

A CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE MAJESTIC CHINO HERITAGE PROJECT

CITY OF CHINO,
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

APNs 1027-231-01, 1027-241-01 and -02, 1027-371-01,
1027-381-01 and -02, 1056-201-01, 1056-331-01, -06, and -07,
1056-341-01, 1056-392-02 to -06, -11, and -12, 1057-181-24,
1057-191-01 and -02, 1057-201-05 to -08, and 1057-212-10

Prepared for:

T&B Planning, Inc.
17542 East 17th Street, Suite 100
Tustin, California 92780

Submitted to:

City of Chino
13220 Central Avenue
Chino, California 91710

Prepared by:

Tracy A. Stropes,
J.R.K. Stropes, and Brian F. Smith
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, California 92064



September 11, 2019

Archaeological Information Page

Authors: Tracy A. Stropes, J.R.K. Stropes, and Brian F. Smith

Prepared by: Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, California 92064
(858) 484-0915

Report Date: September 11, 2019

Report Title: A Cultural Resources Study for the Majestic Chino Heritage Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California (APNs 1027-231-01, 1027-241-01 and -02, 1027-371-01, 1027-381-01 and -02, 1056-201-01, 1056-331-01, -06, and -07, 1056-341-01, 1056-392-02 to -06, -11, and -12, 1057-181-24, 1057-191-01 and -02, 1057-201-05 to -08, and 1057-212-10)

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17542 East 17th Street, Suite 100
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USGS Quadrangles: *Prado Dam and Corona North, California (7.5 minute)*

Study Area: 265.2 acres

Key Words: Survey; historic and Native American sites (CA-SBR-2845, CA-SBR-5241, CA-SBR-12,573H, CA-SBR-12,613H, P-36-029722, CA-SBR-29,791H, P-36-029792, CA-SBR-33,112H, CA-SBR-33,113H, P-36-033114, CA-SBR-33,115H, CA-SBR-33,116H, and CA-SBR-33,117H); CEQA significance evaluations; no significant cultural resources; mitigation monitoring recommended.

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1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

The following report describes the results of a cultural resources study conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) for the Majestic Chino Heritage Project. The 265.2-acre project includes the approximately 97-acre development site and five separate fill dirt borrow sources identified as Borrow Sites 1 to 5. The project is situated in the southern portion of the city of Chino, southwest of the city of Ontario, east of the city of Chino Hills, west of the city of Eastvale, and northwest of the city of Corona in the southwestern portion of San Bernardino County, California. The project is located approximately one mile east of State Route 71, approximately seven miles west of Interstate 15, and approximately five miles south of State Route 60. The project is located in an unsectioned portion of the USGS 7.5-minute *Prado Dam and Corona North, California* topographic maps, Township 2 South, Ranges 7 and 8 West (projected). BFSA, in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and City of Chino environmental guidelines, conducted the cultural resources study to locate and record any archaeological sites, historic sites, or tribal resources present within the project.

The project proposes development of an approximately 1,168,710-square-foot, cross-dock building on the northern portion of the development site and an approximately 914,040-square-foot, cross-dock building on the southern portion. The buildings are conceptually designed to provide general industrial space, office spaces, potential mezzanine space, and dock doors. Associated improvements would include, but are not limited to, passenger vehicle parking areas, truck trailer parking areas, drive aisles, outdoor employee break areas, stormwater drainage facilities, and ornamental landscaping. In order to develop the project as proposed, the ground surface elevations of the building footprints would also need to be raised to remove them from the Prado Dam Inundation Area (PDIA). As a result, earth materials would need to be moved from Borrow Sites 1 to 5 within the PDIA to the development site in order to raise the proposed building footprints above the inundation line and create additional flood water holding capacity at the excess fill dirt sites. Approximately 740,000 gross cubic yards of fill dirt would be brought to the development site from the borrow sites.

The archaeological investigation of the project included a review of archaeological records search information provided by the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton (CSU Fullerton) and the Eastern information Center (EIC) at the University of California at Riverside (UCR). The records search provided information regarding previous archaeological studies in the area and any previously recorded sites within, or in the immediate vicinity of, the project. According to the data obtained from the SCCIC and EIC, a total of 98 cultural resources have been previously recorded within a one-mile radius of the project, seven of which are within the project. The records search also indicates that 140 cultural resources reports have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project, 15 of which included portions of the current project (San Bernardino County Museum Association 1975; Suss 1975; Simpson and Suss 1975; McKenna 1996; Billat 2003; Jordan and Wilson 2006; Sider 1976;

Wetherbee et al. 2008; Wetherbee and Larkin 2007; Wlodarski 2010, 2012; Bonner et al. 2011; Cisneros et al. 2011; Supernowicz 2013; Fernandez 2014). One additional study by Greenwood and Associates (Hale 1997) covers an area adjacent to the project, as reported by the EIC. The complete records search results are provided in Appendix C.

The archaeological survey of the project was conducted on March 14 and 15, 2019. Survey conditions were generally good and ground visibility ranged from fair to good in most areas. The majority of the property has been disturbed and cultivated in the past and previous impacts include dairy operations, the establishment of dirt roads, and general agricultural use. During the survey, recorded and newly identified cultural resources were identified within the development site and all five borrow sites, as summarized below:

- Development site: Two locations of dairy farm foundation remnants, which were designated as CA-SBR-33,112H and CA-SBR-33,113H.
- Borrow Site 1: Previously recorded Site CA-SBR-5241, a prehistoric lithic scatter with projectile points (not relocated), previously recorded Site P-36-029722, a Southern California Edison transmission line, a 1948 to 1959 single-family residence and 1967 to 1980 detached garage, which have been designated as P-36-033114, and slaughterhouse facility structure foundation remnants, which have been designated as CA-SBR-33,115H.
- Borrow Site 2: Previously recorded Site CA-SBR-29,791H, 1948 to 1959 farm or dairy farm foundation remains/concrete pads, and P-36-029792, a previously recorded segment of the Serrano-Mira Loma Transmission Line built circa 1966.
- Borrow Site 3: Previously recorded Site CA-SBR-12,613H, a 1953 to 1954 Southern California Edison transmission alignment, and dairy farm foundation remnants that have been designated as CA-SBR-33,116H.
- Borrow Site 4: Previously recorded Site CA-SBR-2845, a prehistoric lithic scatter, and orchard and cattle ranch foundation remnants that have been designated as CA-SBR-33,117H.
- Borrow Site 5: Previously recorded Site CA-SBR-12,573H, a portion of the alignment of the 1888 Fuqua Ditch.

Based upon the results of the field survey, records searches, and historical research and documentation from the perspective of the CEQA review of the proposed development, CA-SBR-2845, CA-SBR-5241, CA-SBR-12,573H, CA-SBR-12,613H, P-36-029722, CA-SBR-29,791H, P-36-029792, CA-SBR-33,112H, CA-SBR-33,113H, P-36-033114, CA-SBR-33,115H, CA-SBR-33,116H, and CA-SBR-33,117H have been evaluated as not significant. Sites CA-SBR-2845 and CA-SBR-5241 do not retain any evidence of prehistoric resources and have been previously evaluated as not significant. Site CA-SBR-12,573H is also identified as not significant as no evidence of the recorded historic ditch could be identified within the project. Sites CA-SBR-

12,613H, P-36-029722, and P-36-029792, which will not be impacted as part of the current project, include historic power line alignments and a historic power line tower that have been previously evaluated as not significant. Sites CA-SBR-29,791H, CA-SBR-33,112H, CA-SBR-33,113H, and CA-SBR-33,115H through CA-SBR-33,117H represent historic foundation remnants and flatwork that, while historic in age, do not possess any architecturally important elements and none of the owners are historically significant. Further, previous impacts to the property have left the majority of the foundations heavily damaged and in poor condition. Based upon the conclusions reached during the evaluation, no mitigation measures or preservation are recommended for the historic foundations.

Site P-36-033114 includes two standing historic structures, which, while historic in age, were not designed by an architect of importance, do not possess any architecturally important elements, and were not owned by historically significant individuals or families. As a result, the structures have been evaluated as not significant. Based upon the conclusions reached during the evaluation program, no mitigation measures or preservation are recommended for Site P-36-033114.

No impacts to significant resources are associated with the proposed development of the property. Although the historic resources within the development site or borrow sites have been evaluated as not CEQA-significant, the potential exists that unidentified significant historic/prehistoric deposits may be present that are related to the historic/prehistoric occupation of the area. Because of this potential to encounter buried cultural deposits, monitoring of grading by qualified archaeologists is recommended. Native American participation in the monitoring program will only be required when Native American artifacts or deposits are encountered during grading. The scope of the Native American monitoring will be determined following the discovery of any Native American sites or artifacts. Should potentially significant cultural deposits be discovered, mitigation measures will be implemented to reduce the effects of the grading impacts. A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) description has been provided in this report. As part of this study, a copy of this report will be submitted to the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton and the EIC at UCR. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the archaeological laboratory of BFSA in Poway, California.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

In response to a request by T&B Planning, Inc., BFSFA conducted a cultural resources study for the Majestic Chino Heritage Project in order to comply with CEQA and the requirements of the City of Chino with regards to cultural resources. The project is located in an area of moderate cultural resource sensitivity, as suggested by known site density and predictive modeling, as well as historic land use. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which in the southwest San Bernardino County area are focused around environments with accessible food and water.

The project is approximately 265.2 acres spread across six separate locations east of the Chino Airport in the city of Chino, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 2.0–1). The project, which includes Accessor’s Parcel Numbers (APNs) 1027-231-01, 1027-241-01 and -02, 1027-371-01, 1027-381-01 and -02, 1056-201-01, 1056-331-01, -06, and -07, and 1056-341-01 (development site); 1056-392-02 to -06, -11, and -12 (Borrow Site 1); 1057-191-01 and -02 (Borrow Site 2); 1057-201-05 to -08 (Borrow Site 3); 1057-212-10 (Borrow Site 4); and 1057-181-24 (Borrow Site 5), is located within an unsectioned portion of the USGS 7.5-minute *Prado Dam* and *Corona North, California* topographic maps, Township 2 South, Ranges 7 and 8 West (projected) (Figure 2.0–2).

The primary development site plan includes the construction of two buildings designed to provide general industrial space and associated improvements such as vehicle parking areas, stormwater drainage facilities, and ornamental landscaping (Figure 2.0–3). In order to develop the project as proposed, the ground surface elevations of the building footprints would also need to be raised to remove them from the PDIA. As a result, earth materials would need to be moved from Borrow Sites 1 to 5 within the PDIA to the development site in order to raise the proposed building footprints above the inundation line and create additional flood water holding capacity at the excess fill dirt sites. Approximately 740,000 gross cubic yards of fill dirt would be brought to the development site from the borrow sites.

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the Phase I archaeological assessment for the project with the assistance of Senior Archaeologist Tracy A. Stropes M.A., RPA and field technicians Clarence Hoff, Kirstie McPeek, and James Shrieve. Tracy Stropes, Jennifer Stropes, and Brian Smith prepared the technical report, Carrie Kubacki created the report graphics, and Elena Goralogia conducted technical editing and report distribution. Qualifications of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

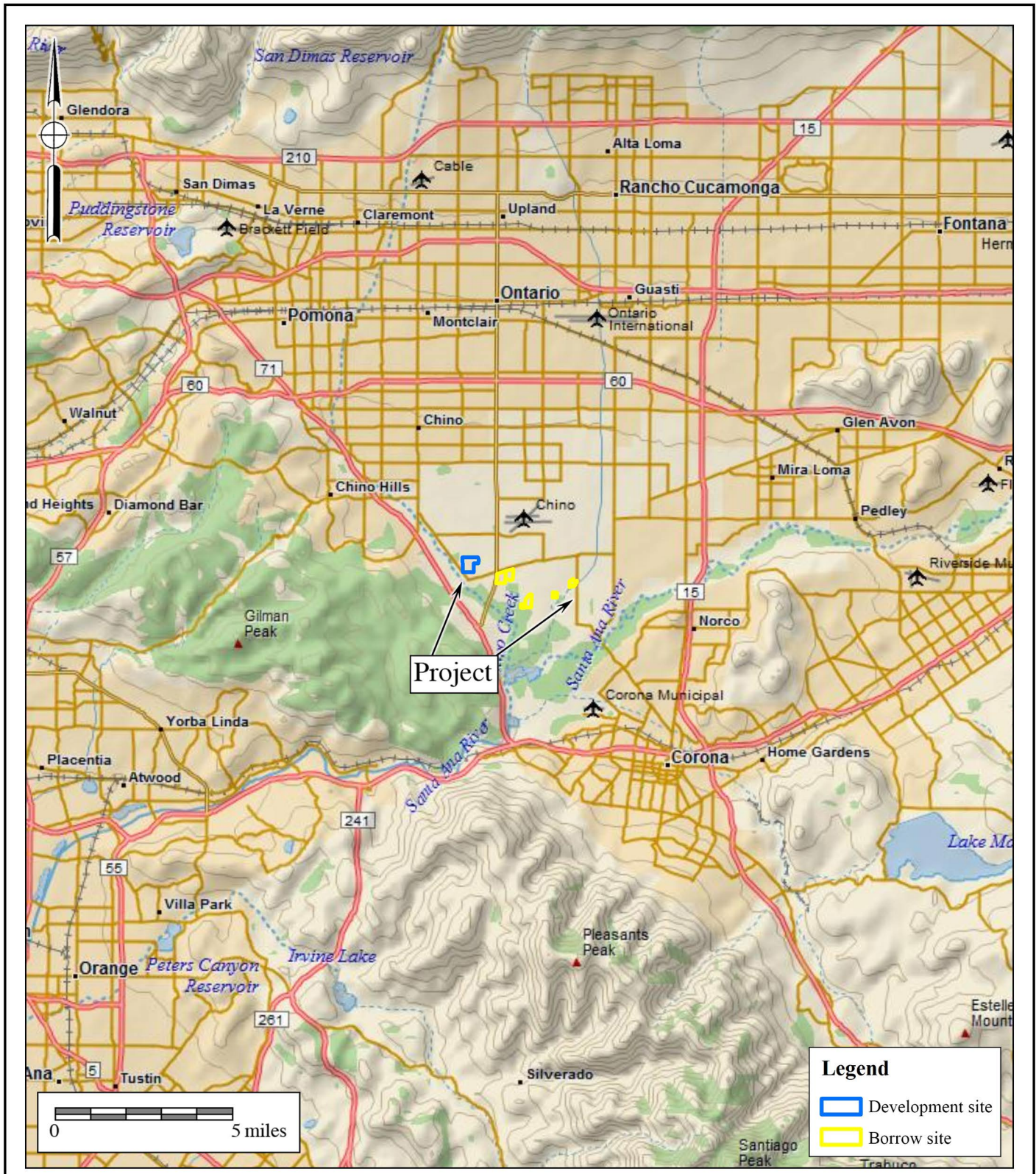


Figure 2.0-1
General Location Map
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project
 DeLorme (1:250,000)



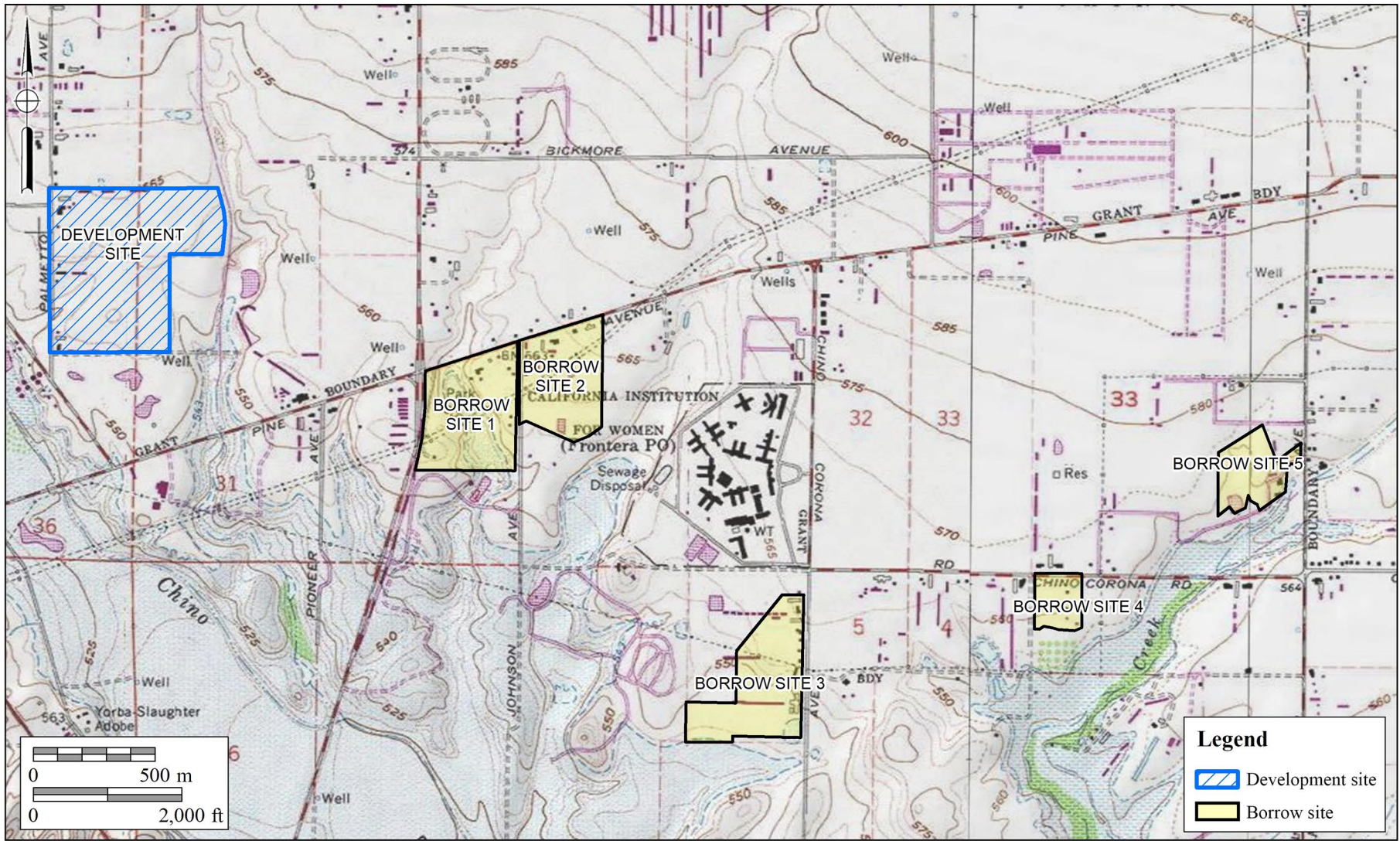


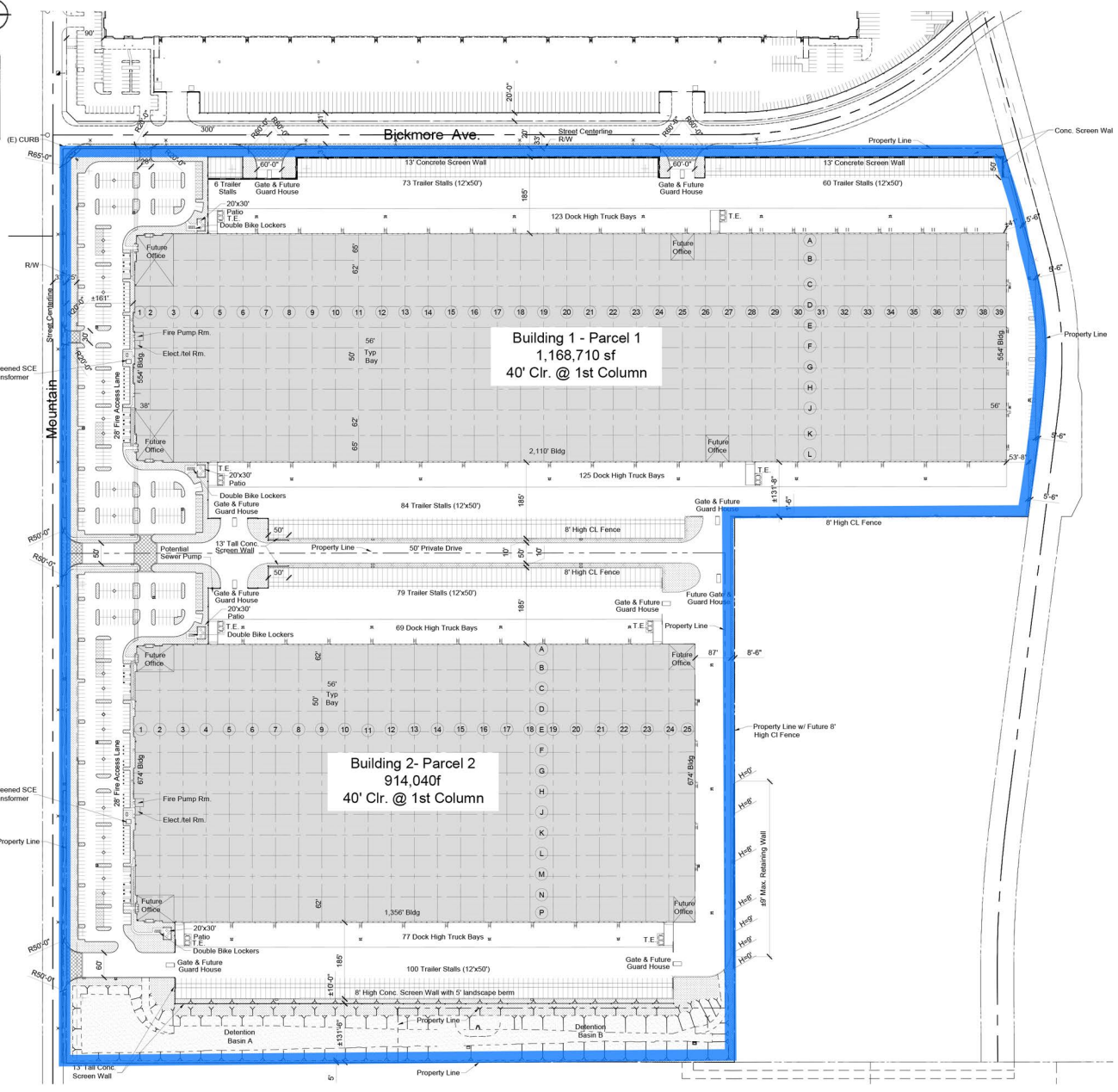
Figure 2.0-2

Project Location Map

The Majestic Chino Heritage Project

USGS Prado Dam and Corona North Quadrangles (7.5 minute series)





Legend

Development site boundary



Figure 2.0-3
Project Development Map
Development Site
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



3.0 PROJECT SETTING

The project setting includes the natural physical, geological, and biological contexts of the proposed project, as well as the cultural setting of prehistoric and historic human activities in the general area. The following sections discuss both the environmental and cultural settings at the subject property, the relationship between the two, and the relevance of that relationship to the project.

3.1 Environmental Setting

The proposed project is generally located immediately east of the Chino Airport in the city of Chino, southwest San Bernardino County, California. The project is located within the Chino Valley, which is a sub-portion of the larger San Bernardino Valley, within the Chino Basin. The Chino Basin, which is situated within the upper Santa Ana Valley, is a relatively flat alluvial plain formed from sediments deposited by the Santa Ana River and its tributaries, such as Chino Creek, within the Perris Block of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province of southern California. The Peninsular Ranges are a series of northwest- to southeast-trending mountain ranges separated by similarly trending valleys, which make up the southernmost segment of a chain of North American Mesozoic batholiths that extend from Alaska to the southern tip of Baja California. The project area is relatively flat, with the property's lowest point located at its southern corner and its highest point located at its northeastern boundary. Elevations within the project area range from approximately 540 to 565 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The entire project has been disturbed by some previous development on the periphery and agricultural use. Currently, vegetation within the project area is characterized as primarily introduced grasses and weeds.

3.2 Cultural Setting

3.2.1 Prehistoric Period

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At the beginning of the late Holocene, sea levels stabilized, rocky shores declined,

lagoons filled with sediment, and sandy beaches became established (Gallegos 1985; Inman 1983; Masters 1994; Miller 1966; Warren and Pavesic 1963). Many former lagoons became saltwater marshes surrounded by coastal sage scrub by the late Holocene (Gallegos 2002). The sedimentation of the lagoons was significant in that it had profound effects upon the types of resources available to prehistoric peoples. Habitat was lost for certain large mollusks, namely *Chione* and *Argopecten*, but habitat was gained for other small mollusks, particularly *Donax* (Gallegos 1985; Reddy 2000). The changing lagoon habitats resulted in the decline of larger shellfish, the loss of drinking water, and the loss of Torrey Pine nuts, causing a major depopulation of the coast as people shifted inland to reliable freshwater sources and intensified their exploitation of terrestrial small game and plants, including acorns (originally proposed by Rogers 1929; Gallegos 2002).

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

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

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

Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)

Gabrielino

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

Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Men conducted the majority of the heavy labor, hunting, fishing, and trading with other

groups. Women's duties included gathering and preparing plant and animal resources, and making baskets, pots, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Gabrielino houses were domed, circular structures made of thatched vegetation. Houses varied in size and could house from one to several families. Sweathouses (semicircular, earth-covered buildings) were public structures used in male social ceremonies. Other structures included menstrual huts and a yuvar, an open-air, ceremonial structure built near the chief's house (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

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

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

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

Serrano

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

The Serrano were organized into autonomous localized lineages occupying definite, favored territories, but rarely claiming any territory far removed from the lineage's home base. Since the entire dialectical group was neither politically united nor amalgamated into supralineage groups, as many of their neighbors were, one must speak in terms of generalized areas of usage rather than pan-tribal holdings. (Strong [1929] in Bean and Smith 1978b)

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

The Serrano were part of “exogamous clans, which in turn were affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties, *tuk^wutam* (Wildcat) and *wahi?iam* (Coyote)” (Bean and Smith 1978b). According to Strong (1929), details such as number, structure, and function of the clans are unknown. Instead, he states that clans were not political, but were rather structured based upon “economic, marital, or ceremonial reciprocity, a pattern common throughout Southern California” (Bean and Smith 1978b). The Serrano formed alliances amongst their own clans and with Cahuilla, Chemehuevi, Gabrielino, and Cupeño clans (Bean and Smith 1978b). Clans were large, autonomous political and landholding units formed patrilineally, with all males descending from a common male ancestor, including all wives and descendants of the males. However, even after marriage, women would still keep their original lineage, and would still participate in those ceremonies (Bean and Smith 1978b).

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

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

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

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

The Serrano were primarily hunter/gatherers. Vegetal staples varied with locality.

Acorns and piñon nuts were found in the foothills, and mesquite, yucca roots, cacti fruits, and piñon nuts were found in or near the desert regions. Diets were supplemented with other roots, bulbs, shoots, and seeds (Heizer 1978). Deer, mountain sheep, antelopes, rabbits, and other small rodents were among the principal food packages. Various game birds, especially quail, were also hunted. The bow and arrow was used for large game, while smaller game and birds were killed with curved throwing sticks, traps, and snares. Occasionally, game was hunted communally, often during mourning ceremonies (Benedict 1924; Drucker 1937; Heizer 1978). Earth ovens were used to cook meat, bones were boiled to extract marrow, and blood was either drunk cold or cooked to a thicker consistency and then eaten. Some meat and vegetables were sun-dried and stored. Food acquisition and processing required the manufacture of additional items such as knives, stone or bone scrapers, pottery trays and bowls, bone or horn spoons, and stirrers. Mortars, made of either stone or wood, and metates were also manufactured (Strong 1971; Drucker 1937; Benedict 1924).

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

3.2.2 Historic Period

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

In the mid- to late 1770s, Juan Bautista de Anza passed through much of what is now Riverside County while searching for an overland route from Sonora, Mexico to San Gabriel and Los Angeles, describing fertile valleys, lakes, and sub-desert areas (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998; Riverside County n.d.). Spanish missionaries

formed Mission San Gabriel in the San Bernardino Valley in the early nineteenth century. The mission established Rancho San Bernardino in 1819, which included the present-day areas of San Bernardino, Fontana, Rialto, Redlands, and Colton (City of San Bernardino 2015). Since there was no reliable water source in the area, from 1819 to 1820, the missionaries developed a zanja through the use of Native American labor from the Guachama Rancheria (Smallwood 2006). The creation of the zanja was implemented to divert waters from Mill Creek all the way through the city of Redlands, ending near the mission to assist with agricultural enterprises. The new water source allowed nearby ranching districts to develop during the nineteenth century (City of Redlands 2010; Smallwood 2006).

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

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

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

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

resources, and profit. Rather than being incorporated, they were either subjugated or exterminated (Cook 1976).

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

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

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

General History of the Chino Area

Laid out by Richard Gird, the post-statehood owner of the Rancho Santa Ana del Chino, the town of Chino (1887) was created in response to California’s land boom of the late 1880s. In 1881, former miner Richard Gird bought the Rancho Santa Ana del Chino and the Chino Addition from a mortgage company that had taken the title from the trust of Isaac Williams’s daughter, Francesca. Williams was one of the original owners of the Rancho Santa Ana del Chino, having 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. Gird also created, with help from the State of California, an agricultural experimental station on his land that operated for many years. Gird then began experimenting with various crops, such as sugar beets, to determine types that could be grown commercially (Schuiling 1984; Galvin 2002; Bricker and Jertberg 1994).

Around 1886, Gird built the narrow-gauge Chino Valley Railroad, which was then abandoned when the Chino Valley Sugar Beet Factory, where tenant farmers would provide beets for processing, was built the next year. The Southern Pacific Railroad replaced the narrow

gauge with a spur linking with the main railroad line in Ontario (Brown 2005). Soon after, 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). After the beet plant closed, the Chino Land and Water Company was formed from former ranch properties and began selling off parcels (Schuiling 1984; Galvin 2002; Bricker and Jertberg 1994).

In the late 1930s, the State of California began to realize that the three existing state prison facilities (San Quentin, Folsom, and the new women's prison at Tehachapi) would soon be overcrowded, so an ambitious plan to build new prisons led the State to purchase large quantities of farmland in the Chino area. Today, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation runs the California Institution for Men in Chino and the California Institution for Women off Chino-Corona Road to the southeast. About the same time, Chino Airport was first developed as a training base prior to World War II; "Cal Aero Field" was one of four airports developed as part of the Curtis Wright Technical Institute based at the Glendale Airport. The United States Army Air Force contracted with the school to provide primary flight training for Army Air Force cadets just before and throughout the war (Schuiling 1984; Galvin 2002; Bricker and Jertberg 1994).

Dairy Industry

Although some dairy production did occur in California as early as 1697, with the arrival of cows to the California missions from Sonora, Mexico, it was not until 1880s that commercial dairy operations began in the state. During their early stages, dairy operations occurred mainly in the Point Reyes Peninsula, Humboldt County, the mountain regions of Lake Tahoe, and the coast near San Luis Obispo. Most of these dairies operated very locally and were generally family businesses. After pasteurization was developed in the early 1900s, dairy operations were able to expand. These expansions included the use of pasteurizing plants, bottling machines, and coolers (Galvin and Associates 2004). Because milk had become safer to transport, dairy operations were able to supply even more milk, cream, and cheese to the surrounding communities, which led to an increased interest in dairy farming for some families.

1900-1930: Free-Grazing Dairies

Between 1900 and 1930, dairy farming in southern California consisted of free-grazed cattle, which were let out to pasture on five to six acres of land, and then brought into a milk parlor to be milked. Cows in the milk parlor were milked one at a time, by hand. Because the cows burned energy while grazing and competed with other cows for resources in situations of overcrowding, this dairying process did not produce as much milk as is common today (Galvin and Associates 2004).

1930-1949: Mechanization and Dry-Lot Dairying

The population increase in southern California during the 1930s led to an increase in the

number of dairies, as well as the number of cows at each dairy. In addition, California passed four acts that controlled the minimum price of milk, promoted dairy products through education and advertising, and provided fair trade practices in the marketing of dairy products. Sanitation standards to combat tuberculosis (which could be eliminated from the milk through the process of pasteurization) were also enforced at the county and city levels (Galvin and Associates 2004). In order to remain compliant with these regulations, dairy farmers were required to mechanize much of their dairy activities, including bottling and pasteurizing.

The Dutch and Portuguese dairy farmers of Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties were responsible for the modernization of the dairy industry in southern California. Because they were familiar with dry-lot dairying, these immigrants were especially successful at helping the industry to make the transition. In dry-lot dairying, cows were housed in concrete dry lots, as opposed to being let out to pasture. The sanitary conditions in which the dry-lot cows were kept made them less susceptible to diseases such as tuberculosis. The result was healthier cows with much higher milk production (Galvan and Associates 2004).

Because pricing regulations had been set in place and the higher southern California population was demanding more milk products, the sale and distribution of the excess milk also became more lucrative for the dairy farmers. Unlike other parts of the county, where dairy farmers practicing free-grazing dairying were being pushed out of urban areas, the dry-lot dairy farms were encouraged near the cities, and urban areas even grew up around the southern California dairies (Galvin and Associates 2004).

Post-1950: Dairy Operations

The dairy industry in southern California flourished from the 1950s through the 1980s. With dairy-friendly zoning of approximately 14,000 acres in the southwest corner of San Bernardino County, many Dutch, French Basque, and Portuguese families chose to relocate there in order to become successful dairy farmers. These families became the cornerstone of the industry and the area's large, highly efficient dairies made it the largest milk-producing community in the nation's largest milk-producing state (Galvan and Associates 2004).

Milking at this point was streamlined. After being fed for several hours, cows would be run into the pre-wash where they are sprayed down for cleanliness. They would then be run into the milking parlor or barn and milked using vacuum-operated milking pots. Milking only took approximately four minutes per cow with each cow producing about 25 pounds of milk at each milking. Cows were fed and milked twice a day by the 1960s, which, for a good-sized dairy, could equate to around 650 gallons of milk produced per day (Galvan and Associates 2004).

3.3 Applicable Regulations

The goal of numerous laws, regulations, and statutes at federal and state levels is to protect and direct the management of archaeological resources. Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality

illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Bernardino County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, criteria outlined in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), CEQA, and the City of Chino General Plan provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the NHPA, CEQA, and City of Chino General Plan criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

3.3.1 Federal Significance Criteria

The four primary evaluation criteria to determine a resource's eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), in accordance with the regulations outlined in 36 CFR 800, are identified by 36 CFR 60.4. These criteria (listed below) are used to facilitate the determination of which properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment resulting from project-related impacts (36 CFR 60.2). These include impacts to the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- 1) Resources that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- 2) Resources that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- 3) Resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- 4) Resources that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR 60.4).

3.3.2 California Environmental Quality Act

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

- 1) A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the California Register of Historical Places (CRHR) (Public Resources Code [PRC] SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
- 2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

- 3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that 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 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 CRHR (PRC SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:
 - a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
 - b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 - c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
 - d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

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

- 1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired.
- 2) The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR;
 - b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical

characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

- c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

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

- 1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is a historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- 2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the PRC, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the PRC do not apply.
- 3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a) but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21803.2 of the PRC, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in PRC Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
- 4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project upon those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect upon it are noted in the Initial Study (IS) or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

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

- (d) When an IS identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood of, Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) as provided in PRC SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an

agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

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

3.3.3 City of Chino General Plan

The City of Chino General Plan (City of Chino 2010) contains a series of goals and policies regarding the treatment of cultural resources during undertakings within the city. While the City of Chino does not have specific threshold guidelines defined for cultural resources, the Open Space and Conservation Element within the General Plan contains a number of cultural resource-related goals and policies that apply to any discretionary project within city limits (City of Chino 2010). The policies to preserve and enhance historic, paleontological, and archaeological resources are reproduced below:

- 1) The City shall ensure that identified cultural and historic landmarks and buildings are preserved, unless the City finds that such preservation is economically infeasible.
- 2) The City shall require the architectural details and design elements of historic structures to be preserved during renovations and remodels.
- 3) In the event that unknown archaeological or paleontological resources are discovered during construction, the Planning Division shall be notified immediately. All construction shall stop and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in prehistoric or historic archaeology should be retained to evaluate the discovered resources and recommend appropriate action.
- 4) If Native American artifacts are discovered on a site, the City shall consult representatives of the Native American community to ensure the respectful treatment of Native American sacred places.
- 5) Where applicable, any human remains discovered during implementation of public and private projects within the planning area should be treated with respect and dignity and should fully comply with the California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and other appropriate laws.
- 6) Where applicable, the City shall support access to and ceremonial use by Native American religious practitioners of Native American sacred sites located in Chino.
- 7) The City shall continue to consult with tribes as required by Senate Bill 18. In so doing, the City shall use appropriate procedures to accommodate tribal concerns

when a tribe has a religious prohibition against revealing precise information about the location or practice at a particular sacred site.

3.4 Research Design

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time, as well as to aid in determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is the southwestern portion of San Bernardino County. The scope of work for the archaeological program conducted for the Majestic Chino Heritage Project included the survey of a 265.2-acre study area. Given the area involved, the research design for this project was focused upon realistic study options. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal here is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of characteristics, as well as the ability of the resource to address regional research topics and issues.

Although survey programs are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources:

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

For the historic structures, the potential for historic deposits is considered remote, and therefore, the research process focused upon the built environment and those individuals associated with the ownership, design, and construction of the buildings within the project footprint. Although historic structure evaluations are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed historic resources:

- Can the building be associated with any significant individuals or events?

- Is the building representative of a specific type, style, or method of construction?
- Is the building associated with any nearby structures? Does the building, when studied with the nearby structures, qualify as a contributor to a potential historic district?
- Was the building designed or constructed by a significant architect, designer, builder, or contractor?

Data Needs

At the survey level, the principal research objective is a generalized investigation of changing settlement patterns in both the prehistoric and historic periods within the study area. The overall goal is to understand settlement and resource procurement patterns of the project area occupants. Further, the overall goal of a historic structure assessment is to understand the construction and use of the buildings within their associated historic context. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from both an archaeological and historic perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research were undertaken with the following primary research goals in mind:

- 1) To identify cultural and historic resources occurring within the project;
- 2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the deposit, and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified, and the type, style, and method of construction for any buildings;
- 3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective;
- 4) To identify persons or events associated with any buildings and their construction;
and
- 5) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each cultural and historic resource identified.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The cultural resources assessment conducted for the Majestic Chino Heritage Project consisted of a reconnaissance of the property by qualified archaeologists and an institutional records search. This archaeological study conformed to the statutory requirements of CEQA in evaluating potential impacts and the agency guidelines of the City of Chino.

4.1 Methods

4.1.1 Archival Research

The records search conducted by the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton and the EIC at UCR was reviewed for an area of one mile surrounding the collective project area in order to determine the presence of any previously recorded sites. Results of the records search are provided in Appendix C and discussed in Section 5.1. Records relating to the ownership and developmental history of this project were sought to identify any associated historic persons, historic events, or architectural significance. Records research was conducted at the BFSa research library, the SCCIC and EIC, and the offices of the San Bernardino Assessor/County Recorder/County Clerk. Title records for the property were also obtained.

4.1.2 Survey Methods

The survey methodology employed during the current investigation followed standard archaeological field procedures and was sufficient to accomplish a thorough assessment of the project. The field methodology employed for the project included walking evenly spaced survey transects set approximately 20 meters apart, which covered all areas of the project. All potentially sensitive areas where cultural resources might be located were closely inspected. Photographs documenting survey discoveries and overall survey conditions were taken frequently. All cultural resources were recorded as necessary according to the Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) manual, *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*, using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms.

4.1.3 Historic Structure Assessment

Methods for evaluating the integrity and significance of the historic residence and detached garage designated as P-36-033114 within Borrow Site 1 included photographic documentation and a review of available building records and permits. During the survey, photographs were taken of all building elevations. The photographs were used to complete an architectural description of the buildings. The original core structures and all modifications made to the buildings since their initial construction were also recorded. The current setting of the buildings was compared to the historical setting of the property. This information was combined with the archival research in order to evaluate the buildings' seven aspects of integrity, as well as their potential significance under CEQA guidelines.

4.2 Report Preparation and Recordation

This report contains information regarding previous studies, statutory requirements for the project, a brief description of the setting, research methods employed, and the overall results of the significance evaluation. The report includes all appropriate illustrations and tabular information needed to make a complete and comprehensive presentation of these activities, including the methodologies employed and the personnel involved. A copy of this report will be placed at the SCCIC at CSU, Fullerton and the EIC at UCR. Any discovered sites or sites requiring updated information will be recorded on the appropriate DPR forms, which will be filed with the SCCIC or EIC, depending upon site location.

4.3 Native American Consultation

BFSA requested a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the NAHC to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within one mile of the project. A response was received from the NAHC on October 28, 2018 indicated that the project was negative for the presence of recorded sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance. However, the NAHC stressed that the absence of information within the SLFs did not mean that no such sites are present. They urged contacting Native American individuals and groups in the region of the project and provided a list of individuals to contact as part of the current project.

BFSA contacted the individuals/groups on the list provided by the NAHC via postal and email communications on November 6, 2018 and a total of two responses have been received. The Morongo Band of Mission Indians indicate that they have no additional information to provide at this time. The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians indicates that this project is not located within their Traditional Use Area and therefore, they defer to the other tribes in the area. Original correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

5.0 REPORT OF FINDINGS

5.1 Results of the Institutional Records Search

An archaeological records search was conducted by the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton and the EIC at UCR, the results of which were reviewed by BFSa. The complete records search results are provided in Appendix C. A total of 98 resources were located within a one-mile radius of the project, seven of which (CA-SBR-2845, CA-SBR-5241, CA-SBR-12,573H, CA-SBR-12,613H, P-36-029722, and CA-SBR-29,791H, and P-36-029792) are located within various portions of the project (Table 5.1–1). The resources within the project include a lithic artifact scatter, an area where prehistoric artifacts are mentioned to have been collected in the past, the historic Fuqua Ditch, the Southern Sierras Powerline, Southern California Edison Transmission Tower M13-T1, historic agricultural building and basin foundations, and the Serrano-Mira Loma Transmission Line. Site P-33-016681, while not shown as crossing the project on the EIC records search, is an extension of CA-SBR-12,613H, and is the portion of the Southern Sierras Powerline in Riverside County.

Table 5.1–1

Archaeological Resources Located Within a
One-Mile Radius of the Majestic Chino Heritage Project

Site No(s).	Description
CA-SBR-2259, CA-SBR-5242, P-36-012354, P-36-029380, P-36-029789, P-36-060001, P-36-060002, P-36-060026, P-36-060027, P-36-060028, P-36-060029, P-36-060030, P-36-060032, and P-36-064230	Prehistoric isolate(s)
CA-SBR-1543, CA-SBR-2845, CA-SBR-4032, CA-SBR-5096, CA-SBR-5243, CA-SBR-5244, CA-SBR-5274, CA-SBR-8694, CA-SBR-12,572, and CA-SBR-31,829	Prehistoric artifact/lithic scatter
P-36-006669, P-33-013346, P-33-013348, P-33-020287, P-36-012494, P-36-013408, P-36-013409, P-36-013410, P-36-020641, P-36-020642, P-36-020643, P-36-020644, P-36-025450 (<i>destroyed in 2012</i>), and P-36-025451 (<i>destroyed in 2012</i>)	Historic single-family residence(s)
P-33-013775, P-33-013776, P-33-013783, P-33-020263, P-33-020264, P-33-020265, P-33-020285, P-36-013623, P-36-020415, P-36-023479 (<i>destroyed in 2013</i>), and P-36-028587	Historic farm/ranch complex
P-36-013728	Historic Pedersen Ranch/Stahl Dairy
P-36-013729 (<i>removed in 2013</i>)	Historic Chino Dairy Power Poles

Site No(s).	Description
P-36-024903	Historic Cypress Channel
CA-SBR-16,172H	Historic Lekkerkerk Dairy
P-36-025446 and P-36-025447	Historic Lekkerkerk Farm Complex and small rental house added to the property
P-36-025448	Historic Farmers' Fertilizer Business Complex
P-36-025449	Historic farm-turned-business complex
CA-SBR-7004H and CA-SBR-7136H	Historic trash deposit/scatter
CA-SBR-1571/H	Historic and prehistoric artifact scatter
CA-SBR-2260	Bedrock milling feature
CA-SBR-2317/H	Historic Yorba-Slaughter/ Fenton-Slaughter Adobe
CA-SBR-5241	Area where prehistoric artifacts are mentioned to have been collected in the past
CA-SBR-5245	Prehistoric habitation site/temporary camp
CA-SBR-5573H	Historic Britski Ranch (southern cluster)
CA-SBR-6025H	Historic Hode Slaughter Ranch
CA-SBR-6026H	Historic concrete reservoir and the historic Wells Ranch
CA-SBR-6817H	Historic Pomona-Rincon Road
CA-SBR-7002H	Historic trash deposit, former dirt road, and possible ephemeral campsite/habitation site
CA-SBR-7010H	Historic dirt road
CA-SBR-7046H	Historic Kraemer Farm/Ranch Pump House
CA-SBR-7676H	Historic Ross Ranch
CA-SBR-7677H	Historic Elbert Flowers Ranch
CA-SBR-7675H	Historic John M. and Lena Flowers Ranch
CA-SBR-7679H	Historic olive grove known as Le Gaye Ranch and a historic artifact scatter
CA-SBR-7972/H	Historic Borba Ranch and prehistoric artifacts that could not be relocated in 2005
CA-SBR-7973H	Historic trash deposit, wood posts, wire fence line, concrete deposit, and a dirt road
CA-SBR-8091H	Historic Edward Lester Homestead
CA-SBR-9895H	Historic concrete water irrigation system (Fairfield Ranch Stand Pipes)
CA-SBR-10,606H	Historic Fujiwara Farmstead
CA-SBR-10,607H	Historic Verburg Dairy
CA-SBR-10,608H	Historic Hettinga Dairy
P-36-013391	Historic McClean Ranch barn
CA-SBR-12,573H	Historic Fuqua Ditch
P-36-020645	Historic dairy barn
P-36-028586	Historic residences and utilitarian building
P-36-029722	Southern California Edison

Site No(s).	Description
	Transmission Tower M13-T1
P-36-029788	Historic Barthelemy Dairy
P-36-029790	Historic isolate
CA-SBR-29,791H	Historic agricultural building and basin foundations
P-36-029792	Serrano-Mira Loma Transmission Line
CA-SBR-31,828/H	Prehistoric thermal rock features/hearths, prehistoric artifacts, and a historic refuse deposit
P-36-032704	Historic foundations, metal standpipe, and concrete irrigation features
P-33-013347	Historic Dutch Girl/Van Der Linden Dairy
P-33-016681 and CA-SBR12,613H	Southern Sierras Powerline
P-33-020286	Historic single-family residence and ancillary buildings
CA-SBR-7678H	Historic trash deposit/scatter and the historic Robles/McConaughy Ranch

The records search also indicates that 140 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project, 15 of which included portions of the project (San Bernardino County Museum Association 1975; Suss 1975; Simpson and Suss 1975; McKenna 1996; Billat 2003; Jordan and Wilson 2006; Sider 1976; Wetherbee et al. 2008; Wetherbee and Larkin 2007; Wlodarski 2010, 2012; Bonner et al. 2011; Cisneros et al. 2011; Supernowicz 2013; Fernandez 2014). The Wetherbee et al. (2008) and Wetherbee and Larkin (2007) cultural resource inventory studies updated CA-SBR-2845 and the Supernowicz (2013) architectural evaluation report updated P-36-029722. No resources were identified within the current project boundaries as a result of any of the other 13 studies. One additional study by Greenwood and Associates (Hale 1997) covers an area adjacent to the current project area, as reported by the EIC.

The SCCIC also reviewed the following historic sources:

- The NRHP Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The Office of Historic Preservation, Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File
- The 1942 *Corona* USGS topographic map

The Office of Historic Preservation, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility lists 11 properties: CA-SBR-1571/H (multicomponent artifact scatter); CA-SBR-2260 (bedrock milling feature); CA-SBR-2845 (prehistoric lithic scatter); CA-SBR-5241 (area where prehistoric artifacts are mentioned to have been collected in the past); CA-SBR-5244 (prehistoric lithic scatter); CA-SBR-6025H (historic Hode Slaughter Ranch); CA-SBR-3026/H (unknown); CA-SBR-7002H

(historic trash deposit, former dirt road, and possible ephemeral campsite/habitation site); CA-SBR-7004H (historic trash deposit/scatter); CA-SBR-7010H (historic dirt road); and CA-SBR-8091H (historic Edward Lester Homestead). Sites CA-SBR-1571/H, CA-SBR-2260, CA-SBR-2845, CA-SBR-5241, CA-SBR-5244, and CA-SBR-6025/H are ineligible for the NRHP by consensus through the Section 106 process (not evaluated for the CRHR or for local listing). Sites CA-SBR-7002, CA-SBR-7004, and CA-SBR-8091H are eligible for the NRHP by consensus through the Section 106 process and are listed in the CRHR. Site CA-SBR-3026/H, which is classified as ineligible for the NRHP by consensus through the Section 106 process (not evaluated for the CRHR or for local listing), is not present in the project records search radius.

The Office of Historic Preservation, Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File lists 10 properties, three of which have been designated by the SCCIC as “possibly within search area,” but not within the project records search radius. Site P-36-015203, the Chino Opera House Site, is classified as a state historical landmark/point of historical interest designated prior to January 1998 needing to be reevaluated using current standards. Property #179922, the Chino-Laguna-Bell kV Transmission Line, and Property #172598, “Southern California Edison Co Chin” on Fern Avenue, are classified as ineligible for the NRHP by consensus through the Section 106 process (not evaluated for the CRHR or for local listing).

The remaining seven properties include: P-36-015213 (later rerecorded as CA-SBR-7678H) (Robles Ranch); P-36-015214 (later rerecorded as CA-SBR-7677H) and P-36-015216 (later rerecorded as CA-SBR-7675H) (Flowers Ranch); P-36-015217, P-36-015218, and P-36-015219 (Chino Airport); and CA-SBR-2317/H (Yorba-Slaughter Adobe). The Chino Airport sites, however, are not present in the project records search radius. All of these properties, excluding the Yorba-Slaughter Adobe, are classified as ineligible for the NRHP by consensus through the Section 106 process (not evaluated for the CRHR or for local listing). Site CA-SBR-2317/H, the Yorba-Slaughter Adobe, was classified as appearing eligible for the NRHP and CRHR in 1988, but was resubmitted to the OHP in 1996 for action without a reevaluation.

The NAHC SLF search came back negative for the presence of recorded sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance. However, the NAHC stressed that the absence of information within the SLFs did not mean that no such sites are present. BFSA contacted the individuals/groups on the list provided by the NAHC and a total of two responses have been received. The Morongo Band of Mission Indians indicate that they have no additional information to provide at this time. The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians indicate that the project is not located within their Traditional Use Area and therefore, defer to the other tribes in the area.

The records search and literature review suggest that the general vicinity of the project is sensitive for cultural resources. Historic resources are the most abundant site type identified within one mile of the property and primarily include historic structures and features associated with the agricultural development and historic settlement of the region. Although some prehistoric isolates, artifact scatters, and a low frequency of habitation sites are recorded within one mile of the project, historic sites are the most likely resource type anticipated within the subject property.

5.2 Results of the Field Survey

The archaeological survey was conducted on March 14 and 15, 2019. The survey was directed by Brian F. Smith with assistance from Senior Archaeologist Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA and archaeological field technicians Clarence Hoff, Kirstie McPeck, and James Shrieve. The development site and Borrow Sites 1 to 5 were each surveyed separately by the attending field staff. The archaeological survey of each area was an intensive pedestrian survey consisting of a series of parallel transects spaced at approximately 20-meter intervals, which covered the entirety of the property. Overviews of the project are provided in Plates 5.2–1 and 5.2–2. As a result of the survey, cultural resources were identified within the development site and all five borrow sites (Figure 5.2–1). The survey results for each site are discussed independently below.

