.

The southern parcels were part of a large acreage obtained by Jesse Mayhew on September 3, 1868. Mayhew had been living on the property by about 1866 (Swanson and Hatheway 1989). Mayhew, a member of a local family of homesteaders, built a house in the northeastern corner of this property, near Mill Creek. The Mayhew house was observed during the 1878 Minto Survey of Rancho Jurupa, and was plotted on the 1902 Corona, CA 30-minute map and was next to a set of plotted roads. The Mayhew House complex can be seen in the 1928 aerial (Exhibit 4), but seems to have been partially destroyed by 1931. By 1939, it had been demolished completely. At that time, the directions of roads in this area were dictated by the known location of the original Rancho boundaries and baselines of each Section. Browns' Squatters map (dated well after 1875-1880; see Swanson and Hatheway 1989) also shows the location of the Mayhew house relative to the Fuqua Ranch (which lay

due south of Mayhew), and the Arborn Ranches due east across Mill Creek. The Arborn Ranches were homesteaded by Robert Arborn, who was assigned a homestead in October 1882 (BLM GLO 2007). Robert Arborn was born in England, married in Australia, then emigrated to California in 1857. Homesteading public lands east of the project area, the Arborn family maintained a presence in the Chino, Corona, and Pomona areas for decades. Arborn purportedly built a dam along Mill Creek that may have been used by Mayhew to build his mill (Langenwalter and Brock 1985).

Jesse Mayhew was a squatter and apparently took advantage of the litigation between descendants of Isacc Williams' and other *Californio* families. He later obtained a 2,200-acre portion of the ranchos from one of the descendants, Francisca Williams, sister to Maria Merced Williams (wife of Rancho Cucamonga's John Rains). Williams was married several times, first to Robert Carlisle (Rancho del Chino co-owner, who was killed in a Los Angeles barroom gun battle), then to a mayor of Los Angeles, and to a prominent person in San Luis Obispo County. The upper boundary of Mayhew's property probably extended along the Quarter-Section line between the Rancho El Rincon and Mill Creek to the east and included ground north of the Santa Ana River. Parcels due north of the original Mayhew property were part of public lands available for homesteading in the 1870s and were in dispute until the area was surveyed and legal title described. Swanson and Hatheway (1989) note that Mayhew began living on the Rancho El Rincon grant in 1866. The Yorba family grazed its cattle on this property for years until developmental pressure forced Bernardo Yorba's heirs to sell after ecological disasters in the 1860s. In 1879, the old grant was confirmed to the Cota (Carlisle-Williams) family and the Yorbas and various squatters were forced out.

Census records showed that the Arborn and Fuqua but not the Mayhew families were producing butter and cheese on their ranches. A mill (P871-12H) was probably built by Mayhew or Arborn in 1875, which was then sold to Charles Hidden in 1883, who gave it the name the Chino Valley Grist Mill. Such a device would require a source of water, a pond, structures, and good wagon roads. Mayhew was said to have an orchard, a wheat field, and animals on his land. The dam associated with the mill was probably located where the parcel to the east juts into the project area at a point forcing the Fuqua Ditch to curl around the old Remington ranch house. The dam could have backed up water in an area now used by cattlemen, but the existing topography has been heavily modified by flooding. The dam and mill would have been accessed by driving on Comet Avenue from the Chino-Corona Road, but unfortunately the actual spot where the mill was located cannot be seen on the 1928 aerial photograph.

The property was purportedly owned by a Robert D. Clarke in the 1880s and his dairy (along with the Mary F. Race dairy, as described below) was noted by Swanson and Hatheway (1989). Given the complexity of land ownership and scarcity of records for the area, actual land use in the early 20th Century is spotty. The dairy industry had a presence in the Prado Basin, but did not gain prominence until about 1910 (Swanson and Hatheway 1989), when dairying procedures began to change. Once the cows had access to feed in lots instead of predominately dryland pasture grazing, total yearly milk

production increased and specialized dairy buildings would have been constructed. Large volume dairies needed a processing factory to sell their product to and several creameries were located in and near the town of Rincon in the Prado Basin.

By 1936, the property was still owned by the Robert D. Clarke Estate, but the dairy is not mentioned by Hatheway or Swanson, suggesting that the property was being used to support other dairies in the area. Hatheway (1989) suggests that the Clarke dairy was once a large family-dairy operation covering about 270 acres that by 1940 had declined since the buildings were assessed as being in poor condition. However, the 1928 and 1931 aerial photographs show no barns, feed lots, or water tanks that might support a local dairy. More likely, the land was used to grow crops that could be fed to cows elsewhere. The lands of the Clarke Estate were probably used for multiple purposes, which is similar to the situation today.

San Bernardino County records showed that an Owen and Opal Lewis owned the property up until 1952, when it was sold to Harry and Hollace McClean. The Lewises probably built the Quonset-hut building in the western corner of the property prior to the sale to the McCleans, but since the house on the hill (P36-13409) was not constructed until 1953, this must have been built as the McCleans new ranch house on their new property. Their son, Robert S. McClean, was a large landholder at the time and the family properties were merged into the McClean Ranch Co. in 1959.