5.2.1 Development Site

The survey of the approximately 97-acre development site, located immediately southeast of the intersection of Bickmore and Mountain avenues, indicates that nearly 100.00 percent of the property has been previously disturbed for dairy activities. However, most structures and infrastructure associated with past dairy activities have been demolished, leaving only portions of livestock corral foundations and walkways and manure lagoons. Foundations and other features associated with twentieth century ranch and dairy properties are common within the Chino area due to the agricultural history of the region. Aerial photographs indicate that the previously present structures within the survey area were demolished, leaving only minimal hardscape. The entire northeast quarter of the survey area is comprised of abandoned manure lagoons, the central portion includes mallow plant blooms and scattered berms and dirt piles, and the southwest corner includes remnant pepper trees. While no previously recorded resources are located within the development site, two new historic resources, designated as CA-SBR-33,112H and CA-SBR-33,113H, were identified within the development site during the survey (Figure 5.2.1–1).

Site CA-SBR-33,112H

Site CA-SBR-33,112H is located in the southwest portion of the development site and includes foundation remnants associated with agricultural structures (Plates 5.2.1–1 through 5.2.1–4):

- Feature A: Feed alleys and corrals associated with the Hill View Dairy at 16311 Palmetto Avenue (later Mountain Avenue).
- Feature B: 1955 hay barn, feed trough, milk house, feed room, calf barn, calf shed, and six corrals at 16461 Palmetto Avenue (later Mountain Avenue).
- Feature C: 1955 single-family residence and garage at 16461 Palmetto Avenue (later Mountain Avenue).
- Feature D: 1970 single-family residence at 16451 Palmetto Avenue (later Mountain Avenue).



Plate 5.2-1: Overview of the project from the northwest corner of the development site, facing southeast.



Plate 5.2-2: Overview of the project from the east side of the development site, facing east.



Plates 5.2-1 and 5.2-2
The Majestic Chino Heritage Project

Figure 5.2-1
Cultural Resource Location Map
(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

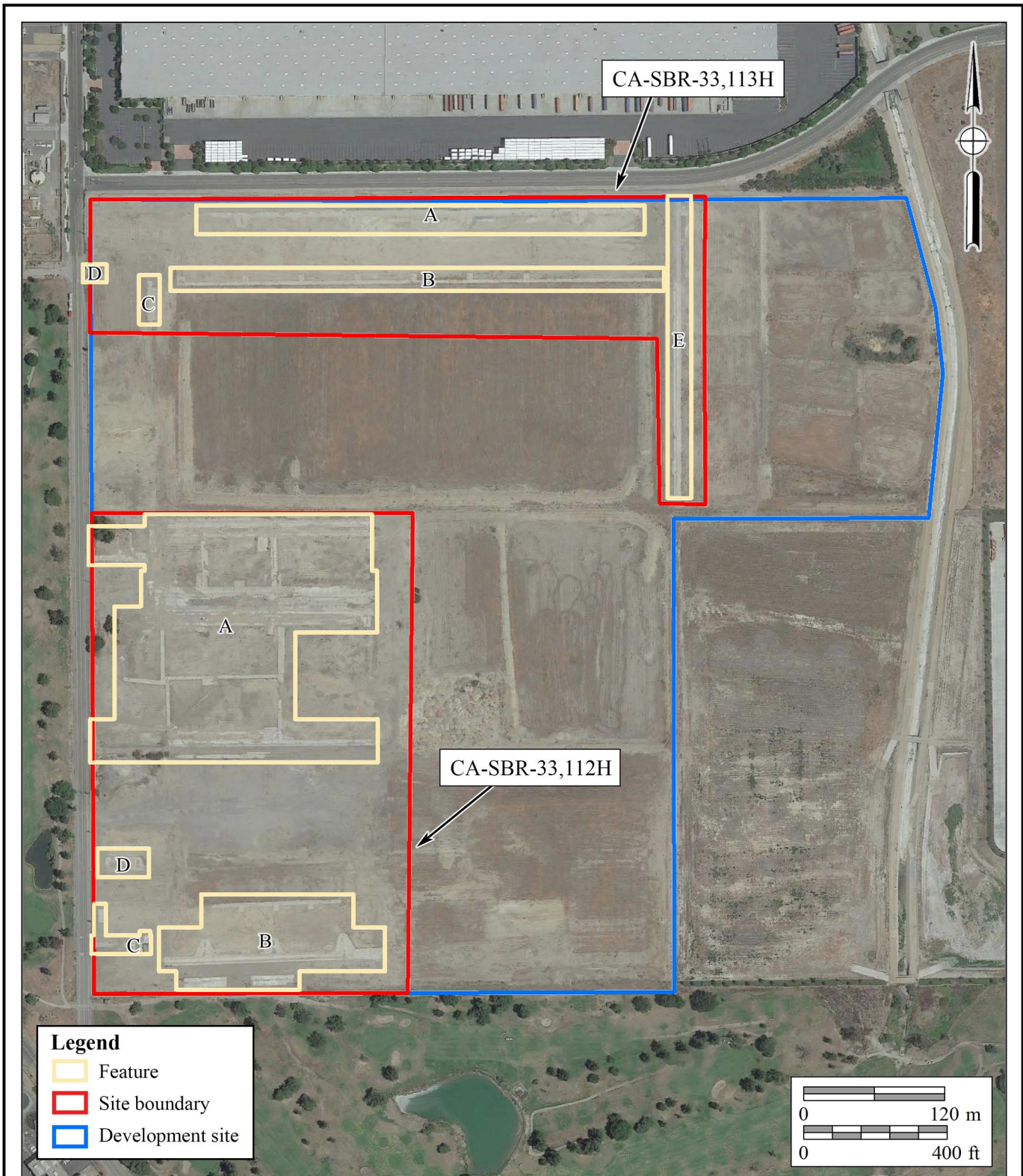


Figure 5.2.1-1
Archaeological Site Location Map
Development Site
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project





Plate 5.2.1-1: Overview of Feature A feed alley and corral foundation remnants at Site CA-SBR-33,112H, facing west.



Plate 5.2.1-2: Overview of 1955 Feature B dairy structure foundation remnants at Site CA-SBR-33,112H, facing west.



Plates 5.2.1-1 and 5.2.1-2
The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



Plate 5.2.1-3: Overview of 1955 Feature C residence and garage foundation remnants at Site CA-SBR-33,112H, facing southwest.



Plate 5.2.1-4: Overview of 1970 Feature D residence foundation remnants at Site CA-SBR-33,112H, facing east.



Plates 5.2.1-3 and 5.2.1-4

The Majestic Chino Heritage Project

The concrete pads are the remains of dairy farm structures that are no longer present. Most of the foundations include long concrete pathways, which are possibly milk parlor alleys that would have run between the corrals and a milking parlor. According to historic aerial photographs (Plates 5.2.1–5 and 5.2.1–6), the initial structures at CA-SBR-33,112H were constructed between 1948 and 1959. Other structures were added and/or removed between 1959 and 2014 (Plate 5.2.1–7) and the last structures were demolished between 2015 and 2016 (Plates 5.2.1–8 and 5.2.1–9).

Historical research indicates that the property was separated into three parcels prior to 2011, all three of which were owned by the Van Canneyt family beginning in 1954. Parcels B and C (APNs 1027-381-01 and -02) were owned by the Van Canneyts until 2003, but Parcel A (APN 1027-371-01) was sold to the Lewis family in 1955. The concrete pads and pathways still present on Parcel A (Feature A) are associated with a dairy owned and operated by the Mellema and Van Leeuwen families from the 1950s until the 2000s. Concrete pads and pathways still present on Parcels B and C (Features B to D) are the remains of the Van Canneyt Dairy, which was operated from 1964 until the 1990s (*Chino Champion* 1997; *Chino Valley News* 1983a).

Property owners Maurice and Bertha Van Canneyt brought their family to Chino from Norwalk in 1954. Maurice and Bertha Van Canneyt were born in Belgium in 1894 (*Progress Bulletin* 1975) and 1895 (*Chino Valley News* 1983a), respectively. Although Maurice, Jr. and Wilmer Van Canneyt, sons of Maurice and Bertha, founded the Van Canneyt Dairy on the property in 1964 when they took ownership of the land (*Chino Champion* 1964a), the property had clearly been used as a dairy prior to that time.

The Residential Building Record (Appendix E) for 16461 Palmetto Avenue (later Mountain Avenue) (Feature C) indicates that a single-family residence and garage, a dairy barn, a hay barn, a feed trough, a milk house, a feed room, a calf barn, a calf shed, and six corrals were constructed in 1955. These buildings are visible on a 1959 aerial photograph of the property (see Plate 5.2.1–6) and a 2011 Google Street view image (Plate 5.2.1–10). In 1970, another single-family residence (Feature D) was constructed north of the milk barn within Parcel B at 16451 Palmetto Avenue (later Mountain Avenue). The building is visible on a 1980 aerial photograph of the property (Plate 5.2.1–11) and a 2011 Google Street View image (Plate 5.2.1–12).



Plate 5.2.1–13: Marie Bingelli in 1981. (Photograph courtesy of *Chino Valley News* 1981)

After Wilmer Van Canneyt and Maurice, Jr. died in 1994 and 1997, respectively (*Chino Valley News* 1994; *Chino Champion* 1997), dairy operations slowed down. Although not listed as an owner of the property, Marie Bingelli (Plate 5.2.1–13), widow of Wilmer Van Canneyt, resided there from 1970 until at least 1997 (*Chino Champion* 1997). With the potential purchase of the property by the Orange County Flood Control District (OCFCD) in the 1990s, the Van Canneyt Dairy was closed and the land leased to other dairymen. No additional improvements were made to the property between 1997 and 2003 (*Chino Champion* 1997).

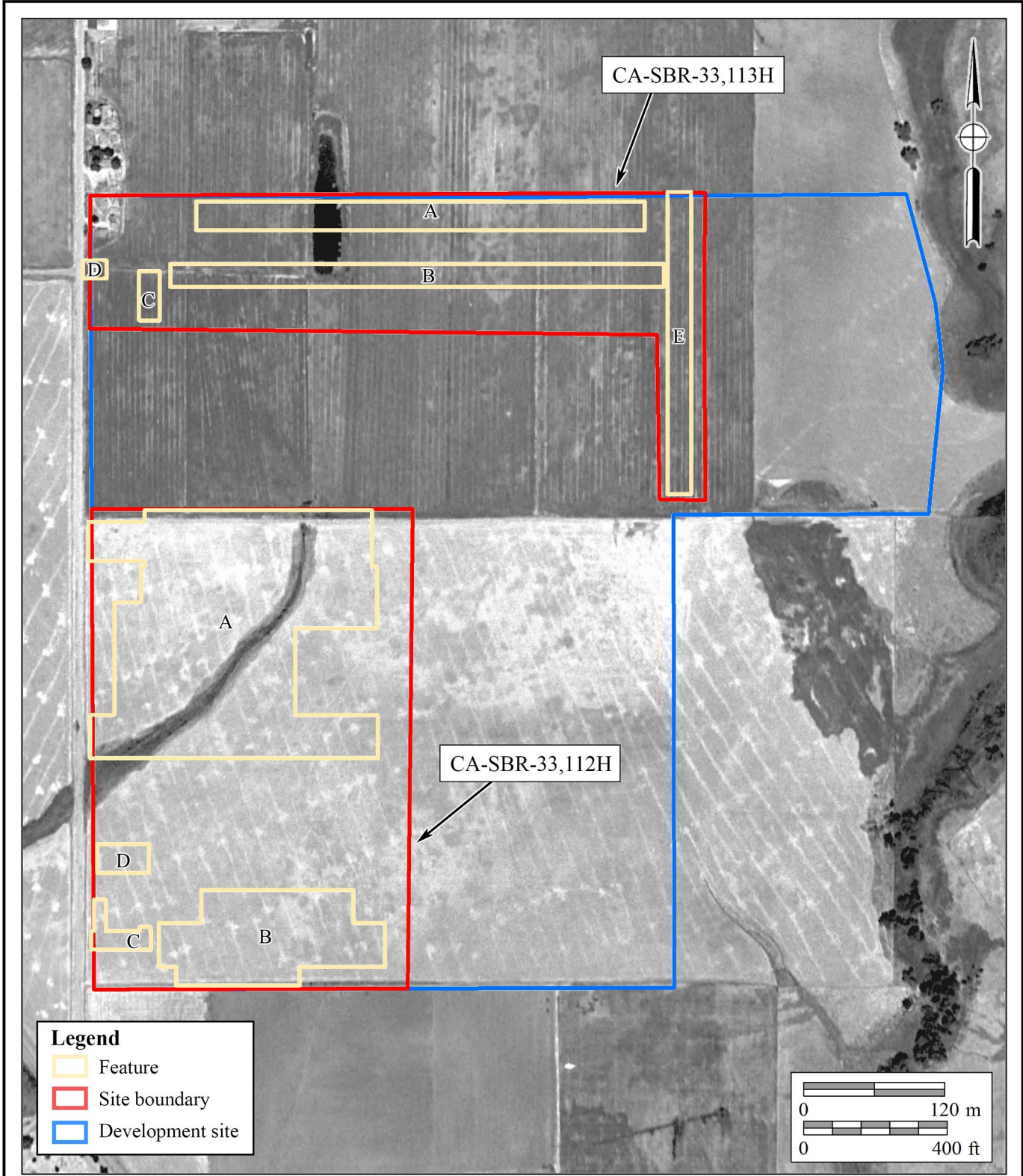


Plate 5.2.1-5
1948 Aerial Photograph
Sites CA-SBR-33,112H and CA-SBR-33,113H
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



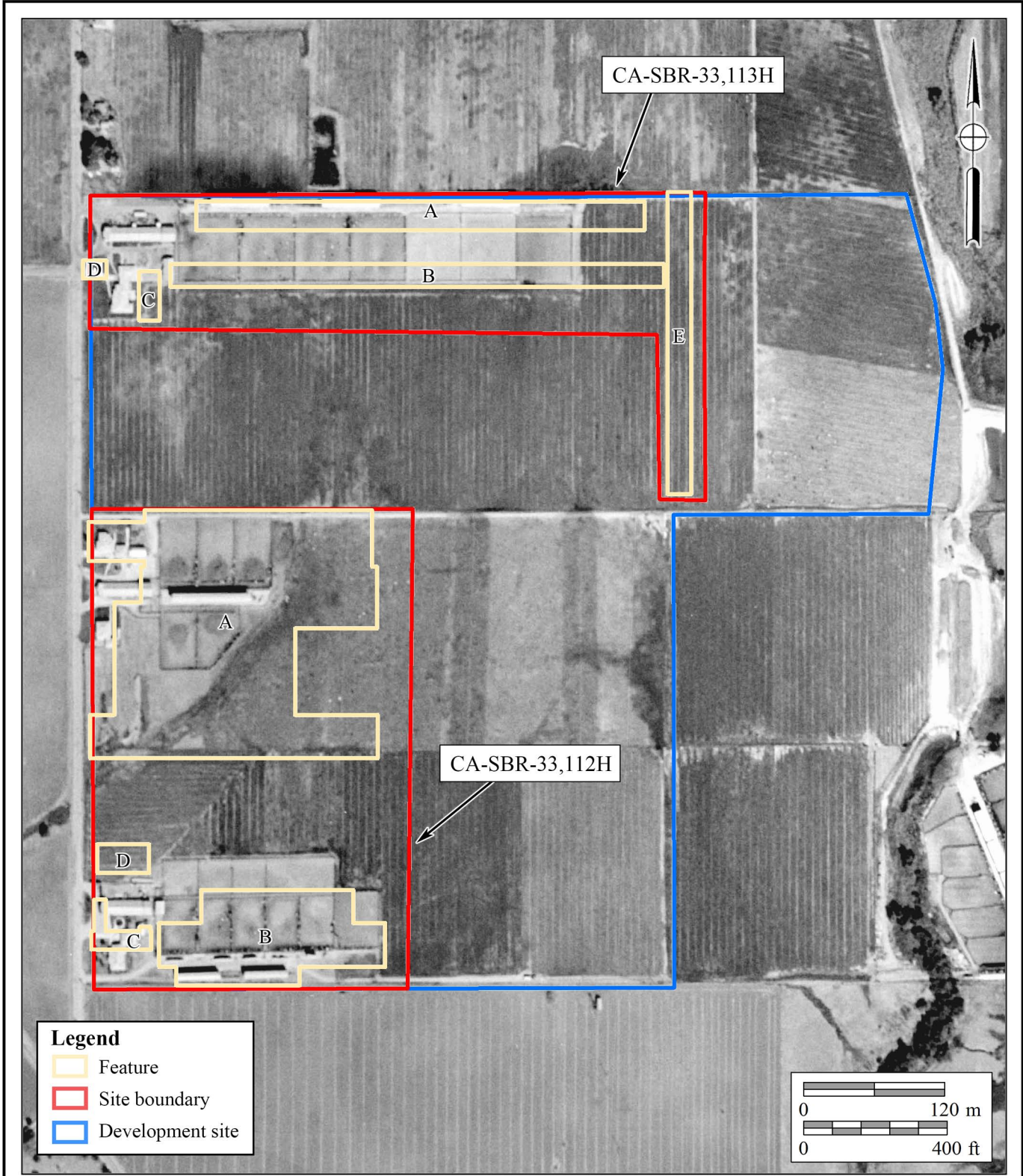


Plate 5.2.1-6
1959 Aerial Photograph
Sites CA-SBR-33,112H and CA-SBR-33,113H
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



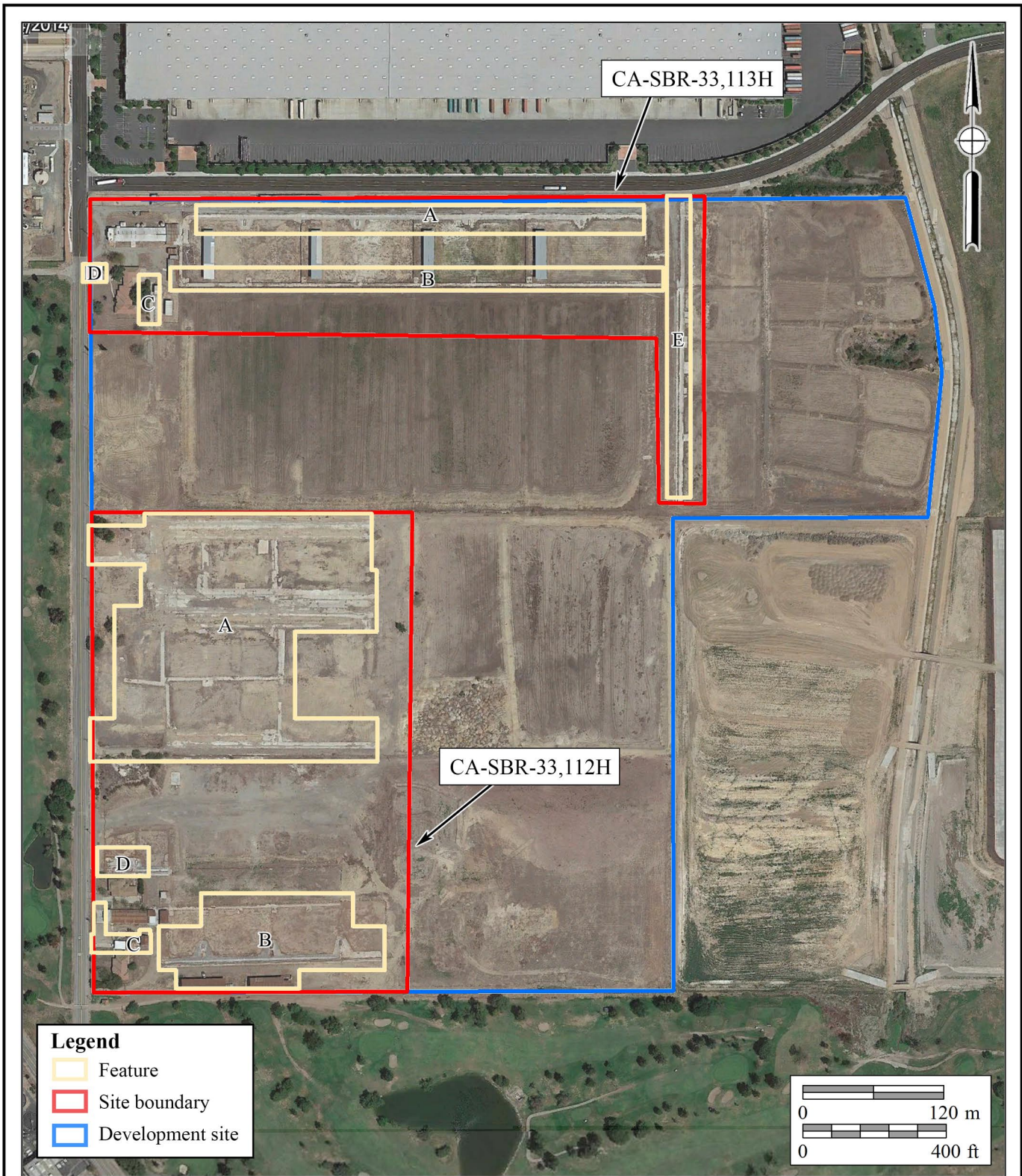


Plate 5.2.1-7
2014 Aerial Photograph
Sites CA-SBR-33,112H and CA-SBR-33,113H
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



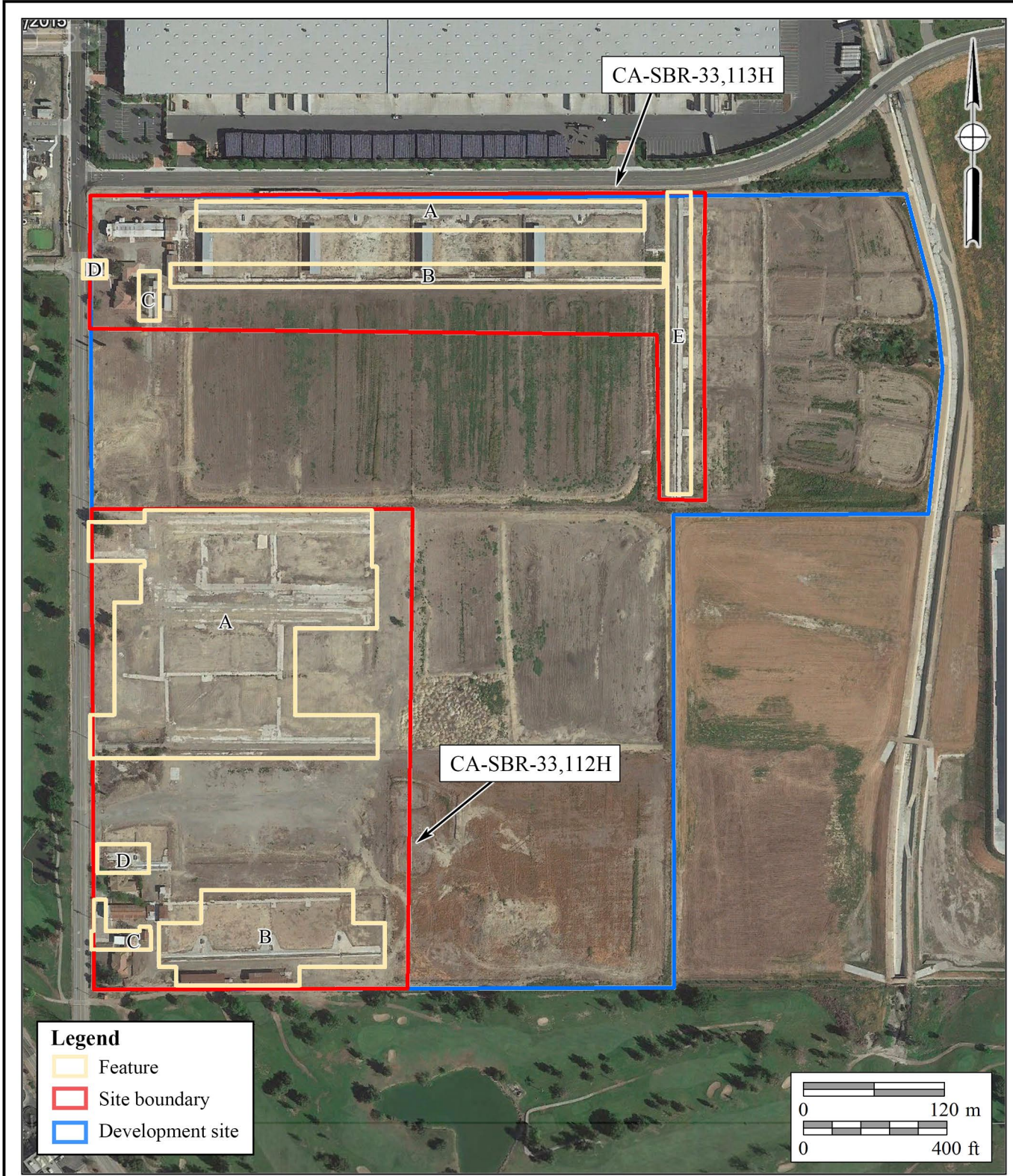


Plate 5.2.1-8
2015 Aerial Photograph
Sites CA-SBR-33,112H and CA-SBR-33,113H
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



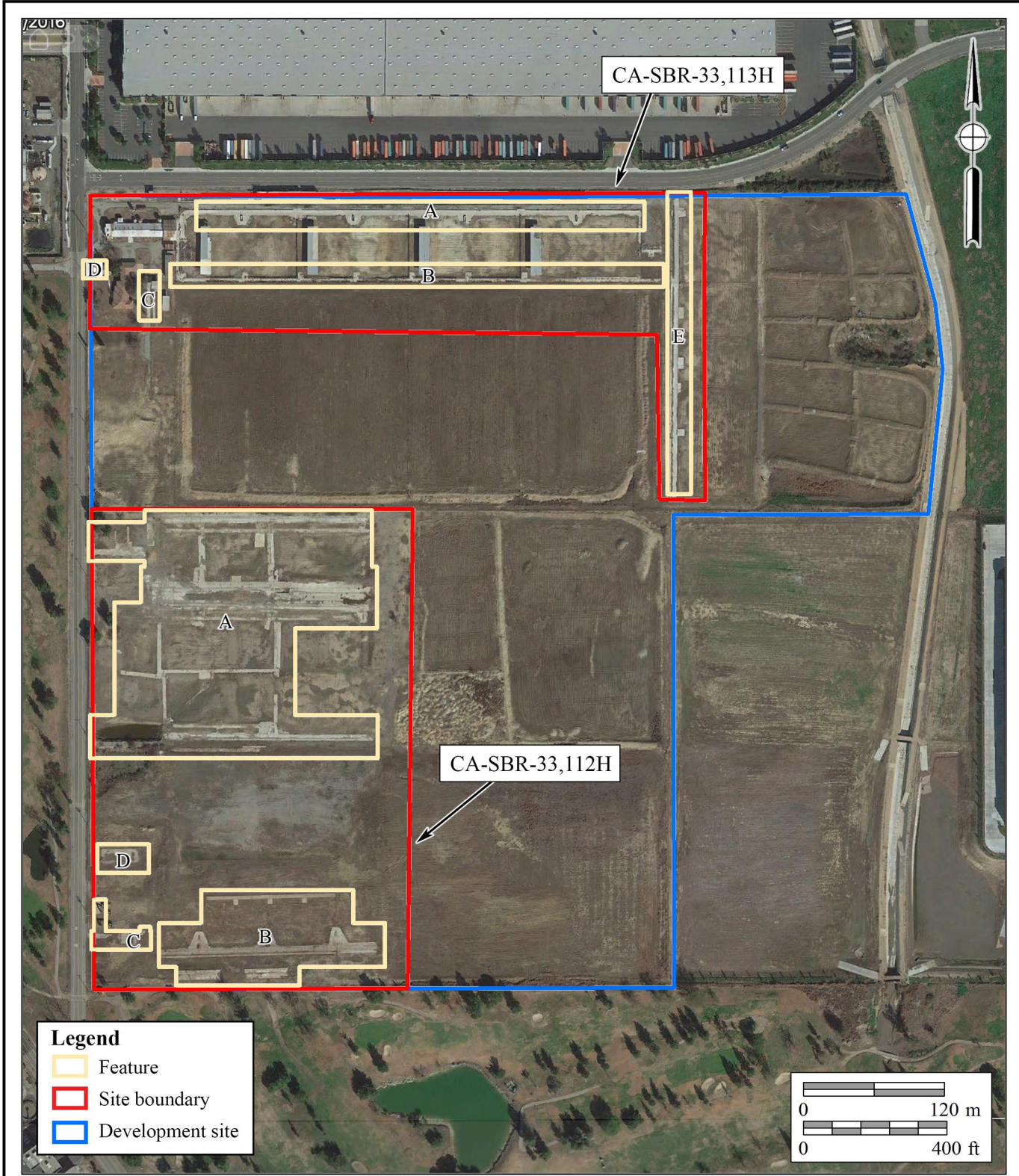


Plate 5.2.1-9
2016 Aerial Photograph
Sites CA-SBR-33,112H and CA-SBR-33,113H
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project





Plate 5.2.1-10

2011 View of the 1955 Milk House (Left) and 1955 Feature C Residence (Right) at Site CA-SBR-33,112H, Facing Southeast

The Majestic Chino Heritage Project

(Image courtesy of Google Street View)



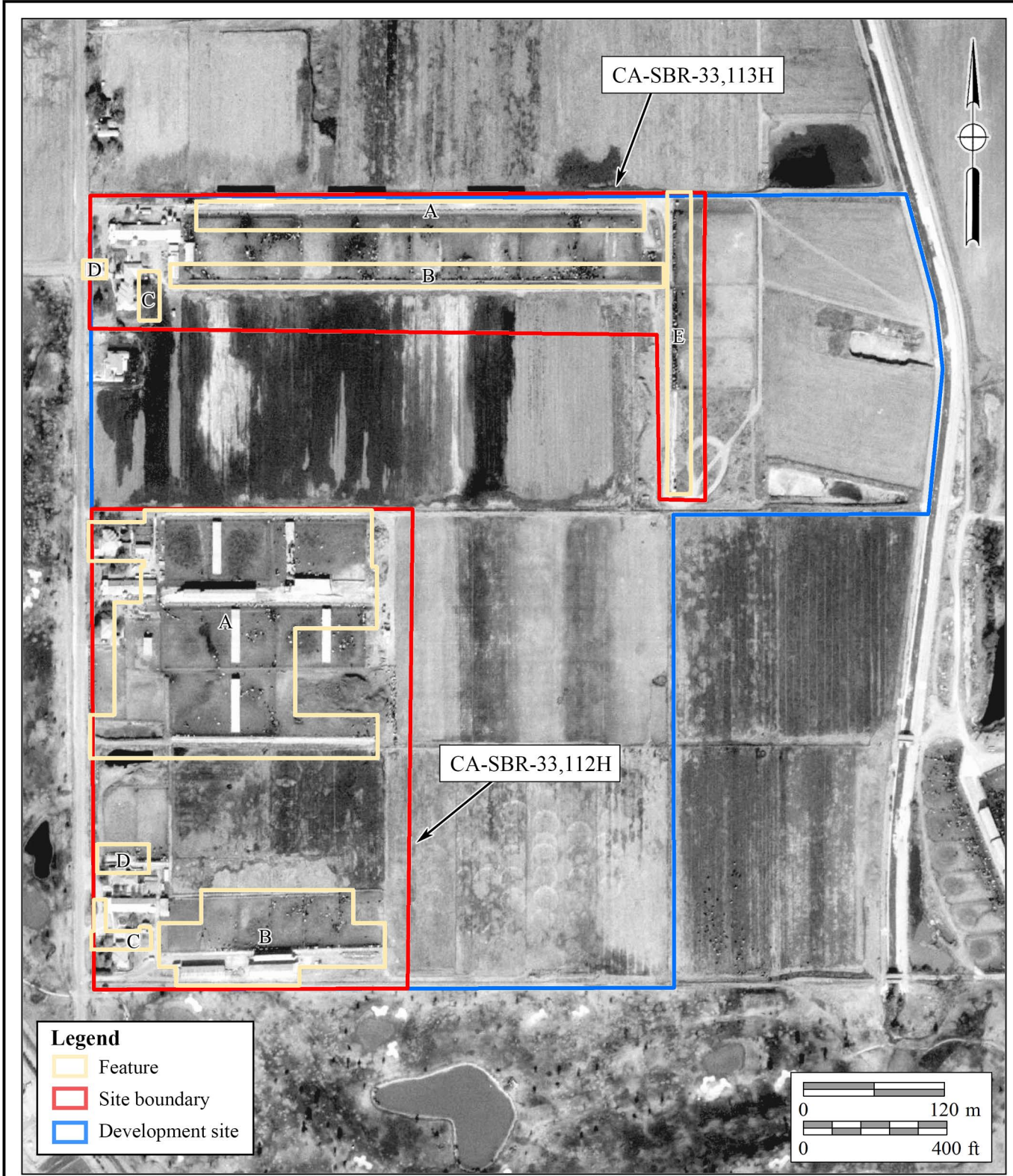


Plate 5.2.1-11
1980 Aerial Photograph
Sites CA-SBR-33,112H and CA-SBR-33,113H
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



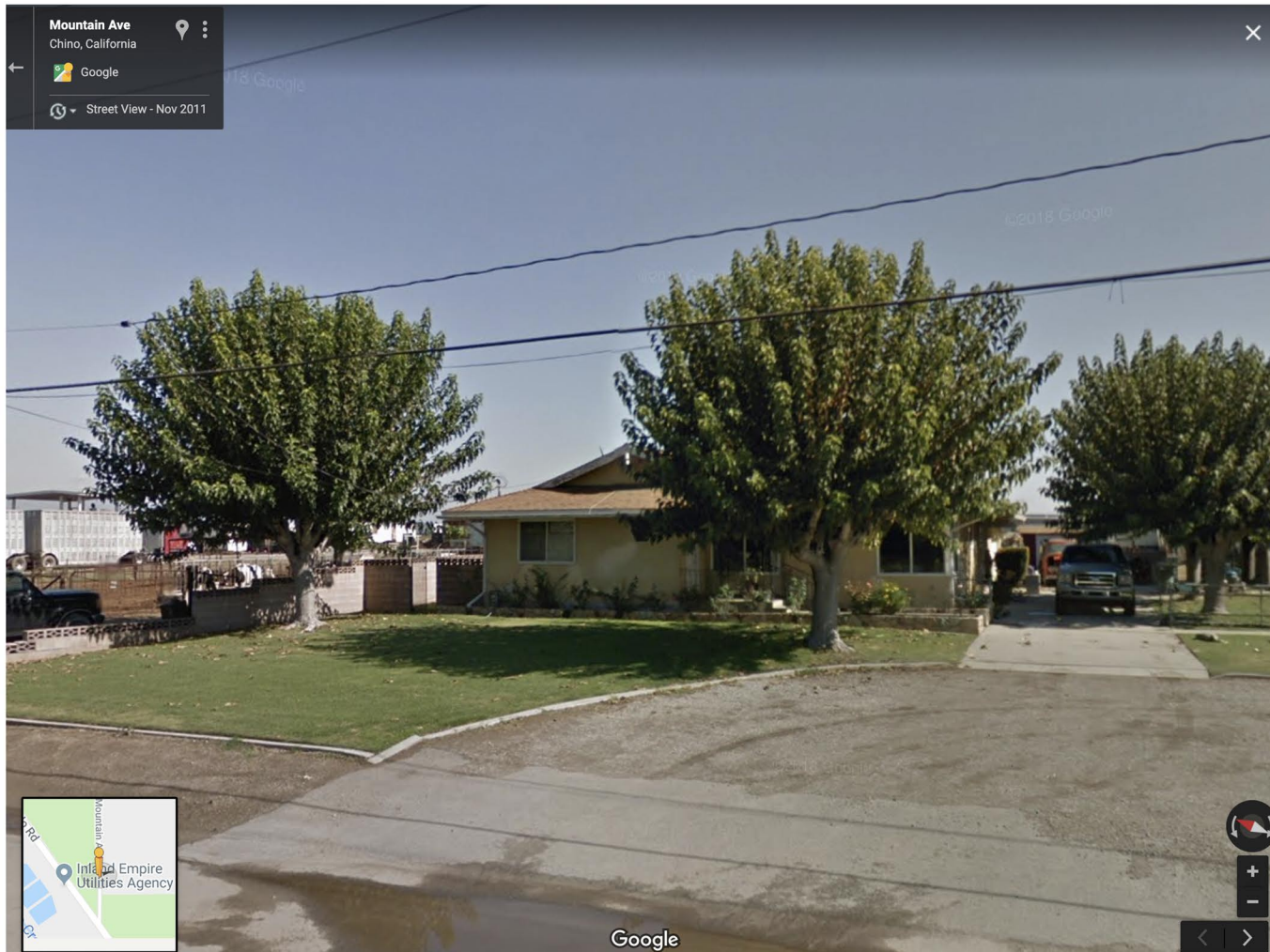


Plate 5.2.1-12

**2011 View of the 1970 Single-Family Residence at 16451 Palmetto
(Mountain) Avenue (Feature D at Site CA-SBR-33,112H), Facing Northeast**

The Majestic Chino Heritage Project

(Image courtesy of Google Street View)



In 2003, the Van Canneyt Dairy property was purchased by Pete T. and Julie Wassenaar who, in 2007, placed the property into a family trust. The Wassenaars operated Peter’s Dairy at 7945 Pine Avenue in the 1980s (*Chino Champion* 1986) and the Pete Wassenaar and Sons Dairy on Kimball Avenue in Chino beginning in 2002 (*Chino Champion* 2002a). In 2012, the P&G Wassenaar Dairy was opened on Parcels B and C at 16451 Mountain Avenue (*Chino Champion* 2012).

In 1955, the Van Canneyts sold Parcel A, which was not part of the Van Canneyt Dairy, to the Lewis family, who sold it same year to Bert D. and Marie (née Van Leeuwen) Mellema. The Mellemas operated the Hill View Dairy on Parcel A at 16311 Palmetto Avenue (Feature A) (*Chino Champion* 1963a), the first structures for which were built on Parcel A between 1948 and 1959 (see Plates 5.2.1–5 and 5.2.1–6). Marie Mallema passed away in 1967 (California Death Index 1940-1997) and in 1976, Bert Mellema transferred Parcel A to members of Marie’s extended family, Iette and John Arie Van Leeuwen. The Van Leeuwens sold Parcel A to the OCFCD in 2004. All structures within Parcel A were demolished prior to 2007 (Plate 5.2.1–14). See Tables 5.2.1–1 and 5.2.1–2 below for the full chain of title for Parcels A through C.

Table 5.2.1–1

Title Records for Parcel A (APN 1027-371-01) at Site CA-SBR-33,112H

Seller	Buyer	Year
Chino Land and Water Company	Samuel Martner	1923
Samuel Martner	Helen Martner	1937
Helen Martner	F. Pete and Marcelenia Barcelona	1942
Marcelenia Barcelona	F. Pete Barcelona	1945
F. Pete Barcelona	Leo and Hattie DeZote	1950
Leo and Hattie DeZote	AC and Elizabeth Clark	1953
AC and Elizabeth Clark	Bertha and Maurice Van Canneyt	1954
Bertha and Maurice Van Canneyt	Lewis	1955
Lewis	B.D. and Marie Mellema	1955
B.D. Mallema	Iette and John Arie Van Leeuwen	1976
Iette and John Arie Van Leeuwen	Orange County Flood Control District	2004

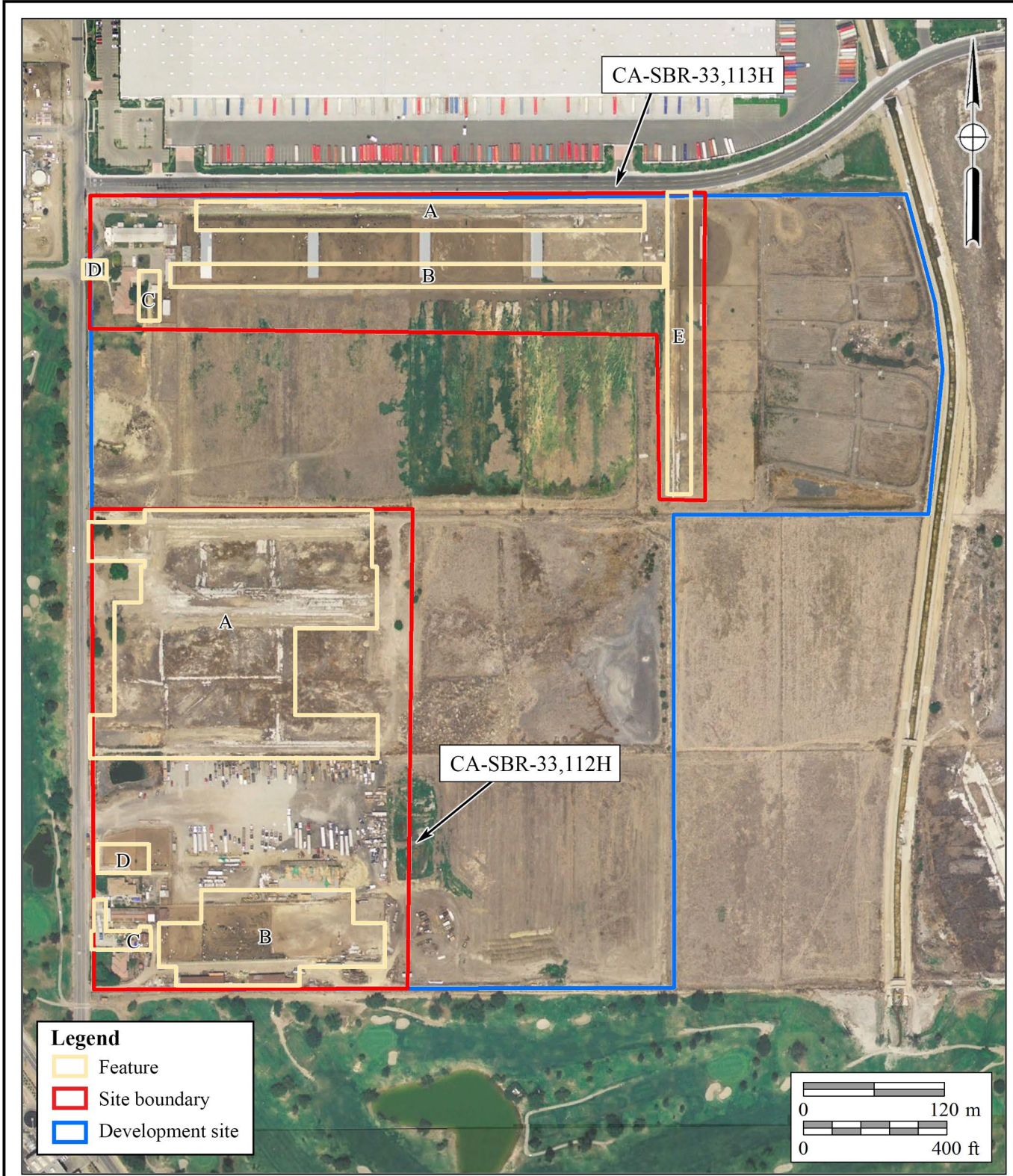


Plate 5.2.1-14

2007 Aerial Photograph

Sites CA-SBR-33,112H and CA-SBR-33,113H

The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



Table 5.2.1-2

Title Records for Parcels B and C (APNs 1027-381-01 and -02) at Site CA-SBR-33,112H

Seller	Buyer	Year
Chino Land and Water Company	Samuel Martner	1923
Samuel Martner	Helen Martner	1937
Helen Martner	F. Pete and Marcelenia Barcelona	1942
Marcelenia Barcelona	F. Pete Barcelona	1945
F. Pete Barcelona	Leo and Hattie DeZote	1950
Leo and Hattie DeZote	AC and Elizabeth Clark	1953
AC and Elizabeth Clark	Bertha and Maurice Van Canneyt	1954
Bertha and Maurice Van Canneyt	Maurice W. and Wilmer M. Van Canneyt	1964
Maurice W. and Wilmer M. Van Canneyt	Van Canneyt Dairy	1964
Van Canneyt Dairy	Pete T. Wassenaar	2003
Pete T. Wassenaar	Julie I. Wassenaar	2003
Julie I. Wassenaar	Pete Wassenaar Family Rev Tr 9/21/82	2007
Pete Wassenaar Family Rev Tr 9/21/82	Orange County Flood Control District	2011

Site CA-SBR-33,113H

Site CA-SBR-33,113H is located in the northwestern portion of the development site on Parcel A and includes foundation remnants of several agricultural elements (Plates 5.2.1-15 through 5.2.1-19):

- Features A, B, C, and E: Feed alleys.
- Feature D: Driveway to 16089 Palmetto (Mountain) Avenue.

The majority of the foundations also include long, concrete pathways, which are possibly milk parlor alleys that would have run from between corrals to a milking parlor. According to historic aerial photographs, the initial structures located in the CA-SBR-33,113H site area were first constructed between 1938 and 1946 (Plates 5.2.1-20 and 5.2.1-21). Other structures were added and/or removed between 1946 and 1994 (Plate 5.2.1-22). The last remaining structures were demolished between 2016 and 2017.



Plate 5.2.1-15: Overview of Feature A feed alley foundation remnants at Site CA-SBR-33,113H, facing northeast.



Plate 5.2.1-16: Overview of Feature B feed alley foundation remnants at Site CA-SBR-33,113H, facing east.



Plates 5.2.1-15 and 5.2.1-16

The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



Plate 5.2.1-17: Overview of Feature C feed alley foundation remnants at Site CA-SBR-33,113H, facing south.



Plate 5.2.1-18: Overview of the Feature D concrete driveway at Site CA-SBR-33,113H, facing west.



Plates 5.2.1-17 and 5.2.1-18

The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



Plate 5.2.1-19
Overview of Feature E Feed Alley Foundation
Remnants at Site CA-SBR-33,113H, Facing South
The Majestic Chino Heritage Project

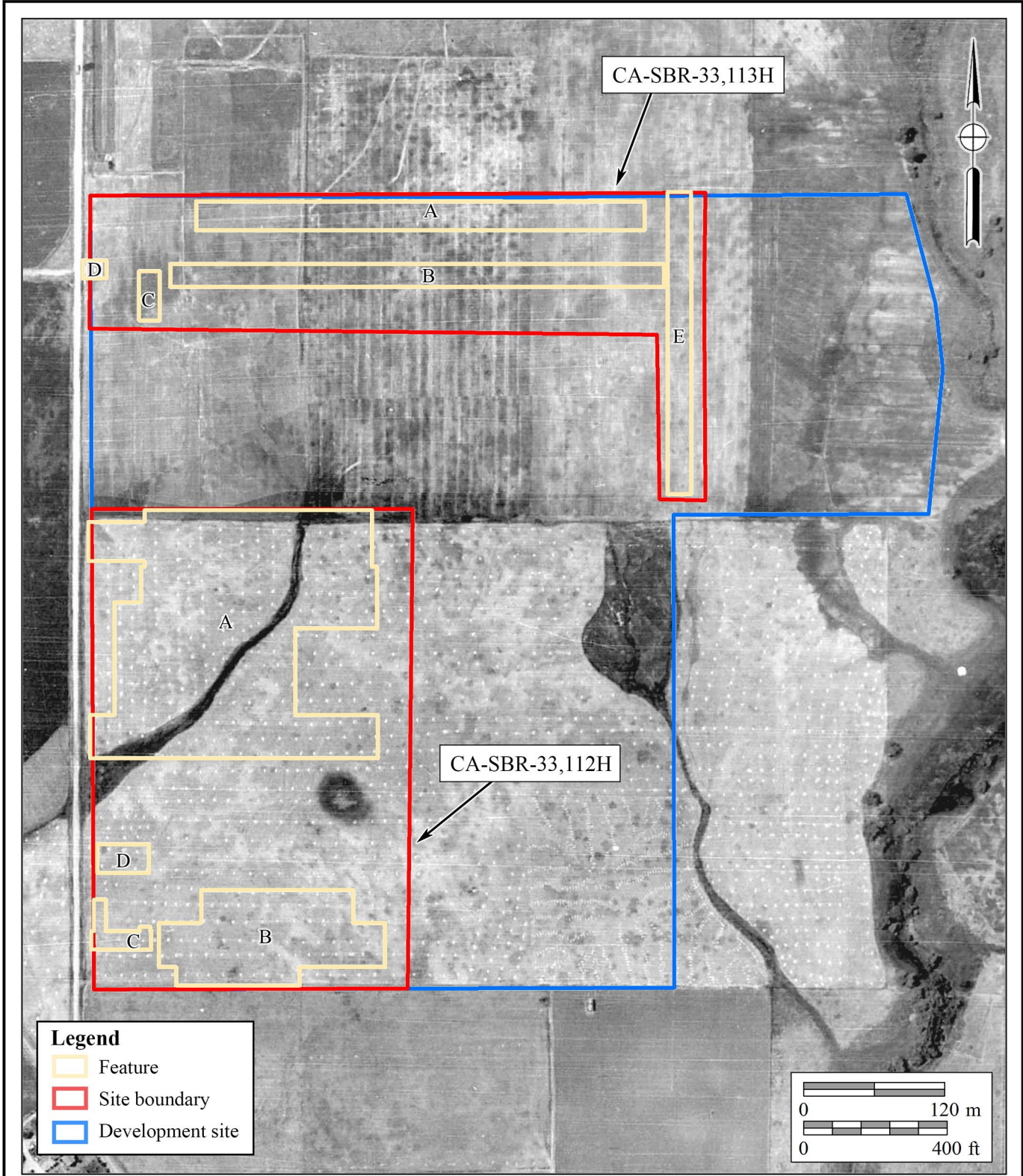


Plate 5.2.1–20

1938 Aerial Photograph

Sites CA-SBR-33,112H and CA-SBR-33,113H

The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



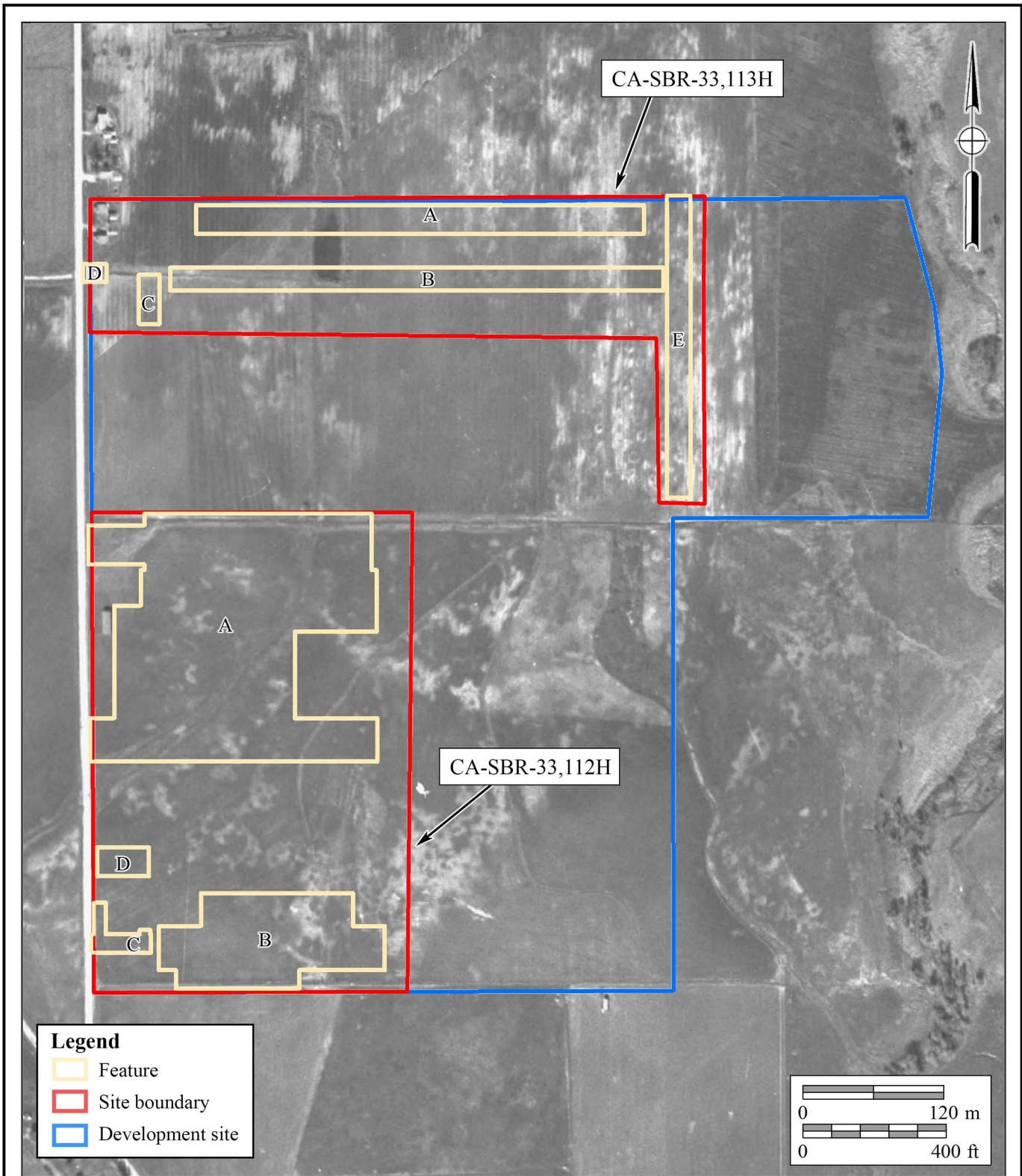


Plate 5.2.1–21
1946 Aerial Photograph
Sites CA-SBR-33,112H and CA-SBR-33,113H
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



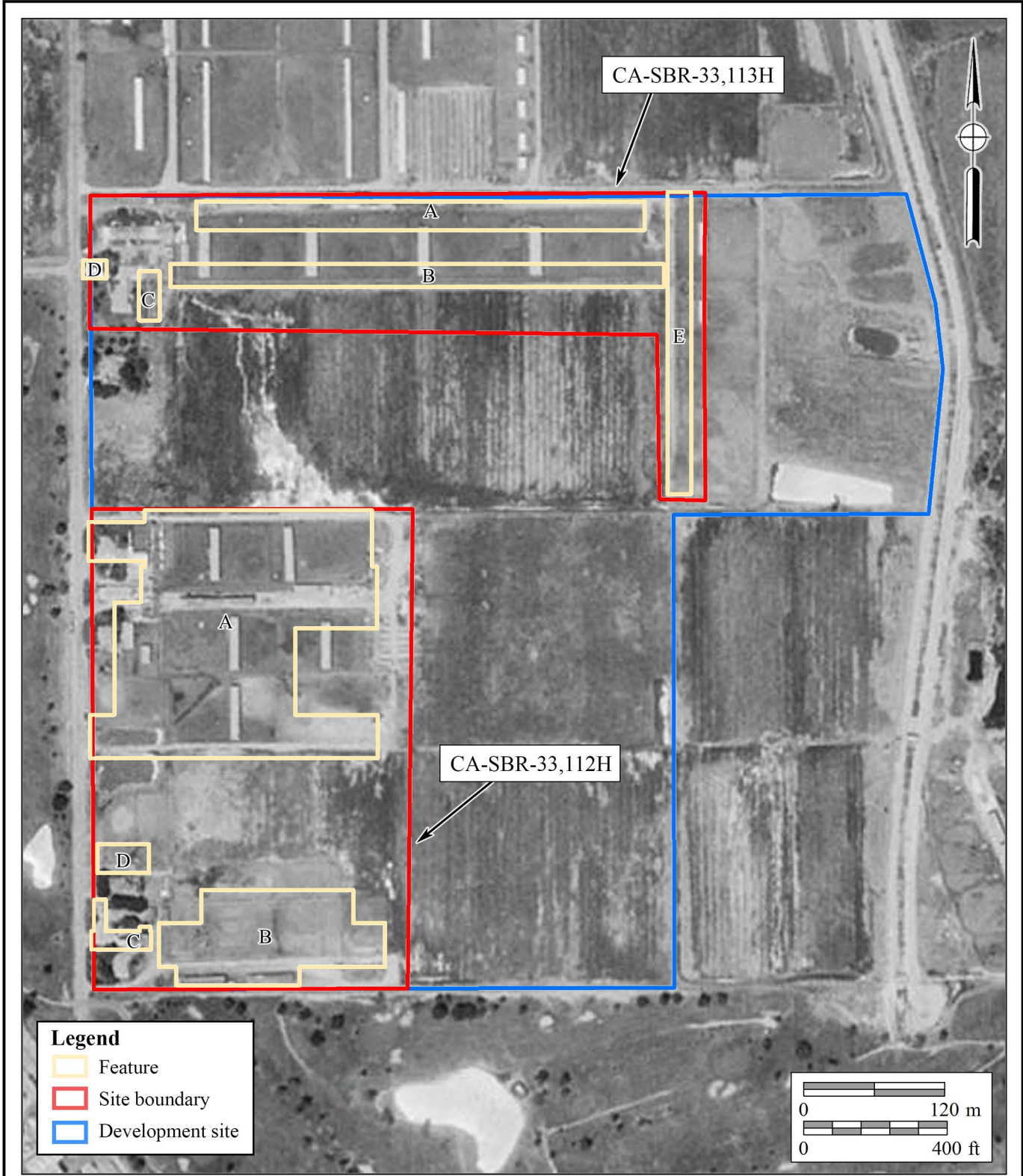


Plate 5.2.1-22
1994 Aerial Photograph
Sites CA-SBR-33,112H and CA-SBR-33,113H
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



Historical research indicates that the CA-SBR-33,113H site area once included a Streamline Moderne-style milk parlor building (Plate 5.2.1–23) and a Ranch-style residence (Plate 5.2.1–24). The Streamline Moderne style typically dates from the 1930s to the 1940s and aerial photographs indicate that the western portion of this specific building was constructed between 1938 and 1946 (see Plates 5.2.1–20 and 5.2.1–21). The eastern portion was not constructed until sometime between 1948 and 1959 (see Plates 5.2.1–5 and 5.2.1–6). Character-defining features of the Streamline Moderne architectural style that the milk parlor is known to have possessed include smooth stucco wall surfaces, a flat roof, a small ledge at the roofline (coping), curvilinear corners, horizontal grooves and lines, a central vertical projection, glass block windows, and windows that turn a corner (Galvin and Associates 2004). However, the building was entirely demolished between 2016 and 2017 and no foundation remains were visible during the survey.