The Steuve Brothers Farms (aka Alta Dena Dairy) bought the property from the McCleans, who moved to Hawaii, and began operations in 1979. The Steuve Brothers have owned the land ever since. The lands south of the former Rancho border have always been used for fodder, while the properties north of the former border housed dairy feedlots and milking houses that faced Chino-Corona Road.

The Stueve brothers—Ed, Harold, and Elmer—founded Alta Dena in Monrovia in 1945 with 63 cows. In 1950, the family purchased a much larger operation in Chino and began to expand. The dairy became certified for raw milk production in 1953 and grew rapidly. By the 1980s, the dairy milked over 8,000 cows daily and owned 18,000 animals. With 800 employees, Alta Dena was the largest milk producer-distributor in the nation, selling over 20,000 gallons of certified raw milk daily.

3.1.3 - Historical Background of Properties North of the Rancho El Rincon Grant Border

For some reason, properties located along Chino-Corona Road were never part of a Rancho, and General Land Office (GLO) plat maps from 1878 show that all lands north of a notch created by Rancho El Rincon and Rancho del Chino were "Public Lands." Likely located in a Rancho prior to statehood, these properties were at the extreme edges of Rancho control and were probably subject to squatting and disputes. Lands located north of the old Rancho El Rincon border were available for homesteading in the 1870s and Government Lot #1 and Government Lot #2 were patented by a Thomas G. Parker in November of 1878 (BLM GLO 2007). Homesteaded lands due east and south

of the project area were obtained by Robert Arborn and Isham Fuqua in the 1880s and successfully converted to agriculture. The GLO maps are interesting in that Mill Creek likely did not extend much into Rancho Jurupa, the edge of which was east of the public lands. The head of Mill Creek clearly begins in Section 34 at a place called "Three Cienegas," which was located about two miles northeast of the project area. Mill Creek above Chino-Corona Road is known as Cucamonga Creek and was built in conjunction with the US Army Corps of Engineers' San Antonio Dam Project in the late 1940s. This project sought to move water flowing out of the eastern San Bernardino Mountain foothills into the Prado Dam Reservoir via Chino Creek and an easterly artificial Cucamonga Creek extension. An easement was recorded along Mill Creek for the purposes of San Bernardino County Flood Control on October 31, 1947, and it is likely that the Cucamonga Creek flood control waterway was built a short time after that.

Thomas G. Parker is not mentioned in any known record and likely sold the properties to another party soon after obtaining the land grant. The Race family began farming along Chandler northeast of the project area after the turn of the century. In 1928, the Race homestead was graded for an orchard (probably avocado or nuts given the soil type) and the orchard began to produce in the 1930s. The Races owned the lots to the west, but these buildings were razed in the 1930s and replaced with a dairy at least by 1953. This featured a milking shed built in a style common to the Chino-Ontario area. In the 1950s, a John Rodriguez owned the lots, but sold Government Lot #1 to a Manuel and Mary Rodrigues. The Rodrigueses held multiple properties throughout the 1960s and 1970s. Antonio and Mary Mathias owned Government Lot #2 in the late 1960s and 1970s and had a second dairy. These dairies may have been purchasing fodder from the McCleans.

Swanson and Hatheway (1989) also identified the northern body of the project area as belonging to Mary F. Race in 1940. These authors identified the Race property as being one of the few small farms that had been homesteaded in the late 19th century that had slowly evolved into a dairy over the next few decades. The Race property's direct access to a main road serving the area probably contributed to its success. Electricity was brought to local farms in the late 1920s, and an Edison right-of-way was put in between 1928 and 1931. The Edison right-of-way and some of the original power line towers remain to this day. The power lines are plotted on topographic maps as running from Yorba Linda to San Bernardino, passing north through Rubidoux. The towers throughout its length were recorded as site CA-SBR-12613H.

3.2 - Results

3.2.1 - P#36-13391

Site P#36-13391 consists of a Quonset hut and remnant structures likely built after WWII, located slightly east of the western entrance to the ranch off Cucamonga Road. The resource was inspected internally for signs of construction dates as well as interior construction characteristics. No dates were observed and the structure has fallen into disuse. The metal roof that covers the hut is roughly 25 feet high and is composed of corrugated metal that had been recycled from elsewhere. The hut

probably began as a single-axis building with large garage doors facing southward, then wings were added to the western, eastern and northern sides of the original Quonset building as the McCleans agribusiness expanded. The last addition, a shed-roof bedroom or office, was added to the eastern side of the structure sometime in the 1970s. Additional structures are seen to the east in the 1953 aerial (Exhibit 7). The site was much larger during the historic era because the McClean family expanded the agribusiness on the property primarily through the use of modern irrigation. The scars of buried pipes can be seen in the 1953 aerial, while the 1939 aerial does not reveal this scarring. The McClean's farm equipment was stored at this site, and consisted of threshers, tractors, oil tanks, water tanks, and piles of aluminum irrigation pipe. Corn and alfalfa were planted based on the type of seed packages and manuals found in the structure. In summary, MBA's research has shown that site P#36-13391 is heavily modified from the historic original, and therefore cannot be potentially significant under CEQA Guidelines.

3.2.2 - P#36-13408

Site P#36-13408 consists of an old corral and outbuildings located in an area that once contained several small houses (P871-9H and P871-10H). The old houses were probably removed in the late 1950s or the 1960s, and it is possible that some of the structures observed today were part of this complex. By 1953, this area contained buildings associated with horses or a cattle feed lot.

The existing site consists of one horse stall, one large and one small cow barn at the southern end of the site, and two utility buildings all enclosed in a series of fenced paddocks. The site measures about 365 feet west-to-east and 260 feet north-to-south. In use today, the structures are decomposing because they are being worn out by use and a lack of maintenance. Three older palm trees are located along the western edge and are probably landscaping remnants associated with the old houses on this spot. Opposite these palms lie the house plots associated with the Jesse Mayhew homestead. The Mayhew homestead houses were demolished in the 1930s and plowed over by 1939 (according to aerial photographs) so it is possible that buried remnants remain.

The present existing structures probably represent components of the older house complexes that were built in the early part of the last century. Found on the 1942 edition of the Corona, CA topographic map, one or both structures may have been in existence prior to about 1935, when the original Jesse Mayhew homestead was demolished. Research has shown that the southern structures at site P#36-13408 are modified from the historic original, thus the inference that the site is potentially significant cannot be supported for that reason alone. It is possible that subsurface components of the older houses exist on both sides of the road, and that fact should be monitored carefully during construction.

3.2.3 - P#36-13409

This site consist of a house, barn, and exterior structures built beginning in the early 1950s by Harry and Hollace McClean in order to oversee the ranch property. The main house was probably

constructed just after the land was purchased in 1952; San Bernardino County records the structure as being first occupied in 1953. Exhibit 7 shows the single house surrounded by barren earth, as if the property owner had not put landscaping in yet. The property rests on a small hill that once directly overlooked a meandering bend in Mill Creek. Subsequent to construction of the house, a small barn was put on the site and the original house was modified by adding a few small rooms, and expanding the western side of the house. Research has shown that Harry and Hollace McClean are not locally significant personages and that the structure, built in a modern ranch style, is not a significant resource. It is unlikely that any buried historic components are located onsite because the hill was barren before 1953.

3.2.4 - P#36-13410

Site P#36-13410 consists of two ranch homes built in or about 1957 located at 8121 and 8131 Chino-Corona Road. These structures are located atop a historic farm site that was removed in the 1930s, and were probably built as part of a dairy complex known to be onsite in the late 1950s (The Tony and Mary Mathias Dairy). The structures are common ranch houses built in a modern style and have suffered the effects of wear and use. The original 1940s-era milking barn noted in Hatheway (1989) has been removed and was once located back away from the road, with the houses fronting the property. This is an unusual arrangement because the milking shed was typically placed on the road front with the houses behind. Research has shown that the original owners (Mary Race, Joe Rodriguez, and the Mathias family) are not locally significant personages and that the structures, built in a modern ranch style, are not significant resources. It is possible that any buried historic components from both the 1920-1930 era and the 1940s era will be located on the property once the existing houses are cleared away.

3.2.5 - CA-SBR-12572

Site CA-SBR-12572 consists of three Millingstone artifacts near the crest of a knoll within agricultural land on the project area. One additional groundstone item was recovered during the Phase II test, which suggested that the site represents an isolated occurrence or that most of the original set of artifacts have been lost to plowing and dispersal.

A backhoe was brought onto the site while the historic structures were being recorded/evaluated. A trench was cut toward the north, starting at a point south of the southern end of the site. This trench was 130 meters long and a backhoe-bucket wide (3 feet or 92cm). The trench was excavated to about 150cm or 60 inches below the modern ground surface to a highly compact horizon that exhibited signs of carbonate (caliche), stream-rounded rocks, and gravels. This horizon was interpreted to belong to a soil associated with Pleistocene older alluvium as predicted by Scott (2006). The soils observed at depth were similar to that described of the deep "C2" horizon of the Chualar clay loam (USDA 1980). A battered cobble was detected near the north end of the trench in the upper soils, but this artifact lay outside the end of the demarcated prehistoric site boundary. No other artifacts were observed during trenching, and the soils were carefully watched for the presence of stone tools, flakes

and other artifacts. The entire finished trench was inspected for signs of cultural soil horizons and none were observed. Cross-trenching was considered, but the near total lack of recovered artifacts precluded the possibility that additional materials would be recovered.

Careful examination of the soils in the trench showed that the upper 60cm of topsoil had been plowed and mixed with manure. This meant that a band of unimpacted topsoil lay between 60cm below the modern ground surface and the Pleistocene horizon at about 140cm below. Plans were made to put two 1x1 units into that soil in order to determine if any small stone flakes could be recovered.

Four 1x1 meter units were excavated into topsoil after a certain amount of the plowed horizon had been scraped away. On the east side of the trench, two units were excavated after about 20cm of soil had been removed. These were excavated to about one meter below the original ground surface. No artifacts were recovered. On the west side of the trench, two units were dug into topsoil after about 40cm of soil had been scraped away in a large block by the backhoe bucket. Excavations were taken to about 60cm below and no artifacts were recovered. In all four cases, the soils were particularly difficult to screen and they were composed of a blocky, plastic, clayey loam that retained a concrete texture once dried.