Ranch-style residences generally date from the 1950s through the 1960s; however, the residence located within CA-SBR-33,113H appears to have been built in sections between 1938 and 1959 (see Plates 5.2.1–20 and 5.2.1–6). Based upon historic aerial imagery, the northern portion of the residence was built in an unknown style between 1938 and 1946 (see Plates 5.2.1–20 and 5.2.1–21). Between 1948 and 1959, the structure was expanded via a breezeway to the south and converted into a larger, Ranch-style residence (see Plates 5.2.1–5 and 5.2.1–6). Character-defining features of the Ranch style the residence is known to have possessed include a single story, a “U”-shaped building with a low-pitched roof, and wide overhanging eaves with a hipped roof (Galvin and Associates 2004). However, the building was entirely demolished between 2016 and 2017 and no foundation remains were visible during the survey.

During the potential period of construction for the dairy and residential buildings within CA-SBR-33,113H, Parcel A was owned by siblings Samuel and Helen Martner and husband and wife F. Pete and Marcelenia Barcelona. The Martners did not live at or work on the property and Samuel Martner left the area in 1928 with his wife and children to live in Buena Park. Samuel Martner worked as a real estate agent while living in the Chino area but was a salesman by 1940 while living in Buena Park (1940 Federal Census). Helen Martner is listed in city directories and voter registration records as residing in the Los Angeles area during the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s.

The dairy remnants recorded as CA-SBR-33,113H were likely originally operated by F. Pete Barcelona, who was a dairyman in the Chino area since the 1930s (*Chino Champion* 1933). Barcelona’s dairy was described in the 1940s as being located on “Palmetto avenue south of Robles road” (*Chino Champion* 1947). He sold the property in 1950 to Hattie and Leo DeZoete. The expansion of the preexisting buildings was likely carried out by the DeZoetes, who are recorded as residing at 16089 Palmetto Avenue from the 1950s until at least 1974 (*Chino Champion* 1955, 1974). Although they sold the property to Amelia and Dominick Viega in 1955, the DeZoetes still lived at 16089 Palmetto Avenue, where they operated the dairy. Hattie DeZoete passed away in 1987 (Social Security Death Index) and by 1993, Leo DeZoete had moved to Dover Street in Chino. Although the 16089 Palmetto Avenue property was sold to the OCFCD in 2001, the buildings were not demolished until sometime between 2016 and 2017.



Plate 5.2.1–23
2014 View of the 1938 to 1959 Streamline
Moderne-Style Milk Parlor Building, Facing Northeast

The Majestic Chino Heritage Project

(Image courtesy of Google Street View)



Plate 5.2.1-24

2014 View of the 1938 to 1959 Ranch-Style Residence, Facing East

The Majestic Chino Heritage Project

(Image courtesy of Google Street View)



See Table 5.2.1–3 below for the full chain of title for CA-SBR-33,113H.

Table 5.2.1–3
Title Records for APN 1027-231-01 at CA-SBR-33,113H

Seller	Buyer	Year
Chino Land and Water Company	Samuel Martner	1923
Samuel Martner	Helen Martner	1937
Helen Martner	F. Pete and Marcelenia Barcelona	1942
Marcelenia Barcelona	F. Pete Barcelona	1945
F. Pete Barcelona	Leo and Hattie DeZoete	1950
Leo and Hattie DeZoete	Amelia and Dominick Viega	1955
Amelia and Dominick Viega	Amelia Viega	2001
Amelia Viega	Orange County Flood Control District	2001

The concrete foundation remnants at CA-SBR-33,112H and CA-SBR-33,113H have been extensively impacted by demolition of the associated structures and retain no integrity. As stated previously, foundations and other features associated with twentieth century ranch and dairy properties are common in the Chino area due to the region’s agricultural history. None of the dairies associated with CA-SBR-33,112H or CA-SBR-33,113H are significant in local, state, or national history due to lack of integrity or association with important individuals or historic events.

5.2.2 Borrow Site 1

The survey of the 47.7-acre Borrow Site 1, located immediately southeast of the intersection of Pine and Euclid avenues, indicates that nearly 100.00 percent of the property was previously disturbed for dairy/agricultural activities. The majority of structures and infrastructure associated with past dairy/agricultural activities across Borrow Site 1 were previously demolished. BLM GLO records indicate that the subject property was originally part of the Santa Ana Del Chino Land Grant granted to Isaac Williams in 1869 and the El Rincon Land Grant granted to Juan Bandini by Governor Alvarado in 1839. The records search identified two previously recorded archaeological sites (CA-SBR-5241 and P-36-029722) within Borrow Site 1 (Figure 5.2.2–1), both of which were visited during the current survey. In addition, two historic resources (designated as P-36-033114 and CA-SBR-33,115H) were identified and recorded within Borrow Site 1 (see Figure 5.2.2–1).

Figure 5.2.2-1
Archaeological Site Location Map
Borrow Site 1

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Site CA-SBR-5241

Site CA-SBR-5241 was originally recorded by Brock and Langenwalter in 1983 as a lithic scatter with projectile points. However, Brock and Langenwalter did not actually observe these materials on-site, but rather, existence of the site was reported to them by longtime resident Manuel Moreno. The reported location of the site was tested by Brock and Langenwalter with a 1x1-meter test unit, but no evidence of cultural resources was ever identified. Brock and Langenwalter (1983) noted that they believed that the deposit had been destroyed; however, no evidence that the site ever existed has been forthcoming. The current survey did not identify any evidence of the site within this portion of the project.

Site P-36-029722

Site P-36-029722 is a Southern California Edison electrical transmission line tower that was identified as being constructed in 1962 (Supernowicz 2001). The site record form notes that the tower is of relatively minor importance considering the massive system of main line transmission towers that were built in the late 1920s and 1930s. In addition, Supernowicz (2001) noted that hundreds of similar transmission towers remain throughout California and along the Southern California Edison power grid right-of-ways. The transmission line crosses Borrow Site 1 (Plate 5.2.2–1) but will not be impacted as part of the current project. Previous studies indicate that the power lines are typical of high voltage line construction throughout the region and are neither distinctive nor unique.



Plate 5.2.2–1: Overview of Site P-36-029722, facing northeast.

Site P-36-033114

Site P-36-033114 is located in the northeast portion of Borrow Site 1 within APN 1056-392-11 and includes a single-family residence built between 1948 and 1959 and a detached garage built between 1967 and 1980 (Plates 5.2.2-2 and 5.2.2-3). A modern shed and modern cabin are also present in the Site P-36-033114 area (Plates 5.2.2-4 and 5.2.2-5); however, these structures are not being recorded or evaluated as part of the site.

The only building that is definitively historic is the 1948 to 1959 single-family residence. Although Assessor's records indicate that the building was constructed in 1942, the building record for the property does not provide a date of construction. The building is heavily modified, side-gabled, and labeled on the building record as a shed. Given the history of the property, it is possible that the residence originated as a shed and was later converted. Because the exact age of the detached garage could not be confirmed and its potential construction dates overlap with the 50-year threshold, both buildings were evaluated as historic structures as part of this study.

Historical research indicates that William and Clara Blinn, originally from Iowa and New York, respectively, purchased the property containing the CA-SBR-33,112H buildings from Charles E. Lawrence in 1920 (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1920). At the time of purchase, the



Plate 5.2.2-7: Anastacia Govea Moreno and her daughter, Josephine Moreno Cobain.
(Photograph courtesy of Ancestry.com)

land, which was described as a portion of Section 31 of Township 2 South, 7 West, had not yet been subdivided into the various parcels it presently contains. In 1920, the Blinns lived in Inglewood where William worked as a teamster for a "cementary." Between 1930 and 1940, the Blinns lived on East J Street in Ontario. At the time of the 1940 Federal Census, William Blinn was 79 and Clara Blinn was 74.

Beginning in 1938, the property was rented to cheese salesman Ventura Moreno and his family. According to a 1938 aerial photograph, no structures had yet been built along Johnson Avenue (Plate 5.2.2-6); however, the Moreno and Govea families were recorded on the 1940 Federal Census as residing on Johnson Avenue two years later.

The Moreno and Govea families were related through Ventura Moreno's mother, Anastacia (Plate 5.2.2-7), whose maiden name was Govea. Both families were originally from Mexico and appear to have worked together on the property. Ventura

Moreno was recorded as a cheese salesman, 18-year-old Rosie Govea was recorded as a cheese maker, and her father, Medardo Govea, was recorded as the foreman on a ranch.



Plate 5.2.2-2

**View of the North Façade of the 1948 to 1959
Single-Family Residence at Site P-36-033114, Facing South**
The Majestic Chino Heritage Project





Plate 5.2.2-3

**View of the West Façade of the 1967 to 1980
Detached Garage at Site P-36-033114, Facing South**

The Majestic Chino Heritage Project





Plate 5.2.2-4

View of the North Façade of the Modern Shed in the Site P-36-033114 Area, Facing South

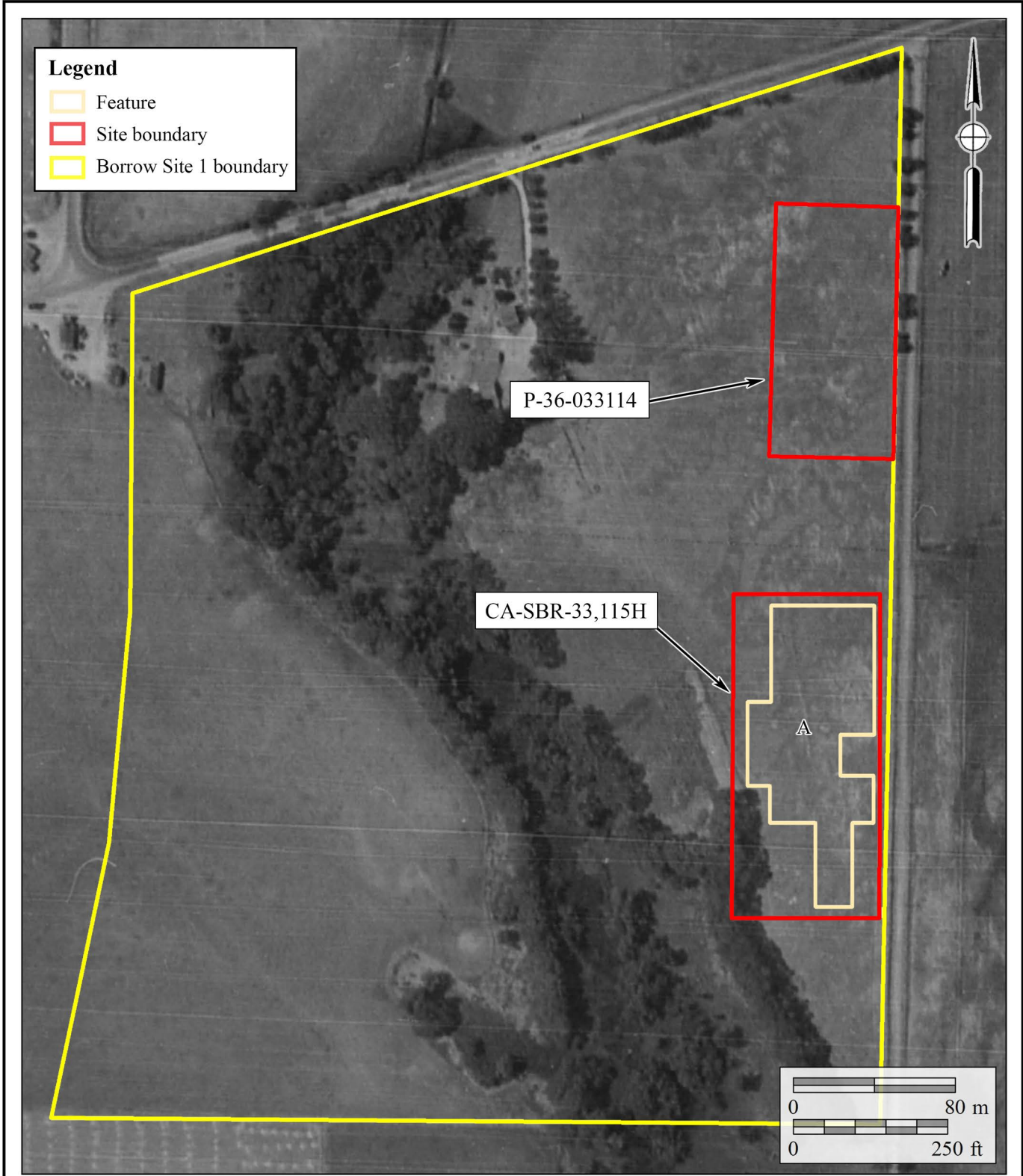
The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



Plate 5.2.2-5

**View of the Southeast Corner of the Modern
Cabin in the Site P-36-033114 Area, Facing Northwest**
The Majestic Chino Heritage Project





Legend

- Feature
- Site boundary
- Borrow Site 1 boundary

P-36-033114

CA-SBR-33,115H

0 80 m
0 250 ft



Plate 5.2.2-6
1938 Aerial Photograph
Sites P-36-033114 and CA-SBR-33,115H
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project

Newspaper articles indicate that the Moreno Cheese Factory was opened in 1933 at 7215 Pine Avenue, located on the parcel to the west of Site P-36-033114 (*Chino Champion* 1979). It is unclear if the factory was always located on Pine Avenue, but the families lived to the east on Johnson Avenue, or if some of the facilities were originally located on Johnson Avenue. Structures were likely built on Johnson Avenue between 1938 and 1940 in order for the two families to have been recorded as residing there in 1940.

The Blinns terminated the lease of the land to Moreno in 1943 and immediately sold the property to Gerald and Helen Martin, then of Long Beach. The Assessor's records indicate that the single-family residence was constructed in 1942; however, the 1946 aerial photograph (Plate 5.2.2–8) shows a circular driveway with a single-family residence measuring approximately 30 by 30 feet to the north and a barn measuring approximately 60 by 20 feet to the south, which do not match the arrangement of structures currently present on the property.

It is also unlikely that the Martins lived at the property, since in 1945, the land was referred to as the “Marvin Hartshorn Ranch situated on Johnson Avenue south of Pine and south of the City of Chino” (*Chino Champion* 1945). It is likely that Marvin Hartshorn leased the property from the Martins where he operated a horse ranch. Hartshorn had lived in the Chino area since at least 1941, where he worked as a ranch hand on the E.J. Philips property on Pine Avenue just west of the Site P-36-033114 property (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1941).

Although the Martins likely did not live on the property, Helen Martin worked at the state employment department and Gerald Martin was a rancher (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1947). Helen Martin passed away in 1947 (*Chino Champion* 1947) and in 1948, Gerald Martin sold the property to L.M. and Hazel G. Hinman. The Hinmans sold the property that same year to Esther and Clyde Allyn. Around the time of the sale, L.M. Hinman worked for Hinman and Company in Pomona, which consisted of accountants, auditors, and tax consultants (*Chino Champion* 1946).

The Allyns do not appear to have lived at the property while they owned it and the lease with Hartshorn was probably carried over with the sale. In 1948 and 1950, the Allyns are listed as residing on Schaefer Avenue in Chino and in 1949, their address was listed as “Route 3, Box 607” in Ontario. Those individuals who are known to have lived on the property were listed as residing on Route 2.

In 1951, the Allyns sold the property to Agnes Frances Hartshorn, who was married to Marvin Hartshorn. The Hartshorns were married in San Bernardino County in 1948 (San Bernardino County Marriage Records) and in 1950, had a son, Luther Buchanan (*Chino Champion* 1950a). In the 1950s, Marvin Hartshorn worked as a horseshoer (*Chino Champion* 1950b). Agnes Hartshorn was active in the community and in 1957, was named “president of the Mothers Guild of St. Margarets school” (*Chino Champion* 1957).

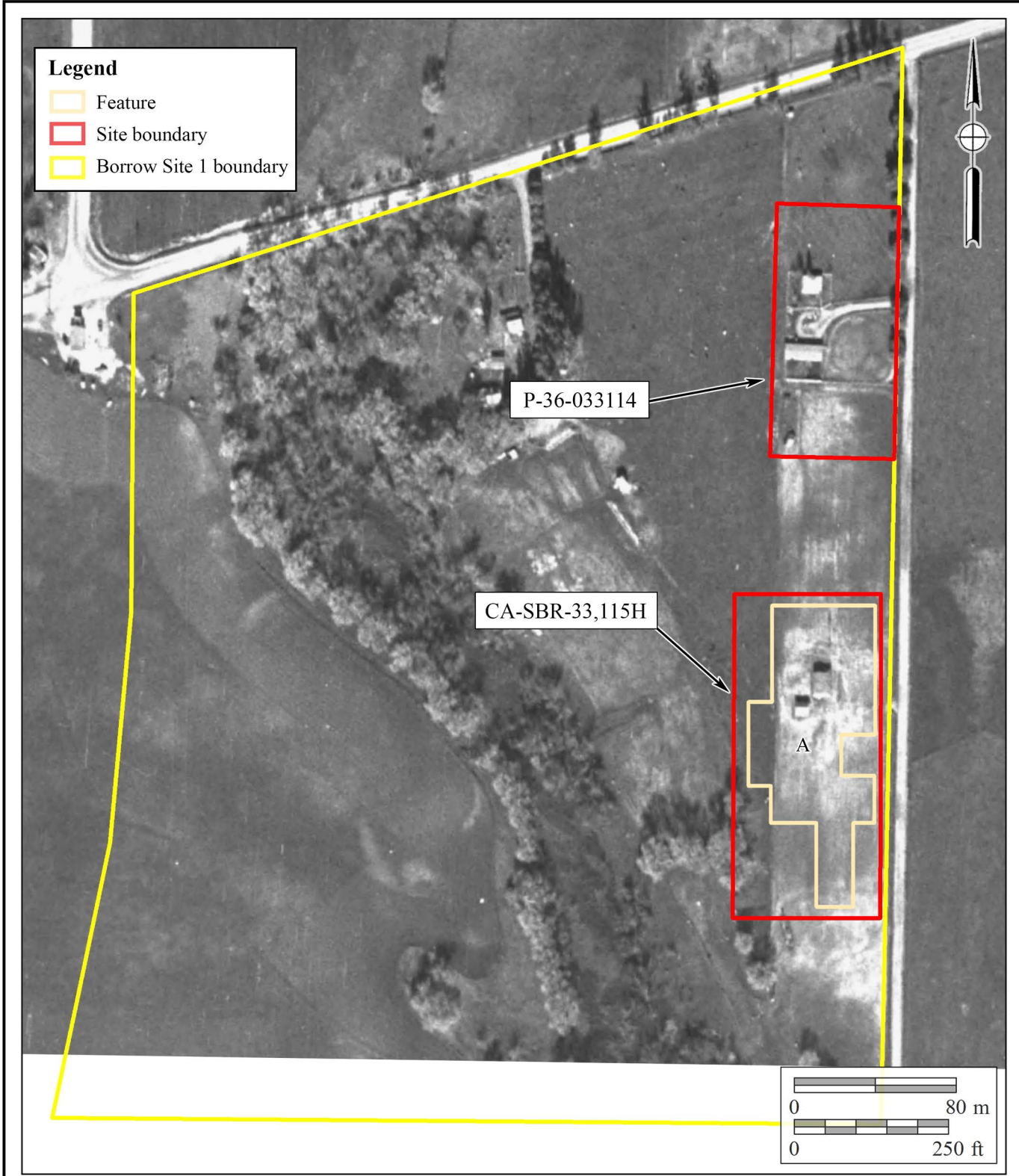


Plate 5.2.2-8
1946 Aerial Photograph
Sites P-36-033114 and CA-SBR-33,115H
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



Between 1948 and 1959, the original residence north of the driveway, which is not present on the 1938 aerial photograph, but is present on the 1946 aerial photograph (see Plate 5.2.2–8) was enlarged, a small structure or addition was built off the northwest corner of the barn, and the single-family residence currently located on the property and being evaluated as Site P-36-033114, was constructed (Plates 5.2.2–9 and 5.2.2–10). At the time of its construction, the 1948 to 1959 single-family residence was “L”-shaped with one wing projecting to the west and one wing projecting to the north. These improvements were likely completed by the Hartshorns since Marvin Hartshorn operated the land as a horse ranch since at least 1945 and his wife owned the property in the 1950s.

In 1960, the Hartshorns relocated to Idaho and Agnes Hartshorn sold the property to William F. and Mary L. Calhoun. In the 1960s, the Calhouns likely leased the property out to other individuals as they were listed in directories and voter registration records as living in Los Angeles County. The Calhouns owned the property until 1972, when they sold it to Louis William Moreno, the son of one of the property’s previous lessees, Ventura Moreno.

Louis Moreno was a police detective (*Chino Champion* 1963b) who, one year after purchasing the property, married his wife, Sherl Calder (California Marriage Index 1960-1985). Louis Moreno was promoted to captain and served in the police force for a total of 28 years before retiring. In the 1980s, Moreno was clerk and president of the Board of Education of the Chino Unified School District (*Chino Champion* 1984a; *South Ontario News* 1985). In the 1990s, Moreno worked as a private investigator (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1994) and was vice president of the Chino Unified School District’s board of education (*Chino Champion* 1992). In 1994, he was a candidate for the San Bernardino County sheriff (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1994).

While the Morenos lived at the property, the current detached garage was constructed between 1967 and 1980 north of the 1948 to 1959 residence (Plates 5.2.2–11 and 5.2.2–12), the modern cabin was constructed between 1980 and 1994 in place of the original 1938 to 1946 residence north of the driveway (Plate 5.2.2–13), and the large barn was replaced with the current shed sometime between 1980 and 2003 to the west of the 1948 to 1959 residence (Plate 5.2.2–14).

Various additions were also constructed onto the 1948 to 1959 residence while the property was owned by the Morenos. Between 1967 and 1980, another wing was constructed east of the northward-projecting portion of the “L.” Between 1980 and 2004, the northward-projecting “L” and the 1967 to 1980 east wing were removed, except for the framing, and a new wing was constructed off the western portion of the south façade (Plate 5.2.2–15). Between 2006 and 2007, the southern wing was expanded the full length of the building and off of its east façade, a shed addition was constructed that projected to the east (Plates 5.2.2–16 and 5.2.2–17). In 2009 the south addition was removed and a small bathroom addition was all that remained. The shed addition to the east of the bathroom has since collapsed (Plate 5.2.2–18). In addition, the west façade of the residence currently exhibits plywood cladding and shingle siding (Plate 5.2.2–19). In 2015, the Morenos sold the property to the OCFCD.

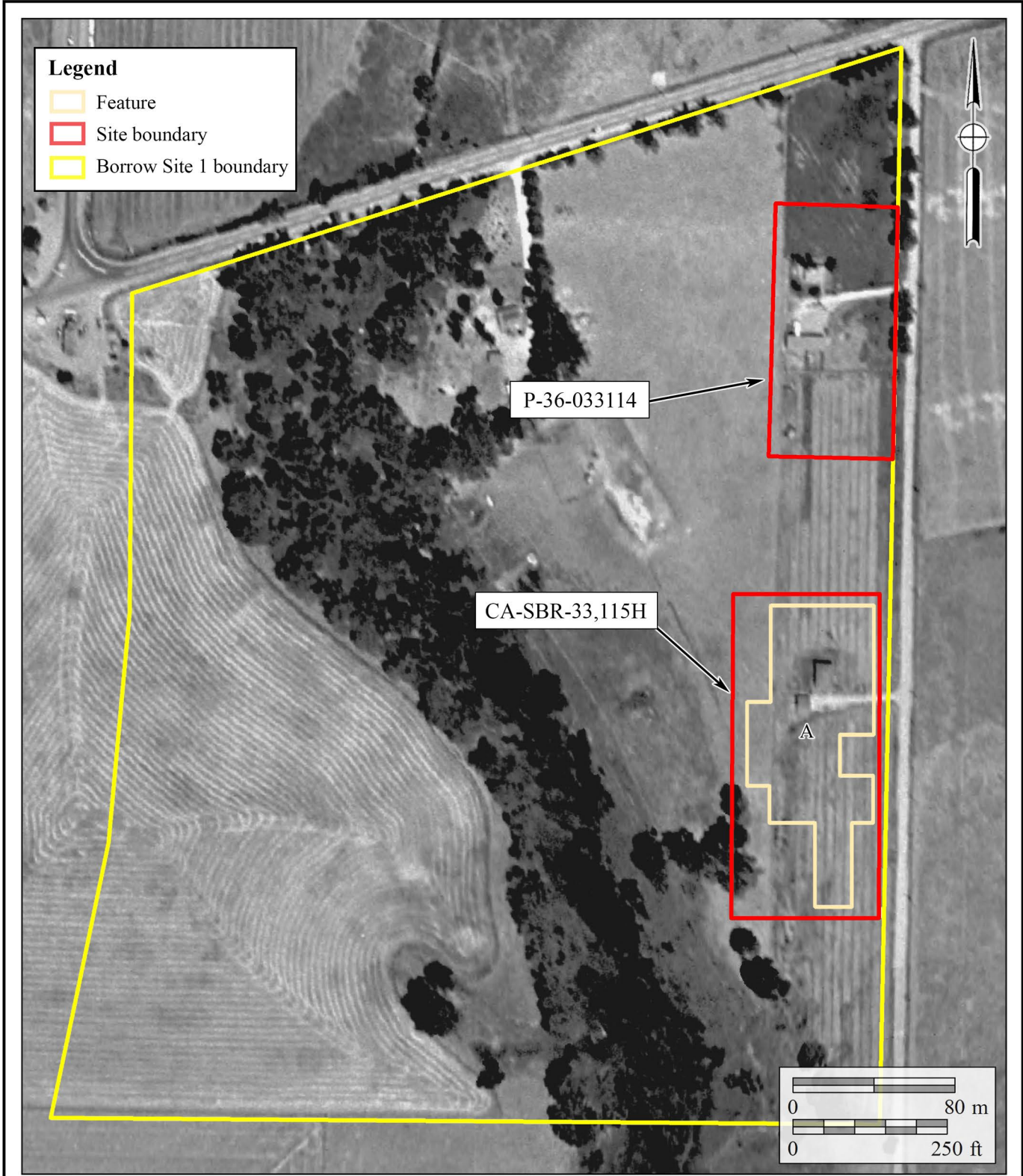


Plate 5.2.2-9

1948 Aerial Photograph

Sites P-36-033114 and CA-SBR-33,115H

The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



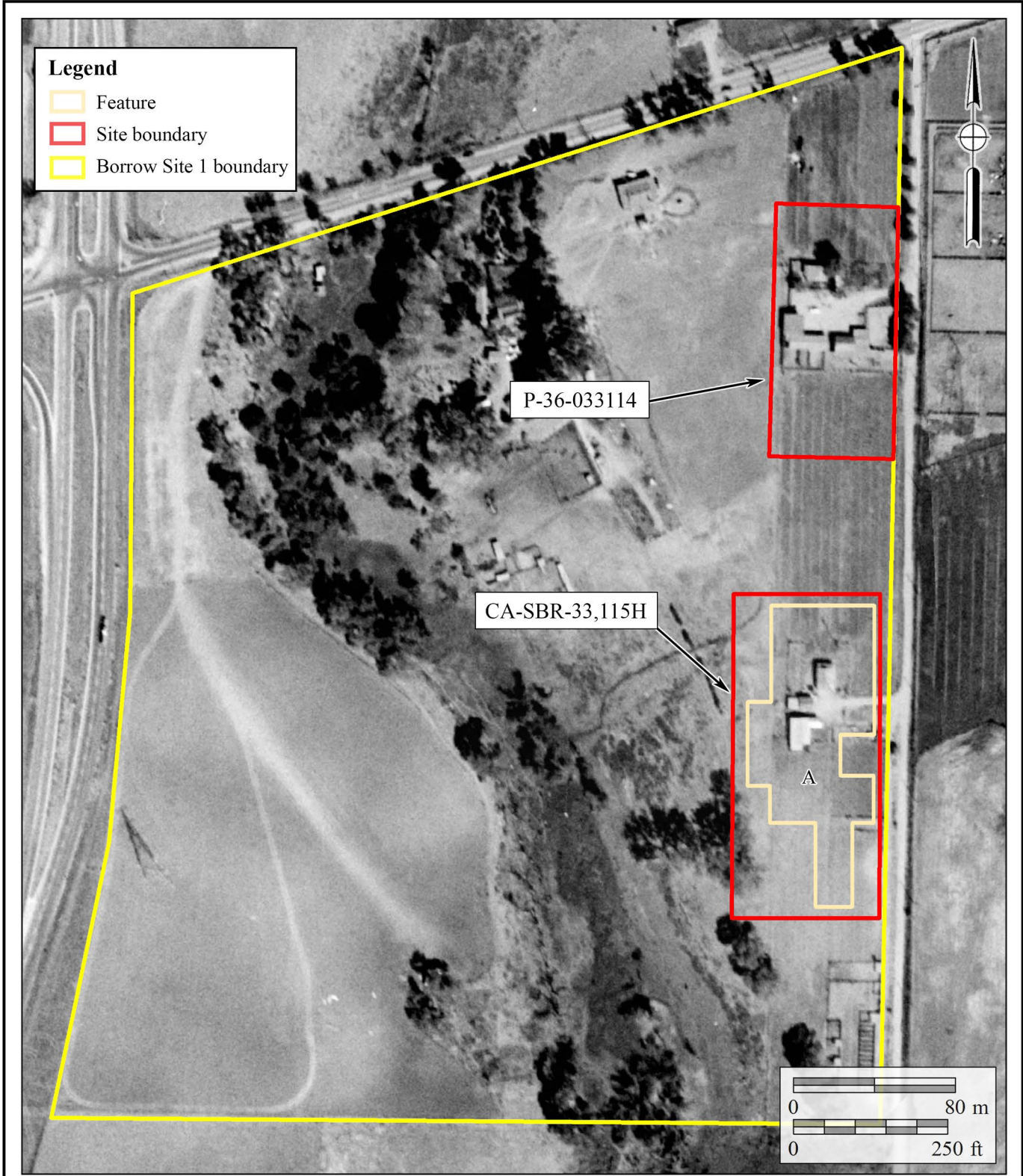


Plate 5.2.2–10
1959 Aerial Photograph
Sites P-36-033114 and CA-SBR-33,115H
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project

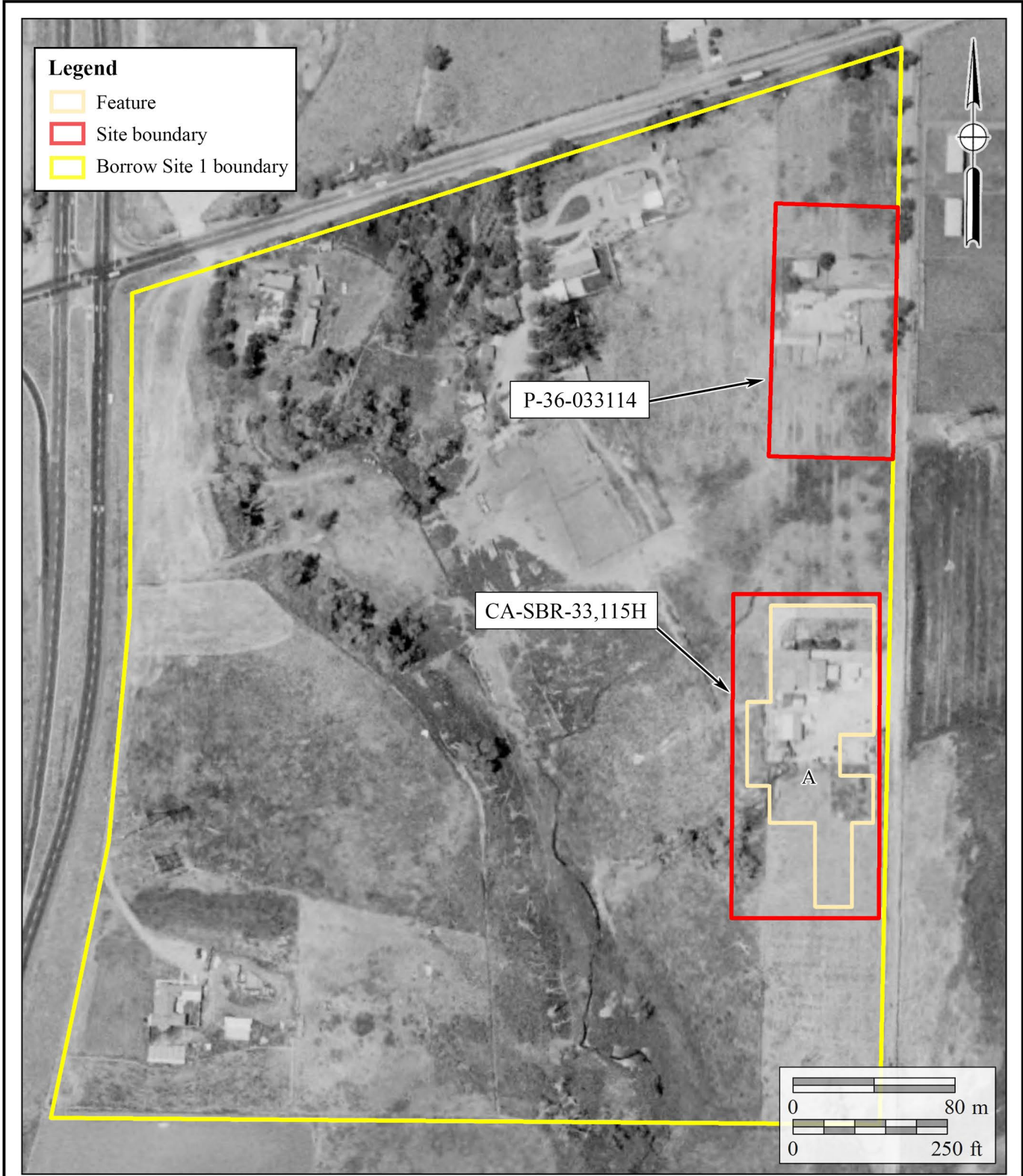


Plate 5.2.2-11
1967 Aerial Photograph
Sites P-36-033114 and CA-SBR-33,115H
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project

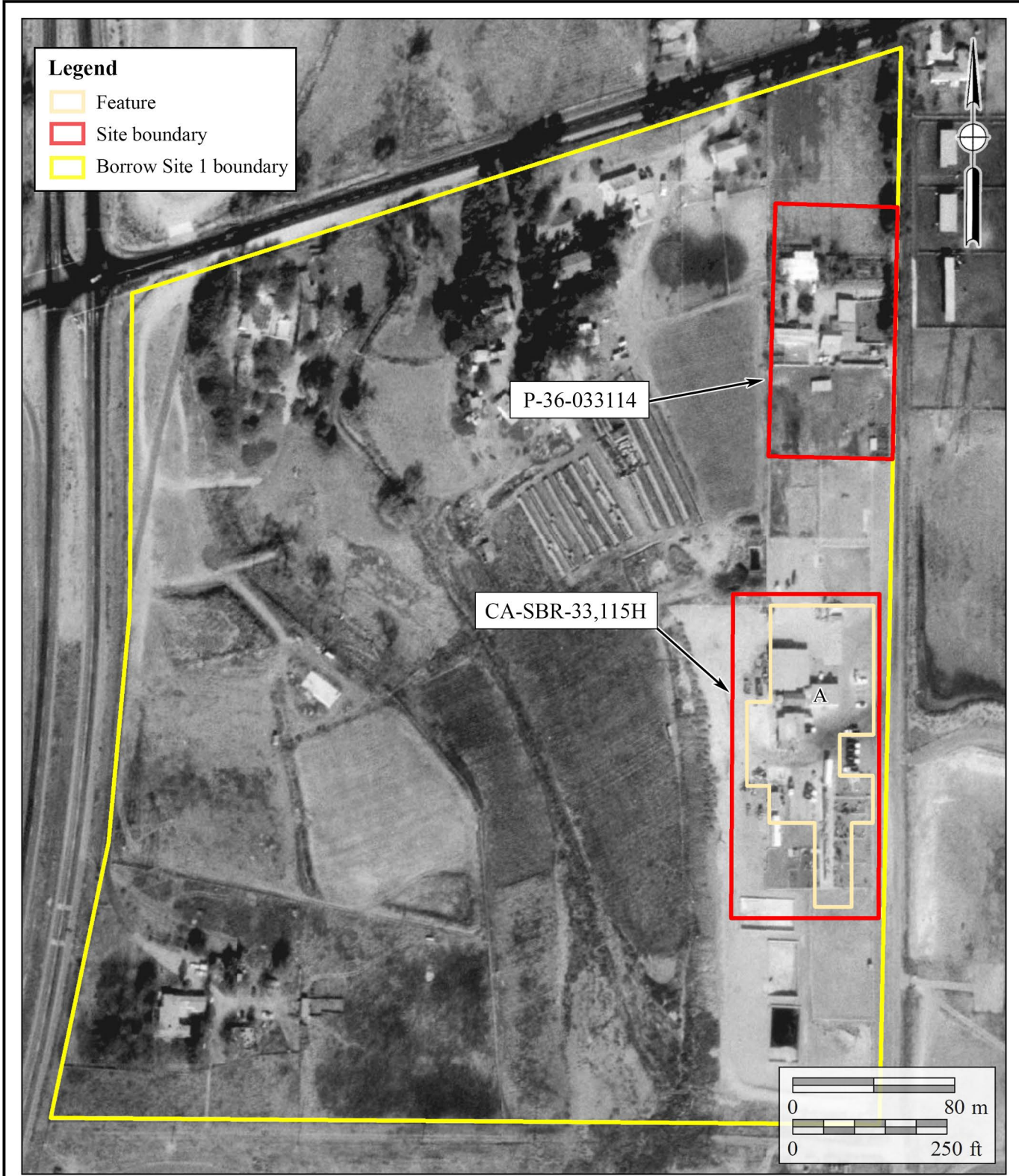


Plate 5.2.2-12

1980 Aerial Photograph

Sites P-36-033114 and CA-SBR-33,115H

The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



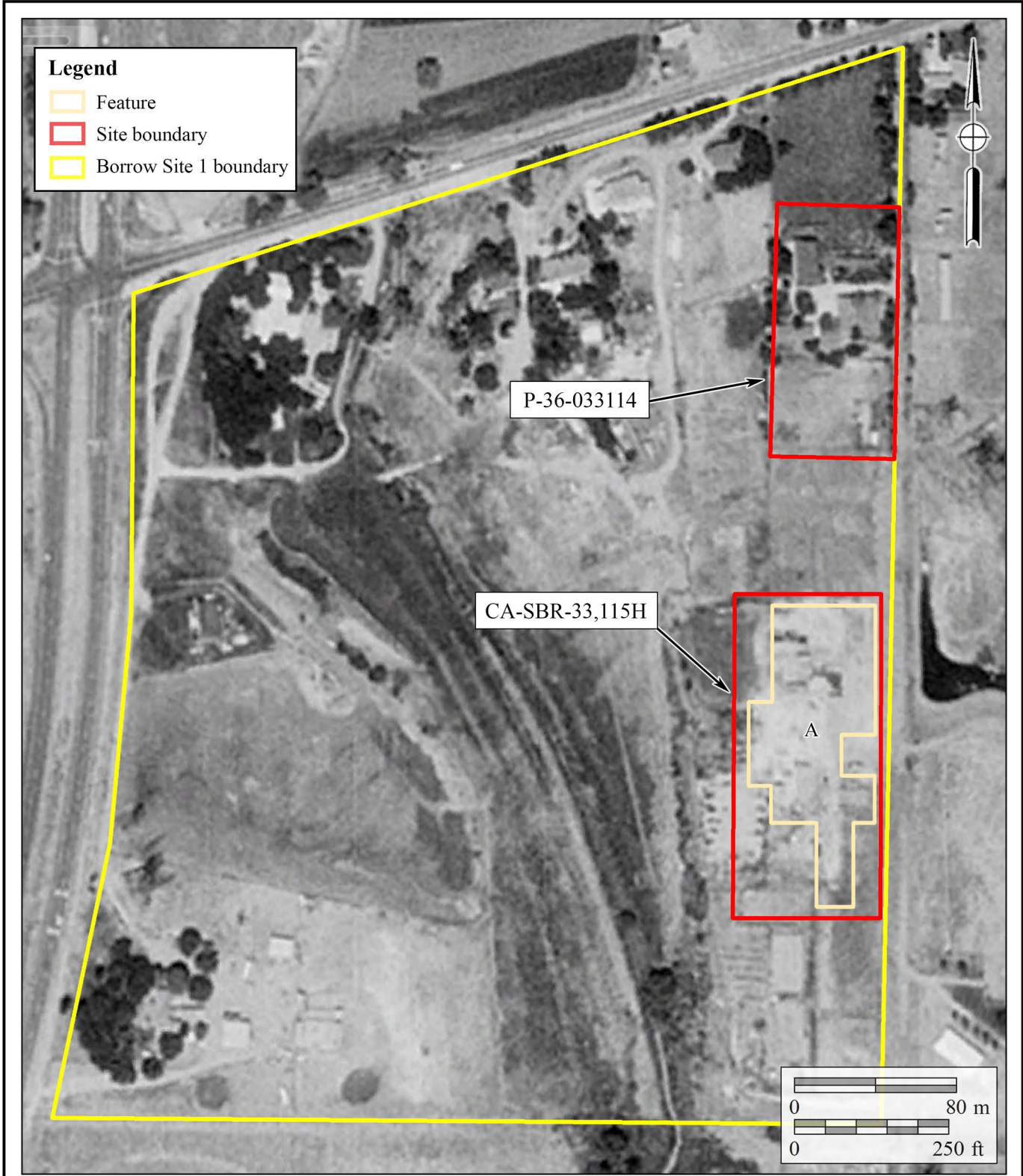


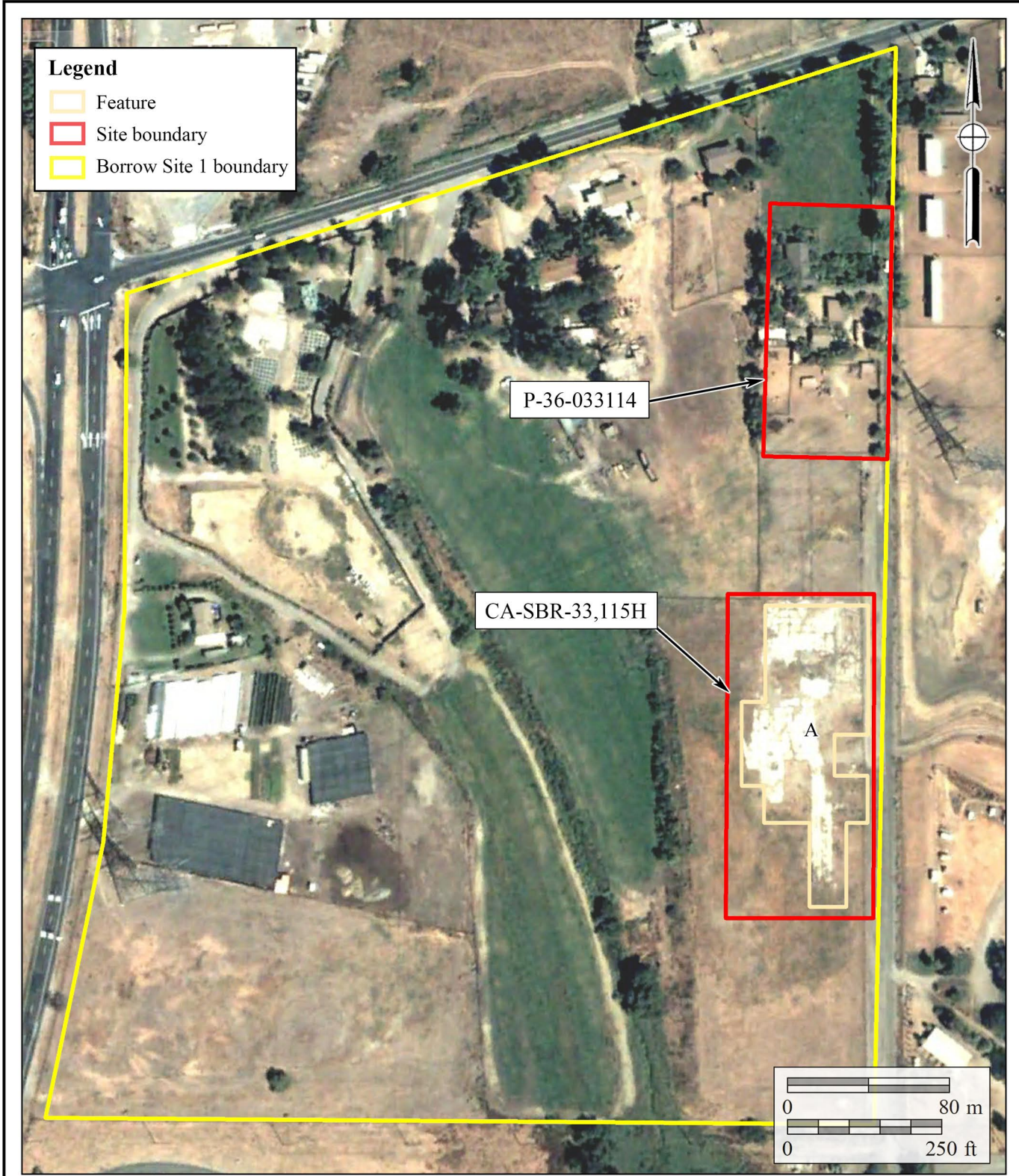
Plate 5.2.2-13

1994 Aerial Photograph

Sites P-36-033114 and CA-SBR-33,115H

The Majestic Chino Heritage Project





Legend

- Feature
- Site boundary
- Borrow Site 1 boundary

P-36-033114

CA-SBR-33,115H

A

0 80 m
0 250 ft



Plate 5.2.2-14
2003 Aerial Photograph
Sites P-36-033114 and CA-SBR-33,115H
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project