Results of testing showed that it is unlikely that significant buried prehistoric cultural resources are located within the site boundary.

3.2.6 - CA-SBR-12573H (The Fuqua Ditch)

Site CA-SBR-12573H consists of a historic ditch that forms the eastern boundary of the project area. The Viramontes recycling business is located on the flat just east of the old ditch, and modifications to the flat, the result of dirt dumping, have apparently covered up much of the original ditch alignment. The original ditch can be observed in the 1928, 1931, 1939, and 1953 aerial photographs (Exhibits 4, 5, 6 and 7), and a trace of it can be seen on modern GoogleEarth images.

The property consists of a ditch that was excavated for the purpose of conveying Mill Creek water around the Chino Valley Grist Mill pond to lands homesteaded by Isham Fuqua. Isham Fuqua (age 65) with wife Joan (age 53), and son William (age 19) lived in Chino in 1880. Fuqua was a Baptist minister who had lived in San Bernardino with his wife and five children (including John M. Fuqua), then homesteaded in Chino once lands adjacent to Mill Creek were available in the 1870s. He died between 1880 and 1890. The 1890 census showed that Joan was widowed and living in Los Angeles County, but in the 1900 Census John M. Fuqua lived in Chino with his wife Sarah and their nine children. John Fuqua then appears in the 1910 Census as living in Los Angeles County running a rooming house with five children. Julia Fuqua (the third child of Fenton Slaughter, builder of the Yorba-Slaughter Adobe) appears in the 1920 Census living in Chino as a widowed farmer with a daughter and Joseph J Slaughter, her brother. Julia married into the Fuqua family and may have inherited lands that had been homesteaded by Isham Fuqua, but since she was a Slaughter, her hometown would have been Chino itself. Assessment records associated with the old Rincon area

showed that Isham Fuqua held 147 acres in 1873 upon which some improvements had been made. The lands were probably owned by the McCarty family; the McCarty family and their lands have been reviewed by Prado Dam researchers including Hatheway (1989). Ditch water serviced the McCarty properties where a very successful hog farm was built and maintained for decades.

By 1953, changes to the regional landscape had cut off the flow of water into Mill Creek from the original natural cienega source in Section 34. Mayhew's Spring Hill ditch was likely out of service in 1953, but was also using the cienega source in the late 1800's. Since aerial photographs (Exhibit 4, 5, 6 and 7) indicate that the McCarty farm was still working as of 1953 and that water from the Cucamonga Creek flood control channel was running into Mill Creek, it is possible that the Fuqua ditch may still have been in use at that time.

The ditch was probably excavated in the late 1870s or early 1880s when the minister, Isham Fuqua, claimed the property south of the Edgewater project area through homesteading (1877) and probably discovered that water emanating from the Grist Mill pond could not be used to irrigate his property reliably. Thus, he built the ditch with the head gate located just outside the original Mayhew property in the northwestern quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 4 and skirting Mill Creek to the east. Since Fuqua also appears to have homesteaded property east of Mill Creek, he could have built this ditch without much interference. The 1928 aerial photograph clearly delineates the existence of the "Spring Hill Mayhew Ditch" along the northwest side of Mill Creek and the Fuqua Ditch along the southeast side of Mill Creek. In the 1928 image (Exhibit 4), Mayhew's Spring Hill ditch appears to originate from cienegas in Section 34, is truncated by a road (Hellman Avenue), and ends at a small reservoir located next to the south side of Chino-Corona Road on the Mary Race property. Examination of this photograph shows that the original ditch probably skirted the edge of the Race property with ditch water emanating just east of Mayhew's original house. The reservoir may have been built in the 1900s well after the Grist Mill was abandoned. Thus, Mayhew had two water sources to power his mill: Mill Creek and a ditch dug to channel water about 1.5 miles from the cienegas. This evidence suggests that the early homesteaders were trying to take natural water from the only sources available to them and may have used the natural landscape and property lines in an attempt to "one-up" their neighbors.

The Fuqua ditch footprint was reconnaissance surveyed but few excavation locales were detected. A hand-excavated trench was placed along the ditch footprint on the property line a few dozen feet northeast of the old Remington Ranch house (P871-8H). The trench, roughly 6 meters long and about 50cm wide, was excavated through blow sands to a point about 1 meter deep. The depth of the trench was minimal because the side walls kept caving in. A west profile of the strata was drawn, revealing a deposit of dark clays along the southern margin. The ditch had been filled in with sediment both water-laid and wind-laid, and the walls of the ditch, formed by the deposition of soils on either side of the ditch base as it was excavated, was deflated. The ditch was likely two feet wide at the water level, and spoil from the excavation (or excavated earth and rock) was piled approximately 2 feet on either

side. Each of the aerial photographs (Exhibits 4 through 7) show the ditch as it passes along the eastern edge of the project area, but the exact ingress and egress of the water is unknown.