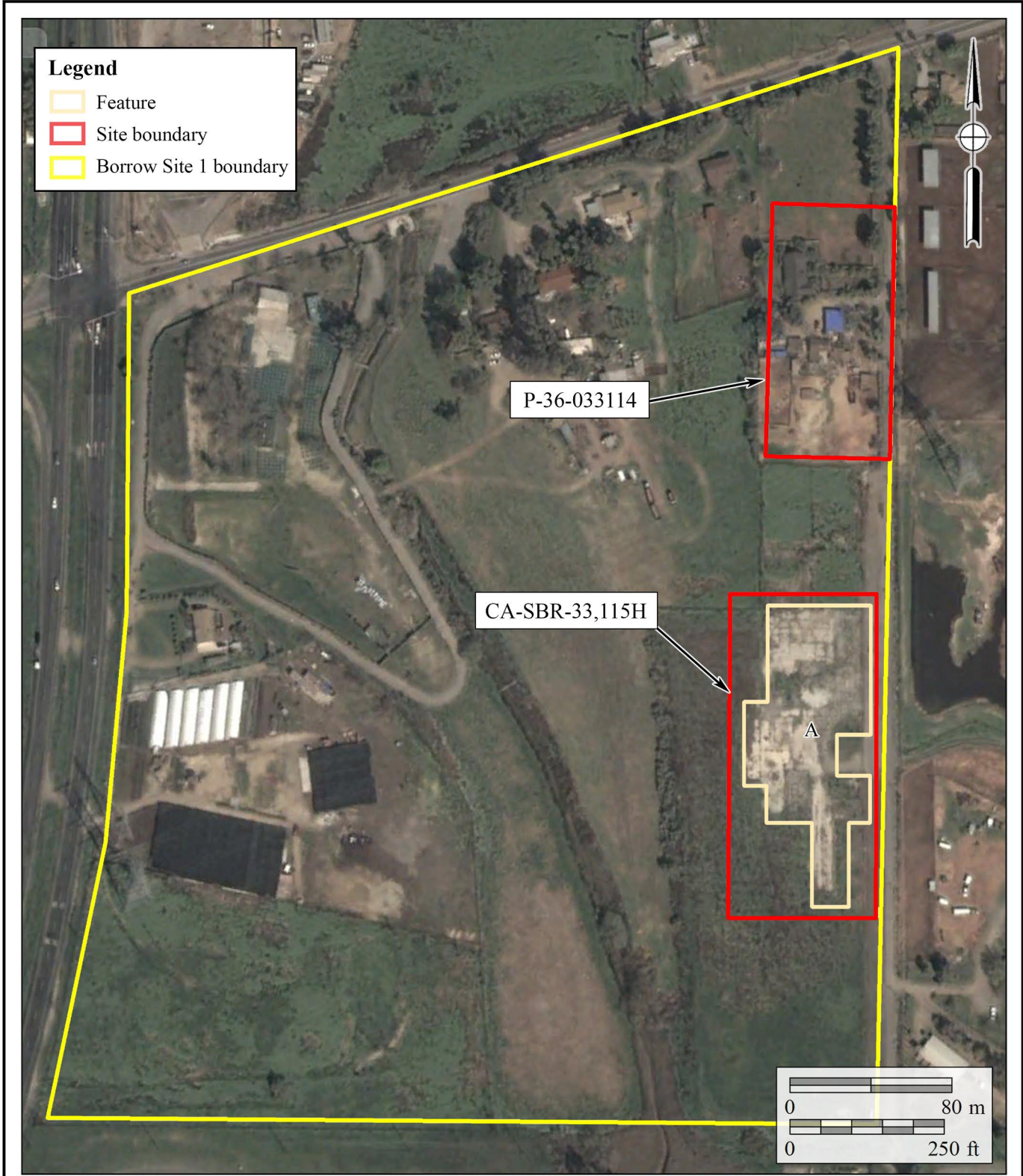


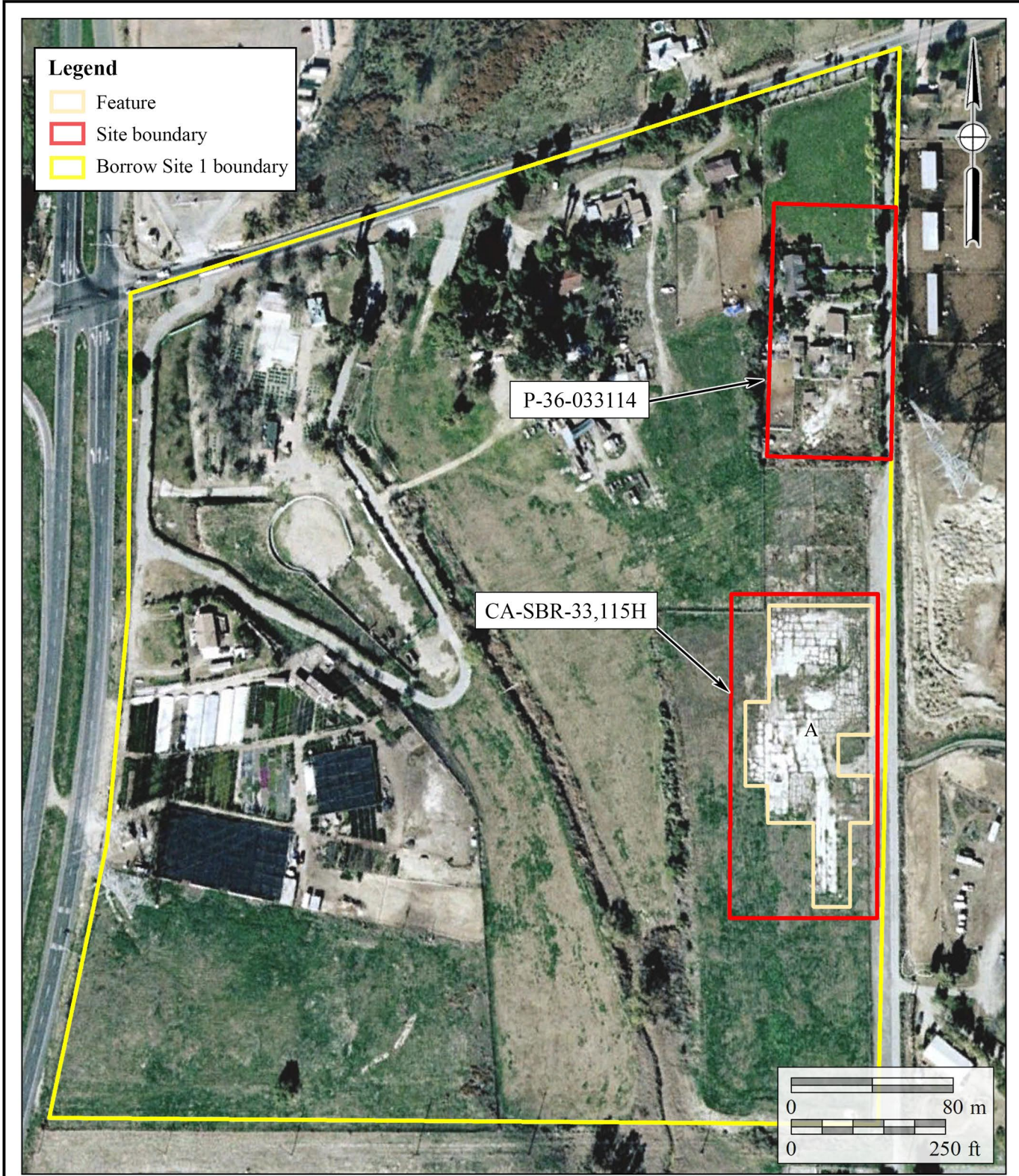
Plate 5.2.2-15

2004 Aerial Photograph

Sites P-36-033114 and CA-SBR-33,115H

The Majestic Chino Heritage Project





Legend

- Feature
- Site boundary
- Borrow Site 1 boundary

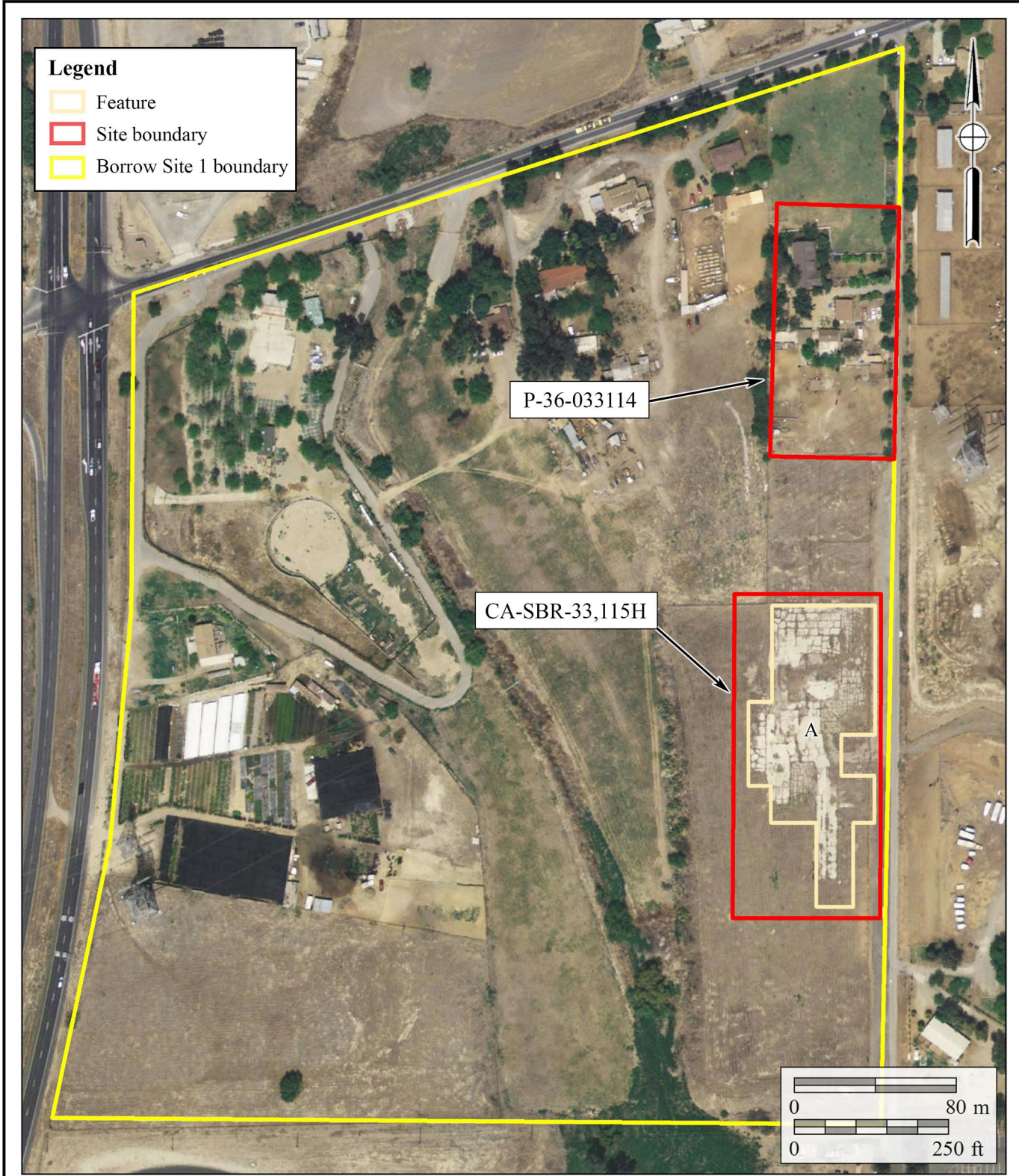
P-36-033114

CA-SBR-33,115H

0 80 m
0 250 ft



Plate 5.2.2-16
2006 Aerial Photograph
Sites P-36-033114 and CA-SBR-33,115H
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



Legend

- Feature
- Site boundary
- Borrow Site 1 boundary

P-36-033114

CA-SBR-33,115H

0 80 m
0 250 ft



Plate 5.2.2-17
2007 Aerial Photograph
Sites P-36-033114 and CA-SBR-33,115H
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



Plate 5.2.2-18

**South Façade of the 2006 to 2007 Additions to the 1948 to
1959 Single-Family Residence at Site P-36-033114, Facing North**

The Majestic Chino Heritage Project





Plate 5.2.2-19

**View of the West Façade of the 1948 to 1959
Single-Family Residence at Site P-36-033114, Facing Northeast**

The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



See Table 5.2.2–1 below for the full chain of title for P-36-033114.

Table 5.2.2–1
Title Records for APN 1056-392-11 at P-36-033114

Seller	Buyer	Year
Charles E. Lawrence	William A. Blinn et ux	1920
William A. and Clara D. Blinn	Gerald B. and Helen J. Martin	1943
Gerald B. and Helen J. Martin	L.M. and Hazel G. Hinman	1948
L.M. and Hazel G. Hinman	Esther A. and Clyde M. Allyn	1948
Esther A. and Clyde M. Allyn	Agnes Frances Hartshorn	1951
Agnes Frances Hartshorn	William Fay and Mary L. Calhoun	1960
William Fay and Mary L. Calhoun	Louis William Moreno	1972
Louis William Moreno	Louis William and Sheri Moreno	1974
Louis William and Sheri Moreno	Orange County Flood Control District	2015

Site CA-SBR-33,115H

Site CA-SBR-33,115H is located in the southeast portion of Borrow Site 1 within APN 1056-392-12 and includes foundation remnants of the J.H. Warner/D.B. Warner Ranch and Warner’s Stock Removal Company slaughterhouse facility and associated structures identified as Feature A (Plates 5.2.2–20 and 5.2.2–21). According to historic aerial photographs and archival topographic maps, structures were first located within the southeastern portion of the Site CA-SBR-33,115H area between 1938 and 1946 (see Plates 5.2.2–6 and 5.2.2–8). Other structures were added and/or removed to the site between 1948 and 1980 (see Plates 5.2.2–9 to 5.2.2–12) and the last remaining structures were demolished prior to 1994 (see Plate 5.2.2–13). The remaining concrete pads have been heavily impacted by the previous demolition and retain little to no integrity.

Historical research indicates that the CA-SBR-33,115H property was owned by Arnold and Martha Abacherli in the 1930s. In 1938, the Abacherlis sold the property to the OCFCD, who retained the land for five years. In 1943, the OCFCD sold the land to Ventura and Enedina Garcia. Ventura Garcia operated a dairy in Chino with his three sons, Robert, Adolph, and Tony, since 1938 (*Chino Champion* 1941). Garcia had moved to California from Guadalajara, Mexico in 1906 and moved to Chino from Holtville in 1920 (*Chino Champion* 1951).



Plate 5.2.2-20: Overview of Feature A slaughterhouse facility foundation remnants at Site CA-SBR-33,115H, facing south.



Plate 5.2.2-21: Overview of Feature A slaughterhouse facility foundation remnants at Site CA-SBR-33,115H, facing south.



Plates 5.2.2-20 and 5.2.2-21
The Majestic Chino Heritage Project

In 1949, the Garcias sold the CA-SBR-33,115H property to cheesemaker Ventura Moreno, who had previously leased land in the parcel to the north between 1938 and 1943 and owned a cheese factory at 7215 Pine Avenue to the northwest. It is possible that Moreno also leased the CA-SBR-33,115H parcel from the Garcias prior to its purchase in 1949, since the Garcias are not known to have operated any facilities along Johnson Avenue. At the time of the sale, at least two buildings were located in the CA-SBR-33,115H area, constructed between 1938 and 1946 (see Plates 5.2.2–6 and 5.2.2–8). One building is depicted within CA-SBR-33,115H on the 1941 *Prado* USGS map (Figure 5.2.2–2).

Ventura Moreno, his wife Aurora, and their three children were recorded as residing on Johnson Avenue as early as the 1940 census. The Govea family also lived on Johnson Avenue at this time. The Goveas were related to the Morenos through Ventura Moreno's mother, Anastacia (see Plate 5.2.2–7), whose maiden name was Govea. Both families were originally from Mexico and appear to have worked together at the Moreno Cheese Factory. Ventura Moreno was recorded as a cheese salesman, 18-year-old Rosie Govea was recorded as a cheese maker, and her father, Medardo Govea, was recorded as the foreman on a ranch. Newspaper articles indicate that the Moreno Cheese Factory that the family operated at 7215 Pine Avenue (northwest of CA-SBR-33,115H) was opened in 1933 (*Chino Champion* 1979). It is unclear if the factory was always located on Pine Avenue and the families resided to the east on Johnson Avenue, or if some of the facilities were also originally located on Johnson Avenue.

Between 1949 and 1954, the property including CA-SBR-33,115H was sold to John and Louise Holstrom. According to city directories and voter registration records, the Holstroms resided within CA-SBR-33,115H from at least 1951 to 1952. In 1954, the CA-SBR-33,115H property was transferred to Audra Lyon, who one year later sold it to Michael and Marie Sullivan. Lyon and her husband Elwin are listed in a 1956 voter registration record as residing on Pine Avenue, but no documents could be located that provide evidence for the couple ever living on Johnson Avenue within the boundaries of CA-SBR-33,115H. The Sullivans only owned the property for two years but it is unclear if it was ever their place of residence. In 1956, the Sullivans are recorded as living at 1860 Edgemont Drive in San Bernardino (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1956) and in 1957, they sold the subject property to Florence and Harvey Roberson.

In 1956, 1958, and 1960, the Robersons are recorded in city directories as residing in El Monte where Harvey Roberson worked as a construction worker. The Robersons only owned the property until 1963; however, in 1962, several structures were built on the property, including: a 14-by-27-foot well house; a 30-by-40-foot slaughterhouse; a nine-by-31-foot shed addition; a 10-by-12-foot boiler room; an 18-by-20-foot office; and a 13-by-20-foot addition. These structures are first visible on a 1966 aerial photograph (Plate 5.2.2–22) and were recorded on the Miscellaneous Building Record for APN 1056-392-12 (Appendix E).

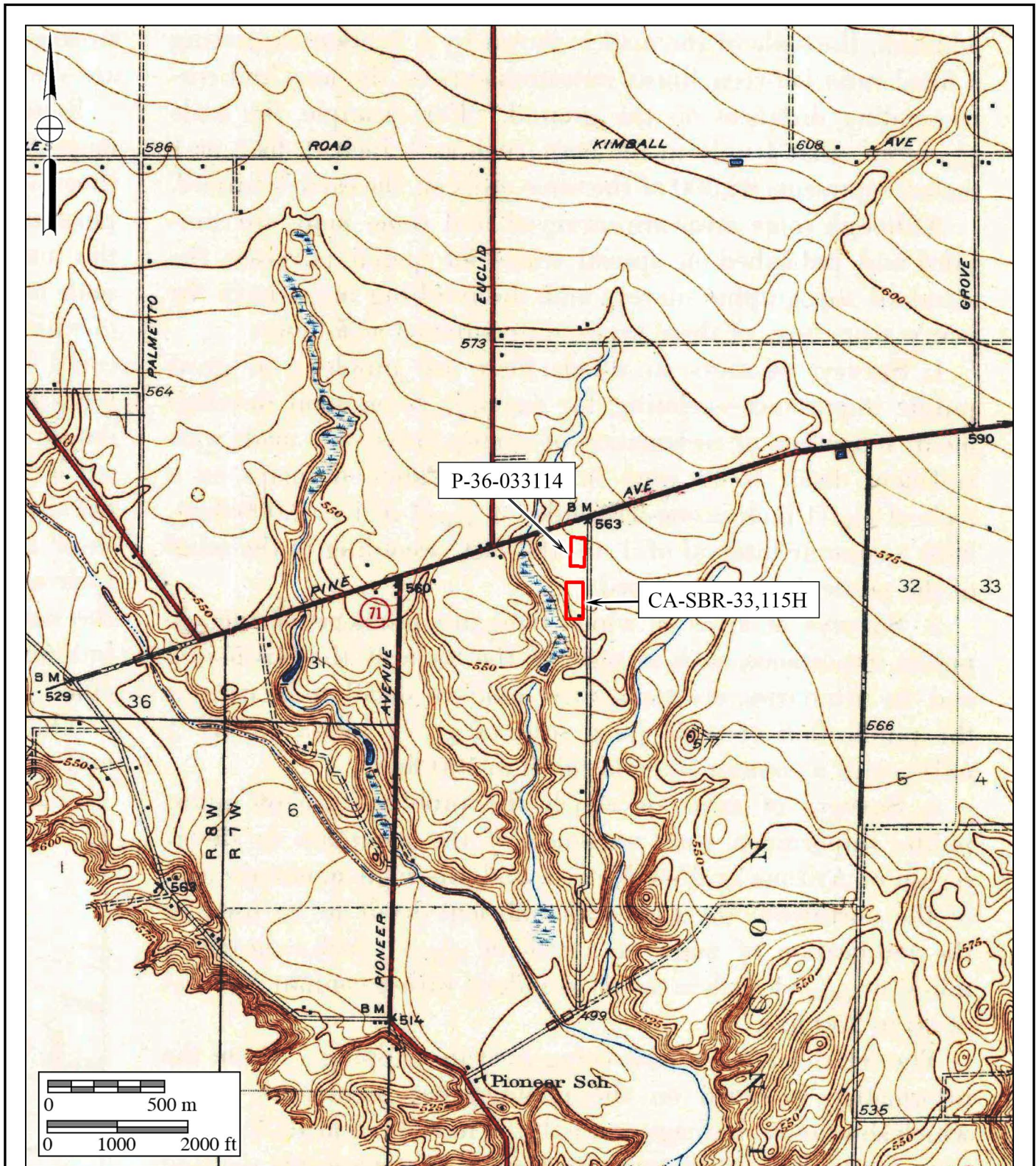


Figure 5.2.2-2
1941 USGS Map

The Majestic Chino Heritage Project
 USGS Prado Quadrangle (1:31,680 series)



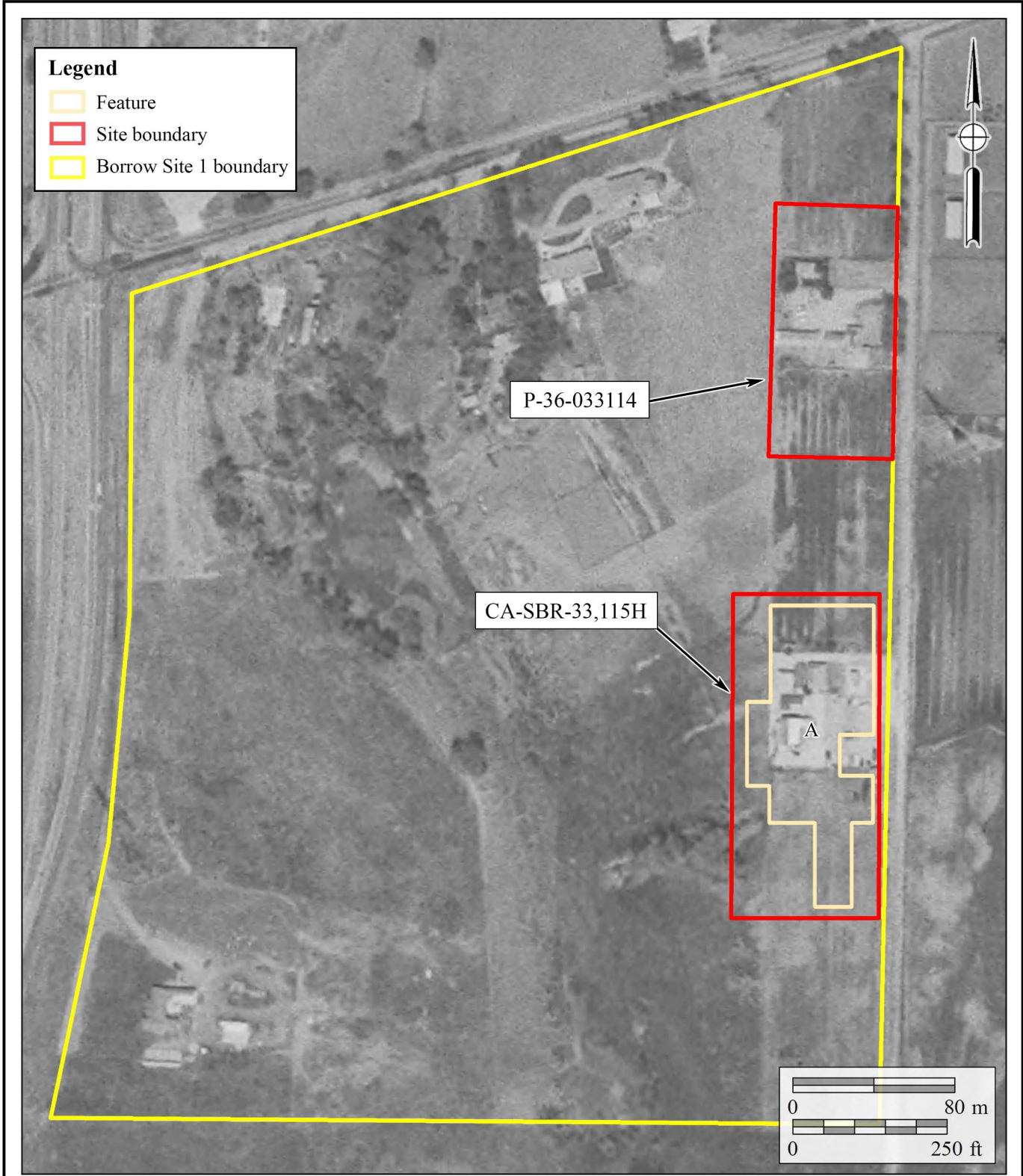


Plate 5.2.2-22

1966 Aerial Photograph

Sites P-36-033114 and CA-SBR-33,115H

The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



In 1963, the land was sold to Dillon, Evelyn, James, and Minnie Warner, who operated the “J.H. Warner Ranch.” Dillon and James Warner were brothers and Minnie and Evelyn were their wives, respectively. However, the only person that could be confirmed to have resided on the property in the early 1960s, which at the time had an address of 16630 Johnson Street, was laborer Ralph Francis Auberry. Auberry became ill in 1964 and passed away shortly after (*Chino Champion* 1964b). James and Evelyn Warner were recorded in voter registration records as residing on Euclid Street in Ontario in the 1960s and 1970s. In 1970, Dillon Warner was recorded as living at the CA-SBR-33,115H property but by 1977, his address was listed as E Street in Ontario.

The J.H. Warner Ranch initially operated as a rendering plant for animal carcasses (*Chino Champion* 1967a); however, in 1967, Dillon Warner requested “a variance to establish a slaughterhouse ... on the west side of Johnson street south of Pine avenue” (*Chino Champion* 1967b). After the variance was granted (*Chino Champion* 1967a), the ranch operated as a dead animal pickup service (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1976), specializing in leatherwork items including saddles and sheep pelt and calf and cowhide rugs (*Chino Champion* 1980).

Dillon Warner applied for approval to construct an office on the property in 1973 (*Chino Champion* 1973). The 33-by-46-foot office was completed in 1974 and is visible on a 1980 aerial photograph (see Plate 5.2.2–12) and is likely where Minnie Warner, who was the company’s bookkeeper, worked (*Chino Champion* 2002b). In 1975, James and Evelyn Warner transferred their share of the property to Dillon and Minnie Warner and the ranch was thereafter referred to afterward as the “D.B. Warner Ranch” (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1975). In the 1980s, Manuel Mendez lived in a mobile home on the property (*Chino Valley News* 1980).

Dillon Warner passed away in 1983, leaving the property and Warner’s Stock Removal Company to his wife, Minnie (*Chino Valley News* 1983b). In 1992, Minnie Warner moved to Oklahoma (*Chino Champion* 2002b) and in 1994, sold the property to Roy Haley. By that time, all structures had been demolished (see Plate 5.2.2–13). Four years later, Haley sold the property to the OCFCD. See Table 5.2.2–2 below for the full chain of title for Site CA-SBR-33,115H.

Table 5.2.2–2

Title Records for APN 1056-392-12 at Site CA-SBR-33,115H

Seller	Buyer	Year
Arnold and Martha Abacherli	Orange County Flood Control District	1938
Orange County Flood Control District	Ventura and Enedina Garcia	1943
Ventura and Enedina Garcia	Ventura Moreno	1949
Ventura Moreno	John and Louise Holstrom	1949

Seller	Buyer	Year
John and Louise Holstrom	Audra Lyon	1954
Audra Lyon	Michael and Marie Sullivan	1955
Michael and Marie Sullivan	Florence R. and Harvey T. Roberson	1957
Florence R. and Harvey T. Roberson	Dillon B., Evelyn, James H., and Minnie M. Warner	1963
Dillon B., Evelyn, James H., and Minnie M. Warner	Dillon B. and Minnie Warner	1975
Dillon B. and Minnie Warner	Roy Haley	1994
Roy Haley	Orange County Flood Control District	1998

The 1948 to 1959 single-family residence and 1967 to 1980 detached garage recorded as P-36-033114 were found to be ineligible for listing on the CRHR under any eligibility criteria due to an overall lack of historic integrity and lack of association with any significant persons or historic events (see Section 6.2.10). The J.H. Warner/D.B. Warner Ranch and Warner’s Stock Removal Company slaughterhouse facility foundation remnants recorded as CA-SBR-33,115H have been impacted by the demolition of their associated structures and retain little to no integrity. As stated previously, foundations and other features associated with twentieth century ranch and dairy properties are common within the Chino area due to the agricultural history of the region. The slaughterhouse facility associated with CA-SBR-33,115H is not significant in local, state, or national history due to a lack of integrity and association with any important individuals or historic events.

5.2.3 Borrow Site 2

The survey of the 40.8-acre Borrow Site 2, located immediately southeast of the intersection of Pine and Johnson avenues, indicates that nearly 100.00 percent of the property had been previously disturbed for dairy/agricultural activities. The records search indicates that two previous resources (CA-SBR-29,791H and P-36-029792) have been recorded within Borrow Site 2 (Figure 5.2.3–1).

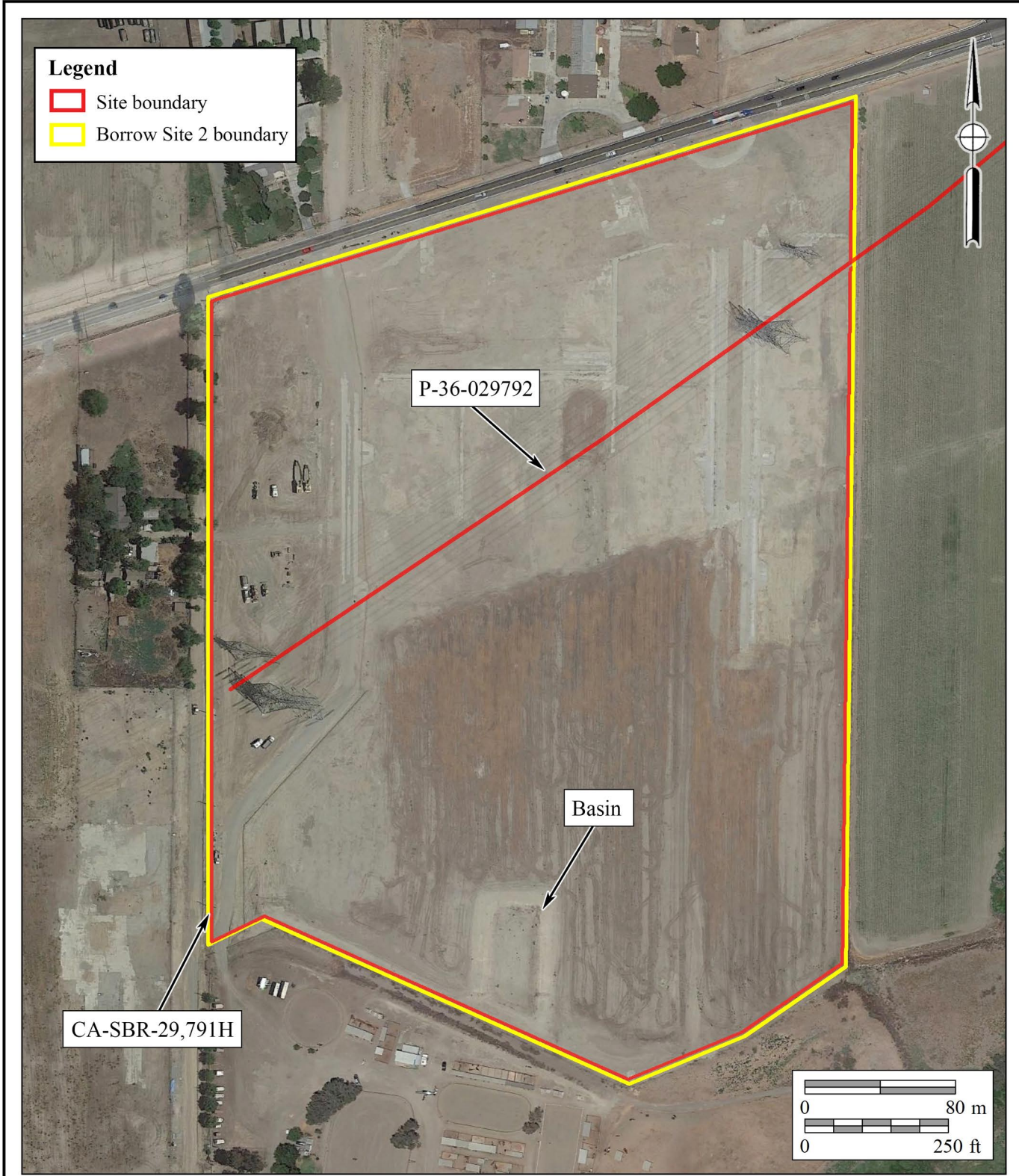


Figure 5.2.3-1
Archaeological Site Location Map
Borrow Site 2
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



Site CA-SBR-29,791H

Site CA-SBR-29,791H was recorded by J.M. Sanka and T. Baurley in 2015 as foundation remains/concrete pads for several agricultural buildings, identified as Feature 1, and a basin identified as Feature 2. The concrete pads represent remains of a previously demolished dairy farm(s) and the basin was likely utilized for run-off associated with farming activities. A previous historic resource evaluation conducted by Sanka in 2016 identified the resource dating to between 1948 and 1959 as not significant in accordance with CEQA. The current survey confirmed the presence of CA-SBR-29,791H within Borrow Site 2 (Plates 5.2.3–1 and 5.2.3–2). The condition and significance of the resource has changed very little since the 2016 Sanka study. No additional resources were identified within Borrow Site 2.

Site P-36-029792

Site P-36-029792 is a segment of the Serrano-Mira Loma Transmission Line constructed circa 1966 that crosses the north-central portion of Borrow Site 2. The site was previously recommended to not be NRHP-eligible by Jennifer Gorman in 2016. The Serrano-Mira Loma



Plate 5.2.3–3: Overview of Site P-36-029792, facing southwest.

Transmission Line is a portion of a high voltage transmission line that measures approximately 2,300 feet long and stretches across three paired arms along either side of the towers. Typically, high voltage lines are elevated hundreds of feet above the ground surface due to the high amount of electricity they transmit. Site P-36-029792 is a typical high voltage 345-500 KV line

belonging to Southern California Edison. The transmission line is still present within the project (Plate 5.2.3–3) and will not be impacted as part of the current project. As indicated by previous studies, prior to the construction of P-36-029792, other power lines had already been well established in San Bernardino County and the area was well populated, which suggests that the establishment of the Serrano-Mira Loma Transmission Line did not result in a substantial increase in the community development of San Bernardino County or the city of Chino. Analysis indicates that the Serrano-Mira Loma Transmission power lines are typical of high voltage line construction throughout the region.



Plate 5.2.3-1: Overview of Site CA-SBR-29,791H, facing northeast.



Plate 5.2.3-2: Overview of Site CA-SBR-29,791H, facing north.



Plates 5.2.3-1 and 5.2.3-2
The Majestic Chino Heritage Project

5.2.4 Borrow Site 3

The survey of the 49.6-acre Borrow Site 3, located immediately west of the intersection of West Country Road and Cucamonga Avenue, indicates that the entire property has been previously disturbed for dairy/agricultural activities. The northern portion of Borrow Site 3 appears to have been leveled and overlain with gravel. The records search indicates that one resource (CA-SBR-12,613H) has been previously recorded crossing Borrow Site 3 (Figure 5.2.4–1). In addition, one new historic resource (designated as CA-SBR-33,116H) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the property (see Figure 5.2.4–1).

Site CA-SBR-12,613H

Site CA-SBR-12,613H was originally recorded by Michael Dice in 2007 as a historic-age power line right-of-way trending through Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino counties. The power line is still present within Borrow Site 3 (Plate 5.2.4–1). A transmission tower that is part of the power line is also present within the western portion of Borrow Site 3. A large portion of the original towers has been replaced with steel towers. A later study by Sanka and Gillean (2013) found the existing lattice-style towers to date to 1953 to 1954. Site CA-SBR-12,613H was found to be not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR in 2007, which was supported by a later study by Droessler and McGinnis in 2017. The information already obtained suggests that the site does not have additional historic research potential given the known history of electrical tower construction and alignments and the loss of integrity due to the replacement of many of the original towers within the alignment.



Plate 5.2.4–1: Overview of Site CA-SBR-12,613H, facing northwest.

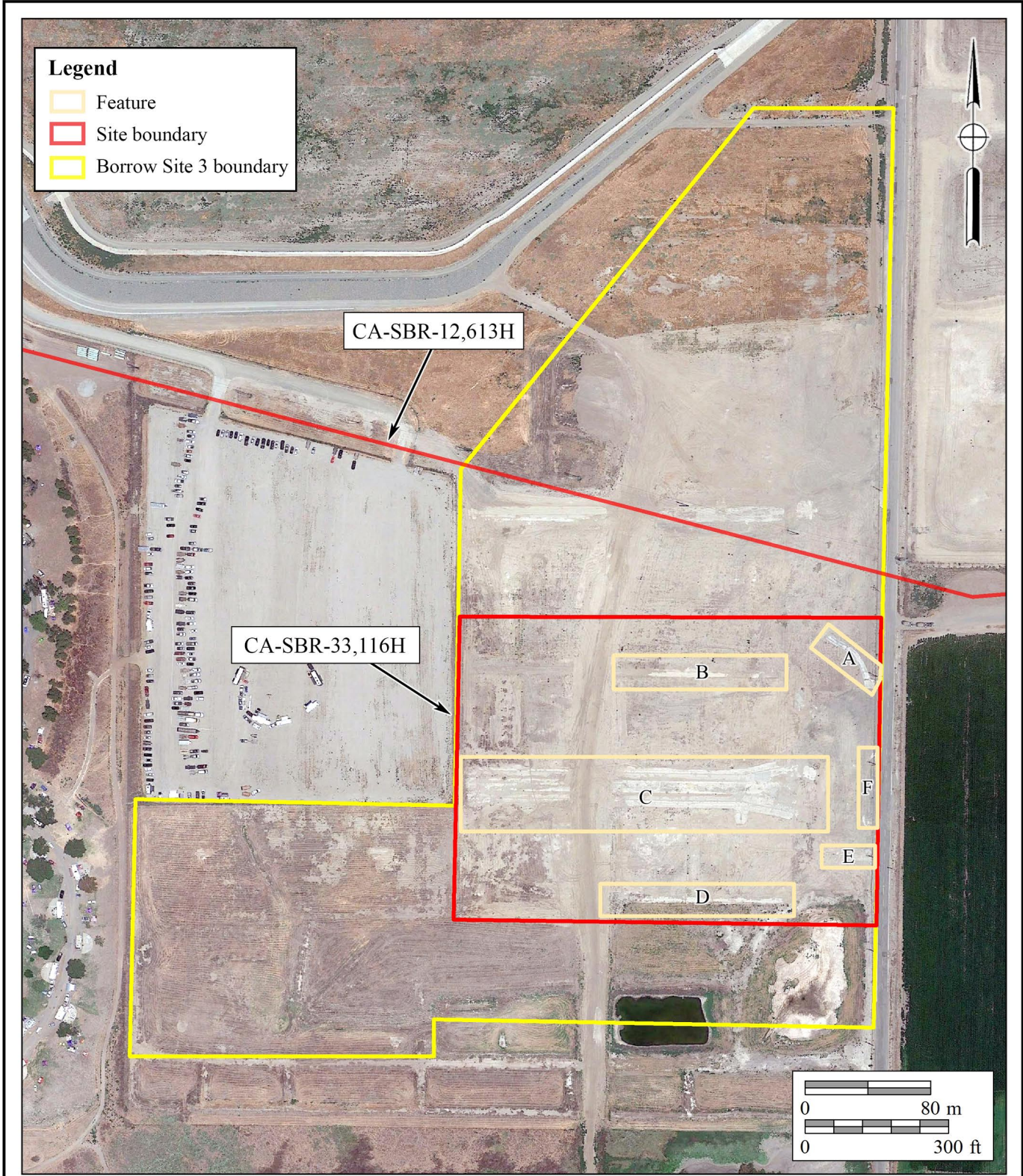


Figure 5.2.4-1
Archaeological Site Location Map
Borrow Site 3
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



Site CA-SBR-33,116H

Site CA-SBR-33,116H is located in the central section of Borrow Site 3 and includes foundation remnants associated with agricultural structures (Plates 5.2.4–2 through 5.2.4–7):

- Feature A: Driveway to Case Van Der Eyk and Sons Dairy residence at 17190 Cucamonga Avenue.
- Features E and F: Case Van Der Eyk and Sons Dairy milk house driveways.
- Feature B and D: Case Van Der Eyk and Sons Dairy uncovered feed alleys.
- Feature C: Case Van Der Eyk and Sons Dairy 1967 to 1973 milk house feed alley.

According to historic aerial photographs and archival topographic maps, structures were first built within the CA-SBR-33,116H area between 1959 and 1966 (Plates 5.2.4–8 and 5.2.4–9). Other structures were added and/or removed between 1966 and 2002 (Plate 5.2.4–10). The last remaining structures were demolished between 2011 and 2013 (Plates 5.2.4–11 and 5.2.4–12).

The Assessor’s building record indicates that the first structures were built on the property in 1963, including a residence at 17190 Cucamonga Avenue, a milk house, a barn, two breezeways, a feed room, and three hay barns (Appendix E). The structures were built by Cornelius “Case” (Plate 5.2.3–13) and Nelly Van Der Eyk for their dairy. The Van Der Eyks and their four children moved to the area in 1963 from “Dairy Valley” (*Chino Champion* 1969), where Case Van Der Eyk had been a dairyman for 25 years (*Chino Champion* 1975). The structures built for the Case Van Der Eyk and Sons Dairy are first visible on a 1966 aerial photograph of the property (see Plate 5.2.4–9) and the 1967 *Prado* USGS map (Figure 5.2.4–2). Feature C, the milk house alley, is shown as “new” on the 1967 (Photorevised in 1973) *Prado* USGS map (Figure 5.2.4–3). A 2008 Google Street View image shows the 1963 Ranch-style milk house (Plate 5.2.4–14).

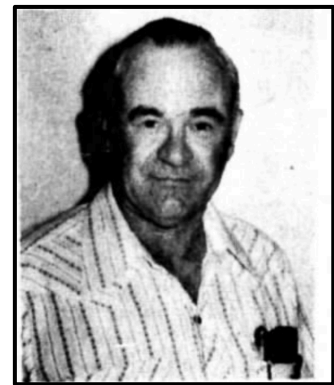


Plate 5.2.4–13: Cornelius “Case” Van Der Eyk in 1975. (Photograph courtesy of *Chino Champion* 1975)

A small residence at 17180 Cucamonga Avenue, just north of the 17190 Cucamonga Avenue residence and outside of the CA-SBR-33,116H site area, is visible on the 1966 aerial photograph (see Plate 5.2.4–9). This residence was expanded or rebuilt in 1968 (see Assessor’s building record in Appendix E) and is first visible with its 1968 footprint on the 1994 aerial photograph (Plate 5.2.4–15).

The Van Der Eyks operated the CA-SBR-33,116H property as a dairy until the 1970s, at which time it was moved to Hellman Avenue (*Chino Champion* 1984b). In addition to the Van Der Eyk and Sons Dairy that operated within the CA-SBR-33,116H site area, Case Van Der Eyk was also the president of Dairy Valley Meat, Inc. and a general partner of Van-Hall, both located on Yorba Avenue in Chino (*Chino Champion* 1978a, 1978b).



Plate 5.2.4-2: Overview of the Feature A concrete driveway at Site CA-SBR-33,116H, facing southeast.



Plate 5.2.4-3: Overview of the Feature B uncovered feed alley at Site CA-SBR-33,116H, facing west.



Plates 5.2.4-2 and 5.2.4-3
The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



Plate 5.2.4-4: Overview of the Feature C milk house feed alley at Site CA-SBR-33,116H, facing west.



Plate 5.2.4-5: Overview of the Feature D uncovered feed alley at Site CA-SBR-33,116H, facing east.



Plates 5.2.4-4 and 5.2.4-5
The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



Plate 5.2.4-6: Overview of the Feature E concrete driveway at Site CA-SBR-33,116H, facing east.



Plate 5.2.4-7: Overview of the Feature F concrete driveway at Site CA-SBR-33,116H, facing north.



Plates 5.2.4-6 and 5.2.4-7
The Majestic Chino Heritage Project

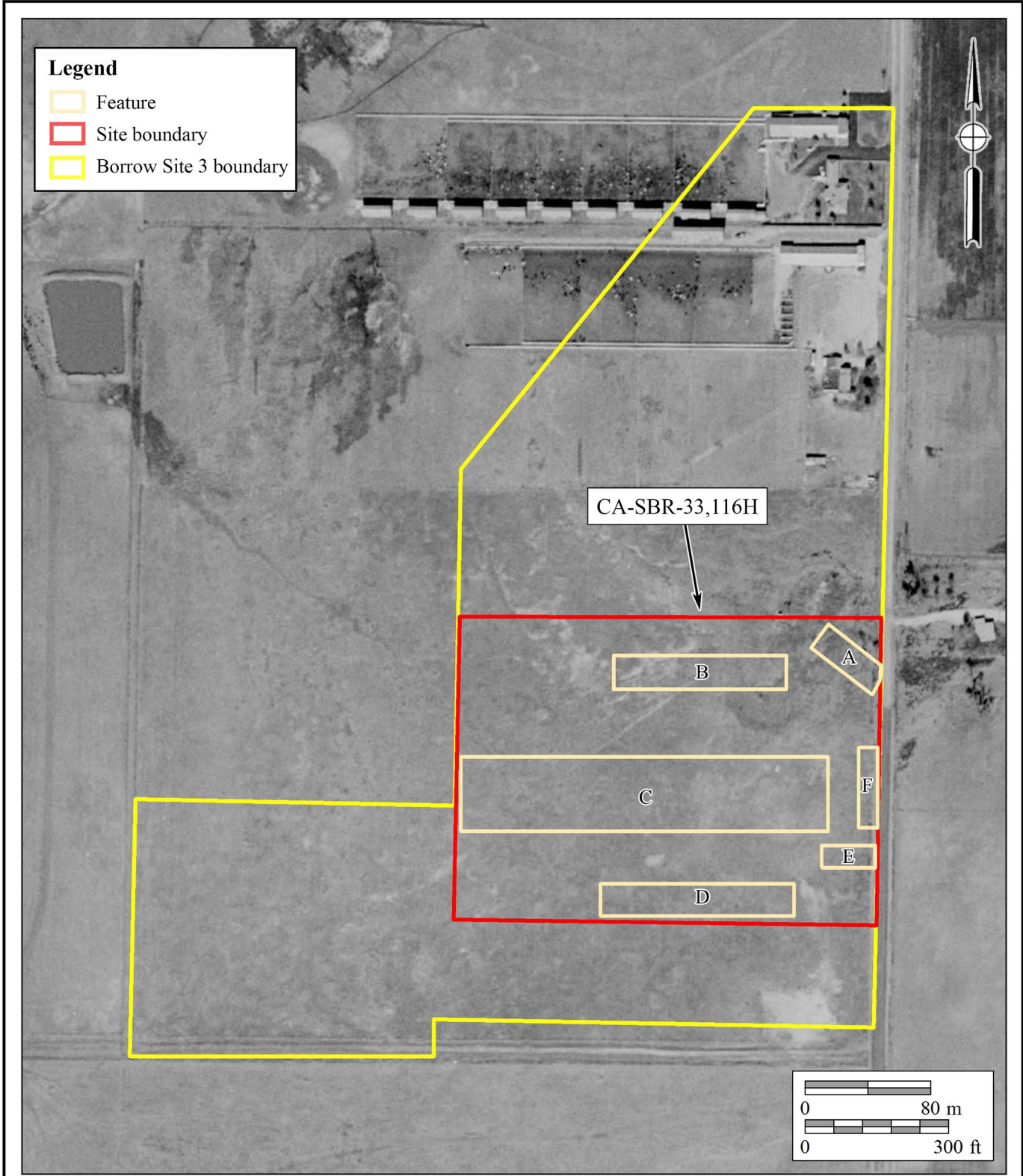


Plate 5.2.4-8
1959 Aerial Photograph
Site CA-SBR-33,116H
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project

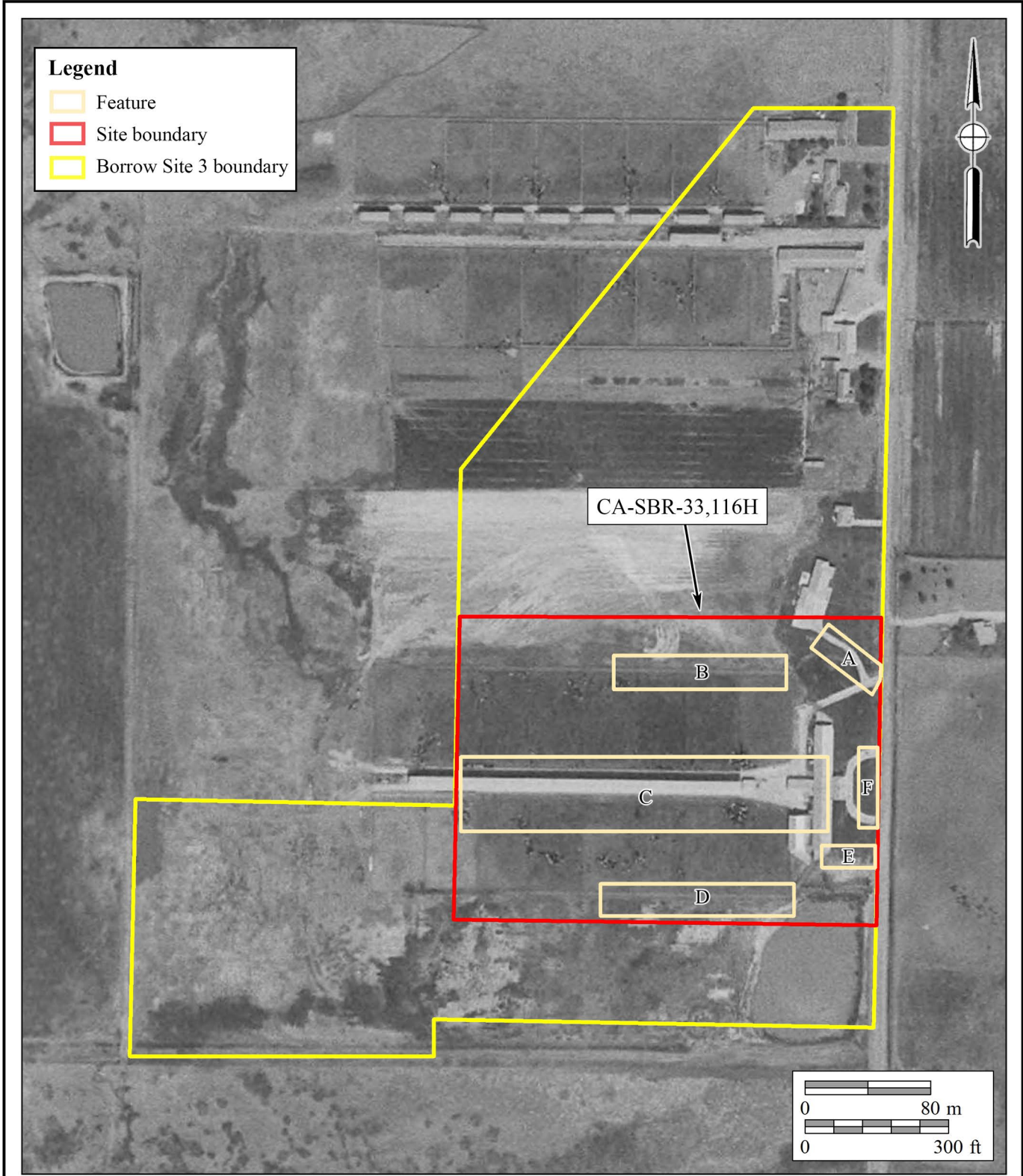


Plate 5.2.4-9
1966 Aerial Photograph
Site CA-SBR-33,116H
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project

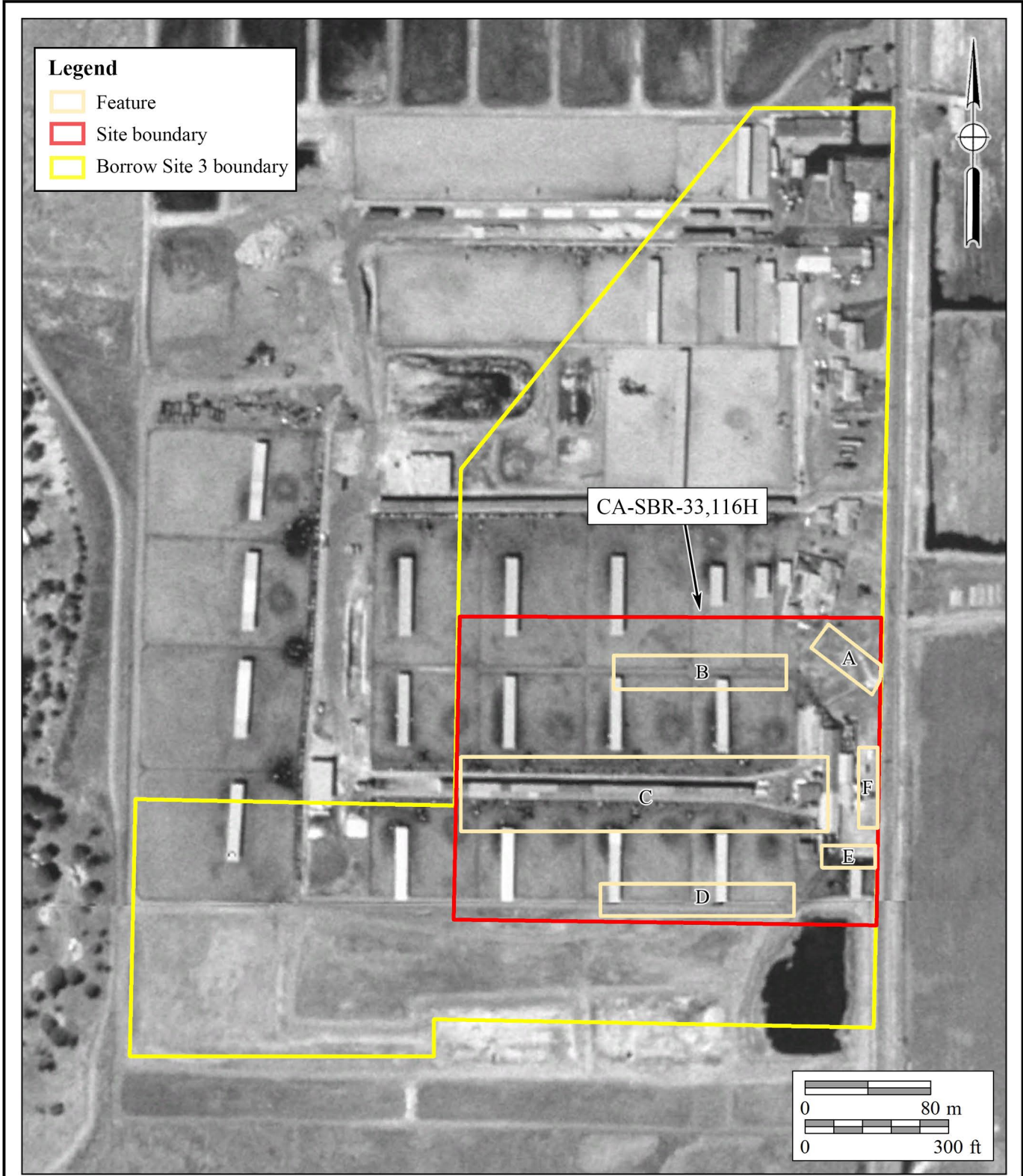


Plate 5.2.4-10
2002 Aerial Photograph
Site CA-SBR-33,116H
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project

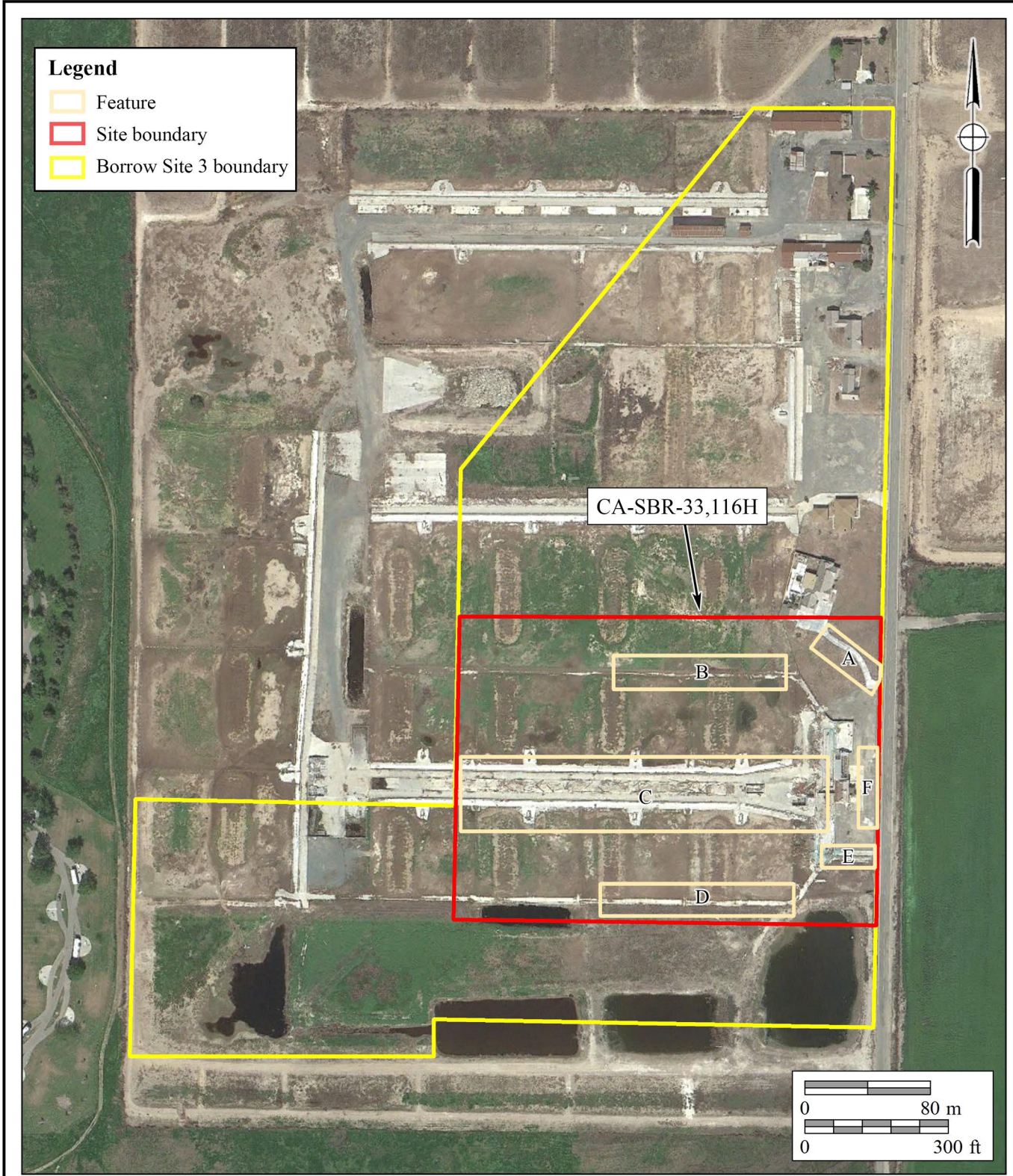


Plate 5.2.4-11
2011 Aerial Photograph
Site CA-SBR-33,116H
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



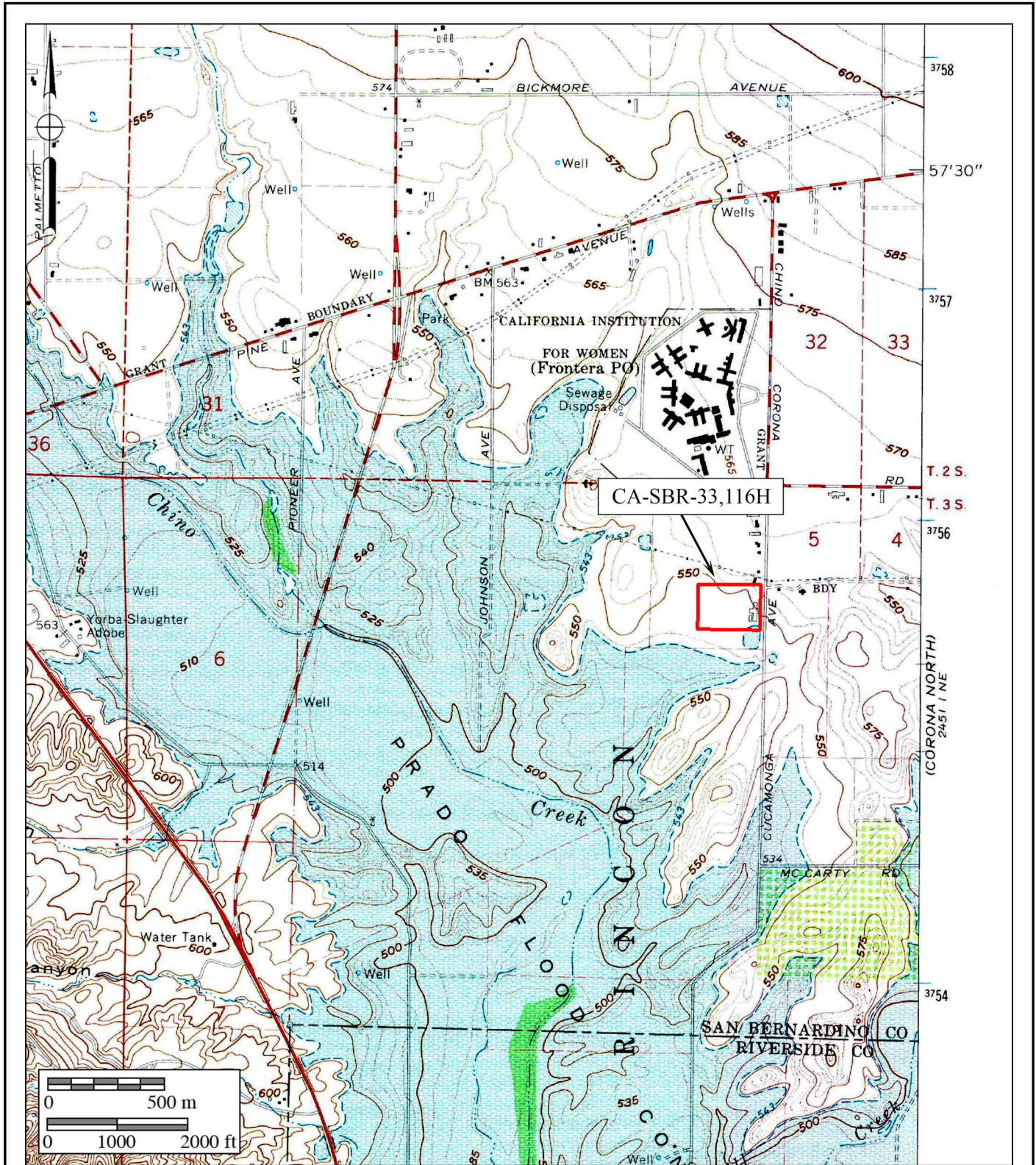


Figure 5.2.4–2

1967 USGS Map

The Majestic Chino Heritage Project

USGS Prado Quadrangle (1:31,680 series)



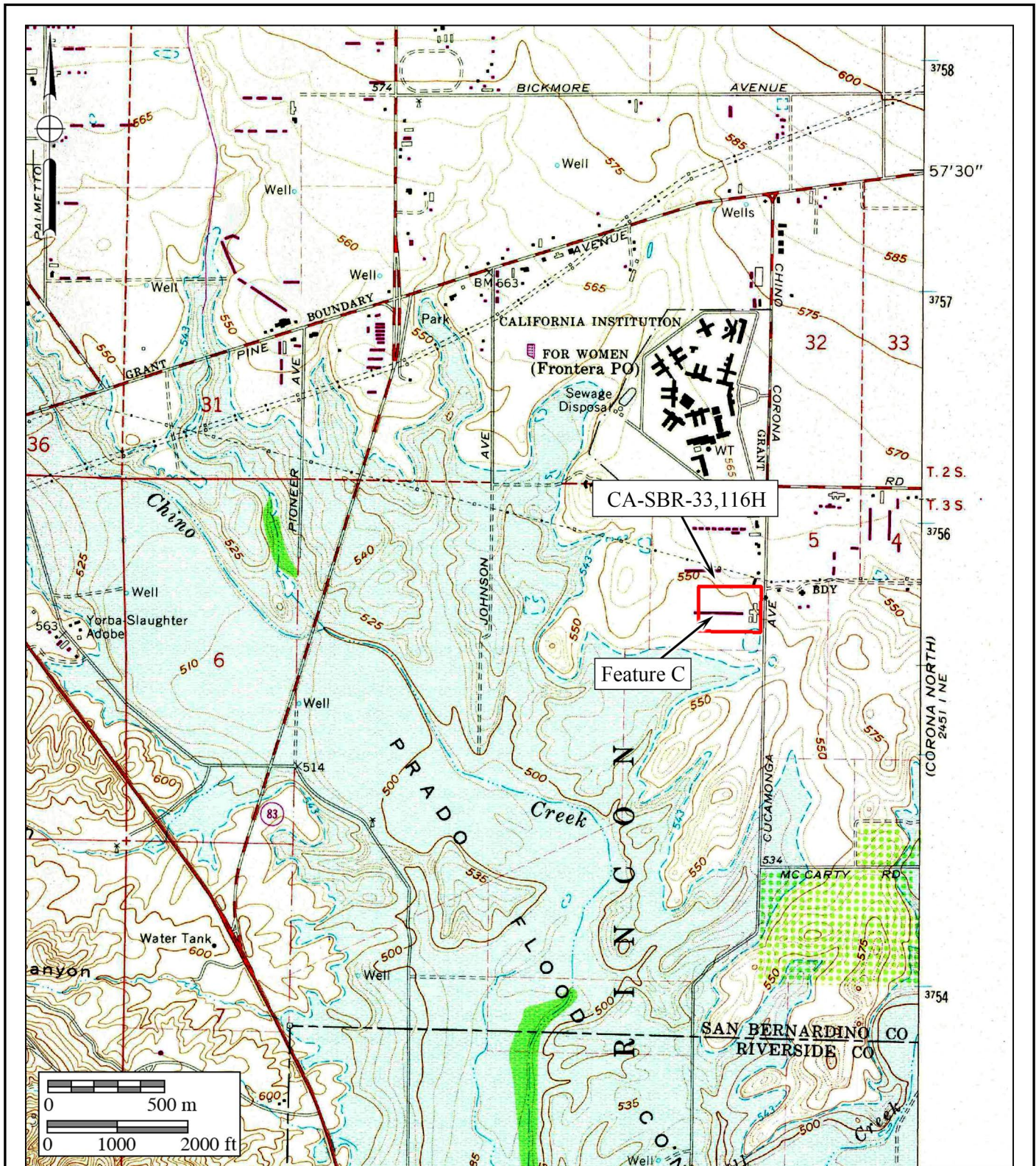


Figure 5.2.4-3

1967 (Photorevised in 1973) USGS Map

The Majestic Chino Heritage Project
 USGS Prado Quadrangle (1:31,680 series)



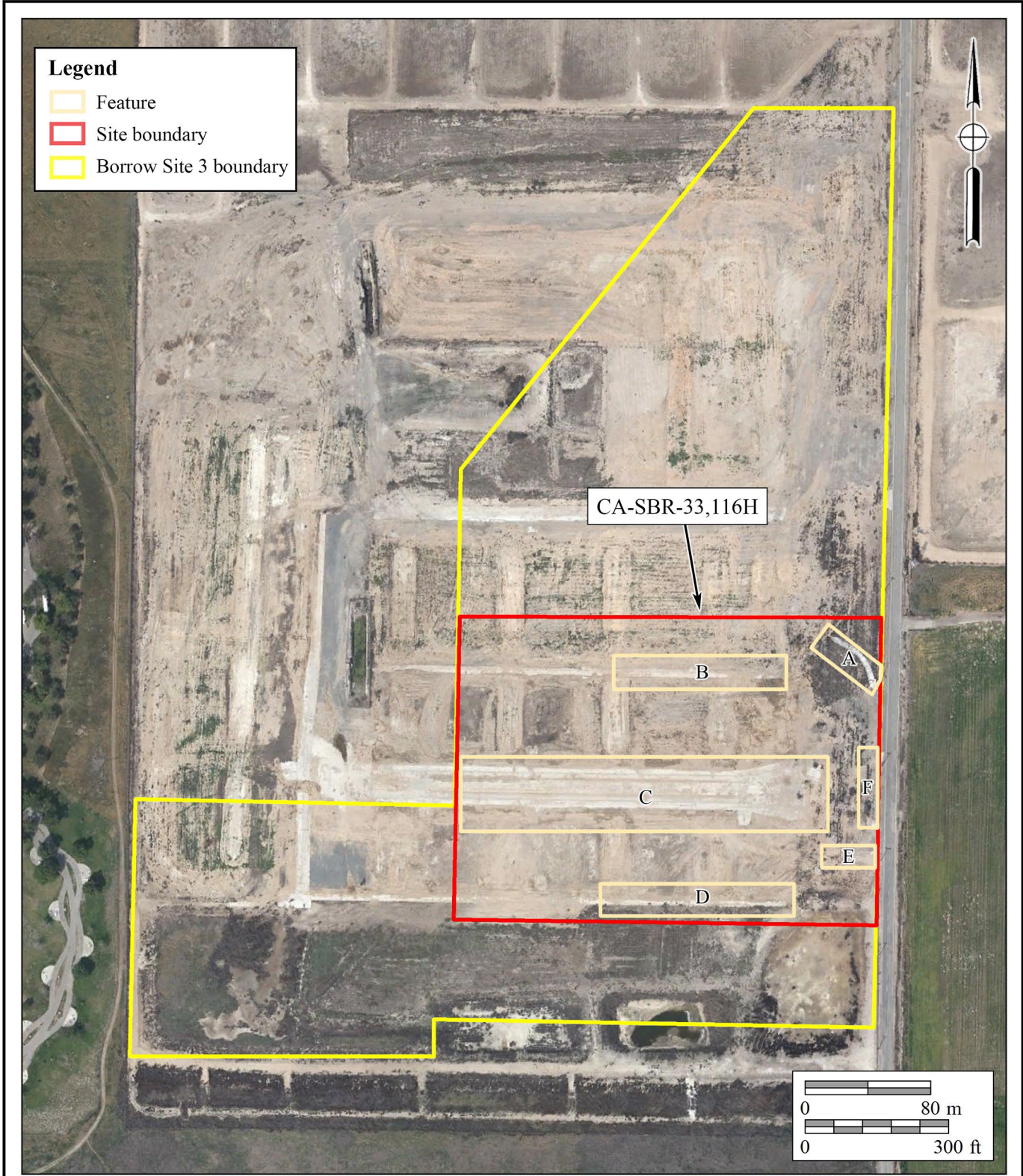


Plate 5.2.4-12
2013 Aerial Photograph
Site CA-SBR-33,116H
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



Plate 5.2.4-14

2008 View of the Van Der Eyk and Sons Dairy Milk House in the Site CA-SBR-33,116H Area, Facing West

The Majestic Chino Heritage Project

(Image courtesy of Google Street View)



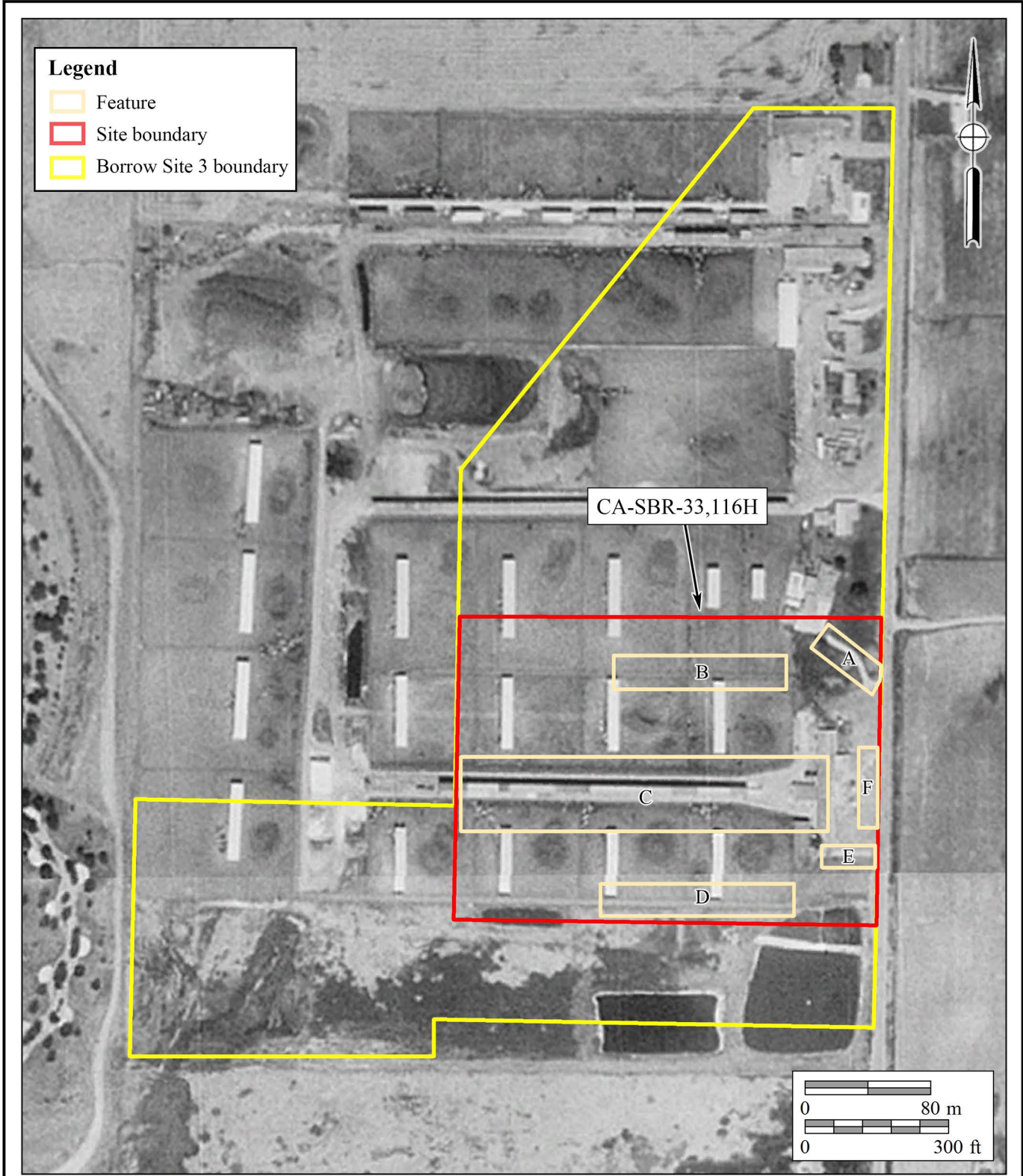


Plate 5.2.4-15

1994 Aerial Photograph

Site CA-SBR-33,116H

The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



Beginning in 1993, Ellen, Gerben, and Hein Hettinga operated the 4H Calf Ranch out of the facilities at 17190 Cucamonga Avenue (*Chino Champion* 1993). As early as 1994, Hein and Ellen Hettinga operated the Hein Hettinga Dairy at 17094 Cucamonga Avenue within the Borrow Site 3 area but outside the CA-SBR-33,116H site boundary, just north of the 17180 Cucamonga Avenue residence. In 2008, the Hettingas sold the property to the Orange County Flood Control District, who demolished all buildings at 17094 Cucamonga Avenue between 2010 and 2011. See Table 5.2.4–1 below for the full chain of title for CA-SBR-33,116H.

Table 5.2.4–1

Title Records for APN 1057-201-08 at Site CA-SBR-33,116H

Seller	Buyer	Year
Clarence R., W.G., and J.A. McCarty	Vera H., W.G., and J.A. McCarty	1942
Vera H., W.G., and J.A. McCarty	Vera H., W.G., and Ethlyne McCarty	1945
William G. and Margariete McCarty	Vera McCarty	1948
Vera McCarty	Broer and Audrey Lanting	1954
Broer and Audrey Lanting	Lois K. and Orval W. Stewart	1958
Lois K. and Orval W. Stewart	Cornelius and Nelly Van Der Eyk	1963
Cornelius and Nelly Van Der Eyk	Hein and Ellen Hettinga	1997
Hein and Ellen Hettinga	Orange County Flood Control District	2008

The remaining concrete pads at CA-SBR-33,116H have been heavily impacted by the previous demolition and retain little to no integrity. As stated previously, foundations and other features associated with twentieth century ranch and dairy properties are common in the Chino area due to the agricultural history of the region.

5.2.5 Borrow Site 4

The survey of the 13.9-acre Borrow Site 4, located immediately southeast of the intersection of Chino Corona Road and Comet Avenue, indicates that the entire property had been previously disturbed for dairy/agricultural activities. The records search indicates that a portion of previously recorded Site CA-SBR-2845 is located within the southeast corner of Borrow Site 4 (Figure 5.2.5–1). In addition, one new historic resource (designated as CA-SBR-33,117H) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the property (see Figure 5.2.5–1).

Figure 5.2.5-1
Archaeological Site Location Map
Borrow Site 4

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Site CA-SBR-2845

Site CA-SBR-2845 was originally recorded by S. Hammond in 1978 as a prehistoric Native American site characterized as a light surface scatter of lithics, which included a mano, metate fragments, and some debitage spread across an 85-meter area that had been disturbed by agricultural activities. The site was updated by Foster and Greenwood in 1980, who identified one metate fragment and no lithics. The lack of artifacts and inability to evaluate the resource was attributed to dense vegetation and the vagueness of the original record.

Langenwalter and Brock (1985) conducted a Phase II test and evaluation program to determine the NRHP eligibility of CA-SBR-2845 in 1985. The site was resurveyed, and it was noted that it had been thoroughly disturbed by continued plowing and manure dumping. Further, the western edge was determined to have been obscured or destroyed by ranch and residential construction. The test excavations yielded a minimal amount of prehistoric and historic-period artifacts. Langenwalter and Brock (1985) determined that little or no subsurface cultural resources were present, and there was no evidence that the site could be adequately dated or placed in cultural context. As a result, the site was evaluated as not significant and it was recommended that an appropriate mitigation alternative would be “Impact Without Study” (Langenwalter and Brock 1985).

The current study did not identify any evidence of CA-SBR-2845 within Borrow Site 4. Much of the area identified as CA-SBR-2845 in the southeast portion of Borrow Site 4 is now a landscaped slope associated with the Mill Creek Preserve.

Site CA-SBR-33,117H

Site CA-SBR-33,117H is located in the northeastern portion of Borrow Site 4 and includes foundation remnants associated with agricultural structures (Plates 5.2.5–1 through 5.2.5–4):

- *Feature A*: Driveway to the 1973 residence at 17497 Chino Corona Road.
- *Feature B*: 1930s orchard structure foundations at 17499 Corona Road (later 8403 Chino Corona Road) and 1967 to 1994 feed alley.

According to historic aerial photographs and archival topographic maps, structures were first located in the Site CA-SBR-33,117H area to service orchards that occupied the property between 1938 and 1959 (Plates 5.2.5–5 and 5.2.5–6 and Figure 5.2.5–2). The remaining foundation remnants recorded as Feature B are likely associated with the original structures in the eastern portion of the orchard property from the 1930s (see Plate 5.2.5–5) and the feed alley that was added between 1967 and 1994 after the property transitioned from orchard to cattle ranch use (Plates 5.2.5–7 and 5.2.5–8). The driveway remnants recorded as Feature A likely date to circa 1973 when the residence at 17497 Chino Corona Road was constructed. Other structures had been added and/or removed by 2010 (Plate 5.2.5–9), and the last remaining structures within the Site CA-SBR-33,117H area were demolished between 2016 and 2017 (Plates 5.2.5–10 and 5.2.5–11).



Plate 5.2.5-1: Overview of the Feature A concrete driveway at Site CA-SBR-33,117H, facing south.



Plate 5.2.5-2: Overview of the Feature A concrete driveway at Site CA-SBR-33,117H, facing northwest.



Plates 5.2.5-1 and 5.2.5-2

The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



Plate 5.2.5-3: Overview of the Feature B feed alley at Site CA-SBR-33,117H, facing north.



Plate 5.2.5-4: Overview of the Feature B orchard structure foundations at Site CA-SBR-33,117H, facing west.



Plates 5.2.5-3 and 5.2.5-4
The Majestic Chino Heritage Project

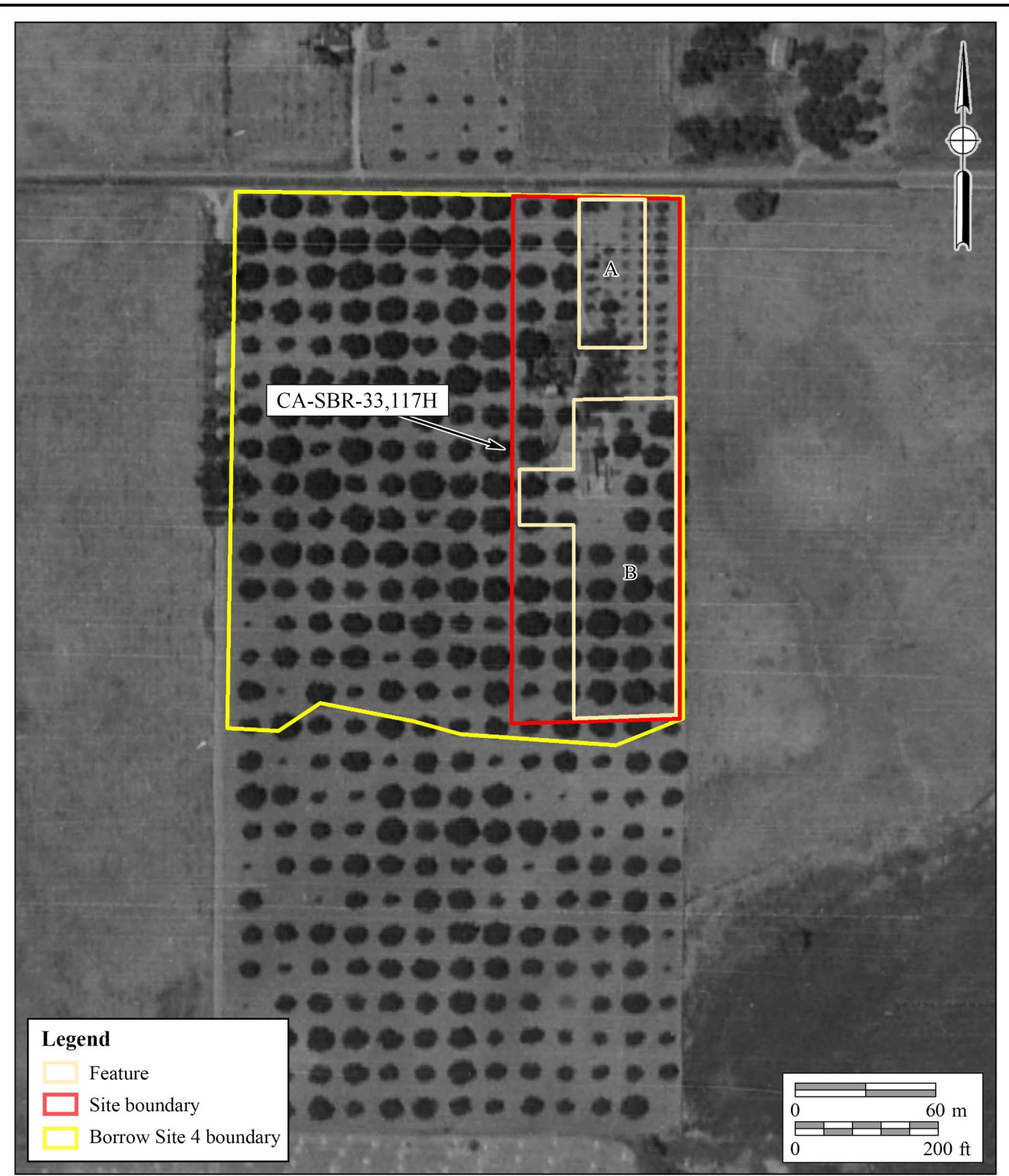


Plate 5.2.5-5
1938 Aerial Photograph
Site CA-SBR-33,117H
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project

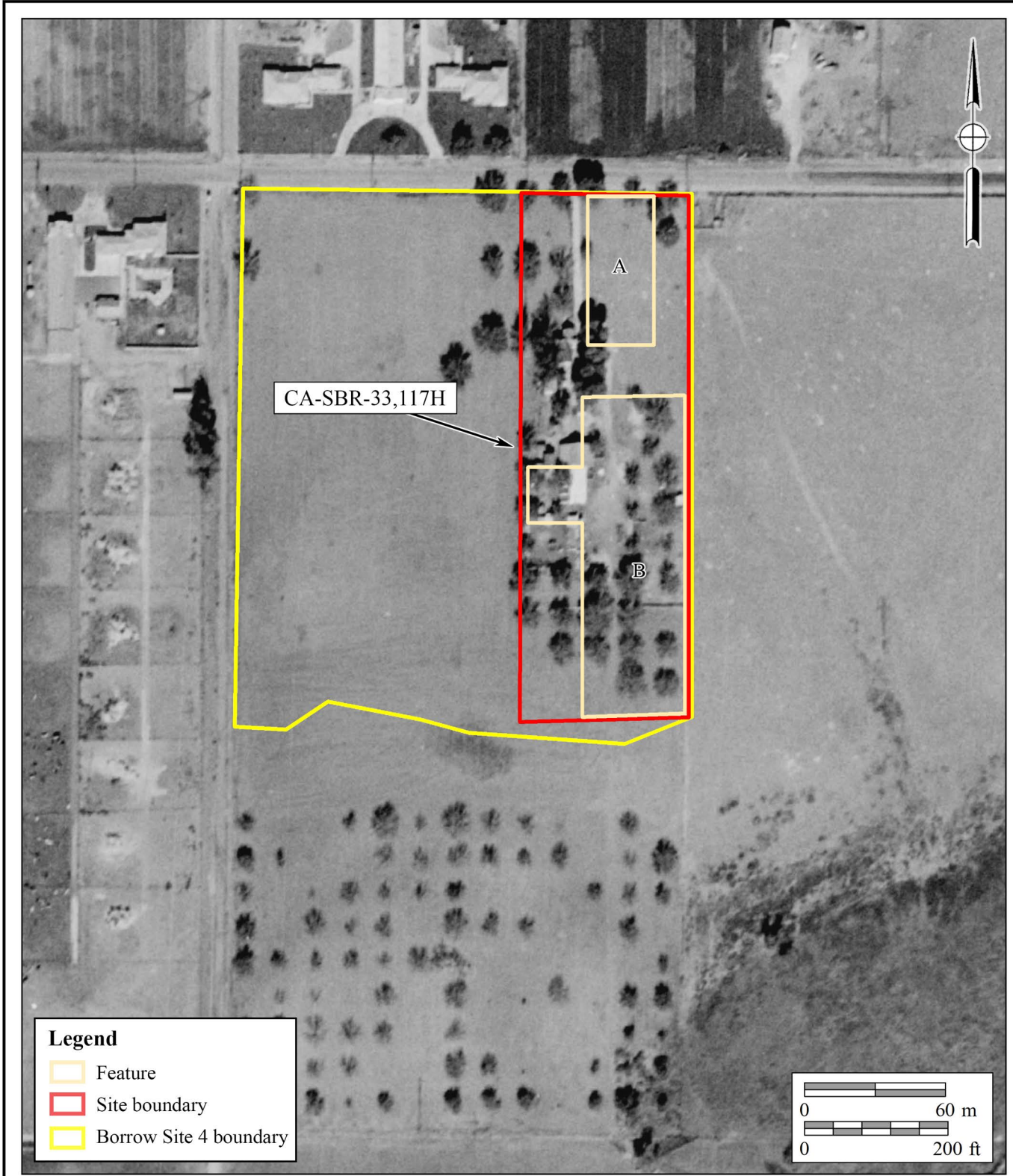


Plate 5.2.5–6
1959 Aerial Photograph
Site CA-SBR-33,117H
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



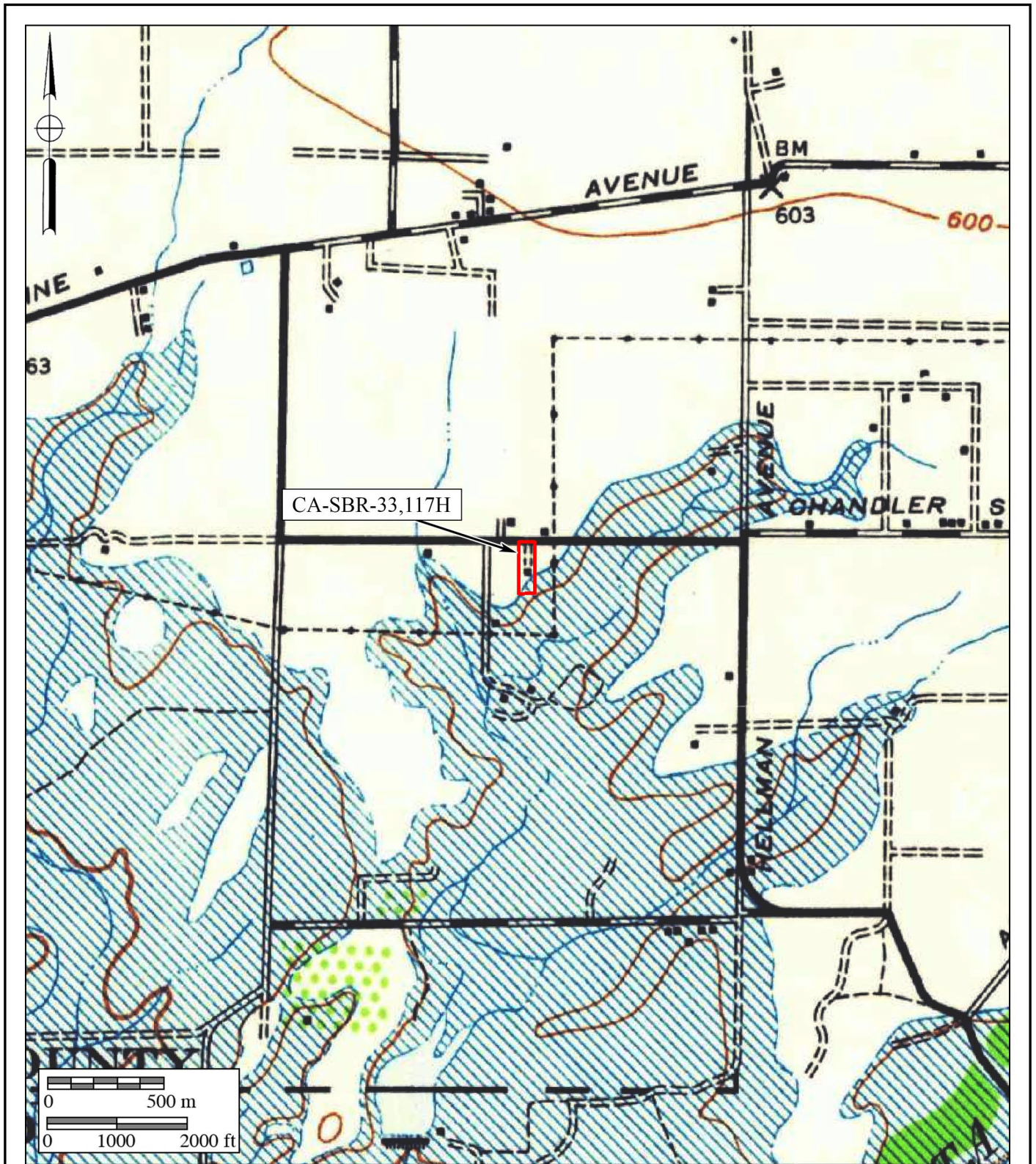
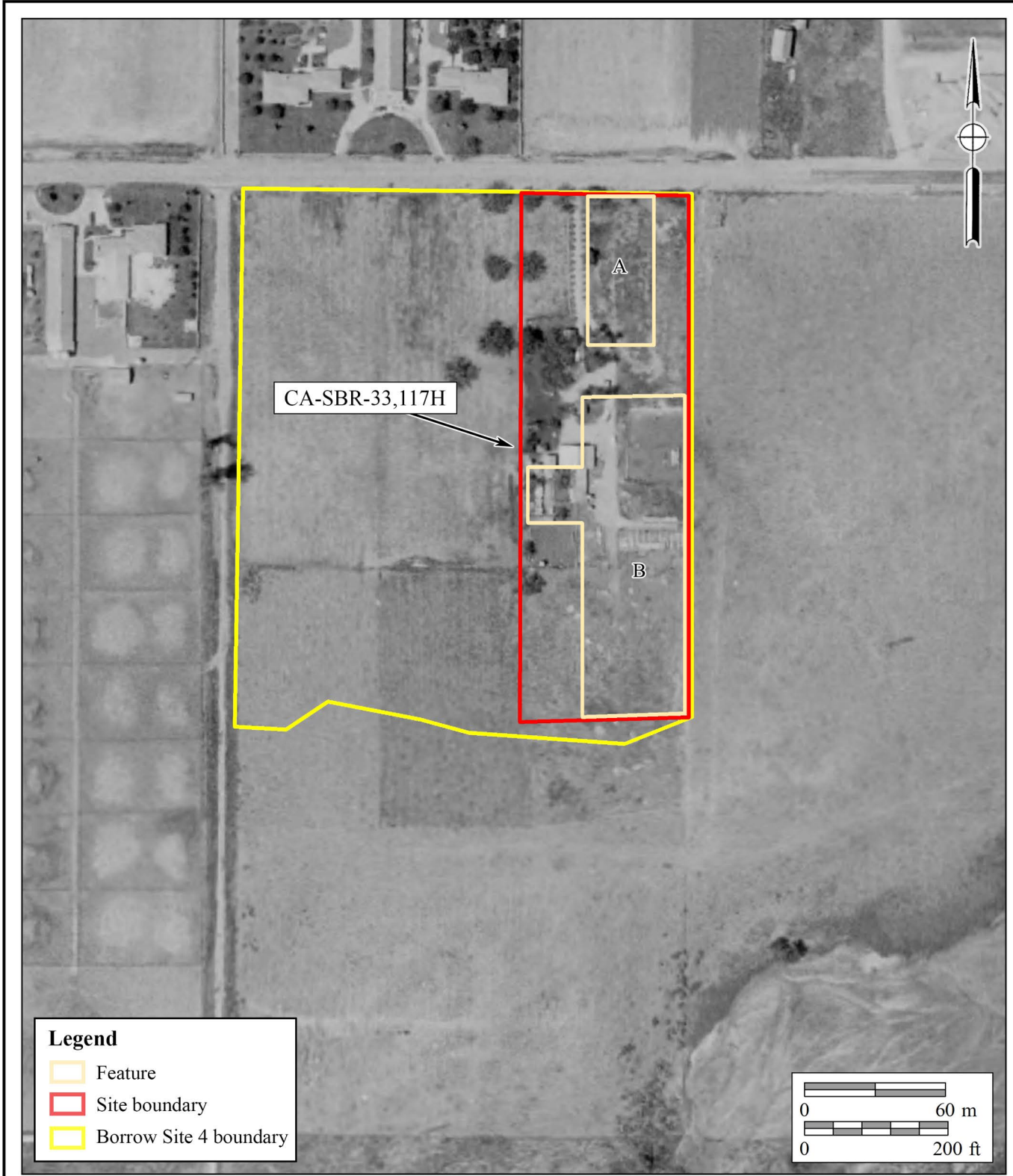


Figure 5.2.5-2
1942 (Revised in 1947) USGS Map

The Majestic Chino Heritage Project
 USGS *Corona* Quadrangle (1:62,500 series)





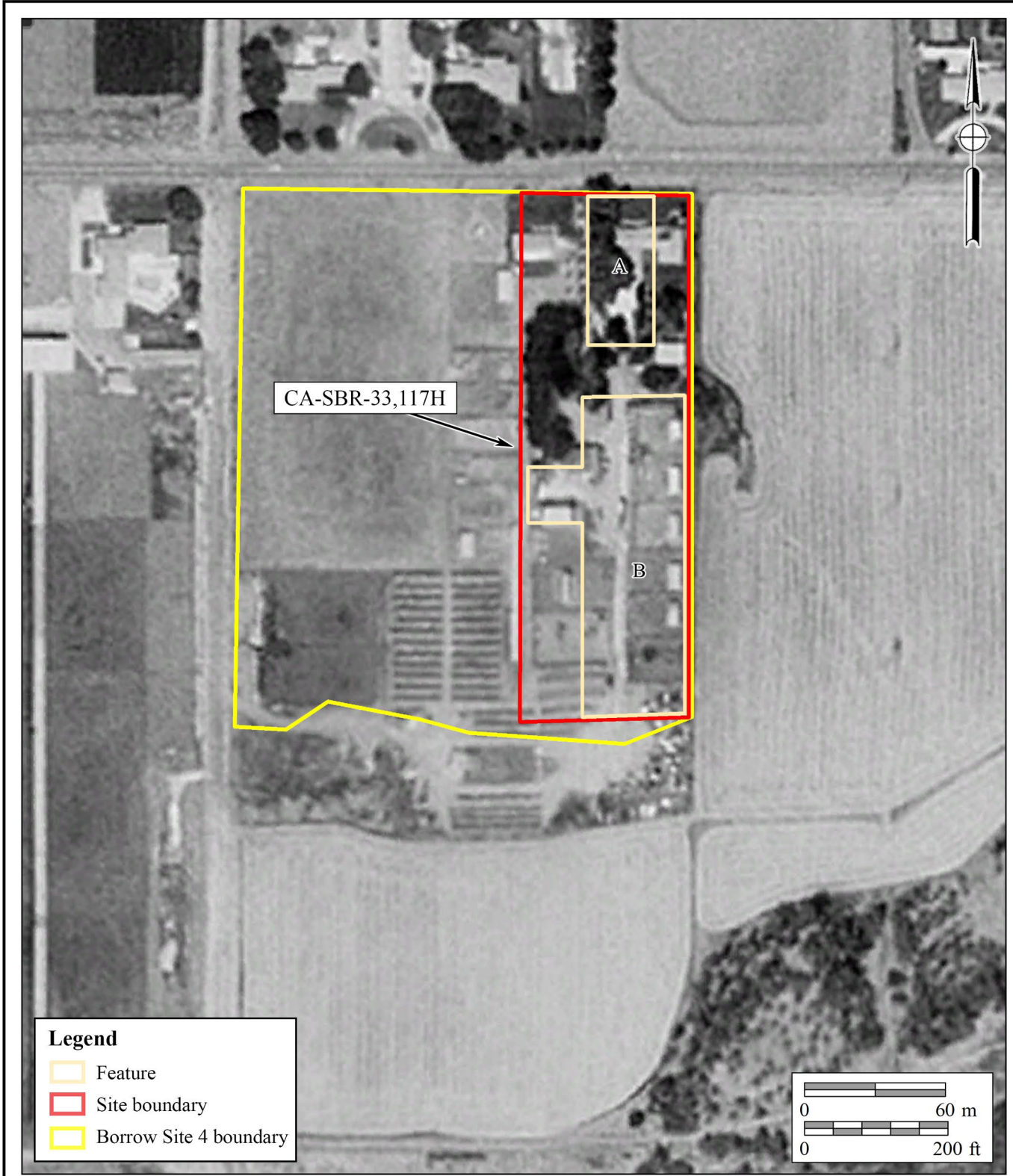
Legend

- Feature
- Site boundary
- Borrow Site 4 boundary

0 60 m
0 200 ft



Plate 5.2.5–7
1967 Aerial Photograph
Site CA-SBR-33,117H
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



Legend

- Feature
- Site boundary
- Borrow Site 4 boundary

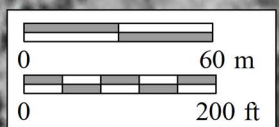
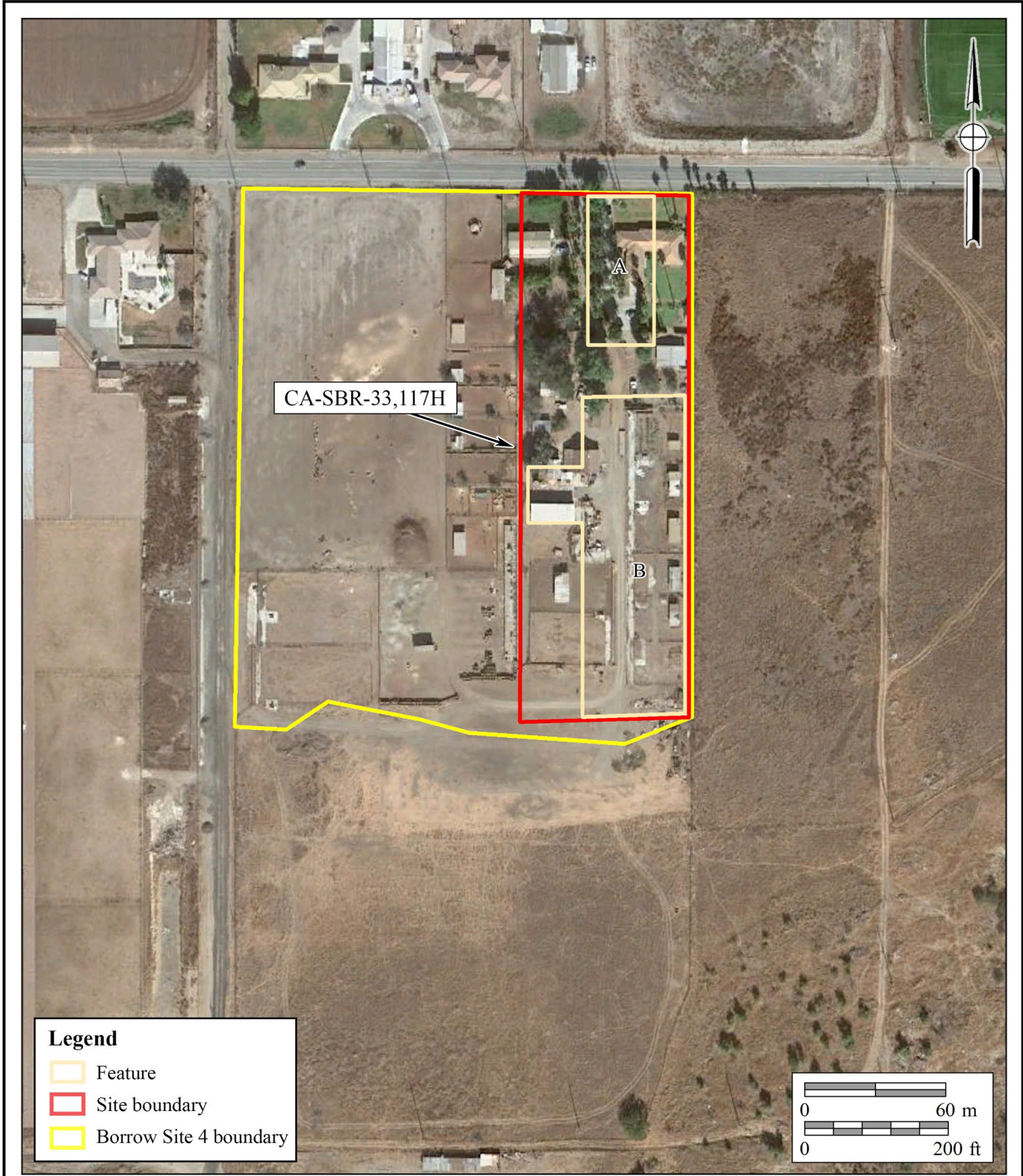


Plate 5.2.5–8
1994 Aerial Photograph
Site CA-SBR-33,117H
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



Legend

- Feature
- Site boundary
- Borrow Site 4 boundary

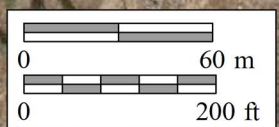


Plate 5.2.5–9
2010 Aerial Photograph
Site CA-SBR-33,117H
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project

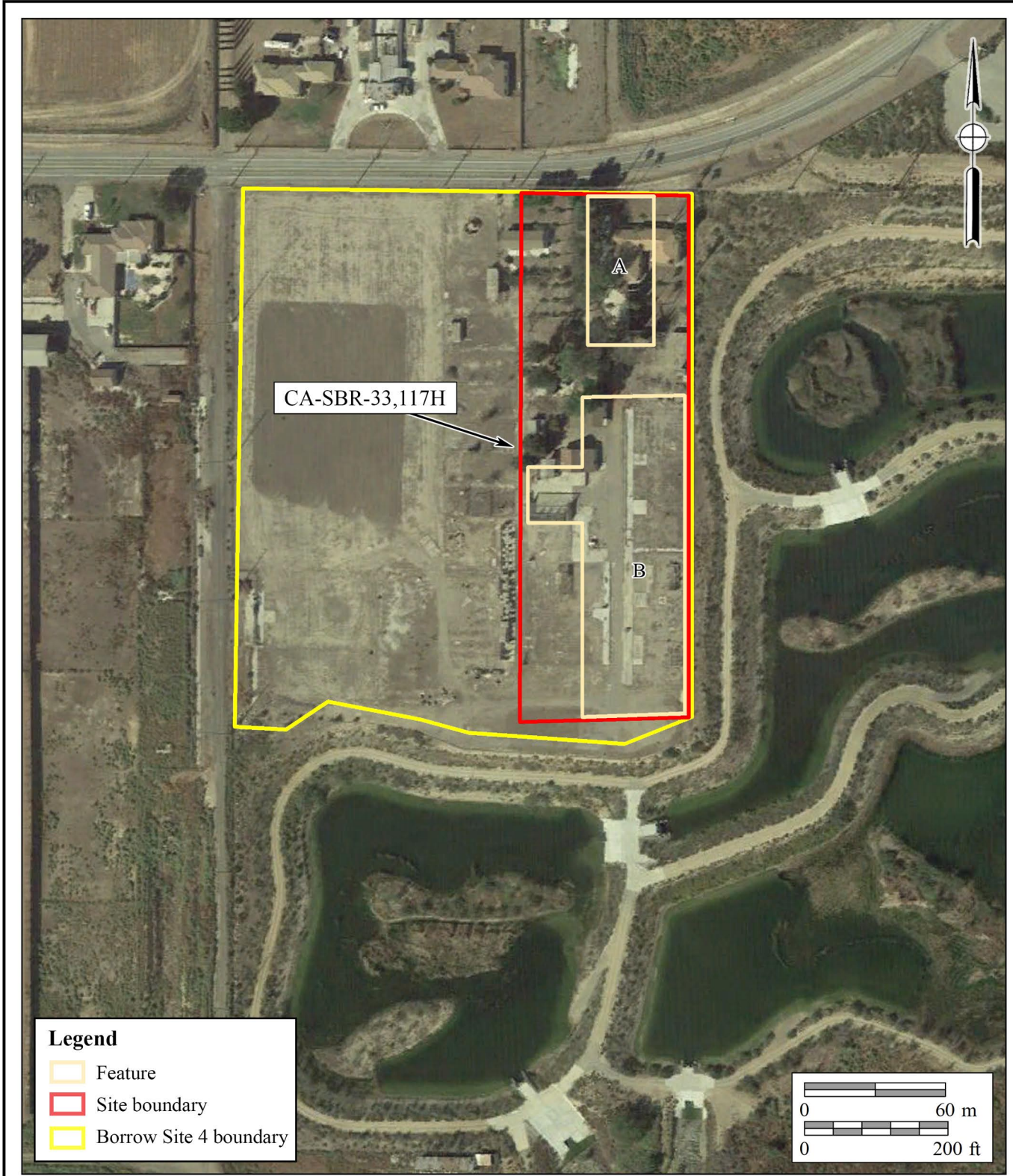


Plate 5.2.5-10

2016 Aerial Photograph

Site CA-SBR-33,117H

The Majestic Chino Heritage Project





Plate 5.2.5-11
2017 Aerial Photograph
Site CA-SBR-33,117H
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project

Historical research indicates that William and Mayne Rabb owned the property since at least 1930. The 1930 Federal Census indicates that the Rabbs came from Iowa and lived on Corona Road with laborer Leonard Lorne. William Rabb was listed as owning the farm, which at that time consisted of walnut orchards (*San Diego Union* 1949).