3.2.7 - CA-SBR-12613H

This historic property consists of an electric power line right-of-way and historic "wishbone" towers that emanate from a historic-era substation located in San Bernardino. This site was detected during the Phase II testing. The current substation is located at the 1911 Southern Sierras Power Company (SSPC) First Steam Plant building near the corner of Mill and Chestnut in San Bernardino. The power line right of way runs from the substation through the northeast corner of Riverside County, back into San Bernardino County and then across the Chino Hills to Orange County.

Known as the "O" line and once carrying 115 kilovolts, the right of way can be located on 1940's-era topographic maps and was transferred to modern topographic maps when the maps were upgraded. This line allowed a connection between the SSPC and Los Angeles-Seal Beach power plants during emergency power transfers. As of the date of this Phase II report, many of the original wishbone towers have been lost and it appears that electricity runs in the line only in San Bernardino County. The old line now ends near the corner of Eagles Nest Drive and Fairmont Boulevard in northeast Yorba Linda.

The substation and current switching yard (offsite of the Edgewater property) should be recorded as a separate historic property as it is likely significant, but the power line itself has lost all original integrity. Since the site has lost all integrity as a result of disuse and loss of original poles, it was determined not significant during the recordation phase.

SECTION 4: CULTURAL RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS

MBA archaeologists developed a description of the historic sites by determining where the tested structure complexes were located on the archival aerials, examining the footprints in the field where possible, then performed an extensive historic background analysis. The following statements of significance contained in Section 4.1 are associated with each historic site examined as part of this Phase II study: P36-13391, P36-13408, P36-13409, P36-13410ing and CA-SBR-12573H. Statements associated with the tested prehistoric site (CA-SBR-12572) can be found in Section 4.2 which follows. Site CA-SBR-12613H was detected during the Phase II fieldwork and found to be not significant at that time.

4.1 - Application of the California Register (CR) Criteria, Historic Sites

The sites were evaluated against the four criteria of the CR, which is outlined in Public Resources Code (PRC) §5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations (CCR), Chapter 11.5, Section 4852 for inclusion in the CR. It was determined that sites P36-13391, P36-13408, P36-13409, P36-13410, and CA-SBR-12573H do not meet the criteria for the CR under the context of early Chino agricultural history (circa 1870-1910) primarily because the data sets are considered exhausted. The sites do not exhibit intact original qualities that might tie into a locally significant and fast-disappearing historical dairy industry, and the structures built as a part of that history are almost completely gone, having been replaced with structures not associated with that historically important industry.

As noted in Section 2.1 previously, each cultural resource must be evaluated against the following requirements such that a definitive statement can be made with regard to listing the site on the California Register:

(A) Is [the site] associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

(B) Is [the site] associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

(C) [Does the site] embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

(D) Has [the site] yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

These sites were considered under Criterion 1 for potential significance as a part of a historic trend that may have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Each site's data set was exhausted during the recording and evaluation phase. The evaluations showed that the sites do not contain enough evidence that substantive subsurface historic deposits are located within or near

the site, and that the original dairying and homesteading complexes have been compromised through abandonment. It is unlikely additional information could be obtained from other historic sources. Therefore, the sites do not appear to qualify for the CR under Criterion 1.

The sites were considered under Criterion 2 for their association with the lives of persons significant in our past. The structure remnants do not appear to be associated with individuals who were locally, regionally, or nationally important. Structures built by Jesse Mayhew and Isham Fuqua have been lost to erosion and later development. Therefore, the sites do not appear to qualify for the CR under Criterion 2.

The sites were considered under Criterion 3 for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or representing the work of a master, possessing high artistic values, or representing a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. The sites do not exhibit any of these qualities. Therefore, the sites do not appear to qualify for the CR under Criterion 3.

Finally, the sites were considered under Criterion 4 for the potential to yield or likelihood to yield information to prehistory or history. Research has shown that it is very unlikely that additional intact historic data will be found during future earthmoving on the project property, although it is possible that elements of these sites may be uncovered during grading. Monitoring shall mitigate for potential impacts. Therefore, the site does not appear to qualify for the CR under Criterion 4.

In sum, since none of the qualities for listing on the California Register have been met, the site is not considered a unique historic resource and mitigation for direct impacts to the sites during construction need not take place.

4.2 - Application of the California Register Criteria, Prehistoric Site CA-SBR-12572

Site CA-SBR-12572 was evaluated under the four criteria of the CR, which is outlined in PRC §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Chapter 11.5, Section 4852 for inclusion in the CR. It was determined that the site does not meet the criteria for the CR under the context of Millingstone prehistory primarily because the data set is considered exhausted and was found to be extremely limited.

The site was considered under Criterion 1 for its potential significance as a part of an historic trend that may have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The evaluation showed that the site does not contain enough evidence that substantive subsurface prehistoric deposits are located within or near the site, and additional information cannot be obtained from other historic sources. Therefore, the site does not appear to qualify for the CR under Criterion 1.

The site was considered under Criterion 2 for its association with the lives of persons significant in our past and under Criterion 3 for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or

method of construction, or representing the work of a master, possessing high artistic values, or representing a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. The site does not exhibit any of these qualities. Therefore, the site does not appear to qualify for the CR under Criterion 2 and 3.