Plate 5.2.5–12: Edna Franz at an unknown date. (Photograph courtesy of Ancestry.com)

By 1940, the Rabbs were in their 60s and still operating the walnut orchard farm. An additional shed was constructed in 1940 and in 1945, the Rabbs added a poultry shed. In 1946, they relocated to Carlsbad where William Rabb passed away in 1949 (*San Diego Union* 1949). In 1947, the property was transferred to Willard and Edna Franz (Plate 5.2.5–12).



Plate 5.2.5–14: Helen Dominguez at an unknown date. (Photograph courtesy of the Chino Champion 2014)

The Franzes were from Santa Ana, where, in 1940, Willard Franz worked as the foreman of a sugar factory. The couple could not be located in city directories or voter registration records between 1947 and 1948; however, in 1949, Willard Franz is listed in city directories as the assistant superintendent of the Holly Sugar Factory in Santa Ana.

In 1950, the Franzes sold the property to John T. and Mary B. Pritchard. The Pritchards are listed in voter registration records as living at the property until 1956; however, the property was sold to Manuel (Plate 5.2.5–13) and Helen Dominguez (Plate 5.2.5–14) in 1955. Helen Dominguez was the daughter of Ventura and Aurora Moreno, who operated

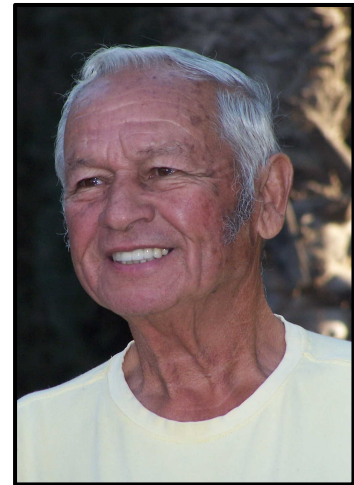


Plate 5.2.5–13: Manuel Dominguez at an unknown date. (Photograph courtesy of Ancestry.com)

the Moreno Cheese Factory on nearby Pine Avenue (*Chino Champion* 1960). Manuel and Helen Dominguez were married in 1949 and moved to the property in 1955 where they raised cattle (*Chino Champion* 2007). It is likely that the Dominguez family removed the orchard to make space for the cattle, as by 1959, most of the trees were gone (see Plate 5.2.5–6).

Two separate fires occurred at the property in 1963 while under the ownership of the Dominguez family. The first was a “manure, corrals and grass fire” (*Chino Champion* 1963c) and the second was a garage fire (*Chino Champion* 1963d). The extent of any damage sustained was not reported for either fire.

Between 1967 and 1994, a mobile home was moved to the northwest corner of the Site CA-SBR-33,117H area at 8403 Chino Corona Road (see Plates 5.2.5–7 and 5.2.5–8), which is visible on a 2008 Google Street View image (Plate 5.2.5–15). In 1973, another single-family residence was constructed at the northeast corner of the Site CA-SBR-33,117H area at 17497 Chino Corona Road, which is visible on the 1994 aerial photograph (see Plate 5.2.5–8) and a 2014 Google Street View image (Plate 5.2.5–16). In 1975, Helen and Manuel Dominguez applied for a permit to expand the cattle ranch to include a “calf growing facility” (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1975), which can be seen at the southwest corner of Borrow Site 4, but outside of the CA-SBR-33,117H site area, in a 1994 aerial photograph (see Plate 5.2.5–8).

In addition to managing his own property, Manuel Dominguez helped with the Moreno Cheese Factory run by his in-laws. In 1981, Dominguez and Ventura Moreno applied for a liquor license to sell beer and wine at the restaurant on the cheese factory property (*Chino Champion* 1981).

Manuel Dominguez passed away in in 2007 (*Chino Champion* 2007). In 2012, Helen Dominguez sold the property to the OCFCD and then moved to Norco, where she passed away in 2014 (*Chino Champion* 2014). All structures were subsequently demolished between 2016 and 2017. See Table 5.2.5–1 below for the full chain of title for CA-SBR-33,117H.

Table 5.2.5–1

Title Records for APN 1057-212-10 at Site CA-SBR-33,117H

Seller	Buyer	Year
Mayme H. and William Rabb	Willard A. and Edna R. Franz	1947
Willard A. and Edna R. Franz	John T. and Mary B. Pritchard	1950
John T. and Mary B. Pritchard	Manuel and Helen Dominguez	1955
Manuel and Helen Dominguez	Orange County Flood Control District	2012



Plate 5.2.5-15

2008 View of the 1967 to 1994 Mobile Home, Facing Southeast

The Majestic Chino Heritage Project

(Image courtesy of Google Street View)

5.0-96



Plate 5.2.5-16

2014 View of the 1973 Residence, Facing South

The Majestic Chino Heritage Project

(Image courtesy of Google Street View)

The foundation remnants at CA-SBR-33,117H have been impacted by the demolition of the agricultural structures and retain little to no integrity that may have associated them with the property's previous uses as a walnut orchard and cattle ranch. As stated previously, foundations and other features associated with twentieth century ranch and dairy properties are common in the Chino area due to the agricultural history of the region.

5.2.6 Borrow Site 5

The survey of the 16.6-acre Borrow Site 5, located immediately southwest of the intersection of Helman Avenue and Walters Street, indicates that nearly 100.00 percent of the property had been previously disturbed for dairy/agricultural/dumping activities. The pedestrian survey noted dispersed areas of gravel throughout Borrow Site 5 and a reservoir in the southwest quarter of the survey area. The records search indicates that a portion of previously recorded Site CA-SBR-12,573H is located within the southeast corner of Borrow Site 5 (Figure 5.2.6-1). No new historic resources were identified as a result of the current survey.

Site CA-SBR-12,573H

Site CA-SBR-12,573H was previously recorded by Michael Dice in 2007 as a an approximately two-mile-long historic ditch known to have been in existence in 1888 and visible on a 1953 aerial photograph. Dice (2007) noted that at that time, the scar from the length of the ditch was nearly gone. The records search indicates a 430-foot portion of CA-SBR-12,573H is located within the southeast corner of Borrow Site 5; however, the current survey did not identify the presence of any portion of CA-SBR-12,573H remaining within the project. Historical aerial photographs indicate that portions of the ditch have not likely been present within the project since 1938.

The ditch, which is identified as the "Fuqua Ditch," is associated with John M. Fuqua, one of the early settlers of the Chino area. On March 23, 1883, Fuqua and William Thomas filed a claim for rights to 100 inches of water, measured under a five-inch pressure, from the waters of "Fuqua Creek ... sometimes called Spring Creek running past Hiddens Grist Mill into the Santa Ana River near the Yorba Ford ... to irrigate [their] respective lands and farm bordering on said Creek" (Hatheway 1989). The claim also noted that a ditch was to be built to divert the water "on the Western side of said Creek ... about one hundred and fifty yards above where said creek enters said Fuquas land and into and through said Fuqua's land and on the said Thomas land and through it" (Hatheway 1989).

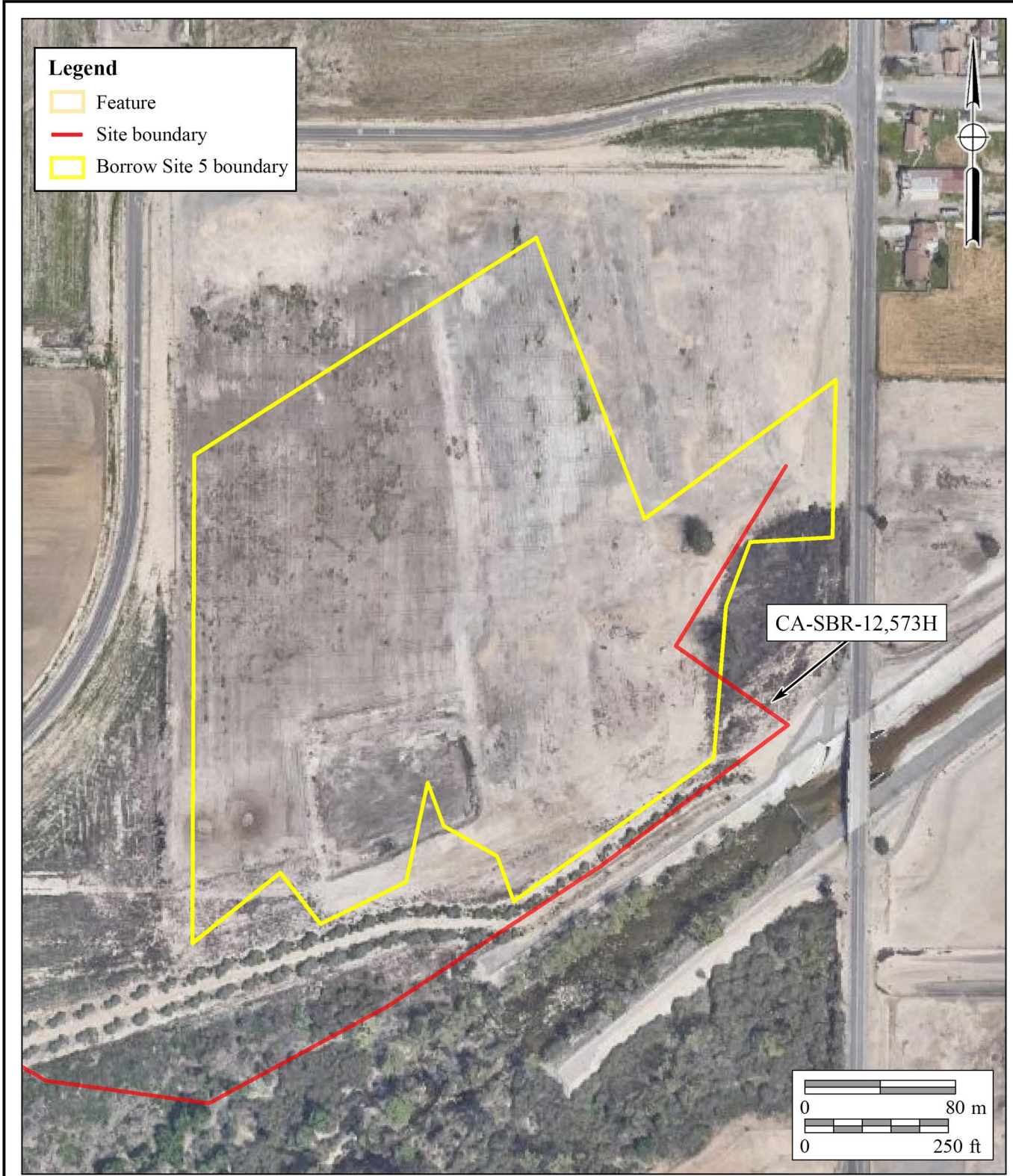


Figure 5.2.6-1
Archaeological Site Location Map
Borrow Site 5
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



6.0 SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS

The archaeological assessment of the cultural resources within the Majestic Chino Heritage Project consisted of records searches, historical research, surface documentation of existing features, and evaluation programs for sites CA-SBR-33,112H, CA-SBR-33,113H, P-36-033114, CA-SBR-33,115H, CA-SBR-33,116H, and CA-SBR-33,117H, and a review of previous significance evaluations for CA-SBR-2845, CA-SBR-5241, CA-SBR-12,573H, CA-SBR-12,613H, P-36-029722, CA-SBR-29,791H, and P-36-029792, when applicable. Portions of the development and borrow sites have been surveyed for archaeological resources at least 15 times in the past 45 years, dating to as early as 1975 and as recent as 2014. However, due to project design and mitigation requirements, the project was subjected to a full, intensive, pedestrian survey in March 2019 to address the breadth of the project development envelope. The methods used during this investigation were implemented following PRC Section 5024.1, Section 15064.5 of the CEQA guidelines, and PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 as the basic guidelines for this cultural resources study. The results of the significance evaluations and discussion of the potential impacts are presented below.

6.1 CEQA and the CRHR

The seven previously recorded cultural resources (CA-SBR-2845, CA-SBR-5241, CA-SBR-12,573H, CA-SBR-12,613H, P-36-029722, CA-SBR-29,791H, and P-36-029792) and six new cultural resources (CA-SBR-33,112H, CA-SBR-33,113H, P-36-033114, CA-SBR-33,115H, CA-SBR-33,116H, and CA-SBR-33,117H) within the project were evaluated according to CEQA, California Code of Regulations PRC Section 5024.1, and the CRHR. Historic resource properties may be considered eligible for listing on the CRHR if they meet one or more of the following criteria identified in PRC Section 5024.1:

- (1) Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or cultural heritage of California or the United States; or
- (2) Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; or
- (4) Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

If a resource is determined to be not significant under these criteria, it is assumed that the resource cannot be significantly impacted, and therefore, mitigation measures are not warranted. However, any resources found to be significant according to these criteria must be assessed for project-related

actions that could directly or indirectly impact such resources. Impacts that adversely affect important resources are considered to be significant impacts for which mitigating measures are warranted.

6.2 Significance Evaluations and Impact Analysis

The impact analysis and significance evaluations for the cultural resources investigated as part of the Majestic Chino Heritage Project are presented below.

6.2.1 Site CA-SBR-2845

Site CA-SBR-2845 was originally recorded by S. Hammond in 1978 as a light surface scatter of lithics, which included a mano, metate fragments, and some debitage spread across an 85-meter area that had been highly disturbed by agricultural activities. As reported by the SCCIC, a portion of the site boundary extends into the southeastern portion of Borrow Site 4; however, the current study did not identify any evidence of CA-SBR-2845 within the project. Much of the area identified as CA-SBR-2845 in the southeast portion of the property is now a landscaped slope associated with the Mill Creek Preserve.

Langenwalter and Brock (1985) conducted a Phase II test and evaluation program to determine the NRHP eligibility of CA-SBR-2845 in 1985. The site was resurveyed, and it was noted that it had been thoroughly disturbed by continued plowing and manure dumping. Further, the western edge was determined to have been obscured or destroyed by ranch and residential construction. The test excavations yielded a minimal amount of prehistoric and historic-period artifacts. Langenwalter and Brock (1985) determined that little or no subsurface cultural resources were present, and there was no evidence that the site could be adequately dated or placed in cultural context. As a result, the site was evaluated as not significant and it was recommended that an appropriate mitigation alternative would be “Impact Without Study” (Langenwalter and Brock 1985).

Although CA-SBR-2845 was previously evaluated for significance under Section 106, BFSAs provided an updated evaluation for significance and eligibility for listing to the CRHR utilizing guidelines by the National Park Service (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). To qualify for listing on the CRHR, a property must represent a significant theme in California history, archaeology, architecture, engineering, or culture, and it must be a good representation of that theme. Moreover, the property must retain integrity; that is, an ability to convey its association with important events, individuals, or themes by means of its physical characteristics.

Based upon the background research, CA-SBR-2845 is also not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as there is no indication that the site is directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage, nor has any specific event occurred within the location of CA-SBR-2845.

Site CA-SBR-2845 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 2, identified in

PRC Section 5024.1, as the site is not associated with the lives of persons important in our past on the national level. This is typical of most prehistoric archaeological sites due to the period of occupation that they represent. Further, BFSA's consultation with the NAHC did not indicate that the site was directly identified with any historically important individuals identified in ethnographic documentation, oral histories, or traditional stories.

According to the current and previously recovered archaeological data, Site CA-SBR-2845 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 3, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of an important creative individual, nor does it possess high artistic values, given no evidence of the site exists within the project.

The information already obtained suggests that the site does not have additional prehistoric research potential. Given the results of the updated survey, previous impacts to the property, lack of evidence of resources associated with CA-SBR-2845 within the project, and the previous study and site evaluation, it is unlikely that further excavation would produce additional data that would change this determination. The site is unlikely to contribute important information to city of Chino prehistory beyond the previous studies. As a result, the portion of CA-SBR-2845 recorded within the project is considered not significant and this portion of the site is not eligible under Criterion 4, as it is not likely to yield further information important in prehistory or history.

Based upon the previous evaluation of CA-SBR-2845 and the lack of identifiable resources within the recorded location of the site, no additional testing was recommended within the project. Site CA-SBR-2845 is evaluated as not significant or eligible for the CRHR according to the criteria identified in PRC Section 5024.1. The proposed project will not represent an adverse effect to Site CA-SBR-2845.

6.2.2 Site CA-SBR-5241

Site CA-SBR-5241 was originally recorded in the north-central portion of Borrow Site 1 by Brock and Langenwalter in 1983 as a lithic scatter with projectile points. However, Brock and Langenwalter did not actually observe these materials on-site, but rather, existence of the site was reported to them by longtime resident Manuel Moreno. The reported location of the site was tested by Brock and Langenwalter with a 1x1-meter test unit, but no evidence of cultural resources was ever identified. Brock and Langenwalter (1983) noted that they believed that the deposit had been destroyed; however, no evidence that the site ever existed has been forthcoming. The current survey did not identify any evidence of the site within this portion of the project.

As CA-SBR-5241 was not previously evaluated for significance under Section 106, BFSA provided an evaluation for significance and eligibility for listing on the CRHR utilizing guidelines by the National Park Service (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). To qualify for listing on the CRHR, a property must represent a significant theme in California history, archaeology, architecture, engineering, or culture, and it must be a good representation of that theme. Moreover, the property must retain integrity; that is, an ability to convey its association with important events, individuals,

or themes by means of its physical characteristics.

Background research indicates that CA-SBR-5241 does not qualify as eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as there is no indication that the site is directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage, nor has any specific event occurred within the location of CA-SBR-5241.

Site CA-SBR-5241 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 2, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as background research does not indicate that the site is associated with the lives of persons important in our past on the national, regional, or local level. No individuals or groups of individuals of importance, who are historically known or identified in ethnographic accounts of the region, could be directly tied to CA-SBR-5241, which is typical of most prehistoric archaeological sites due to the period of occupation that they represent. BfSA's consultation with the NAHC also did not indicate that the site was directly identified with any historically important individual identified in ethnographic documentation, oral histories, or traditional stories.

According to the known archaeological data, Site CA-SBR-5241 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 3, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of an important creative individual, nor does it possess high artistic values, given no evidence of the site exists within the project.

The information already obtained suggests that CA-SBR-5241 does not have additional prehistoric research potential. Given the absence of any evidence of the site's presence and the results of the previous test by Brock and Langenwalter (1983), CA-SBR-5241 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 4, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as the site is unlikely to contribute important information to city of Chino prehistory beyond the previously conducted study.

Based upon the current evaluation of CA-SBR-5241 and the lack of identifiable resources within the recorded location of the site, no additional testing was recommended within the project. Site CA-SBR-5241 is evaluated as not significant or eligible for the CRHR according to the criteria identified in PRC Section 5024.1. The proposed project will not represent an adverse effect to Site CA-SBR-5241.

6.2.3 Site CA-SBR-12,573H

Site CA-SBR-12,573H was previously recorded by Michael Dice in 2007 as a an approximately two-mile-long historic ditch known to have been in existence in 1888 and visible on a 1953 aerial photograph. Dice (2007) noted that at that time, the scar from the length of the ditch was nearly gone. The records search indicates a 430-foot portion of CA-SBR-12,573H is located within the southeast corner of Borrow Site 5; however, the current survey did not identify the presence of any portion of CA-SBR-12,573H remaining within the project. Historical aerial photographs indicate that portions of the ditch have not likely been present within the project since

1938.

As CA-SBR-12,573H was not previously evaluated for significance under CEQA, BFSA provided an evaluation for significance and eligibility for listing on the CRHR utilizing guidelines by the National Park Service (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). To qualify for listing on the CRHR, a property must represent a significant theme in California history, archaeology, architecture, engineering, or culture, and it must be a good representation of that theme. Moreover, the property must retain integrity; that is, an ability to convey its association with important events, individuals, or themes by means of its physical characteristics.

Background research indicates that the portion of CA-SBR-12,573H within the project does not qualify as eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1. Although the ditch is associated with John M. Fuqua, one of the early settlers of the Chino area, there is no indication that the site is directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage, nor has any specific event occurred within the location of CA-SBR-12,573H.

Site CA-SBR-12,573H is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 2, identified in PRC Section 5024.1. Although it shares the namesake of the Fuqua family, background research does not indicate that the portion of the site recorded within the project is directly associated with the lives of persons important in our past on the national, regional, or local level. No individuals or groups of individuals of importance, who are historically known or identified in ethnographic accounts of the region, could be directly tied to the portion of CA-SBR-12,573H within the project. Further, as stated previously, no evidence of the ditch was identifiable within the project during the present survey.

According to the recovered archaeological data, Site CA-SBR-12,573H is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 3, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of an important creative individual, nor does it possess high artistic values, given no evidence of the site exists within the project.

The information already obtained suggests that CA-SBR-12,573H does not have additional research potential. Given the lack of resources associated with CA-SBR-12,573H within the project, further research is not likely to produce additional data that would change this determination. As a result, Site CA-SBR-12,573H is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 4, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as the site is unlikely to contribute important information to city of Chino history beyond the previously conducted study.

Based upon the current evaluation of CA-SBR-12,573H and the lack of identifiable resources within the recorded location of the site, no additional testing was recommended within the project. Site CA-SBR-12,573H is evaluated as not significant or eligible for the CRHR according to the criteria identified in PRC Section 5024.1. The proposed project will not represent an adverse effect to Site CA-SBR-12,573H.

6.2.4 Site CA-SBR-12,613H

Site CA-SBR-12,613H was originally recorded by Michael Dice in 2007 as a historic-age power line right-of-way trending through Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino counties. The power line is still present within Borrow Site 3. A transmission tower that is part of the power line is also present within the western portion of Borrow Site 3. A large portion of the original towers has been replaced with steel towers. A later study by Sanka and Gillean (2013) found the existing lattice-style towers to date to 1953 to 1954. Site CA-SBR-12,613H was found to be not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR in 2007, which was supported by a later study by Droessler and McGinnis in 2017.

BFSa reviewed the previous evaluations by Sanka and Gillean (2013) and Droessler and McGinnis (2017) and also reviewed the resource for significance and eligibility for listing on the CRHR utilizing guidelines by the National Park Service (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). To qualify for listing on the CRHR, a property must represent a significant theme in California history, archaeology, architecture, engineering, or culture, and it must be a good representation of that theme. Moreover, the property must retain integrity; that is, an ability to convey its association with important events, individuals, or themes by means of its physical characteristics.

Based upon the background research, CA-SBR-12,613H is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as there is no indication that the site is directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to California's history and cultural heritage, nor has any specific event occurred within the location of CA-SBR-12,613H.

Site CA-SBR-12,613H is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 2, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as background research does not indicate that the site is associated with the lives of persons important in our past on the national, regional, or local level. No individuals or groups of individuals of importance, who are historically known or identified in ethnographic accounts of the region, could be directly tied to CA-SBR-12,613H.

According to the previously recorded archaeological data, Site CA-SBR-12,613H is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 3, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of an important creative individual, nor does it possess high artistic values. Previous studies indicate that the towers associated with the power lines are typical of tower construction types throughout the region and are neither distinctive nor unique.

The information already obtained suggests that the site does not have additional historic research potential given the known history of electrical tower construction and alignments and the loss of integrity due to the replacement of many of the original towers within the alignment. The site is unlikely to contribute important information to city of Chino or county of Riverside/San Bernardino history beyond the previous and current recordation of the alignment, which has exhausted its historic research potential. As a result, the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 4, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as it is not likely to yield further information important in history.

Based upon the previous and current evaluations, CA-SBR-12,613H is evaluated as not significant and not eligible for the CRHR according to the criteria identified in PRC Section 5024.1. In addition, CA-SBR-12,613H will not be impacted as a part of the current project and as a result, the proposed project will not represent an adverse effect to the site.

6.2.5 Site P-36-029722

Site P-36-029722 is a Southern California Edison electrical transmission tower that was identified as being constructed in 1962 (Supernowicz 2001). The site record form notes that the tower is of relatively minor importance considering the massive system of main line transmission towers that were built in the late 1920s and 1930s. In addition, Supernowicz (2001) noted that hundreds of similar transmission towers remain throughout California and along the Southern California Edison power grid right-of-ways. The transmission line still crosses the western portion of Borrow Site 1 but will not be impacted as part of the current project. Previous studies indicate that the power lines are typical of high voltage line construction throughout the region and are neither distinctive nor unique.

BFSA reviewed previous records for the resource and reviewed the site for significance and eligibility for listing on the CRHR utilizing guidelines by the National Park Service (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). To qualify for listing on the CRHR, a property must represent a significant theme in California history, archaeology, architecture, engineering, or culture, and it must be a good representation of that theme. Moreover, the property must retain integrity; that is, an ability to convey its association with important events, individuals, or themes by means of its physical characteristics.

Based upon the background research, P-36-029722 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as there is no indication that the site is directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage, nor has any specific event occurred within the location of P-36-029722.

Site P-36-029722 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 2, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as background research does not indicate that the site is associated with the lives of persons important in our past on the national, regional, or local level. No individuals or groups of individuals of importance, who are historically known or identified in ethnographic accounts of the region, could be directly tied to P-36-029722.

According to the previously recorded archaeological data, Site P-36-029722 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 3, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of an important creative individual, nor does it possess high artistic values. Previous studies indicate that the towers associated with the power lines are typical of tower construction types throughout the region and are neither distinctive nor unique.

The information already obtained suggests that the site does not have additional historic

research potential given the known history of electrical tower construction and alignments and the loss of integrity due to the replacement of many of the original towers. The site is unlikely to contribute important information to city of Chino or county of Riverside/San Bernardino history beyond the previous and current recordation of the tower, which has exhausted its historic research potential. As a result, the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 4, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as it is not likely to yield further information important in history.

Based upon the previous records and current evaluation, P-36-029722 is evaluated as not significant and not eligible for the CRHR according to the criteria identified in PRC Section 5024.1. In addition, P-36-029722 will not be impacted as a part of the current project and as a result, the proposed project will not represent an adverse effect to the site.

6.2.6 Site CA-SBR-29,791H

Site CA-SBR-29,791H was recorded by J.M. Sanka and T. Baurley in 2015 as foundation remains/concrete pads for several agricultural buildings, identified as Feature 1, and a basin identified as Feature 2, which covered the entirety of Borrow Site 2. The concrete pads represent remains of a previously demolished dairy farm(s) and the basin was likely utilized for run-off associated with farming activities. A previous historic resource evaluation conducted by Sanka in 2016 identified the resource dating to between 1948 and 1959 as not significant in accordance with CEQA. The current survey confirmed the presence of CA-SBR-29,791H within Borrow Site 2. The condition and significance of the resource has changed very little since the 2016 Sanka study.

BFSA reviewed previous records for the resource and the previous CEQA significance determination and evaluated the site for significance and eligibility for listing on the CRHR utilizing guidelines by the National Park Service (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). To qualify for listing on the CRHR, a property must represent a significant theme in California history, archaeology, architecture, engineering, or culture, and it must be a good representation of that theme. Moreover, the property must retain integrity; that is, an ability to convey its association with important events, individuals, or themes by means of its physical characteristics.

Based upon the background research and previous evaluation for the property, CA-SBR-29,791H is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as there is no indication that the site is directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the California's history and cultural heritage, nor has any specific event occurred within the location of CA-SBR-29,791H.

Site CA-SBR-29,791H is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 2, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as background research and previous studies do not indicate that the site is associated with the lives of persons important in our past on the national, regional, or local level. No individuals or groups of individuals of importance, who are historically known or identified in ethnographic accounts of the region, could be directly tied to CA-SBR-29,791H.

According to the previous resource evaluation data, Site CA-SBR-29,791H is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 3, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as it does not embody

the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of an important creative individual, nor does it possess high artistic values. Historic data indicates that the integrity of the site has been heavily impacted in the past, leaving only fractured foundations and flat work across the property.

The information already obtained and reviewed as part of the 2016 Sanka study suggests that the site does not have additional historic research potential given the condition of the resource within the project. The site is unlikely to contribute important information to city of Chino or county of Riverside/San Bernardino history beyond the previous and current recordation of site features, which has exhausted its historic research potential. As a result, the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 4, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as it is not likely to yield further information important in history.

Therefore, the current evaluation concurs with the previous evaluation conducted by Sanka in 2016 and CA-SBR-29,791H is evaluated as not significant and not eligible for the CRHR according to the criteria identified in PRC Section 5024.1. In addition, CA-SBR-29,791H will not be impacted as a part of the current project and as a result, the proposed project will not represent an adverse effect to the site. Based upon the current evaluation of the site, no additional investigations are recommended.

6.2.7 Site P-36-029792

Site P-36-029792 is a segment of the Serrano-Mira Loma Transmission Line constructed circa 1966 that crosses the north-central portion of Borrow Site 2. The site was previously recommended to not be NRHP-eligible by Jennifer Gorman in 2016. The Serrano-Mira Loma Transmission Line is a portion of a high voltage transmission line that measures approximately 2,300 feet long and stretches across three paired arms along either side of the towers. Typically, high voltage lines are elevated hundreds of feet above the ground surface due to the high amount of electricity they transmit. Site P-36-029792 is a typical high voltage 345-500 KV line belonging to Southern California Edison. The transmission line still crosses Borrow Site 2 and will not be impacted as part of the current project.

BFSA reviewed previous records for the resource and the previous NRHP significance determination and evaluated the site for significance and eligibility for listing on the CRHR utilizing guidelines by the National Park Service (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). To qualify for listing on the CRHR, a property must represent a significant theme in California history, archaeology, architecture, engineering, or culture, and it must be a good representation of that theme. Moreover, the property must retain integrity; that is, an ability to convey its association with important events, individuals, or themes by means of its physical characteristics.

Based upon the background research, P-36-029792 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as there is no indication that the site is directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the California's history and cultural heritage, nor has any specific event occurred within the location

of P-36-029792. As indicated by previous studies prior the construction of P-36-029792, other power lines were well established in San Bernardino County and the area was well populated. No evidence was found to correlate the establishment of P-36-029792 with an increase in the community development of the county San Bernardino/Riverside or the city of Chino.

Site P-36-029792 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 2, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as background research does not indicate that the site is associated with the lives of persons important in our past on the national, regional, or local level. No individuals or groups of individuals of importance, who are historically known or identified in ethnographic accounts of the region, could be directly tied to P-36-029792.

According to the previously recorded archaeological data, Site P-36-029792 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 3, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of an important creative individual, nor does it possess high artistic values. Previous studies indicate that the power lines are typical of high voltage line construction types throughout the region and are neither distinctive nor unique.

The information already obtained suggests that the site does not have additional historic research potential given the known history of high voltage electrical transmission line construction. The site is unlikely to contribute important information to city of Chino or county of Riverside/San Bernardino history beyond the previous and current recordation of the alignment, which has exhausted its historic research potential. As a result, the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 4, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as it is not likely to yield further information important in history.

Based upon the previous records and current evaluation, P-36-029792 is evaluated as not significant and not eligible for the CRHR according to the criteria identified in PRC Section 5024.1. In addition, P-36-029792 will not be impacted as a part of the current project and as a result, the proposed project will not represent an adverse effect to the site. No additional work is recommended.

6.2.8 Site CA-SBR-33,112H

Site CA-SBR-33,112H was identified during the course of the current study in the southwest portion of the development site and includes foundation remnants associated with agricultural structures. Features A through D represent fractured sections of long concrete milk parlor alleys that would have run from the corals to a milking parlor, barns, sheds, single-family residences, and a garage. The concrete pads and pathways still present on Parcel A (Feature A) are associated with a dairy owned and operated by the Mellema and Van Leeuwen families from the 1950s until the 2000s. Concrete pads and pathways still present on Parcels B and C (Features B to D) are the remains of the Van Canneyt Dairy, which was operated from 1964 until the 1990s.

BFSA evaluated Site CA-SBR-33,112H for significance and eligibility for listing on the CRHR utilizing guidelines by the National Park Service (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). To qualify

for listing on the CRHR, a property must represent a significant theme in California history, archaeology, architecture, engineering, or culture, and it must be a good representation of that theme. Moreover, the property must retain integrity; that is, an ability to convey its association with important events, individuals, or themes by means of its physical characteristics.

Based upon the background research, Site CA-SBR-33,112H is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1, identified in PRC Section 5024.1. Although Features A through are associated with dairies owned and operated by the Mellema and Van Leeuwen families from the 1950s until the 2000s and the Van Canneyt family from 1964 until the 1990s, there is no indication that the site is directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage, nor has any specific event occurred within the location of CA-SBR-33,112H.

Site CA-SBR-33,112H is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 2, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as background research does not indicate that the site is associated with the lives of persons important in our past on the national, regional, or local level. No individuals or groups of individuals of importance, who are historically known or identified in ethnographic accounts of the region, could be directly tied to Site CA-SBR-33,112H. Although the Mellema, Van Leeuwen, and Van Canneyt families may have limited importance on the local level, the condition of the remaining slabs and the limited local historic importance of the families does not qualify CA-SBR-33,112H under Criterion 2.

According to the recovered historical site data, Site CA-SBR-33,112H is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 3, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of an important creative individual, nor does it possess high artistic values. A review of the records search conducted for the project and previous studies conducted throughout the region indicates that remnant slabs and flatwork from previously extant agricultural/animal husbandry structures are common, as once-active agricultural facilities and dairies have fallen into disuse and the land has been cleared of structures for future sale and development. The remnant slabs and flatwork are considered neither distinctive nor unique and as a result, the site does not qualify under Criterion 3.

The information already obtained and reviewed as part of the current study suggests that Site CA-SBR-33,112H does not have additional historic research potential. The site is unlikely to contribute important information to city of Chino or county of Riverside/San Bernardino history beyond this recordation of site features and associated historical research conducted for the site, which have exhausted its historic research potential. As a result, the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 4, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as it is not likely to yield further information important in history.

Based upon the current evaluation, CA-SBR-33,112H is evaluated as not significant and not eligible for the CRHR according to federal criteria identified in PRC Section 5024.1. Given that the site has been identified as not significant, no impacts are anticipated as a result of the

current project. The proposed project will not represent an adverse effect to Site CA-SBR-33,112H. Based upon the current evaluation of the site, no additional investigations are recommended.

6.2.9 Site CA-SBR-33,113H

Site CA-SBR-33,113H was identified during the course of the current study in the northwestern portion of the development site on Parcel A and includes foundation remnants of several agricultural elements. Features A through E represent fractured sections of long concrete milk parlor feed alleys that would have run from the corals to a milking parlor and a driveway. According to historic aerial photographs, the initial structures located in the northern portion of the site were first constructed between 1938 and 1946 with other structures being added to the site and/or removed between 1946 and 1994. During the potential period of construction for the dairy and residential buildings within CA-SBR-33,113H, Parcel A was owned by siblings Samuel and Helen Martner and husband and wife F. Pete and Marcelenia Barcelona. The Martners did not live at or work on the property; however, the CA-SBR-33,113H dairy remnants were likely originally operated by dairyman F. Pete Barcelona from the 1940s to the 1950s. The expansion of the preexisting buildings was likely carried out by Hattie and Leo DeZoete, who are recorded as residing at the property from the 1950s until at least 1974.

BFSA evaluated Site CA-SBR-33,113H for significance and eligibility for listing on the CRHR utilizing guidelines by the National Park Service (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). To qualify for listing on the CRHR, a property must represent a significant theme in California history, archaeology, architecture, engineering, or culture, and it must be a good representation of that theme. Moreover, the property must retain integrity; that is, an ability to convey its association with important events, individuals, or themes by means of its physical characteristics.

Based upon the background research, Site CA-SBR-33,113H is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1, identified in PRC Section 5024.1. Although the property primarily served as a dairy farm/residence established by F. Pete Barcelona in the 1940s, which was further expanded by the DeZoete family between the 1950s and 1970s, there is no indication that the site is directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage, nor has any specific event occurred within the location of CA-SBR-33,113H.

Site CA-SBR-33,113H is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 2, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as background research does not indicate that the site is associated with the lives of persons important in our past on the national, regional, or local level. No individuals or groups of individuals of importance, who are historically known or identified in ethnographic accounts of the region, could be directly tied to Site CA-SBR-33,113H. Although the Barcelona and DeZoete families may have limited importance on the local level, the condition of the remaining slabs and the limited local historic importance of the families does not qualify CA-SBR-33,113H under Criterion 2.

According to the recovered historical site data, Site CA-SBR-33,113H is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 3, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of an important creative individual, nor does it possess high artistic values. A review of the records search conducted for the project and previous studies conducted throughout the region indicates that remnant slabs and flatwork from previously extant agricultural/animal husbandry structures are common, as once-active agricultural facilities and dairies have fallen into disuse and the land has been cleared of structures for future sale and development. The remnant slabs and flatwork are considered neither distinctive nor unique and as a result, the site does not qualify under Criterion 3.

The information already obtained and reviewed as part of the current study suggests that due to the poor condition of the resources within the project, Site CA-SBR-33,113H does not have additional historic research potential. The site is unlikely to contribute important information to city of Chino or county of Riverside/San Bernardino history beyond this recordation of site features and associated historical research conducted for the site, which have exhausted its historic research potential. As a result, the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 4, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as it is not likely to yield further information important in history.

Based upon the current evaluation, CA-SBR-33,113H is evaluated as not significant and not eligible for the CRHR according to federal criteria identified in PRC Section 5024.1. Given that the site has been identified as not significant, no impacts are anticipated as a result of the current project. The proposed project will not represent an adverse effect to Site CA-SBR-33,113H. Based upon the current evaluation of the site, no additional investigations are recommended.

6.2.10 Site P-36-033114

Site P-36-033114 was identified during the course of the current study in the northeastern section of Borrow Site 1. The site includes a single-family residence built between 1948 and 1959 and a detached garage built between 1967 and 1980. A modern shed and modern cabin are also present in the Site P-36-033114 area; however, these structures are not being recorded or evaluated as part of the site. Because the 1948 to 1959 residence and 1967 to 1980 detached garage are intact historic resources, they were subjected to a full historical evaluation, including an evaluation of integrity and eligibility for listing on the CRHR.

When evaluating a historic resource, integrity is the authenticity of the resource's physical identity clearly indicated by the retention of characteristics that existed during its period of significance. It is important to note that integrity is not the same as condition. Integrity directly relates to the presence or absence of historical materials and character-defining features, while condition relates to the relative state of physical deterioration of the resource. In most instances, integrity is more relevant to the significance of a resource than condition; however, if a resource

is in such poor condition that original materials and features may no longer be salvageable, then the resource's integrity may be adversely impacted. The seven aspects of integrity used in evaluating a historic resource are:

1. **Location** is the place where a resource was constructed or where an event occurred.
2. **Design** results from intentional decisions made during the conception and planning of a resource. Design includes form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
3. **Setting** applies to a physical environment, the character of a resource's location, and a resource's relationship to the surrounding area.
4. **Materials** comprise the physical elements combined or deposited in a particular pattern or configuration to form a property.
5. **Workmanship** consists of the physical evidence of crafts employed by a particular culture, people, or artisan, which includes traditional, vernacular, and high styles.
6. **Feeling** relies upon present physical features of a property to convey and evoke an aesthetic or historic sense of past time and place.
7. **Association** directly links a property with a historic event, activity, or person of past time and place, and requires the presence of physical features to convey the property's character.

In order to assess each aspect of integrity when evaluating the two historic buildings located within APN 1056-392-11 and designated as P-36-033114, the following steps were taken, as recommended in the *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002):

1. **Integrity of location** is the place where a resource was constructed or where an event occurred (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of location was assessed by reviewing historical records and aerial photographs in order to determine if the buildings had always existed in their present locations or if they had been moved. According to aerial photographs, both structures appear to have been constructed in their current locations. Therefore, the buildings retain integrity of location.
2. **Integrity of design** results from intentional decisions made during the conception and planning of a resource. Design includes form, plan, space, structure, and style of a

property (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of design was assessed by evaluating the spatial arrangement of the buildings and any unique architectural features present. The 1948 to 1959 residence exhibits a side-gabled roof covered in non-original composite shingles, a 1980s or later front door, a mixture of original fixed-pane, wood windows and non-original, aluminum-framed windows (see Plate 5.2.2–2), and plywood cladding and shingle siding (see Plate 5.2.2–19). As such, the building does not and may never have possessed any specific style. While the footprint of the main portion of the residence appears to have been retained, wings and additions were added and removed several times over the years, altering the form, plan, space, and structure of the building. Therefore, the residence does not retain integrity of design.

The 1967 to 1980 detached garage exhibits a flat roof with wide, overhanging, exposed eaves (see Plate 5.2.2–3). The building is clad in plywood and no garage doors appear to be currently present. While the building still retains its original form, plan, space, and structure, it never possessed a specific style and served as a purely utilitarian structure. Therefore, the garage does not retain integrity of design.

3. **Integrity of setting** *applies to a physical environment, the character of a resource's location, and a resource's relationship to the surrounding area* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of setting was assessed by inspecting the elements of the property, which include topographic features, open space, views, landscapes, vegetation, man-made features, and relationships between buildings and other features. The setting of the property changed several times over the years due to the addition and removal of various buildings. When the residence was constructed between 1948 and 1959, a large barn was present to the west and another residence was located to the north across the driveway. Between 1967 and 1980, the detached garage was constructed immediately north of the 1948 to 1959 residence. Between 1980 and 1994, the modern cabin was constructed in place of the original residence north of the driveway. Sometime between 1980 and 2003, the large barn was replaced with the modern shed located to the west of the 1948 to 1959 residence. As a result of the change in setting due to the construction and demolition of structures throughout the property after the construction of the 1948 to 1959 residence and 1967 to 1980 detached garage, the property does not retain integrity of setting.
4. **Integrity of materials** *comprise[s] the physical elements combined or deposited in a particular pattern or configuration to form a property* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of materials was assessed by determining the presence or absence of original building materials, as well as the possible introduction of materials, which may have altered the architectural design of the buildings. The original materials used in the

construction of the 1948 to 1959 residence are unknown. Due to the different materials currently present on the building and the construction and removal of numerous additions over time that utilized various materials, the building does not retain integrity of materials.

The 1967 to 1980 detached garage appears to have always been clad in plywood. Since the building does not appear to have been altered since its original date of construction, the detached garage retains integrity of materials.

5. ***Integrity of workmanship*** consists of the physical evidence of crafts employed by a particular culture, people, or artisan, which includes traditional, vernacular, and high styles (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of workmanship was assessed by evaluating the quality of the architectural features present in the buildings. While the design and execution of construction are average, the buildings do not possess physical evidence of any craft employed by a particular culture, people, or artisan. Therefore, the buildings have never possessed integrity of workmanship.
6. ***Integrity of feeling*** relies upon present physical features of a property to convey and evoke an aesthetic or historic sense of past time and place (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of feeling was assessed by evaluating whether or not the resources' features, in combination with their setting, convey an aesthetic sense of the property in the years when the buildings were constructed. The 1948 to 1959 residence has been so extensively modified since its original construction that its original appearance and intended purpose are unclear. The 1967 to 1980 detached garage does not appear to have been modified since its original construction; however, construction and demolition of various buildings on the property since the time of the resources' original construction has extensively modified the property as a whole and, therefore, neither the residence nor the detached garage retain integrity of feeling.
7. ***Integrity of association*** directly links a historic property with a historic event, activity, or person of past time and place; and requires the presence of physical features to convey the property's historic character (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of association was assessed by evaluating whether the buildings were ever directly associated with important events or individuals. Historical research revealed that the 1948 to 1959 residence was likely constructed by Agnes and Marvin Hartshorn while the couple utilized the property as a horse ranch. Historical research did not reveal that either of the Hartshorns are significant individuals in local, state, or national history, and no significant events are known to have occurred at the property. Therefore, the residence has never possessed integrity of association.

The 1967 to 1980 detached garage was likely constructed by Louis Moreno. While Moreno was a prominent individual in the Chino community due to serving on the police force and local school board, historical research did not reveal him to be historically significant. Further, as stated previously, no significant events are associated with the property. Therefore, due to a lack of association with any significant persons or events, the detached garage has never possessed integrity of association.

CRHR Criteria

In order for a historic resource to be considered eligible for listing on the CRHR it must be determined significant at the local, state, or national level, under one or more of the following criteria:

- **CRHR Criterion 1:**
It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history and cultural heritage of California or the United States.
- **CRHR Criterion 2:**
It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
- **CRHR Criterion 3:**
It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.
- **CRHR Criterion 4:**
It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

CRHR Evaluation

- **CRHR Criterion 1:**
As stated previously in the integrity evaluation, it was discovered through historical research that no significant events could be associated with the property. Because the property could not be associated with any specific historic event, it is not eligible for designation on the CRHR under Criterion 1.
- **CRHR Criterion 2:**
Historical research revealed that the 1948 to 1959 residence and 1967 to 1980 detached

garage are primarily associated with the Hartshorn and Moreno families. As stated previously in the integrity evaluation, neither family was found to be historically significant. Therefore, the property is not eligible for designation on the CRHR under Criterion 2.

- **CRHR Criterion 3:**

In order to evaluate the historic buildings designated as P-36-033114 under CRHR Criterion 3, BFSAs based the review upon the recommended criteria listed in the *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). This review is based upon the evaluation of the integrity of the buildings followed by the assessment of distinctive characteristics. The 1948 to 1959 residence was determined to retain only one of the seven aspects of integrity considered when evaluating historic resources: location. The detached garage was found to retain only two of the seven aspects of original integrity: location and materials. Because neither building is representative of any specific architectural style and both retain very little integrity, the property is not eligible for designation on the CRHR under Criterion 3.

- **CRHR Criterion 4:**

It is unlikely that the historic buildings designated as P-36-033114, as they presently exist, could contribute additional information beyond that which is presented in this report, which could be considered important to the history of the local area or the state, or would be of any scientific value. Therefore, the property is not eligible for designation on the CRHR under Criterion 4.

The structures recorded as P-36-033114 were found to be ineligible for listing on the CRHR under any eligibility criteria, due to a lack of overall historic integrity and lack of association with any significant persons or events. Therefore, P-36-033114 is evaluated as not significant and not eligible for the CRHR according to the criteria identified in PRC Section 5024.1. Given that the site has been identified as not significant, no impacts are anticipated as a result of the current project. The proposed project will not represent an adverse effect to Site P-36-033114. Based upon the current evaluation of the site, no additional investigations are recommended.

6.2.11 Site CA-SBR-33,115H

Site CA-SBR-33,115H was identified during the course of the current study in the southeastern section of Borrow Site 1. The site includes foundation remnants of the J.H. Warner/D.B. Warner Ranch and Warner's Stock Removal Company slaughterhouse facility and associated structures identified as Feature A. According to historic aerial photographs and archival

topographic maps, structures were first located within the southeastern portion of the Site CA-SBR-33,115H area between 1938 and 1946. Other structures were added and/or removed to the site between 1948 and 1980 and the last remaining structures were demolished prior to 1994. Florence and Harvey Roberson owned the property from 1957 to 1963, and in 1962, built several slaughterhouse facility structures on the property. Beginning in 1963, Dillon, Evelyn, James, and Minnie Warner utilized the facilities, which they expanded upon from 1967 to 1974. The remaining concrete pads have been heavily impacted by the previous demolition and retain little to no integrity.

BFSA evaluated Site CA-SBR-33,115H for significance and eligibility for listing on the CRHR utilizing guidelines by the National Park Service (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). To qualify for listing on the CRHR, a property must represent a significant theme in California history, archaeology, architecture, engineering, or culture, and it must be a good representation of that theme. Moreover, the property must retain integrity; that is, an ability to convey its association with important events, individuals, or themes by means of its physical characteristics.

Based upon the background research, Site CA-SBR-33,115H is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1, identified in PRC Section 5024.1. Although the property represents the remains of the J.H. Warner/D.B. Warner Ranch and Warner's Stock Removal Company, there is no indication that the site is directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage, nor has any specific event occurred within the location of CA-SBR-33,115H.

Site CA-SBR-33,115H is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 2, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as background research does not indicate that the site is associated with the lives of persons important in our past on the national, regional, or local level. No individuals or groups of individuals of importance, who are historically known or identified in ethnographic accounts of the region, could be directly tied to Site CA-SBR-33,115H. None of the individuals or families associated with the property retain importance on the local, regional, or national level and the poor condition of the remaining slabs does not qualify Site CA-SBR-33,115H under Criterion 2.

According to the recovered historical site data, Site CA-SBR-33,115H is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 3, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of an important creative individual, nor does it possess high artistic values. A review of the records search conducted for the project and previous studies conducted throughout the region indicates that remnant slabs and flatwork from previously extant agricultural/animal husbandry structures are common, as once-active agricultural facilities and dairies have fallen into disuse and the land has been cleared of structures for future sale and development. The remnant slabs and flatwork are considered neither distinctive nor unique and as a result, the site does not qualify under Criterion 3.

The information already obtained and reviewed as part of the current study suggests that

due to the poor condition of the resources within the project, Site CA-SBR-33,115H does not have additional historic research potential. The site is unlikely to contribute important information to city of Chino or County of Riverside/San Bernardino history beyond this recordation of site features and associated historical research conducted for the site, which have exhausted its historic research potential. As a result, the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 4, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as it is not likely to yield further information important in history.

Based upon the current evaluation, CA-SBR-33,115H is evaluated as not significant and not eligible for the CRHR according to criteria identified in PRC Section 5024.1. Given that the site has been identified as not significant, no impacts are anticipated as a result of the current project. The proposed project will not represent an adverse effect to Site CA-SBR-33,115H. Based upon the current evaluation of the site, no additional investigations are recommended.

6.2.12 Site CA-SBR-33,116H

Site CA-SBR-33,116H was identified during the course of the current study in the central section of Borrow Site 3 and includes foundation remnants (Features A through F) associated with the Case Van Der Eyk and Sons Dairy. The majority of the foundations include fractured sections that remain from previous demolition. According to historic aerial photographs and archival topographic maps, structures were first built within the CA-SBR-33,116H area between 1959 and 1966. Other structures were added and/or removed between 1966 and 2002. The last remaining structures were demolished between 2011 and 2013. The Van Der Eyks operated the CA-SBR-33,116H property as a dairy from the 1960 to the 1970s.

BFSA evaluated Site CA-SBR-33,116H for significance and eligibility for listing on the CRHR utilizing guidelines by the National Park Service (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). To qualify for listing on the CRHR, a property must represent a significant theme in California history, archaeology, architecture, engineering, or culture, and it must be a good representation of that theme. Moreover, the property must retain integrity; that is, an ability to convey its association with important events, individuals, or themes by means of its physical characteristics.

Based upon the background research, Site CA-SBR-33,116H is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1, identified in PRC Section 5024.1. Although the property primarily served as a dairy farm/residence established by the Van Der Eyk family in the early 1960s, there is no indication that the site is directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage, nor has any specific event occurred within the location of CA-SBR-33,116H.

Site CA-SBR-33,116H is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 2, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as background research does not indicate that the site is associated with the lives of persons important in our past on the national, regional, or local level. No individuals or groups of individuals of importance, who are historically known or identified in ethnographic accounts of the region, could be directly tied to Site CA-SBR-33,116H. Although the Van Der

Eyk family may have limited importance on the local level, the condition of the remaining slabs and the limited local historic importance of the family does not qualify CA-SBR-33,116H under Criterion 2.

According to the recovered historical site data, Site CA-SBR-33,116H is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 3, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of an important creative individual, nor does it possess high artistic values. A review of the records search conducted for the project and previous studies conducted throughout the region indicates that remnant slabs and flatwork from previously extant agricultural/animal husbandry structures are common, as once-active agricultural facilities and dairies have fallen into disuse and the land has been cleared of structures for future sale and development. The remnant slabs and flatwork are considered neither distinctive nor unique and as a result, the site does not qualify under Criterion 3.

The information already obtained and reviewed as part of the current study suggests that due to the poor condition of the resources within the project, Site CA-SBR-33,116H does not have additional historic research potential. The site is unlikely to contribute important information to city of Chino or county of Riverside/San Bernardino history beyond this recordation of site features and associated historical research conducted for the site, which have exhausted its historic research potential. As a result, the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 4, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as it is not likely to yield further information important in history.

Based upon the current evaluation, CA-SBR-33,116H is evaluated as not significant and not eligible for the CRHR according to criteria identified in PRC Section 5024.1. Given that the site has been identified as not significant, no impacts are anticipated as a result of the current project. The proposed project will not represent an adverse effect to Site CA-SBR-33,116H. Based upon the current evaluation of the site, no additional investigations are recommended.

6.2.13 Site CA-SBR-33,117H

Site CA-SBR-33,117H was identified during the course of the current study in the northeastern section of Borrow Site 4 and includes orchard and cattle ranch foundation remnants. According to historic aerial photographs and archival topographic maps, structures were first located in the Site CA-SBR-33,117H area to service orchards that occupied the property between 1938 and 1959. The remaining foundation remnants recorded as Feature B are likely associated with the original structures in the eastern portion of the orchard property from the 1930s and the feed alley that was added between 1967 and 1994 after the property transitioned from orchard to cattle ranch use. The driveway remnants recorded as Feature A likely date to circa 1973 when the residence at 17497 Chino Corona Road was constructed. Other structures had been added and/or removed by 2010, and the last remaining structures within the Site CA-SBR-33,117H area were demolished between 2016 and 2017.

BFSA evaluated Site CA-SBR-33,117H for significance and eligibility for listing on the CRHR utilizing guidelines by the National Park Service (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). To qualify for listing on the CRHR, a property must represent a significant theme in California history, archaeology, architecture, engineering, or culture, and it must be a good representation of that theme. Moreover, the property must retain integrity; that is, an ability to convey its association with important events, individuals, or themes by means of its physical characteristics.

Based upon the background research, Site CA-SBR-33,117H is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1, identified in PRC Section 5024.1. Although the property served as a walnut orchard established by William and Mayne in the 1930s, and then as a cattle ranch established by Manuel and Helen Dominguez in the 1950s, there is no indication that the site is directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage, nor has any specific event occurred within the location of CA-SBR-33,117H.

Site CA-SBR-33,117H is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 2, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as background research does not indicate that the site is associated with the lives of persons important in our past on the national, regional, or local level. No individuals or groups of individuals of importance, who are historically known or identified in ethnographic accounts of the region, could be directly tied to Site CA-SBR-33,117H. Historically the property has changed ownership several times and is not associated with any individuals or families of importance on the national, regional, or local levels. In addition, the poor condition of the remaining slabs does not qualify CA-SBR-33,117H under Criterion 2.

According to the recovered historical site data, Site CA-SBR-33,117H is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 3, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of an important creative individual, nor does it possess high artistic values. A review of the records search conducted for the project and previous studies conducted throughout the region indicates that remnant slabs and flatwork from previously extant agricultural/animal husbandry structures are common, as once-active agricultural facilities and dairies have fallen into disuse and the land has been cleared of structures for future sale and development. The remnant slabs and flatwork are considered neither distinctive nor unique and as a result, the site does not qualify under Criterion 3.

The information already obtained and reviewed as part of the current study suggests that Site CA-SBR-33,117H does not have additional historic research potential. The site is unlikely to contribute important information to city of Chino or county of Riverside/San Bernardino history beyond this recordation of site features and associated historical research conducted for the site, which have exhausted its historic research potential. As a result, the site is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 4, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as it is not likely to yield further information important in history.

Based upon the current evaluation, CA-SBR-33,117H is evaluated as not significant and

not eligible for the CRHR according to criteria identified in PRC Section 5024.1. Given that the site has been identified as not significant, no impacts are anticipated as a result of the current project. The proposed project will not represent an adverse effect to Site CA-SBR-33,117H. Based upon the current evaluation of the site, no additional investigations are recommended.

6.3 Summary

A cultural resource evaluation and CRHR eligibility determination for previously recorded sites CA-SBR-2845, CA-SBR-5241, CA-SBR-12,573H, CA-SBR-12,613H, P-36-029722, CA-SBR-29,791H, and P-36-029792 was conducted as part of the current study. In addition, sites CA-SBR-33,112H, CA-SBR-33,113H, P-36-033114, CA-SBR-33,115H, CA-SBR-33,116H, and CA-SBR-33,117H, which were identified during the current investigations, were documented and subjected to a CRHR eligibility review. Based upon the survey, historical research, significance reviews, and records search results, CA-SBR-2845, CA-SBR-5241, CA-SBR-12,573H, CA-SBR-12,613H, P-36-029722, CA-SBR-29,791H, P-36-029792, CA-SBR-33,112H, CA-SBR-33,113H, P-36-033114, CA-SBR-33,115H, CA-SBR-33,116H, and CA-SBR-33,117H do not possess any further research potential. As a result, no adverse impacts to cultural resources within the project development site or the borrow sites are anticipated as a result of the proposed development project.

7.0 IMPACT SUMMARY AND PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

The cultural resources study for the proposed Majestic Chino Heritage Project identified 13 cultural resources within the project. As a result of the significance evaluations, CA-SBR-2845, CA-SBR-5241, CA-SBR-12,573H, CA-SBR-12,613H, P-36-029722, CA-SBR-29,791H, P-36-029792, CA-SBR-33,112H, CA-SBR-33,113H, P-36-033114, CA-SBR-33,115H, CA-SBR-33,116H, and CA-SBR-33,117H are not considered eligible for nomination to the CRHR and are not independently significant in accordance with the criteria identified in PRC Section 5024.1. As a result, potential impacts to the cultural resources anticipated by the proposed project will not be adverse because all of the resources were individually evaluated as not important and lack any remaining research potential or sensitive features. Therefore, no additional archaeological studies are recommended as no significant adverse impacts are anticipated for the recorded cultural resources within the project. The eligibility evaluations for the resources within the project are summarized in Table 7.0–1.

Table 7.0–1
Evaluation Summary for Cultural Resources

Site	Evaluation	Mitigation Recommended
CA-SBR-2845	Not eligible for the CRHR	Mitigation monitoring
CA-SBR-5241		
CA-SBR-12,573H		
CA-SBR-12,613H		Not impacted
P-36-029722		
CA-SBR-29,791H		Mitigation monitoring
P-36-029792		Not impacted
CA-SBR-33,112H		Mitigation monitoring
CA-SBR-33,113H		
P-36-033114		
CA-SBR-33,115H		
CA-SBR-33,116H		
CA-SBR-33,117H		

While the survey of the property did not identify any significant cultural resources, the potential exists that other buried or masked archaeological deposits or features may be present that could not be detected by the archaeological survey. Previous agricultural use within the property may be masking or covering archaeological sites that could be encountered during grading for the development. Due to the potential of encountering buried, masked, or covered cultural resources during grading of the project, archaeological monitoring is recommended to identify, evaluate, and

mitigate impacts to any previously unrecorded resources. Any resources that are identified during ground-disturbing activities should be assessed for significance under PRC Section 5024.1 and treated in accordance with CEQA. The mitigation monitoring program is presented in the following section.

7.1 General Project Monitoring

Mitigation monitoring for the Majestic Chino Heritage Project during ground-disturbing activities by a qualified archaeologist is recommended to ensure that if any buried cultural sites, deposits, or features are discovered during grading, these will be handled in a timely and proper manner according to the protocols listed below in the MMRP. Native American participation in the monitoring program will only be required when Native American artifacts or deposits are encountered during grading. The scope of the Native American monitoring will be determined following the discovery of any Native American sites or artifacts.

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP)

An MMRP to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources for the Majestic Chino Heritage Project shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the lead agency. This program shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions:

- 1) Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the applicant shall provide written verification that a qualified archaeologist has been retained to implement the monitoring program. This verification shall be presented in a letter from the project archaeologist to the lead agency.
- 2) The consulting archaeologist shall contract the appropriate Native American tribe(s) to provide notification of the project and of the potential involvement of the tribe(s) should prehistoric sites be discovered.
- 3) The archaeological monitor shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.
- 4) The archaeologist shall monitor project construction in accordance with the methodologies outlined in Section 7.2, below.
- 5) Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be minimally documented in the field and collected.
- 6) In the event that previously unidentified archaeological resources are discovered, the archaeologist shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground-disturbance operation in the area of discovery to allow for the evaluation of potentially significant resources. The archaeologist shall contact the lead agency at the time of discovery. The archaeologist, in consultation with the lead agency, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The lead agency must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area.

For significant resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the lead agency before being carried out using professional archaeological methods. If the discovery contains prehistoric Native American artifacts, the consulting archaeologist shall contact the affected tribe(s) and consult with them regarding evaluations of prehistoric sites and any mitigation measures that would be required to treat discoveries determined to be significant. Native American monitoring may be requested by the tribe(s) in response to the discovery of prehistoric sites. Any disagreements related to the need or duration of Native American monitoring following the discovery of a prehistoric site or deposit shall be resolved by the lead agency. Before grading activities are allowed to resume in the area of the archaeological discovery, the discovery must be evaluated for significance as required by CEQA, and any additional mitigation measures generated by a CEQA significance evaluation of a discovery must be completed to the satisfaction of the lead agency.

- 7) If any human remains are discovered, the county coroner and lead agency shall be contacted. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the NAHC, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
- 8) All cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be subjected to standard archaeological laboratory procedures and subsequently curated according to the current professional repository standards. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.
- 9) A report documenting the field monitoring program and any analysis of discovered cultural deposits shall be completed and submitted to the lead agency. The report will include DPR Primary and Archaeological Site Forms.

7.2 Project-Specific Monitoring Protocols

Based upon best available information and BFSA's understanding of the geomorphic and prehistoric/historic development of the project area, archaeological monitoring will be conducted according to one of three approaches (full-time, periodic, or on-call) for all areas. Full-time and periodic monitoring are considered "active" monitoring. On-call monitoring is considered "passive" monitoring and will not include any site visits unless a discovery is made. Based upon the results of monitoring, the monitoring approach may be adjusted; changes to the MMRP that reduce the level of effort for archaeological monitoring will require concurrence with the lead agency.

7.2.1 Full-Time Monitoring

Full-time monitoring will consist of the active attention of an archaeological monitor who is physically present during ground-disturbing construction. The areas identified for full-time monitoring have been designated based upon the previous studies for the project and areas that may potentially encounter buried cultural resources. Full-time archaeological monitoring will take place during all ground-disturbing construction between zero and four feet below ground surface within the predesignated areas identified on Figures 7.2–1 through 7.2–6. If construction excavation observations provide additional relevant information, this recommendation may be modified.

7.2.2 Periodic Monitoring

Periodic monitoring will consist of brief site visits by an archaeological monitor during ground-disturbing construction of areas that have marginal potential to contain buried cultural resources. Periodic monitoring will consist of inspecting any open trenches and pits, examining stockpiled spoils, examining large cuts, documenting site conditions and progress, brief observation of active ground disturbance, and discussion with construction personnel. Periodic monitoring will be conducted for ground-disturbing construction up to four feet below ground surface within the predesignated areas identified on Figures 7.2–1 through 7.2–6.

7.2.3 On-Call Monitoring

During monitoring, the project archaeologist may determine that the monitoring level of effort at the development site or any of the borrow sites should be adjusted based upon monitoring observations, or, where non-cultural soil horizons are documented. These areas would be subject to on-call monitoring. The on-call protocol would require that the project superintendent or grading operator shall contact the project archaeologist should any unusual or possible archaeological deposits be encountered. An on-call archaeologist will be available in the event that suspected archaeological resources are discovered by construction personnel when an archaeological monitor is not present.

7.2.4 General Archaeological Monitoring Techniques

Archaeological monitors will observe excavation and soil removal from multiple perspectives in proximity to working equipment, which will require close communication with the construction management personnel, construction supervisors, and equipment operators. Excavated spoils may be examined in concert with monitoring excavations. Spoils may be placed directly in a truck for removal and disposal, limiting observation of excavated matrix. If possible, the archaeological monitor will remove objects of interest as they appear.

At times, archaeological monitors may make a request through the job site manager for assistance from equipment operators at locations where potentially significant archaeological resources may be present. Archaeological monitors may request permission to enter excavation

areas to clean and examine profile walls, obtain matrix samples, or quickly record stratigraphy at locations where archaeological resources are likely or visible. If the archaeological monitor requests permission to enter an excavation, the contractor must determine if any additional precautions are necessary and coordinate with the project representative prior to implementation. If archaeological deposits are identified or anticipated, the archaeological monitor may request that grading be limited to shallow lifts to provide adequate opportunity to observe these locations. The project representative shall provide all direction to the contractor.

Archaeological monitors will keep a log of activities on monitoring forms for each day that monitoring is conducted. Archaeological monitors will record areas of native soil and fill material in order to develop a chronology of soil movement. These records will enable assessment of archaeological resources if any are discovered. Archaeological monitors may also use various methods of recordation, including written description, mapping, photography, Global Positioning System, and video.

Archaeological monitors will wear appropriate personal protection equipment at all times and have appropriate archaeological equipment, including a camera and phone (or smartphone), a shovel and trowel, a screen, flagging/pin flags, a tarp, bags, a ruler/tape measure, and monitoring forms. If required, the archaeological monitor will have the appropriate fall protection equipment for working around deep excavations.

7.2.5 Revision of Monitoring Level of Effort

Based upon monitoring results, every two weeks (or more frequently, if necessary), the project archaeologist will reevaluate the level of monitoring effort and recommend to the lead agency and project representative any changes in the level of monitoring effort for specific locations and/or layers. Any reductions in monitoring effort will require concurrence from the lead agency.

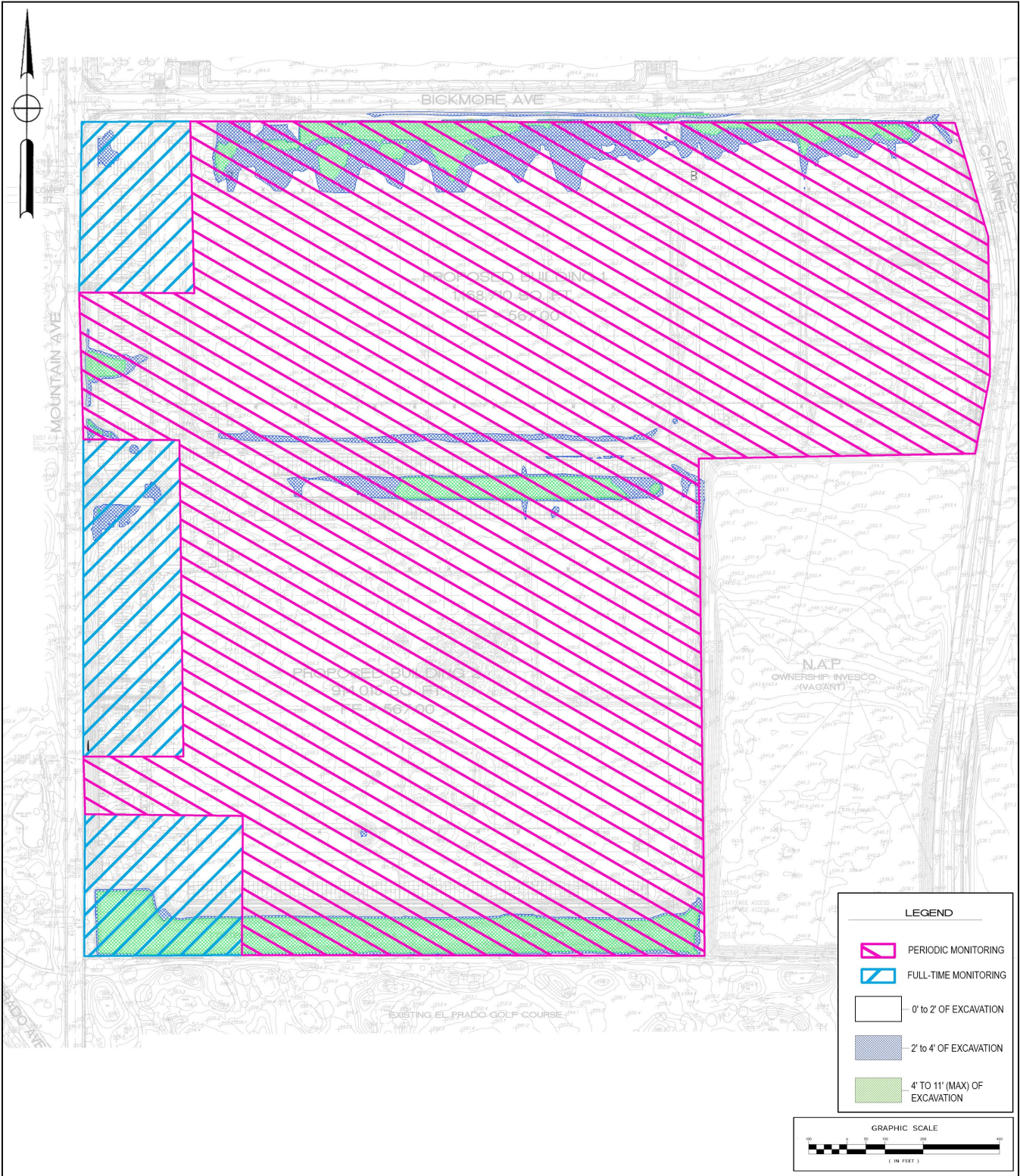


Figure 7.2-1
Development Site
Monitoring Location Map
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project





Figure 7.2-2
Borrow Site 1
Monitoring Location Map
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



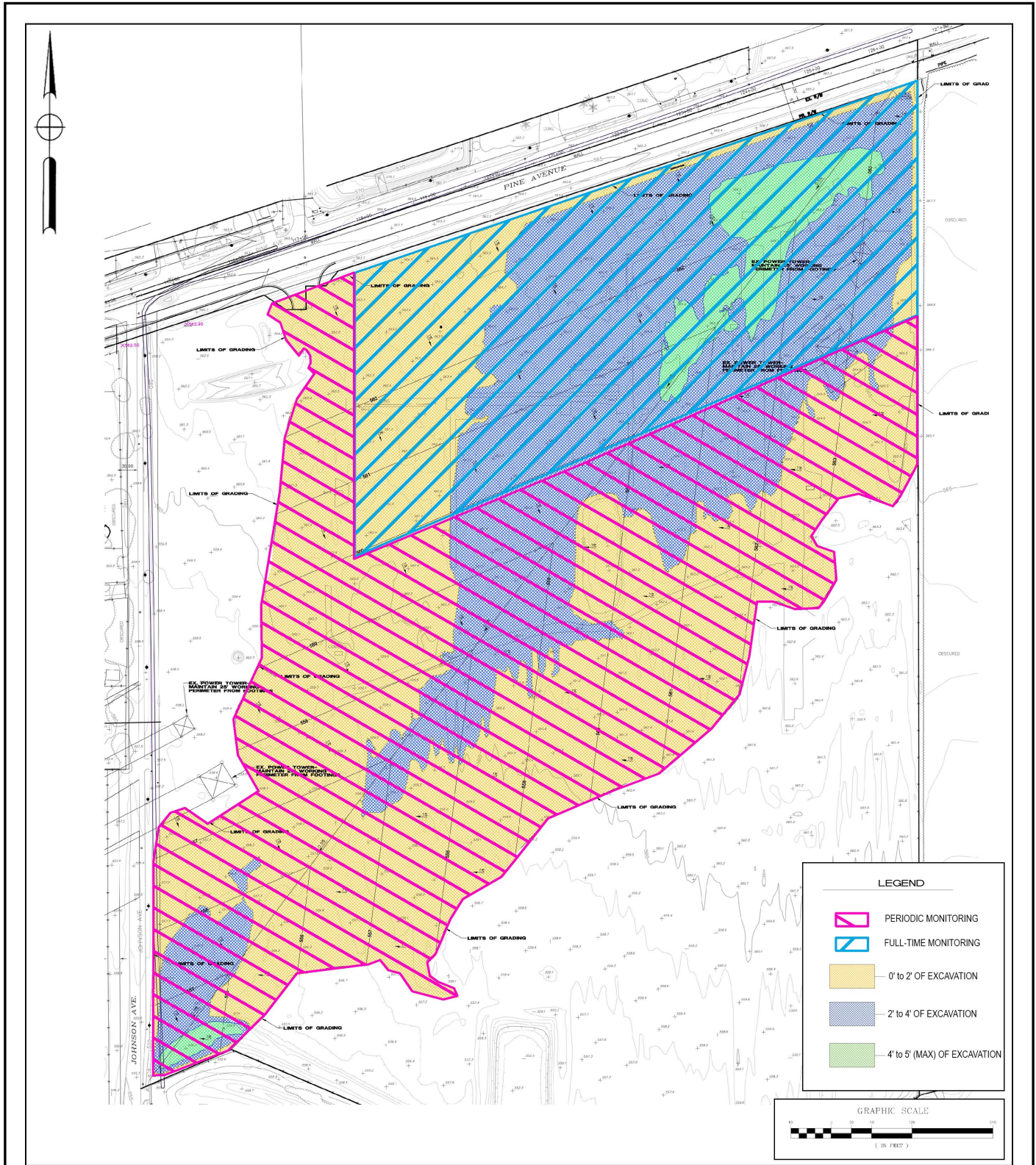


Figure 7.2-3
Borrow Site 2
Monitoring Location Map
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



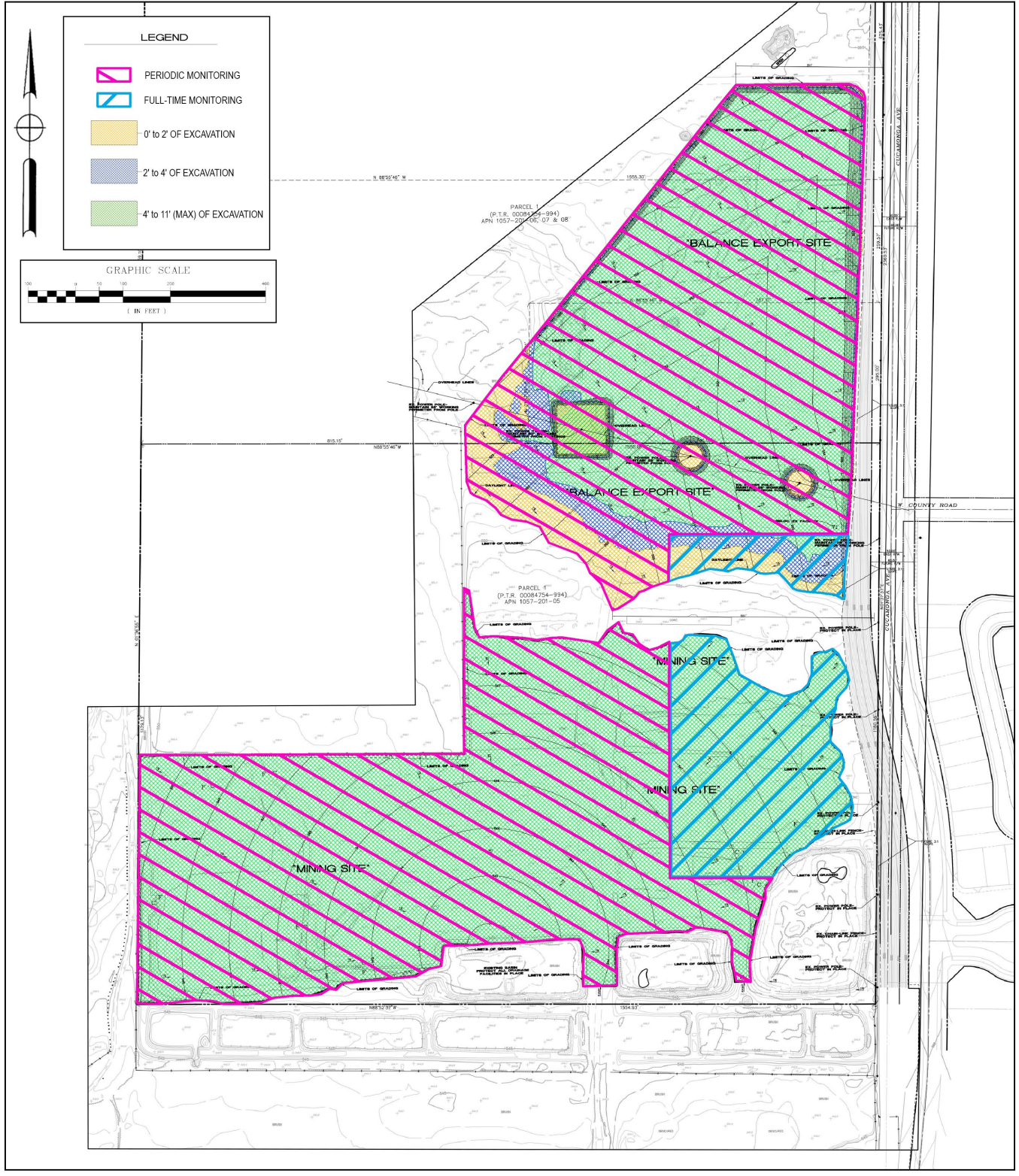


Figure 7.2-4

Borrow Site 3

Monitoring Location Map

The Majestic Chino Heritage Project





Figure 7.2-5
Borrow Site 4
Monitoring Location Map
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



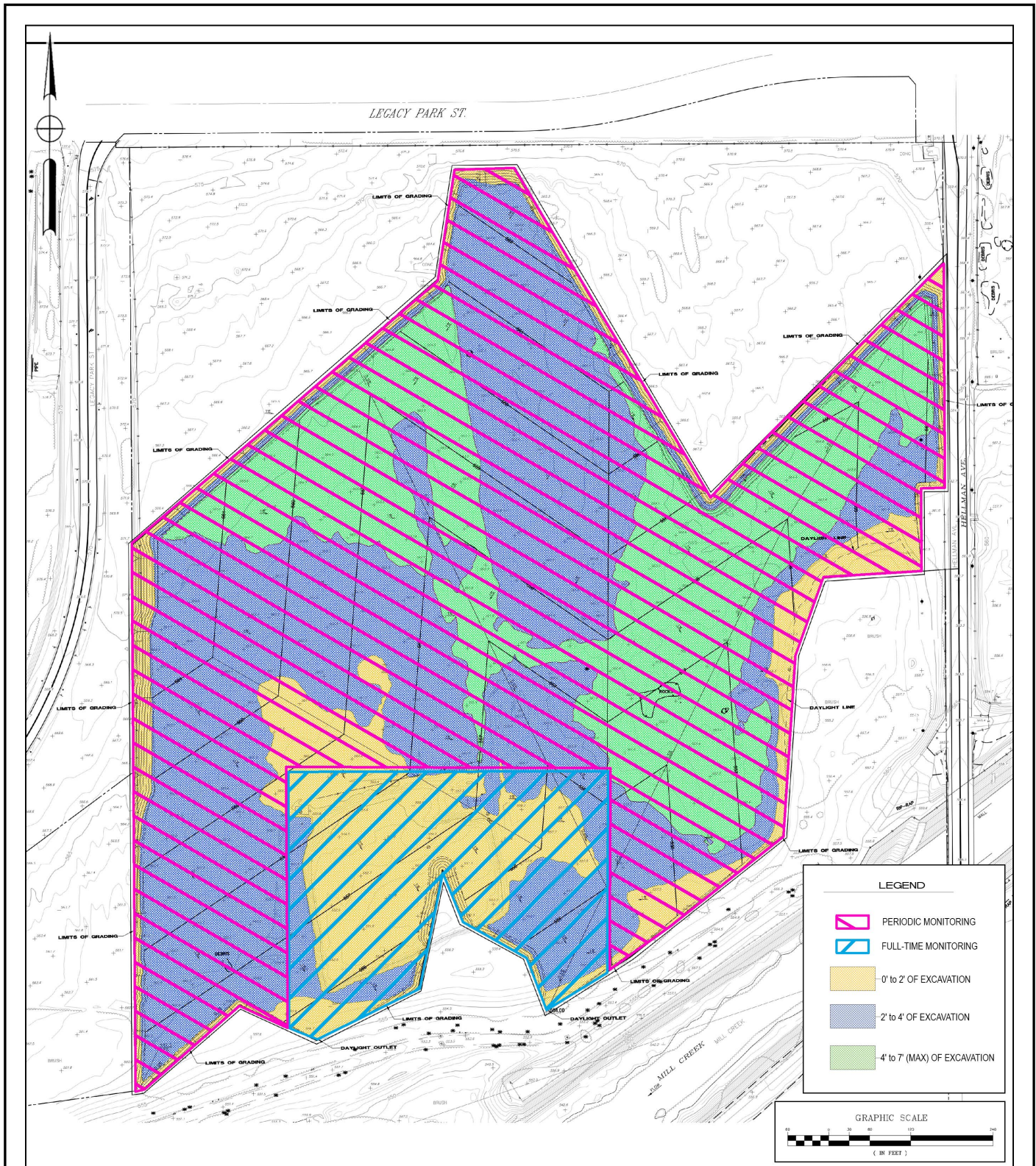


Figure 7.2-6
Borrow Site 5
Monitoring Location Map
 The Majestic Chino Heritage Project



8.0 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.



Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator

September 11, 2019

Date

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Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

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Chino Champion

- 1933 Cows Poisoned by Food. 23 June:5. Chino, California.
- 1941 Cooperative Plan of Garcia Dairy Noted by Students. 7 February:2. Chino, California.
- 1945 Legal Notices: Notice of Sale at Public Auction of Horses by Holder of Lien Thereon for Pasturage – Marvin Hartshorn Ranch. 30 March:7. Chino, California.
- 1946 Association Announcement: Mr. A.D. Spencer to Hinman and Company. 10 May:8. Chino, California.
- 1947 Deputy Sheriff Sifts Clues Leading to Cow-Killing Thieves. 3 October:1. Chino, California.
- 1950a HORSES and People. 20 January:6. Chino, California. (Fullagar, Hugh R.)
- 1950b HORSES and People. 17 February:4. Chino, California (Fullagar, Hugh R.)
- 1951 Obituary: Ventura O. Garcia. 12 January:5. Chino, California.
- 1955 Glenda DeZoete Has 16th Birthday Party. 25 August:9. Chino, California.
- 1957 Mrs. Hartshorn New President Of Mothers Guild. 24 October:9. Chino, California.
- 1960 11th Anniversary. 21 April:11. Chino, California.
- 1963a Hay Fire Burns for Two Days at Chino Dairy. 14 November:1. Chino, California. The Mellemas operated the Hill View Dairy on Parcel A at 16311 Palmetto Avenue (Feature A) (*Chino Champion* 1963)

- 1963b Sandra Martinez Engaged To Louis Moreno. 23 May:2. Chino, California. Louis Moreno was a police detective (*Chino Champion* 1963) who, one year after purchasing the property, married his wife, Sherl Calder (California Marriage Index 1960-1985).
- 1963c Clothing Burns in Closet Fire. 31 January:2. Chino, California.
- 1963d Garage Fire. 11 April:6. Chino, California.
- 1964a Certificate of Business Under Fictitious Name: Van Canneyt Dairy. 12 March:12. Chino, California.
- 1964b Ralph Auberry Dies Suddenly. 14 May:7. Chino, California.
- 1967a Slaughterhouse is approved by County Planners. 13 September:4. Chino, California.
- 1967b County sets four public hearings for Chino area. 23 August:2. Chino, California.
- 1969 New members named to rural fire board. 17 April:9. Chino, California.
- 1973 Notice of Hearing: D.B. Warner Application for an Office Addition. 9 November:4. Chino, California.
- 1974 Leo DeZoetes celebrate 40th. 4 October:6. Chino, California.
- 1975 Chino Valley Chamber of Commerce salutes its dairy members. 6 June:24. Chino, California.
- 1978a Notice to Creditors of Intended Bulk Transfer: Chino Valley Meat Packing Co. Inc. to Dairy Valley Meat Inc. 26 May:10. Chino, California.
- 1978b Notice to Creditors of Intended Bulk Transfer: Reva H. Salter to Van-Hall. 17 November:12. Chino, California.
- 1979 Morenos to celebrate golden anniversary. 22 June:11. Chino, California.
- 1980 Advertisement: Warner's, 14K Gold and Sterling Silver Jewelry. 30 May:38. Chino, California.
- 1981 Notice of Application to Sell Alcoholic Beverages: Manuel Dominguez and Ventura G. Moreno for On Sale Beer and Wine Eating Place. 16 January:16. Chino, California.
- 1982 Prado Park festival draws thousands. 21 May:17. Chino, California.
- 1984a Ag Secretary tours area dairy. 4 May:1. Chino, California.

- 1984b Notice of Inviting Bids for Surplus Personal Property: Board of Education of the Chino Unified School District. 31 August:14. Chino, California.
- 1986 Fictitious Business Name Statement: Peter's Dairy. 11 April:18. Chino, California.
- 1992 List of Board of Education members. 10 April:56. Chino, California.
- 1993 Fictitious Business Name Statement: 4 H Calf Ranch. 26 November:34. Chino, California.
- 1997 Dam creates flood of uncertainty. 7 August:3. Chino, California.
- 2002a Fictitious Business Name Statement: Pete Wassenaar and Son Dairy. 30 March:22. Chino, California.
- 2002b Obituary: Minnie Margot Warner. 13 July:20. Chino, California.
- 2007 Obituary: Manuel Dominguez. 24 November:19. Chino, California.
- 2012 Fictitious Business Name Statement: P&G Wassenaar Dairy. 7 April:25. Chino, California.
- 2014 Obituary: Helen M. Dominguez. 30 August:16. Chino, California.

Chino Valley News

- 1980 Man shot in robbery attempt on Johnson Ave. 2 July:20. Chino, California.
- 1981 Advertisement: Diet Center. 18 March:15. Chino, California.
- 1983a Obituary: Bertha Van Canneyt. 7 September:7. Chino, California.
- 1983b Obituary: Dillon B. Warner. 9 March:17. Chino, California.
- 1994 Obituary: Wilmer Van Canneyt. 12 January:4. Chino, California.

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- 1976 WHOA! Cucamonga officers led on a wild horse chase. 28 September:19. San Bernardino, California.
- 1994 Sheriff's candidate blasts county's spending. 16 January:16. San Bernardino, California.

San Diego Union

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2008 Cultural Resource Inventory: Mill Creek Wetlands Recreation and Restoration Demonstration Project, City of Chino, County of San Bernardino, State of California. Stantec. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

Wlodarski, Robert J.

2010 AT&T Wireless Telecommunications Site LA8109 (Euclid & Pine) Located at 16651 Euclid Avenue, Chino, California 91710. CARE. Unpublished report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, Fullerton, California.

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APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

14010 Poway Road • Suite A •

Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: bsmith@bfsa-ca.com



Education

Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California	1982
Bachelor of Arts, History, and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California	1975

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	1977–Present Poway, California
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Brian F. Smith is the owner and principal historical and archaeological consultant for Brian F. Smith and Associates. Over the past 32 years, he has conducted over 2,500 cultural resource studies in California, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Texas. These studies include every possible aspect of archaeology from literature searches and large-scale surveys to intensive data recovery excavations. Reports prepared by Mr. Smith have been submitted to all facets of local, state, and federal review agencies, including the US Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

Professional Accomplishments

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

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation, some of which included Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and

Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

Mitigation of An Archaic Cultural Resource for the Eastlake III Woods Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/ director—including direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 2001-March 2002.

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

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Lawson Valley Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 28 prehistoric and two historic sites—including project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—including project coordination; field survey; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; monitoring of geotechnical borings; authoring of cultural resources project report. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. June 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/Cavadias Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—including project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. June 2000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of

site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System Project, San Elijo, California: Project manager/director —test excavations; direction of artifact identification and analysis; graphics production; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. December 1994-July 1995.

Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Environmental Impact Report for the Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer Project, San Diego, California: Project manager/Director —direction of test excavations; identification and analysis of prehistoric and historic artifact collections; data synthesis; co-authorship of final cultural resources report, San Diego, California. June 1991-March 1992.

Reports/Papers

Author, coauthor, or contributor to over 2,500 cultural resources management publications, a selection of which are presented below.

- 2015 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project, City of Escondido, County of San Diego.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No. 36962, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels I Project, Planning Case No. 36950, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California.
- 2015 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Woodward Street Senior Housing Project, City of San Marcos, California (APN 218-120-31).
- 2015 An Updated Cultural Resource Survey for the Box Springs Project (TR 33410), APNs 255-230-010, 255-240-005, 255-240-006, and Portions of 257-180-004, 257-180-005, and 257-180-006.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Report for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Munro Valley Solar Project, Inyo County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Diamond Valley Solar Project, Community of Winchester, County of Riverside.
- 2014 National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance for the Proposed Saddleback Estates Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2014 A Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for RIV-8137 at the Toscana Project, TR 36593, Riverside County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Estates at Del Mar Project, City of Del Mar, San Diego, California (TTM 14-001).
- 2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Due Diligence Assessment of the Ocean Colony Project, City of Encinitas.
- 2014 A Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Modular Logistics Center, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.

- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Ivey Ranch Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Report for the Emerald Acres Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 A Cultural Resources Records Search and Review for the Pala Del Norte Conservation Bank Project, San Diego County, California.
- 2013 An Updated Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract Maps 36484 and 36485, Audie Murphy Ranch, City of Menifee, County of Riverside.
- 2013 El Centro Town Center Industrial Development Project (EDA Grant No. 07-01-06386); Result of Cultural Resource Monitoring.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Renda Residence Project, 9521 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Ballpark Village Project, San Diego, California.
- 2013 Archaeological Monitoring and Mitigation Program, San Clemente Senior Housing Project, 2350 South El Camino Real, City of San Clemente, Orange County, California (CUP No. 06-065; APN-060-032-04).
- 2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Los Peñasquitos Recycled Water Pipeline.
- 2012 Cultural Resources Report for Menifee Heights (Tract 32277).
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence at 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2012 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Payan Property Project, San Diego, California.
- 2012 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Rieger Residence, 13707 Durango Drive, Del Mar, California 92014, APN 300-369-49.
- 2011 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1887 Viking Way Project, La Jolla, California.
- 2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project.
- 2011 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the 10th Avenue Parking Lot Project, City of San Diego, California (APNs 534-194-02 and 03).
- 2011 Archaeological Survey of the Pelberg Residence for a Bulletin 560 Permit Application; 8335 Camino Del Oro; La Jolla, California 92037 APN 346-162-01-00 .
- 2011 A Cultural Resources Survey Update and Evaluation for the Robertson Ranch West Project and an Evaluation of National Register Eligibility of Archaeological sites for Sites for Section 106 Review (NHPA).
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 43rd and Logan Project.

- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682 M Project, City of San Diego Project #174116.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Nooren Residence Project, 8001 Calle de la Plata, La Jolla, California, Project No. 226965.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Keating Residence Project, 9633 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2010 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 15th & Island Project, City of San Diego; APNs 535-365-01, 535-365-02 and 535-392-05 through 535-392-07.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Sewer and Water Group 772 Project, San Diego, California, W.O. Nos. 187861 and 178351.
- 2010 Pottery Canyon Site Archaeological Evaluation Project, City of San Diego, California, Contract No. H105126.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Racetrack View Drive Project, San Diego, California; Project No. 163216.
- 2010 A Historical Evaluation of Structures on the Butterfield Trails Property.
- 2010 Historic Archaeological Significance Evaluation of 1761 Haydn Drive, Encinitas, California (APN 260-276-07-00).
- 2010 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of the Heller/Nguyen Project, TPM 06-01, Poway, California.
- 2010 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Sunday Drive Parcel Project, San Diego County, California, APN 189-281-14.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Emergency Garnet Avenue Storm Drain Replacement Project, San Diego, California, Project No. B10062
- 2010 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project
- 2009 Cultural Resource Assessment of the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project City of San Diego #64A-003A; Project #154116.
- 2009 Archaeological Constraints Study of the Morgan Valley Wind Assessment Project, Lake County, California.
- 2008 Results of an Archaeological Review of the Helen Park Lane 3.1-acre Property (APN 314-561-31), Poway, California.
- 2008 Archaeological Letter Report for a Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Valley Park Condominium Project, Ramona, California; APN 282-262-75-00.
- 2007 Archaeology at the Ballpark. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. Submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation.
- 2007 Result of an Archaeological Survey for the Villages at Promenade Project (APNs 115-180-007-3, 115-180-049-1, 115-180-042-4, 115-180-047-9) in the City of Corona, Riverside County.
- 2007 Monitoring Results for the Capping of Site CA-SDI-6038/SDM-W-5517 within the Katzer Jamul Center Project; P00-017.
- 2006 Archaeological Assessment for The Johnson Project (APN 322-011-10), Poway, California.

- 2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the El Camino Del Teatro Accelerated Sewer Replacement Project (Bid No. K041364; WO # 177741; CIP # 46-610.6.
- 2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Baltazar Draper Avenue Project (Project No. 15857; APN: 351-040-09).
- 2004 TM 5325 ER #03-14-043 Cultural Resources.
- 2004 An Archaeological Survey and an Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Salt Creek Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 An Archaeological Assessment for the Hidden Meadows Project, San Diego County, TM 5174, Log No. 99-08-033. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 An Archaeological Survey for the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Archaeological Investigations at the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Archaeological Monitoring of Geological Testing Cores at the Pacific Beach Christian Church Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 San Juan Creek Drilling Archaeological Monitoring. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Evaluation of Archaeological Resources Within the Spring Canyon Biological Mitigation Area, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Audie Murphy Ranch Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 Results of an Archaeological Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed Robertson Ranch Project, City of Carlsbad. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-7976 for the Eastlake III Woods Project, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29777, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29835, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Moore Property, Poway. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at the Water and Sewer Group Job 530A, Old Town San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

- 2001 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the High Desert Water District Recharge Site 6 Project, Yucca Valley. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-13,864 at the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 A Cultural Resources Survey and Site Evaluations at the Stewart Subdivision Project, Moreno Valley, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, French Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at The TPM#24003–Lawson Valley Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-5326 at the Westview High School Project for the Poway Unified School District. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Meniffee Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Bernardo Mountain Project, Escondido, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Nextel Black Mountain Road Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Rancho Vista Project, 740 Hilltop Drive, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Poway Creek Project, Poway, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/ Cavadias Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Salvage Excavations at Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project, Carlsbad, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Report for an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village Two SPA, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

- 2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Resource for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization and Immigration Service Border Road, Fence, and Lighting Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey of the Home Creek Village Project, 4600 Block of Home Avenue, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey for the Sgobassi Lot Split, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village 11 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological/Historical Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for The Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation for the Anthony's Pizza Acquisition Project in Ocean Beach, City of San Diego (with L. Pierson and B. Smith). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1996 An Archaeological Testing Program for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1995 Results of a Cultural Resources Study for the 4S Ranch. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1995 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1994 Results of the Cultural Resources Mitigation Programs at Sites SDI-11,044/H and SDI-12,038 at the Salt Creek Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1993 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Stallion Oaks Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1992 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Ely Lot Split Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1991 The Results of an Archaeological Study for the Walton Development Group Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

Tracy A. Stropes, MA, RPA

Senior Project Archaeologist

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

14010 Poway Road • Suite A •

Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: tstropes@bfsa-ca.com



Education

Master of Arts, Anthropology, San Diego State University, California 2007

Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside 2000

Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists
Society for California Archaeology
Archaeological Institute of America

Experience

Project Archaeologist March 2009–Present
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. Poway, California

Project Management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies, field supervision, lithic analysis, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) site evaluations, and authoring/coauthoring of cultural resource management reports.

Archaeological Principal Investigator June 2008–February 2009
TRC Solutions Irvine, California

Cultural resource segment of Natural Sciences and Permitting Division; management of archaeological investigations for private companies and local, state, and federal agencies, personnel management, field and laboratory supervision, lithic analysis, Native American consultation and reporting, MRHP and CEQA site evaluations, and authoring/coauthoring cultural resource management reports.

Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist June 2006–May 2008
Archaeological Resource Analysts Oceanside, California

As a sub consultant, served as Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist for several projects for SRS Inc., including field direction, project and personnel management, lab analysis, and authorship of company reports.

**Project Archaeologist
Gallegos & Associates**

**September 1996–June 2006
Carlsbad, California**

Project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field direction, Native American consultation, report authorship/technical editing, and composition of several data recovery/preservation programs for both CEQA and NEPA level compliance.

**Project Archaeologist
Macko Inc.**

**September 1993–September 1996
Santa Ana, California**

Project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field supervision, and report authorship/technical editing.

**Archaeological Field Technician
Chambers Group Inc.**

**January 1993–September 1993
Irvine, California**

Archaeological excavation, surveying, monitoring, wet screen facilities management, and project logistics.

**Archaeological Field Technician
John Minch and Associates**

**May 1992–September 1992
San Juan Capistrano, California**

Archaeological excavation, surveying, monitoring, wet screen facilities management, and project logistics.

Reports/Papers

Principal Author

- 2012 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for the USGS Creepmeter Project; July 20, 2012; Tracy Stropes and Brian Smith.
- 2011 Results of the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Mission Brewery Villas Project City of San Diego (Project No. 52078) / April 9, 2012 / Tracy A. Stropes.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 43rd and Logan Project; June 7, 2012; Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 768 Project; April 10, 2012; Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2010 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Butterfield Residence Project, La Jolla, California / January 17, 2011 / Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2010 A Cultural Resources Literature Review for the 11099 North Torrey Pines Road Project, San Diego, California; November 17, 2010; Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2010 A Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Eichen Residence Project, San Diego, California, Project No. 191775 / August 17, 2011 / Tracy A. Stropes.