The site was considered for Criterion 4 for the potential to yield or likelihood to yield information to prehistory or history. Research has shown that it is unlikely that additional intact prehistoric data will be found during future earthmoving on the project property. However, the existence of the artifacts at this site may suggest that other artifacts may be found in other areas. Monitoring during project-related earthmoving will mitigate for this potential impact. Therefore, the site does not appear to qualify for the CR under Criterion 4.

Questions posed in the testing plan in association with this single prehistoric site (Section 2.1.1) cannot be answered because of a lack of data. Three artifacts were found during the survey and a final artifact (a battered granitic cobble) provides almost no additional data to draw upon. The four artifacts indicate that a site may have been located here in the distant past, but the lack of flaked stone artifacts suggests that the occupation period was extremely limited. It is surprising that more prehistoric sites have not been located on the rises on both sides of Mill Creek because the Creek probably supplied regular fresh water through the cienegas during the prehistoric period. This lack of information points to agricultural plowing and cattle ranching as having disturbed any evidence of such sites.

In sum, since none of the qualities for listing on the California Register have been met, the site is not considered a unique prehistoric resource and mitigation for direct impacts to the site during construction need not take place.

SECTION 5: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 - Summary

In accordance with CEQA, MBA has assessed the effects of the proposed project on cultural resources in the Edgewater Communities project area. Phase II historic evaluations were prepared for six sites in the project area that could be observed on the modern ground surface. This included five historic sites and one prehistoric site. Analysis of the historic sites showed that Phase I and Phase II fieldwork had fully exhausted the historic data set. For this reason alone, the historic sites should not be considered significant under CEQA Guidelines.

Phase II testing revealed that archaeological monitoring requirements to be imposed on the project can be more focused than initially indicated in Cultural Resource Mitigation Measure CR-2 in MBA's Phase I report (2007: Table 4). Fieldwork showed that much of the project area has been heavily impacted by historic plowing and grading; therefore, limited archaeological monitoring is proposed for those areas that were plowed and irrigated during 1965 to 1980.

5.2 - Recommendations

5.2.1 - Cultural Resource Mitigation Measures

Six cultural resource sites have been determined to be not significant as a result of this Phase II study. It is not necessary to avoid these sites during construction. Table 3 below details the revised cultural resource mitigation measures associated with the proposed project and construction-related earthmoving in the project area. Mitigation monitoring should be guided by a qualified archaeologist with background in the historic resources of the City of Chino.

Table 3: Revised Cultural Resource Mitigation Measures

Mitigation No.	Mitigation Text
CR-1	A City-approved Project Archaeologist with background in the historic resources of the City of Chino shall create a mitigation monitoring plan to direct archaeological monitoring prior to earthmoving in the project area, as directed in CR-2 which follows. A pre-grade meeting to review the details of that plan must occur between the monitoring archaeologist(s) and the grading contractor before grading begins. The plan must discuss contingency plans associated with Native American tribal representation if any prehistoric artifacts are found during earthmoving. These artifacts may be considered sacred items by one or more Native American tribes. The mitigation monitoring plan must contain a description of how and where artifacts will be curated if found during monitoring.

Table 3 (Cont.): Revised Cultural Resource Mitigation Measures

Mitigation No.	Mitigation Text
CR-2	Once a depth below the modern ground surface of 3 feet is reached, full-time monitoring shall be required during all construction-related earthmoving. The Project Archaeologist may, at his or her discretion, terminate monitoring if and only if no buried cultural resources have been detected after 50 percent of the qualifying ground has been graded. If buried cultural resources are detected during monitoring, monitoring must continue until 100 percent of virgin earth within the project area has been disturbed and inspected by the monitor(s).
CR-3	Should previously unidentified cultural resource sites, prehistoric or historic cultural resources be encountered during monitoring, they should be Phase II tested and evaluated for significance following CEQA Guidelines prior to allowing a continuance of grading in the area.
CR-4	The locations of seven historic pending sites (P871-8H, P871-9H, P871-10H, P871-11H, P871-12H, P871-16H, and P871-22H) named in the Phase I Cultural Survey Report shall be carefully monitored during grading of the project area. Should subsurface manifestations of these sites be uncovered during grading, their qualities shall be documented by the monitoring archaeologist for inclusion in the monitoring report.
CR-5	If geotechnical investigations must take place within 250 feet of any known cultural resource site in the project area, the geotechnical investigation must be monitored by a qualified archaeologist.
CR-6	Construction-related earthmoving must be monitored by one (1) qualified Native American monitor. The monitor must belong to the Tribe or be a known descendant of the Gabrieliño Band of Mission Indians.

5.2.2 - Accidental Discovery of Human Remains

There is always the small possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown buried human remains. In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, California State Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 dictates that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to CEQA regulations and PRC § 5097.98.

5.2.3 - Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources

It is always possible that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown, buried cultural resources without a monitor or archaeologist present. In the event that buried cultural resources are discovered during construction, operations shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and a qualified archaeologist shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified archeologist shall make recommendations to the Lead Agency on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Cultural resources could consist of, but are not limited to, stone artifacts, bone, wood, shell, or features, including hearths, structural remains, or historic dumpsites. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction within the project area should be recorded on

appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms and evaluated for significance in terms of CEQA criteria.

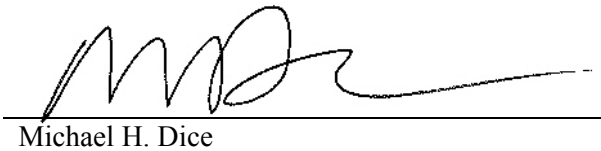
If the resources are determined to be unique historic resources as defined under §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, mitigation measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the Lead Agency. Appropriate mitigation measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site into green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds.

No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Lead Agency approves the measures to protect these resources. Any archaeological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be donated to a qualified scientific institution approved by the Lead Agency where they would be afforded long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.

In addition, reasonable efforts to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to the property will be taken, and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Native American tribes with concerns about the property, as well as the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), will be notified within 48 hours in compliance with 36 CFR 800.13(b)(3).

SECTION 6: CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished in this assessment present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date: October 30, 2007 Signed: 

Michael H. Dice
Michael Brandman Associates
Irvine, CA

SECTION 7: REFERENCES

Bean, L.J. and C.R. Smith. 1978. "Gabrielino." In Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California, edited by R.F. Heizer, 538-549. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.

Bricker, L. and P. Jertberg. 1994. Architectural and Historical Evaluation, The City of Chino Downtown and Senior Project, San Bernardino County, CA. On-file at the Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino.

Brock, J. 1989. Historic Records Database: Prado Basin Real Estate Acquisition Files. On-file, AIC.

Brown, Melinda. 2005 edition. Chino in the Horse and Buggy Days. Chino Rotary Club. Chino, CA.

Cameron, C. 1999. "Defining Tribal Boundaries Through Potsherds - An Archaeological Perspective." Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly. 35 (2 and 3):96-128. Spring 1999.

Chartkoff J.L. and K.K. Chartkoff. 1984. The Archaeology of California. Menlo Park: Stanford University Press.

Chino, City of. 1990. City of Chino General Plan Conservation/Open Space Element. December.

Dumke, G.S. 1993. The Boom of the 80s Revisited. Southern California Quarterly Fall/Winter 1993.

Fagan, B.M. 2003. Before California: An Archaeologist Looks at Our Earliest Inhabitants. Alta Mira Press.

Galvin, A. 2002. The City of Ontario's Historic Contact for the New Model Colony Area. City of Ontario.

Greenwood, R.S. and J.S. Foster. 1990. Context and Evaluation of Historic Sites in the Prado Basin. On-file, AIC.

Harley, R.B. 1988. "Rev Juan Caballeria: Historian or Storyteller? Rethinking the 1810 Dumetz Expedition." San Bernardino County Museum Association Quarterly V33, No. 2.

Harley, R.B. 1989. "Did Mission San Gabriel have Two Asistencias? The Case of Rancho San Bernardino." San Bernardino County Museum Association Quarterly V36, No. 4.

Hatheway, R.G. 1989. Archival Research and Site Documentation, Prado Basin, California. On-file, AIC.

Hearn, J.E. 1978. Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract 10441, Chino Area. On-file, AIC.

Heizer, R.F., ed. 1978. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.

Johnston, B. E. 1962. California's Gabrielino Indians. Frederick Webb Hodge Anniversary Publication Fund 8, Southwest Museum, Los Angeles.

Koerper, H.C. 1981. Prehistoric Subsistence and the Newport Bay Area and Environs, Orange County, California. PhD Dissertation, University of California, Riverside.

Kroeber, A.L. 1925. Handbook of the Indians of California. Bulletin 78. Bureau of American Ethnology. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.

Kroeber, A.L. 1976 revision. Handbook of the Indians of California. Bulletin 78. Bureau of American Ethnology. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.

Langenwalter, P.E. and J. Brock. 1985. Phase II Archaeological Studies: Prado Basin and the Lower Santa Ana River. On-file, AIC.

Lech, S. 2004. Along the Old Roads: a History of the Portion of Southern California that became Riverside County, 1772-1893. Riverside: Self-published.

Lehman, A. 1969. "The Sugar Beet Builds a Business." Pomona Valley Historian 5 (4-69)

Lugo, D.J. de. C. 1950 (1877). "Life of a Rancher (Vida de un Ranchero)." 1877 document translated in Historical Society of Southern California Quarterly, vol. 33.

Martinez, R. and M. Barnes. 2004. Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment, Stueve Brothers Dairy. Laguna Geosciences, Inc. Laguna Beach, CA.

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

Michael Brandman Associates (MBA). 2007. Phase I Cultural Survey Report and Paleontological Resource Assessment, Edgewater Communities, Chino, California. August 1.

Moratto, M.J. 1984. California Archaeology. San Diego: Academic Press.

Schuiling, W.C. 1984. San Bernardino County, Land of Contrasts. Winsor Publications, Winsor Hills, CA.

Stott, Debra. 2006. Phase I Environmental Site Assessment and Phase II Soils Investigation, Stueve Brothers Dairy. URS Corporation. Los Angeles, CA.

Swanson, M.T. and R.G. Hatheway. 1989. The Dairy Industry of the Prado Basin. On-file, AIC.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). 1980. Soil Survey, San Bernardino County, Western Part, California. Department of the Interior. Washington DC: US Government Printing office.

United States Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management General Land Office (BLM GLO). Accessed September 2007. Website: http://www.glorecords.blm.gov/.

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

Wallace, W.J. 1978. "Post -Pleistocene Archeology, 9000 to 2000 B.C." In Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California, edited by R.F. Heizer, 25-36. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.

Warren, C.N. 1968. "Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast." Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States, C. Irwin-Will

Appendix A: Personnel Qualifications

Michael H. Dice, M.A., RPA

Project Scientist/Senior Archaeologist

Education
M.A., Anthropology, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona

B.A., Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington

Anthropology Track, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington

Professional Affiliations
Member, California Historical Society

Member, National Trust for Historic Preservation

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA)

Registered Archaeologist, Orange County

Experience Summary

Mr. Dice is a Certified Archaeologist with more than eighteen years of experience performing records searches, archaeological surveys, archaeological site testing (Phase II) and data collection (Phase III) projects on private and public lands in the Southwestern United States and Southern California. During his career, he has authored or co-authored more than 150 CEQA and/or NEPA level documents including several manuscripts for the National Park Service. Mr. Dice is a member of the California Historical Society, a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), and is a member of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Recent and Selected Project Experience

Transportation

Santa Ana Art Wall Project (Santa Ana, CA), OCTA Tracks/Santa Ana Depot at Santiago Street. Serviced as senior project archaeologist to perform an ASR/HRER/HPSR package for the City of Santa Ana for its Caltrans District 12 submission. Construction of the Art Wall was funded by, in part, by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The project was not considered an undertaking exempt from federal cultural resource compliance as governed by Caltrans-FHWA Programmatic Agreement (PA) associated with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR §800). The APE was established in consultation with Cheryl Sinopoli of District 12. Once the APE had been approved by Rail HQ, several unrecorded historic properties were evaluated. Work progressed with Caltrans staff guidance in a reasonable and responsive fashion. Our historic architectural specialist and co-author, Christeen Taniguchi, is now an employee of Galvin and Associates. The project allowed interaction between MBA, Caltrans and SHPO, with successful results.

Nation Park Service

Project Archaeologist/Database Manager for the emergency Chapin-5 Fire Rehabilitation Project, Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado (1996-1999). Began as field crew chief (GS-7) and finished with the Park as a GS-9 Database manager. Created an ACCESS 6.0 database for the recordation or re-recordation of more than 500 archaeological sites within the rehabilitation area.

Telecommunication

NEPA Compliance/Telecommunication Facilities. Serving as project scientist for a variety of telecommunication providers throughout California in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for the implementation of cellular communication facilities. This project includes the preparation of NEPA compliance documents in accordance with the Federal Communication Commissions regulations pertaining to telecommunication facilities, biological surveys, including focused, sensitive species surveys and wetland delineations and permitting, cultural resource records searches and Phase I surveys, including architectural/historical evaluations and construction monitoring, and arborist surveys.

Water

Victor Valley Recycled Water Project. Project manager to perform a program-level Section 106/CEQA analysis for the Victor Valley Recycled Water Project through Bauer Environmental. Our project consisted of the analysis of a series of alternative recycled water facility locations and main-line pipeline routes in the County of San Bernardino, the City of Victorville, the City of Hesperia, and the City of Apple Valley. The VVRW project will eventually exhibit four recycled water treatment plants, several pumping stations, numerous main-line recycled water pipelines and numerous secondary pipelines. Four project footprints were evaluated for potential impacts to cultural resources. The results showed that the majority of the project area held "low" sensitivity for cultural resources, there was a minor amount of "medium" sensitivity, while those areas near the Mojave River held "high" sensitivity. We recommended that cultural resource testing take place along the Mojave River if those alternatives are chosen. Specific mitigation-monitoring recommendations will be recommended once the project reaches the "project-level" of analysis.

Mining

Final Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Coachella Aggregates Expansion Project, Riverside County. Cultural survey report for planned mining development in the County of Riverside. 2003.

Utilities

Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Sensitivity Evaluation for the Palm Springs and Desert Hot Springs Master Drainage Plan Project. Cultural evaluation report for planned utility construction in the Coachella Valley.

Recreation & Community Complexes

Cultural Survey Report, Bakersfield State Vehicular Recreation Area (SVRA), Kern County. Cultural survey report for planned State Park north of Bakersfield, in Kern County. 2006.

Planned Development

Over 200 reports available dated from 1999 to 2006.

Schools

Cultural Resource Survey Report and Paleontological Records Review for the Chaffey School District #9 High School Project located west of San Sevane and north of Walnut Avenue, Fontana, San Bernardino County. Cultural survey report for planned school development in the City of Fontana.

Retail

Phase 1 Cultural Resource Survey: The Yucca Valley Home Depot Retail Center (APN#0601-201-31, -32 and -37), Town of Yucca Valley. Cultural survey for a planned development in the Town of Yucca Valley

Airport

Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for the Proposed Ontario Airport TIS Transmitter Site, located near Parking Lot D and F of the Ontario International Airport, Ontario, San Bernardino County. Cultural survey for a planned transmitter within the Ontario International Airport.Section 106 Study for Airport