- 2010 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the San Jacinto Poultry Ranch Storage Building Project; November 11, 2010; Tracy Stropes and Brian Smith.
- 2010 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Salvation Army Vehicle Storage Area Project; 1015 West 12th Street, City of San Diego; Project #217113; December 5, 2011, Tracy A. Stropes, Principal Investigator.
- 2010 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sunset Cliffs Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego, Project No. 178901, January 5, 2012, Tracy A. Stropes.
- 2010 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682 Project; April 16, 2012; Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2010 A Phase III Cultural Resource Data Recovery Program for CA-SDI-16986, Hidden Meadows, San Diego County, California (TPM 20794) Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2010 Research Design, Data Recovery Program, and Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program for 1900 Spindrift Drive La Jolla, California; APN 346-44-05; January 26, 2011; Tracy Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2010 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project La Jolla California, Project No. 214654; L64A-003A; APN 346-44-04; January 26, 2011; Tracy Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2009 An Archaeological Assessment for the Rivera-Placentia Project, City of Riverside, California. Prepared for Riverside Construction Company.
- 2009 Cultural Resource Data Recovery Plan for the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project. Prepared for the City of San Diego and KTU+A.
- 2009 Cultural Resource Letter Report for the Borrego Substation Feasibility Study, Borrego Springs, California. Prepared for RBF Consulting.
- 2009 A Cultural Resource Study for the Gatto Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Marengo Martin Architects Inc.
- 2008 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 28220 Highridge Road Development Project, Rancho Palos Verdes, California. Prepared for REC Development.
- 2008 Wild Goose Expansion 3 Project Butte County, California Colusa County, California. Prepared for Niska Gas Storage LLC.
- 2008 Class III Cultural Resource Survey for the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Four Railway Bridge Renewal Project San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for BNSF Railway Company.
- 2008 I-80 Colfax Site Cultural Resource Records Search Report, Placer County California. Prepared for Granite Construction Company.
- 2008 I-80 Gold Run Site Cultural Resource Records Search Report, Placer County California. Prepared for Granite Construction Company.
- 2008 Cultural Resource Monitoring at 31431 Camino Capistrano, San Juan Capistrano California. Prepared for Herman Weisker, Inc.

- 2008 Cultural Resource Inventory for the Snow White Pumice Mine, Hinkley California. Prepared for U.S. Mining and Minerals Corporation.
- 2007 Nodule Industries of North Coastal San Diego: Change and Stasis in 10,000 Years of Lithic Technology. Masters Thesis on file, San Diego State University.
- 2007 Cultural Resource Inventory for Empire Homes (APN 104-180-04), Lake Forest, California. Prepared for Empire Homes.
- 2007 Phase I Archaeological Assessment for APN 104-200-09, Beumont, California. Prepared for Mary Chan.
- 2007 Cultural Resource Inventory for Empire Homes (APN 104-180-04), Lake Forest, California. Prepared for Empire Homes.
- 2006 Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course Data Recovery Program for CA-SDI-8694, and Indexing and Preservation Program Study for CA-SDI-8303 and CA-SDI-8797 Locus C, City of Carlsbad, CA. Prepared for City of Carlsbad.
- 2005 Grand Pacific Resorts Data Recovery and Index Sample Program for CA-SDI-8797, Area A, City of Carlsbad, CA. Prepared for Grand Pacific Resorts Inc.
- 2004 "Near the Harris Site Quarry" Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Preservation Program for CA-SDI-13028, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Harbrecht Development, L.P.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Survey and Boundary Test Report for the Lilac Ranch Project, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Empire Companies.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Preservation Program for CA-SDI-12027, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Harbrecht Development Inc.
- 2002 Data Recovery Program for the Pacbell Site CA-SDI-5633, San Marcos, California. Prepared for Joseph Wong Design Associates.
- 2001 McCrink Ranch Cultural Resource Test Program Additional Information for Selected Sites, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2001 The Quail Ridge Project Cultural Resource Test Program, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Helix Environmental Planning, Inc.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the North Sand Sheet Full Buildout Program, Owens Lake, California. Prepared for CH2MHill.
- 1995 Final Report: Archaeological Investigations Conducted for the Abalone Cove Dewatering Wells, City of Rancho Palos Verdes Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for the City of Rancho Palos Verdes, Environmental Services.
- 1995 Final Report: A Class III Intensive Survey of a 100-Acre Sand and Gravel Mining Area, Imperial County, California. Prepared for the Lilburn Corporation.
- 1994 Final Report: Data Recovery Excavations at Five Late Prehistoric Archaeological Sites Along the Los Trancos Access Road, Newport Coast Planned Community, Orange County, California. Prepared for the Coastal Community Builders, a division of The Irvine Company.

Contributing Author

- 2008 Lithic Analysis for Thirteen Sites Along the Transwestern Phoenix Expansion Project, Loops A and B. Prepared for Transwestern Pipeline Company, LLC.
- 2005 Cultural Resource Survey and Testing for the Star Ranch Property, San Diego, California.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Test Report for the Palomar Point Project: Site CA-SDI-16205, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Lanikai Management Corp.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Canyon View Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Test Report for the Yamamoto Property: Site SDM-W-2046, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Cunningham Consultants, Inc.
- 2004 Historical Resources Report for the Kuta and Mascari Properties, Otay Mesa, California. Prepared for Centex Homes.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Monitor and Test Report for the Encina Power Plant Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Haley & Aldrich, Inc.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Test Report for Site CA-SDI-16788, Otay Mesa, California. Prepared for Otay Mesa Property, L.P.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Lonestar Project, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Otay Mesa Property, L.P.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Mitigation Program for the Torrey Ranch Site CA-SDI-5325, San Diego, California. Prepared for Garden Communities.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Johnson Canyon Parcel, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Otay Mesa Property, L.P.
- 2002 Cultural Resource Data Recovery Plan for the Shaw Project: Sites CA-SDI-13025 and CA-SDI-13067, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2001 Archaeological Test Program for CA-SDI-14112 Mesa Norte Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Hunsaker & Associates.
- 2001 The Vista-Oceanside Cultural Resource Survey and Test Program, Vista, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Program for the Wilson Property, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for the City of Carlsbad.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Oceanside-Escondido Project, County of San Diego, California. Prepared for Dudek & Associates.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Program for the Kramer Junction Expansion Project Adelanto, California. Prepared for AMEC.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Program for CA-SDI-12508 San Diego, California (LDR. No. 99-1331). Prepared for Garden Communities.

- 2000 Archaeological Testing of Prehistoric Sites CASDI-14115 and CA-SDI-14116 for The Mesa Grande Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Solana Mesa Partners, LLC.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Wetmore Property, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Mr. Andy Campbell.
- 2000 The Torrey Ranch Cultural Resource Test Program, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Garden Communities.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Test Results for the Otay Mesa Generating Project. Prepared for the California Energy Commission and Otay Mesa Generating Company, LCC.
- 2000 The Eternal Hills Cultural Resource Survey and Test Program, City of Oceanside, California. Prepared for Eternal Hills Memorial Park.
- 2000 The Quail Ridge Cultural Resource Test Program, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Helix Environmental Planning Inc.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Testing Program for CA-SDI-5652/H and CA-SDI-9474H SR 78/Rancho Del Oro Interchange Project, Oceanside, California. Prepared for Tetrattech Inc.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Test Results for a Portion of CA-SDI-8654 (Kuebler Ranch) Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2000 Historical/Archaeological Monitoring and Data Recovery Program for Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-48, Locus C Naval Base Point Loma, San Diego, California. Prepared for Department of the Navy, Southwest Division.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for the Palomar College Science Building Project San Marcos, California. Prepared for Parsons Engineering Science Inc.
- 1999 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Village of Ystagua Water Main Break City of San Diego, California. Prepared for the City of San Diego Water Department.
- 1999 The Effect of Projectile Point Size on Atlatl Dart Efficiency in Lithic Technology Vol. 24, No 1 p (27-37).
- 1999 Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for the Oceanside-Escondido Bikeway Project, San Marcos, California. Prepared for City of San Marcos.
- 1999 5000 Years of Occupation: Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment Program for the Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course Project City of Carlsbad, California. Prepared or Cotton/Beland/Associates, Inc.
- 1999 Silver Oaks Estates Cultural Resource Enhanced Survey and Test Report for a Portion of CA-SDI-7202 San Diego, California. Prepared for Helix Environmental Planning Inc.
- 1999 Historical Archaeological Test of a portion of CA-SDI-8303 for the Faraday Road Extension Carlsbad, California. Prepared for the City of Carlsbad.
- 1999 Cultural Resource Literature Review for the North Coast Transportation Study Arterial Streets Alternative San Diego County, California. Prepared for MLF/San Diego Association of Govt.

- 1998 Archaeological Test Report for a Portion of CA-SDI-9115/SDM-W-122 Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Industrial Developments International.
- 1998 Rainforest Ranch Cultural Resource Survey and Significance Test for Prehistoric Sites CA-SDI-14932, CA-SDI-14937, CA-SDI-14938, and CA-SDI-14946 County of San Diego, California. Prepared for Boys and Girls Club of Inland North County.
- 1998 Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for the Oceanside-Escondido Bikeway Project San Marcos, California.
- 1998 Final Report: Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Sterling Property, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for SPT Holdings LCC.
- 1996 Final Report: Archaeological Survey and Test for the Huber Property Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Gene Huber.
- 1996 Final Report: Results of Phase II Test Excavations and Phase III Data Recovery Excavations at Nine Archaeological Sites Within the Newport Coast Planned Community Phase III Entitlement Area, San Joaquin Hills, Orange County, California. Prepared for Coastal Community Builders, a division of The Irvine Company.
- 1995 Preliminary Report: Phase II Test Results From Nine Prehistoric Archaeological Sites Within The Proposed Upper Newport Bay Regional County Park. Prepared for EDAW, Inc.
- 1995 Final Report: A Phase II Test Excavation at CA-ORA-136, Block 800 City of Newport Beach, Orange County California. Prepared for the Irvine Apartment Communities, a division of The Irvine Company.

Presentations

- 2004 Guest Lecturer and Flintknapping Demonstration Mission San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians Annual Inter-tribal Pow-Wow. Mark Mojado, Tribal Contact.
- 2003 Steep Edge Unifacial Tools of Otay Mesa: An Analysis of Edge Types from CA SDI-7215 SCA Southern California Data Sharing Meetings
- 2001 Identification of Late Period Behavior Patterns in Elfin Forest: Three Sites in Northern San Diego County.
- 2001 Society for California Archaeology Data Sharing Meetings, San Luis Obispo, California.
- 1996 Trans-Tehachapian Lithic Trade at the Canebreak/Sawtooth Transition. Thirteenth Annual Meeting, Society of California Archaeology, Bakersfield, California.
- 1994 Point Size and Atlatl Dart Efficiency. Twenty Fourth Annual Meeting, Great Basin Anthropological Conference, Elko, Nevada.
- 1994/96 Guest Lecturer and Flint Knapping Instruction - Archaeological Field Class Fall Semester ,Cypress College, Cypress, California. Paul Langenwalter/Henry C. Koerper, Directors.
- 1994/95 Annual Guest Lecturer - "Living History Days" at the Mission, Mission San Juan Capistrano, San Juan Capistrano, California.

Jennifer R.K. Stropes, MS, RPA

Project Archaeologist/Historian
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 484-0915 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: jenni@bfsa-ca.com



Education

Master of Science, Cultural Resource Management Archaeology **2016**

St. Cloud State University, St. Cloud, Minnesota

Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology **2004**

University of California, Santa Cruz

Specialized Education/Training

Archaeological Field School **2014**

Pimu Catalina Island Archaeology Project

Research Interests

California Coastal / Inland Archaeology

Zooarchaeology

Historic Structure Significance Eligibility

Historical Archaeology

Human Behavioral Ecology

Taphonomic Studies

Experience

Project Archaeologist / Historian
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

November 2006–Present

Duties include report writing, editing and production; recordation and evaluation of historic resources; construction monitoring management; coordination of field survey and excavation crews; laboratory and office management. Currently conducts faunal, prehistoric, and historic laboratory analysis and has conducted such analysis for over 500 projects over the past 10 years. Knowledgeable in the most recent archaeological and paleontological monitoring requirements for all Southern California lead agencies, as well as Native American monitoring requirements.

**UC Santa Cruz Monterey Bay Archaeology Archives Supervisor
Santa Cruz, California**

December 2003–March 2004

Supervising intern for archaeological collections housed at UC Santa Cruz. Supervised undergraduate interns and maintained curated archaeological materials recovered from the greater Monterey Bay region.

**Faunal Analyst, Research Assistant
University of California, Santa Cruz**

June 2003–December 2003

Intern assisting in laboratory analysis and cataloging for faunal remains collected from CA-MNT-234. Analysis included detailed zoological identification and taphonomic analysis of prehistoric marine and terrestrial mammals, birds, and fish inhabiting the greater Monterey Bay region.

**Archaeological Technician, Office Manager
Archaeological Resource Management**

January 2000–December 2001

Conducted construction monitoring, field survey, excavation, report editing, report production, monitoring coordination and office management.

Certifications

City of San Diego Certified Archaeological and Paleontological Monitor

40-Hour Hazardous Waste/Emergency Response OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 (e)

Scholarly Works

Big Game, Small Game: A Comprehensive Analysis of Faunal Remains Recovered from CA-SDI-11,521, 2016, Master's thesis on file at St. Cloud University, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

Technical Reports

Buday, Tracy M., Jennifer R. **Kraft**, and Brian F. Smith

2014 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Park and G Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Oliver McMillan. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Kennedy, George L., Todd A. Wirths and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

2014 *Negative Paleontological, Archaeological, and Native American Monitoring and Mitigation Report, 2303 Ocean Street Residences Project, City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California (CT 05-12; CP 05-11; CDP 05-28).* Prepared for Zephyr Partners. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2013 *Negative Paleontological, Archaeological, and Native American Monitoring and Mitigation Report, Tri-City Christian High School, 302 North Emerald Drive, Vista, San Diego County,*

California (APN 166-411-75). Prepared for Tri-City Christian School. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R.

2012 *Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Pottery Court Project (TPM 36193) City of Lake Elsinore.* Prepared for BRIDGE Housing Corporation. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R., David K. Grabski, and Brian F. Smith

2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Amineh Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Nakhshab Development and Design. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R. and Brian F. Smith

2016 *Cultural Resources Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the 1492 K Street Project City of San Diego.* Prepared for Trestle Development, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2016 *Focused Historic Structure Assessment for the Fredericka Manor Retirement Community City of Chula Vista, San Diego County, California APN 566-240-27.* Prepared for Front Porch Communities and Services – Fredericka Manor, LLC. Report on file at the City of Chula Vista Planning Department.

2016 *Historic Structure Assessment for 8585 La Mesa Boulevard City of La Mesa, San Diego County, California. APN 494-300-11.* Prepared for Silvergate Development. Report on file at the City of La Mesa Planning Department.

2016 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 9036 La Jolla Shores Lane Project City of San Diego Project No. 471873 APN 344-030-20.* Prepared for Eliza and Stuart Stedman. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2016 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Beacon Apartments Project City of San Diego Civic San Diego Development Permit #2016-19 APN 534-210-12.* Prepared for Wakeland Housing & Development Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2016 *A Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the State/Columbia/Ash/A Block Project San Diego, California.* Prepared for Bomel San Diego Equities, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 687B Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Cultural Resource Testing Results for the Broadway and Pacific Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for BOSA Development California, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Cultural Resource Study for the Hatfield Plaza Project, Valley Center, San Diego County, California.* Prepared for JG Consulting & Engineering. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2015 *Cultural Resources Study for the Hedrick Residence Project, Encinitas, San Diego County, California.* Prepared for WNC General Contractors, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historic Structure Assessment for the StorQuest Project, City of La Mesa, (APN 494-101-14-00).* Prepared for Real Estate Development and Entitlement. Report on file at the City of La Mesa.
- 2015 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1905 Spindrift Remodel Project, La Jolla, California.* Prepared for Brian Malk and Nancy Heitel. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Cisterra Sempra Office Tower Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for SDG-Left Field, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Marlow Project, Poway, California.* Prepared for Peter Marlow. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Paseo Grande Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Joe Gatto. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Results of a Cultural Resources Testing Program for the 15th and Island Project City of San Diego.* Prepared for Lennar Multifamily Communities. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the ActivCare at Mission Bay Project, San Diego, California.* Prepared for ActivCare Living, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Cesar Chavez Community College Project.* Prepared for San Diego Community College District. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Grantville Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Cass Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pacific Beach Row Homes Project, San Diego, California.* Prepared for Armstrong Builders, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Poway Lowe's Project, City of Poway.* Prepared for CSI Construction Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 761 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 770 Project (Part of Group 3014), City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 788 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Historic Structure Assessment, 11950 El Hermano Road, Riverside County.* Prepared for Forestar Toscana, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2014 *Historic Structure Assessment, 161 West San Ysidro Boulevard, San Diego, California (Project No. 342196; APN 666-030-09).* Prepared for Blue Key Realty. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Historic Structure Assessment for 8055 La Mesa Boulevard, City of La Mesa (APN 470-582-11-00).* Prepared for Lee Machado. Report on file at the City of La Mesa.
- 2014 *Historic Structure Inventory and Assessment Program for the Watson Corporate Center, San Bernardino County, California.* Prepared for Watson Land Company. Report on file at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center.
- 2014 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Celadon (9th and Broadway) Project.* Prepared for BRIDGE Housing Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Comm 22 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for BRIDGE Housing Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Pinnacle 15th & Island Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Pinnacle International Development, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Study for the Perris Residential Project, Perris, California.* Prepared for Groundwurk, Inc. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Siempre Viva Warehouse Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Terrazas Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Silver Street Village Homes Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for EHOFF La Jolla, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the 915 Grape Street Project.* Prepared for Bay View SD, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence Project, 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.* Prepared for Steve Altman. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Clay Street Parcel Project, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside.* Prepared for CV Communities, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Ecos Diamond Valley Project, Community of Winchester, County of Riverside.* Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Highland 44 Project.* Prepared for 29300 Baseline Partners, LLC. Report on file at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center.
- 2014 *A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Palm Creek Ranch Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California (APNs 650-230-002, 650-310-001, and 650-310-002).* Prepared for Palm Creek Ranch, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2013 *Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Webster Residence, La Jolla, California.* Prepared for KW Building and Development. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Alvarado Trunk Sewer Phase III Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation General Engineering Contractors. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Alvarado Trunk Sewer Phase IIIA Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Coral Mountain Apartments Project, City of La Quinta, California.* Prepared for Coral Mountain Apartments, LP. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the F Street Emergency Water Main Replacement Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Orion Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Harbor Drive Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Hyde Residence.* Prepared for Dr. Paul Hyde. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Juniper Street Sidewalk Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Palm Engineering Construction Company, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Kates Residence Project.* Prepared for Brad and Shannon Kates. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pump Station 84 Upgrade and Pump Station 62 Abandonment Project.* Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 781 Project.* Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Woolf Residence Project.* Prepared for A.J. Woolf Family Trust. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resources Study of the Fairway Drive Project.* Prepared for CV Communities, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Old Town Community Church Project, 2444 Congress Street, San Diego, California 92110.* Prepared for Soltek Pacific, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Historic Structure Assessment, 2603 Dove Street, San Diego, California (APN) 452-674-32).* Prepared for Barzal and Scotti Real Estate Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Historic Structure Assessment at the Western Christian School, 3105 Padua Avenue, Claremont, California 91711 (APN 8671-005-053).* Prepared for Western Christian School. Report on file at the City of Claremont.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 7th and F Street Parking Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for DZI Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1919 Spindrift Drive Project.* Prepared for V.J. and Uma Joshi. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Knight Residence Project, 7970 Roseland Avenue, La Jolla, California.* Prepared for Mr. Dennis Knight. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 799-750 Project.* Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Negative Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Citywide Pump Station Upgrades Group II Project.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation General Engineering Contractors. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Negative Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Citywide Pump Station Upgrades Group III Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the 3364 Randy Lane Project, Chula Vista, California.* Prepared for H&M Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Ecos Nuevo Project, Community of Nuevo, County of Riverside.* Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

- 2012 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 754 Project, City of San Diego (Project No. 177711/187301)*. Prepared for S.C. Valley Engineering, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center
- 2012 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project*. Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 780 Project*. Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring of the 47th Street Warehouse Project, San Diego, California*. Prepared for Aardema Development. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Florida Street Apartments Project (The Kalos Project)*. Prepared for Florida Street Housing Associates. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Pacific Highway Trunk Sewer Project*. Prepared for HPS Mechanical. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2011 *Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Wesley Palms Retirement Community Project, San Diego, California*. Prepared for Front Porch Development Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R. and Tracy A. Stropes

- 2013 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Orange Street Project*. Prepared for Mike Lesle. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 13th & Market Project*. Prepared for The Hanover Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the T-Mobile West, LLC Telecommunications Candidate SD02867C (Presidio Park)*. Prepared for Michael Brandmann Associates. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R., Tracy A. Stropes, and Brian F. Smith

- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Ariel Suites Project*. Prepared for Ariel Suites, LP. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Smith, Brian F., Claire M. Allen, and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

- 2015 *A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Report for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California*. Prepared for Christopher Development Group. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

Smith, Brian F., Claire M. Allen, Mary M. Lenich, and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

- 2014 *Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California*. Prepared for CV Communities, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

Smith, Brian F. and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

- 2016 *Archaeological Test Plan for the Broadway Block Project City of San Diego Project No. 492554.* Prepared for BOSA Development California, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the Maker's Quarter – Block D Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for L2HP, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Cultural Resource Testing Program for the 1919 Pacific Highway Project City of San Diego City Preliminary Review PTS #451689 Grading and Shoring PTS #465292.* Prepared for Wood Partners. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 2314 Rue Adriane Building, San Diego, California Project No. 460562.* Prepared for the Brown Studio. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 4921 Voltaire Street Building, San Diego, California Project No. 471161.* Prepared for Sean Gogarty. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 5147 Hilltop Drive Building, San Diego, California Project No. 451707.* Prepared for JORGA Home Design. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the Midway Drive Postal Service Processing and Distribution Center 2535 Midway Drive San Diego, California 92138 Project No. 507152.* Prepared for Steelwave, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Historic Resource Technical Report for 9036 La Jolla Shores Lane La Jolla, California Project No. 471873.* Prepared for Eliza and Stuart Stedman. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Urban Discovery Academy Project.* Prepared for Davis Reed Construction, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the 520 West Ash Street Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Lennar Multifamily Communities. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the 1919 Pacific Highway Project City of San Diego City Preliminary Review PTS #451689 Grading and Shoring PTS #465292.* Prepared for Wood Partners. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the Bayside Fire Station Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Civic San Diego. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

- 2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the Kettner and Ash Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for BOSA Development California, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the PRIME Project.* Prepared for InDev, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Testing Program for the BOSA Lot 1 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for BOSA Development California, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 921 Muirlands Drive Building, San Diego, California 92037.* Prepared for Stephen Karas. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 1311 Sutter Street Building, San Diego, California 92103.* Prepared for A.K. Smith. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for 16929 West Bernardo Drive, San Diego, California.* Prepared for Rancho Bernardo LHP, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 2002-2004 El Cajon Boulevard Building, San Diego, California 92014.* Prepared for T.R. Hale, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 4319-4321 Florida Street Building, San Diego, California 92104.* Prepared for T.R. Hale, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historic Resource Technical Report for 726 Jersey Court San Diego, California Project No. 455127.* Prepared for Chad Irwin. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historic Resource Technical Report for 1111 Golden Gate Drive San Diego, California.* Prepared for Alexis and Shawna Volen. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Islenair Historic Sidewalk Stamp Program for Sewer and Water Group 3014, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *A Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Bonita 14 Project, San Diego County, California.* Prepared for Southwest Management Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No. 36962, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for Trammell Crow Southern California Development, Inc. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

- 2015 *A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Idyllwild Community Center Project, Conditional Use Permit No. 3673-RI, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for San Jacinto Mountain Community Center. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2014 *Archaeological Test Plan for the Atmosphere Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Wakeland Housing and Development Corporation. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2014 *Archaeological Test Plan for the Ballpark Village Project, San Diego, California.* Prepared for Ballpark Village, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the Idea1 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Lowe Enterprises Real Estate Group. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the Lennar 15th and Island Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Lennar Multifamily Communities. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2014 *Historical Resource Research Report for 2850 Sixth Avenue, San Diego, California (Project No. 392445).* Prepared for Zephyr Partners – RE, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Hotel Felicita Project, City of Escondido, California (APNs 238-102-41 and -45).* Prepared for Blue Light Capital Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resources Study for the Los Peñasquitos Adobe Drainage Project.* Prepared for HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resources Study for the Rancho Peñasquitos Adobe Drainage MND Project, San Diego County, California (CSD-04.03).* Prepared for HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Smith, Brian F., Jennifer R. **Kraft**, and Mary M. Lenich

- 2015 *A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels I Project, Planning Case No. 36950, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for Trammell Crow Southern California Development, Inc. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

Smith, Brian F. and Jennifer R.K. **Stropes**

- 2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 1852-1866 Bacon Street Buildings San Diego, California 92107.* Prepared for Cartega International. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for 2001 Fourth Avenue, San Diego, California Project No. 523694.* Prepared for H.G. Fenton Company. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

Smith, Brian F., Tracy A. Stropes, Tracy M. Buday, and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

2015 *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the 1900 Spindrift Drive – Cabana and Landscape Improvements Project, La Jolla, California.* Prepared for Darwin Deason. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the 1912 Spindrift Drive – Landscape Improvements Project, La Jolla, California.* Prepared for Darwin Deason. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Stropes, J.R.K. and Brian F. Smith

2016 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 758 Project City of San Diego Project No. 230024 Sewer WBS No. B-00365; Water WBS No. B-00074.* Prepare for Burtech Pipeline, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2016 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 2499 Pacific Highway Project City of San Diego CCDP/CCPDP/CDP/CUP No. 2016-30 APN 533-021-01.* Prepared for Gary Mansour. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2016 *Results of a Cultural Resource Testing Program for the Maker's Quarter – Block D Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for L2HP, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Stropes, J.R.K., Tracy A. Stropes, and Brian F. Smith

2016 *Results of the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Amitai Residence Project 2514 Ellentown Road La Jolla, California 92037 Project No. 388734.* Prepared for David Amitai. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Stropes, Tracy A., Jennifer R. **Kraft**, and Brian F. Smith

2016 *Cultural Resources Study for the Ocean Breeze Ranch Project, Bonsall, San Diego County, California (PDS2015-MPA-15-011).* Prepared for Ocean Breeze Ranch, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Stropes, Tracy A., Brian F. Smith, and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

2015 *Results of the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Keating Residence Project, La Jolla, California.* Prepared for Brian Keating. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Contributing Author /Analyst

2015 Faunal Analysis and Report Section for *Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California* by Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith. Prepared for Shea Homes. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2011 Faunal Analysis and Report Section for *A Cultural Resource Data Recovery Program for SDI-4606 Locus B for St. Gabriel's Catholic Church, Poway, California* by Brian F. Smith and Tracy A. Stropes. Prepared for St. Gabriel's Catholic Church. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2010 Faunal Analysis and Report Section for *An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project, La Jolla, California* by Brian F. Smith and Tracy A. Stropes. Prepared for Island Architects. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2010 Faunal Analysis and Report Section for *Results of a Cultural Mitigation and Monitoring Program for Robertson Ranch: Archaic and Late Prehistoric Camps near the Agua Hedionda Lagoon* by Brian F. Smith. Prepared for McMillan Land Development. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2009 Faunal Identification for “An Earlier Extirpation of Fur Seals in the Monterey Bay Region: Recent Findings and Social Implications” by Diane Gifford-Gonzalez and Charlotte K. Sunseri. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology, Vol. 21, 2009*

APPENDIX B

Updated and New Site Record Forms

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

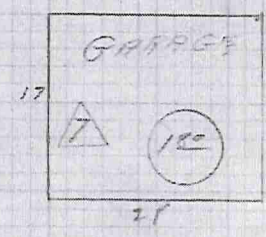
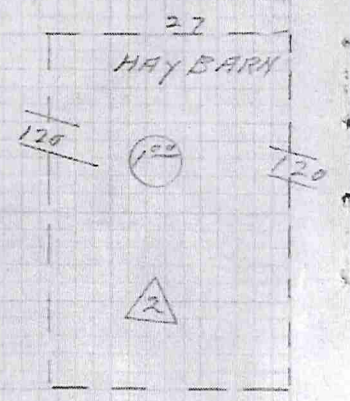
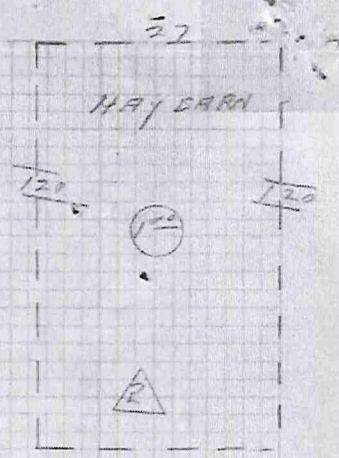
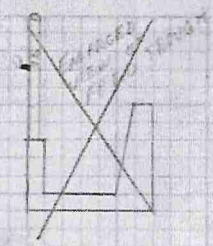
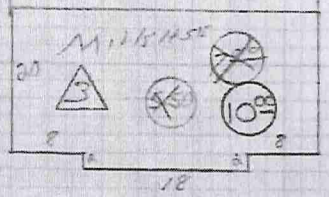
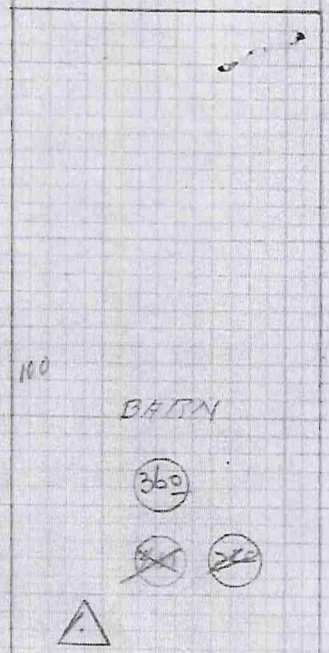
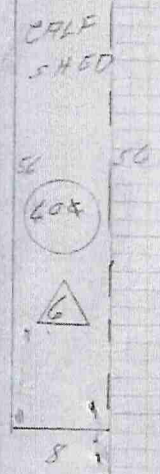
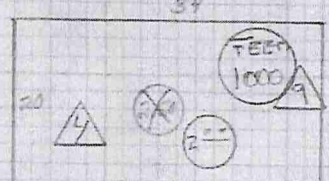
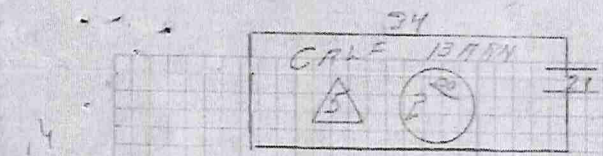
APPENDIX D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX E

Historic Documents



APPRAISER NUMBER	APPRAISAL DATE	EFFECTIVE YEAR	DEPREC. YEAR	AGE	REMAINING LIFE	TABLE	PERCENT	CLERK NAME
260	12-22-70	70	70	0		R55	100	Hyland
260	11-2-72	70	73	3		R55	98	
159	4-2-76		76	6		SR58	95	

CODE NO.	ITEM	FACT	AREA OR NO.	UNIT COST	COST	CODE NO.	ITEM	FACT	AREA OR NO.	UNIT COST	COST	CODE NO.	ITEM	FACT	AREA OR NO.	UNIT COST	COST
	Res	D75A	1708	11.64	19881		Res		1708	13.29	22699		Res	D75A	1708	19.31	32981
	SCP	1/3	150	3.88	582		SCP	1/3	150	4.43	664		SCP	1/3	150	6.43	965
	CCP	1/5	56	2.33	130		CCP	1/5	56	2.66	149		CCP	1/5	56	3.86	216
	AC				1530		AC				1530		AC		1708	1.10	1879
	FP				450		FP				450		FP				450
	Range		484	3.88	1878		Range		484	4.27	2067		Range	ADL	484	6.19	2996
	Yd Imp				1130		Yd Imp				1130		Yd Imp				1130
TOTAL R.C.N.					25581	TOTAL R.C.N.					28689	TOTAL R.C.N.					40617
NORMAL % GOOD					1170 100	NORMAL % GOOD					1171 98	NORMAL % GOOD					15 95
R.C.L.N.D.					25581	R.C.L.N.D.					28115	R.C.L.N.D.					38586
MINUS						MINUS						MINUS					
R.C.L.D.					(3) 66900	R.C.L.D.					62500 (3)	R.C.L.D.					

COMPUTATIONS:

REMARKS: COMP & OCC 12-22-70 #260
 4-28-89 Picked up #1773 for well & landing dock per BR 6.67691 E 20492 #460

IMPROVEMENT DESC:

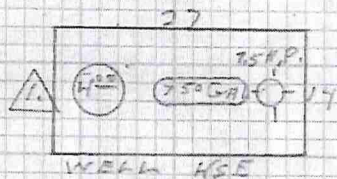
DIST. AP
 PAGE _____ OF _____

13 BLK WALL 60' @ 4200

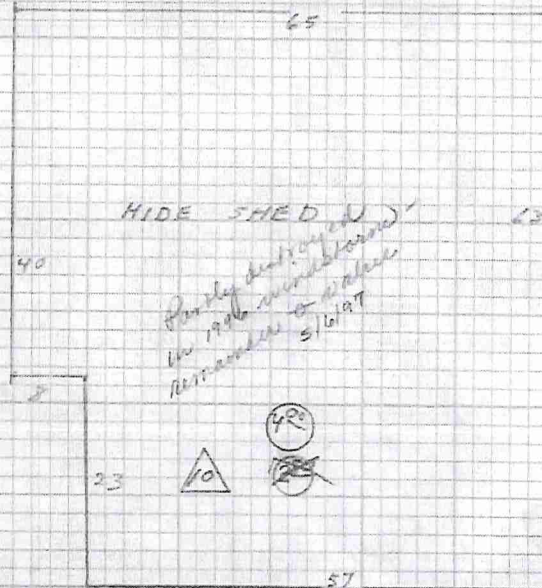
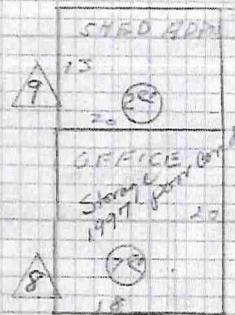
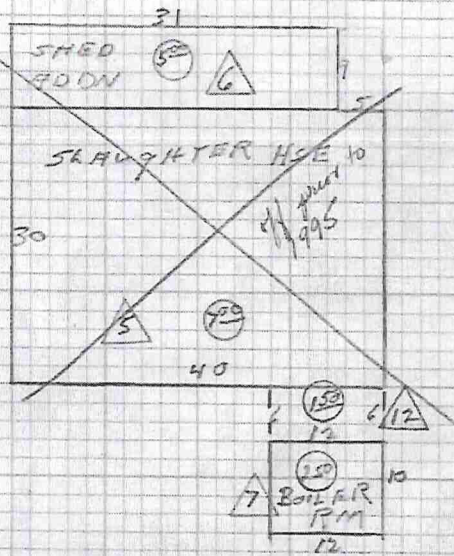
14 MISC ERRALS - 7000

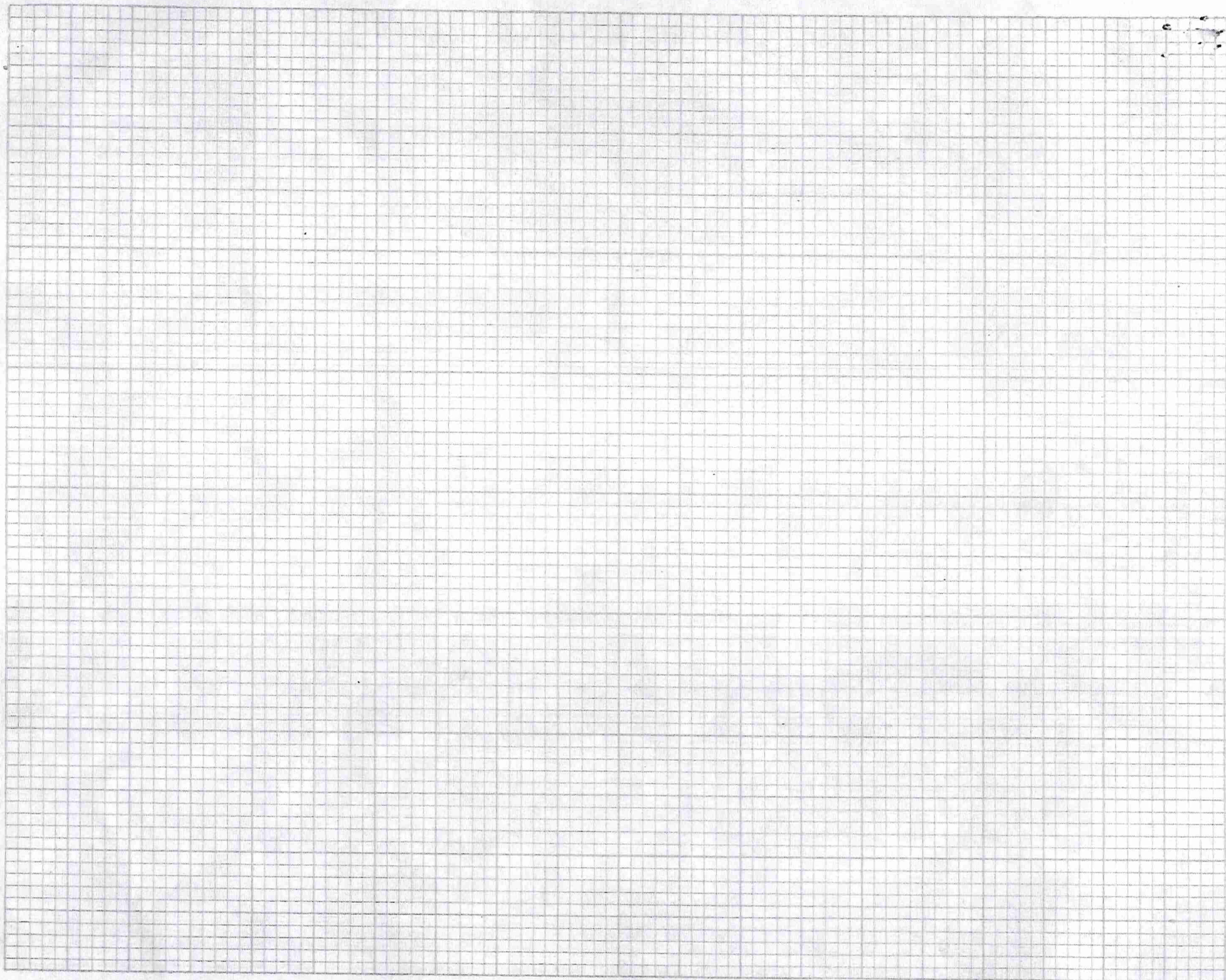
15 1500 @ .75
15000 @ 500 @ 7500

16 750 GAL PANK - 725
WELL 7.5 HP - 3360
TOTAL 11050 5740



11
SCALE
1:5000





COMMERCIAL BUILDING RECORD

1056-392-12
 PARCEL 119-037-06 35
 SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS

ADDRESS 16630 JOHNSON ST. CHAND

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING

CLASS & SHAPE	CONSTRUCTION	STRUCTURAL	EXTERIOR	FRONT	LIGHTING	AIR CONDITION		ROOM AND FINISH DETAIL													
						Heating	Cooling	ROOMS	FLOORS					FLOOR FINISH		TRIM	INTERIOR FINISH				
	Light	10' 11" Frame	F L R B	X Flat	Wiring					B	1	2	3	TyA	Top	Material	Grade		Walls	Ceilings	
<i>PRICED</i>	Sub-Standard			Unfinished	Recessed	K.T.	X Conduit	Forced	Cleanly												
ARCHITECTURE	X Standard	X Concrete BLK		S.C. Brick	Transom:	Bx.	Cable	Gravity	Humid	Store											
	Heavy	Brick		Br				Wall Unit													
<i>ONE</i> Stories	Special	Reinforced		Terra Cotta	Plate Glass in	Few	Cheap	Floor Unit		Office	1					VIT	G	OP	DW-PT	ACU-TYPE	
USE TYPE		Pilasters		Stucco	X Sheet Glass in	X Avg.	X Med.	Zone Unit		Lobby											
Apartment	FOUNDATION	Ct. Band Beam		X PAINTED	X Metal	Wood	Many	Good	X Central	200	Hall										
Garage	X Concrete	Curtain Walls			Bulkhead:					Lavatory											
Hotel		Partitions								Living											
Loft	Reinforced			X Flat						Dining											
Market		Party Wall		Trusses						Bed											
X Office	Light	Heavy								Both											
Store		X Conc Floor								Kitchen											
Theatre		Wood Floor		X Composition	Lighting		X Gas	Electric													
		Sub Floor		Tile	Trim	Drop Ceiling		Water Softener													

CONSTRUCTION RECORD				EFFEC. YEAR	APPR. YEAR	NORMAL % GOOD			RATING (E,G,A,F,P)					BATH & LAVATORY DETAIL													
Permit No.	For	Amount	Date			Age	Remain'g Life	Table	%	Cond	Arch. Attr.	Func. Plan	Con-form	Storage Space	Space Cupb'd Closet	Work-minsh.p	Fl. No.	FINISH			FIXTURES				SHOWER		
																Floors	Walls	Wc.	La.	Tub	Ur.	Type	Grade	St.	O.T.	E.D.	Finish
33045	OFFICE	22500	3-7-74	1974	1975			CR 70	N	A	A	A			A	2	VIT	DW-PT	2	2	2	M	G				

SPECIAL FEATURES

Refrigeration: _____ Built-in Beds: _____
 Elevators: _____
 Sprinklers: _____

COMPUTATION

Appraiser & Date		3-25-75 203		154 10-8-77															
Unit	Area	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost
OFFICE	1563	1400	21882																
AC	1563	200	3126																
TOTAL			25008																
NORMAL % GOOD			75	100	77	25000													
R.C.L.N.D.			25008																

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING RECORD

20

601
PARCEL 219 162 07 1057-201-08
SHEET 1 OF 23486 SHEETS

HEIN
78-544

ADDRESS 17190 Cucumbers Ave

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING

CLASS & SHAPE	CONSTRUCTION	STRUCTURAL	EXTERIOR	ROOF		LIGHTING		AIR CONDITION		ROOM AND FINISH DETAIL								
				Flat	Pitch	Wiring		Heating	Cooling	ROOMS	FLOORS			FLOOR FINISH		TRIM	INTERIOR FINISH	
	Light	Frame	Stucco on	Gable	4/11	K.T.	Conduit	Forced	Cleaning	All	B	I	2	Material	Grade		Walls	Ceilings
D8C	Sub-Standard			Hip	4	B X.	Cable	Gravity	Humid									
ARCHITECTURE	Standard	Sheathing	Siding	Shed	4	Fixtures		Wall Unit										
	Above-Standard	Concrete Block		Cut Up		Few	Cheap	Resex		Ent. Hall								
USE TYPE	Special	B&B. T&G	Brick	Shingles	Dormers	Avg.	Medium	Floor Unit		Living								
Single	FOUNDATION	Adobe	Shakes			Many	Special	Zone Unit		Dining								
Double	Concrete	Floor Joist	B&B. T&G.	Gutters				Central		Bed								
Duplex	Reinforced	1st: 2"x6" 2"x6"								Bed								
Apartment	Brick	2nd: "x" "x"	Brick	Shingle		Poor	Good			Bed								
Flat	Wood	Sub Floor	Stone	Shake	1/2			Oil Burner		ADD'D							Panel	Acou Ty
Court	Piers		WINDOWS					Fixtures										
Motel			D.H. Casement	Tile Trim				Water Heater	M-B.T.U.	Stove								
			Insulated Ceilings	Steel Sash	AL			Automatic	Fireplace	Kitchen								
Units	Light Heavy	Insulated Walls	Screens	Compo. Shingle		Gas	Elect.		1735	Drain Bd.	Material: Tile	Lgth: 30 Ft.	Splash: 16"					

CONSTRUCTION RECORD				EFFEC. YEAR	APPR. YEAR	NORMAL % GOOD				RATING (E,G,A,F,P)							BATH DETAIL								
Permit No.	For	Amount	Date			Age	Remaining Life	Table	%	Cond.	Arch. Attr.	Func. Plan	Con-form.	Storage Cupb'd/Claset	Space	Work-minship	Fl.	No.	FINISH		FIXTURES			SHOWER	
10476	Re.	22,700	4-22-63	1963	64	1	59	R60	99	G	G	E	F	G	G	1	1	VINYL	EN	12	M	G	1	1	TILE
19887	Pool	2900	1-24-69		68	5	54	R60	94	G	A		A			1	1	VINYL	EN	12	M	G	1	1	TILE
27577	ADD'G	10,500	3-7-72		73	10		R55	91	G						1	1	VINYL	EN	12	M	G			
					74	11		R55	90																
					76	13		R55	88																
					78	15		R55	91																

SPECIAL FEATURES

Book Cases	Built-in Beds	Venetian Blinds
Shutters	Y R+O (2 sets)	X Bl. Ropes + Panels
Y Disposition	X Cardia	

COMPUTATION

Appraiser & Date	2-11-64	200	7-21-66	200	200/260	12-11-69	260/307	8-29-72	154	10-11-72	154	3-31-72	280	11-3-77	
Unit (3rd)	Area	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost
Area 387	3605	10.40	31525			10.60	30433	11.10	31869	13.91	39936	15.31	43953	20.21	58023
Brigging 1/4	308	2.60	801			2.65	816	2.75	847	3.48	1072	3.83	1180	5.05	1555
AC	3427		3400				3400		3400		3400		3770	1.10	612
ADDN (M)	556									10.43	5799		6383	15.15	8423
FP													900.		1250
DDT Rec	600	2.70	1620			2.70	1620	2.30	1380	4.64	2784	6.02	3612	6.72	4032
YH			400				400		400		400		400		2800
DDT Garage #2	600									4.64	2784	6.02	3612	6.72	4032
TOTAL			37746		37473		36669		37895		56175		63812		80727
NORMAL % GOOD			1161		99	1161	96	1966	96	1160	94	1471	91	1493	90
R.G.L.N.D.			37369		35974		35202		35621		57119		57431		71000

⑤ 2145906 223000 (5) ⑤ 233100

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING RECORD

1057-201-8

ADDRESS 17180 CUCUMONSA

DISTRICT
20

PARCEL 219-162-03

SHEET 2 OF 86 SHEETS

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING

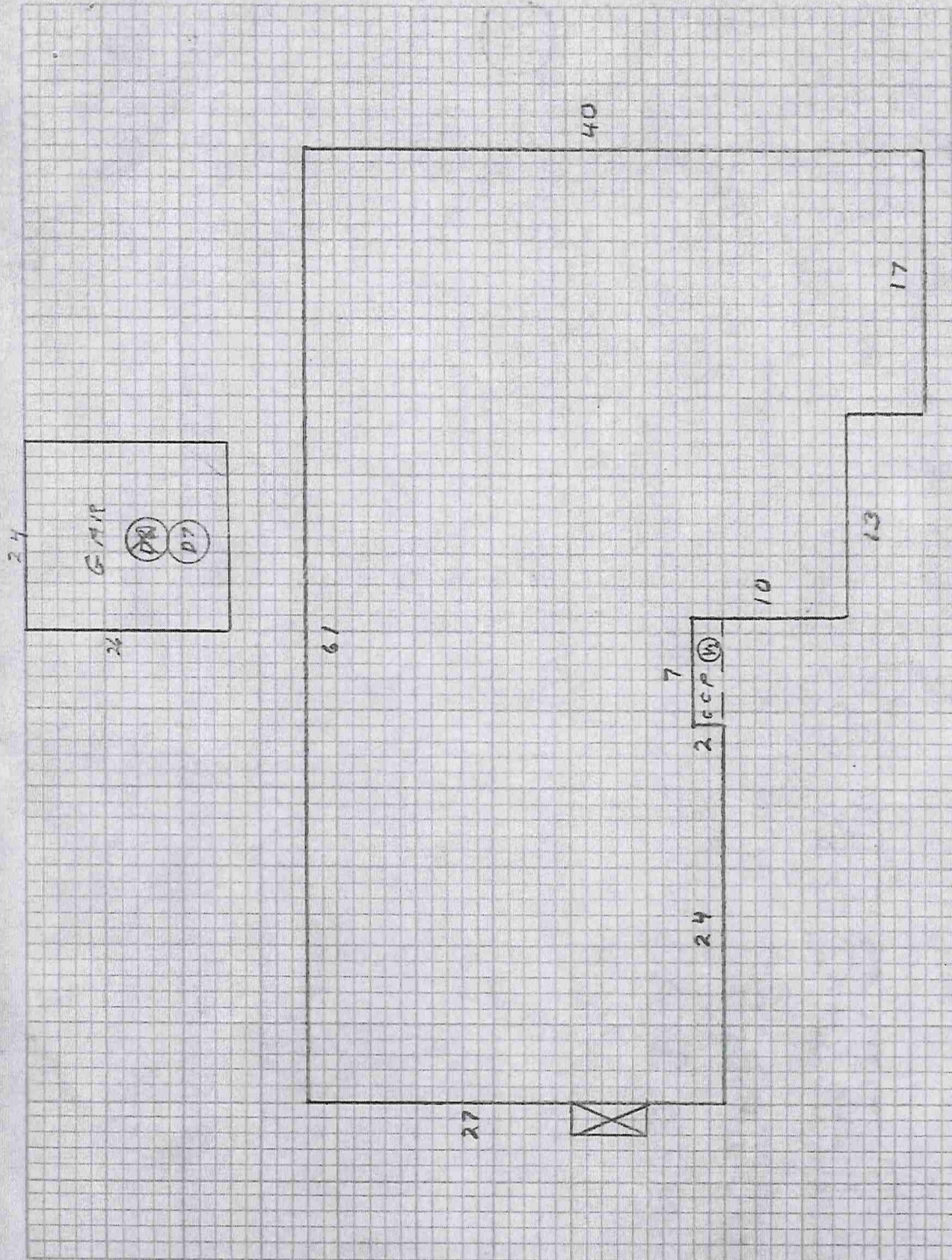
CLASS & SHAPE	CONSTRUCTION	STRUCTURAL	EXTERIOR	ROOF		LIGHTING		AIR CONDITION		ROOM & FINISH DETAIL										
				Light	Frome 2x4-10	FLRB	Flat /4 Pitch	WIRING	Heating X Cooling	ROOMS	FLOORS	FLOOR FINISH	TRIM	INTERIOR FINISH						
D7B	Sub-Standard	X	Stucco	Gable /4	K.T.	X	Conduit	X	Forced	Gravity	ROOMS	B	I	2	Material	Grade	TRIM	Walls	Ceilings	
ARCHITECTURE	X Standard	Sheathing	Siding	X Hip /4 H	Flex	X	Refrig.				All									
	Above Standard	Concrete Block	Shingles	Shed /4	FIXTURES				Wall Unit											
USE TYPE	1 Stories	Special	B-B	T-G	Shakes	Cut Up	Dorm	Few	Cheap	Floor Unit	Ent Hall	1						PL	PL	
X Single	FOUNDATION	Brick	B-B	Gutters	X	Avg.	X	Med.	Zone Unit	7.5	Living	1						O.P.	PL	
Multiple Res.	X Concrete	X Floor Joist	Brick	Shingle X Shake	Many	X	Special	X	Centrl Unit	9.0	Dining	1						O.P.	PL	
-Down	Concrete Block	X	1st 2"x6"	ROCK TRIM	PLUMBING				Ground	Attic		Bed								
-Up	X Piers	X	2nd "x"		Eaves	3.6		Few	Cheap		Bed	3						O.P.	PL	ACPL
B-B	Wood	X	Sub Floor	WINDOWS	Baxed	X	Open	X	Avg.	X	Med.									
Motel	Stone	Concrete Slab	Wood	Casem't	Tile	Tile Trim	Many	X	Special	Radiant	Family									
	X Height 3.6"	X Insulated Ceilings	X	Alumin.	X	Sliding	Composition Shingle	X	Automatic	X	Fireplace	16.00								
Units	Light X Heavy	Insulated Walls	X	Screens	Compo	Blt. Up	Gas	K	Elect.		Addn.									

CONSTRUCTION RECORD				EFFEC-TIVE YEAR	DEPRE-CIATION YEAR	NORMAL % GOOD				RATING (E,G,A,F,P)					
Permit No	For	Amount	Date			Age	Remaining Life	Table	%	Cond	Arch Attr.	Func Plan	Con-form.	Storage Cupbd.	Spac. Closet
1999A	R&G	21930	5-3-68	1968	0	60	R60	100	N	G	A	A	E	G	A
				68			R55		G	A	A				
				73	5		R55	96							
				74	6		R55	95							
				76	8		SR55	93							
				78	10		SR55	94							

BATH DETAIL											
Fl	No	FINISH		FIXTURES			SHOWER				
		Floors	Walls	Wc	La	Tb	Type	Grade	Sr	Dt	Finish
1	1	vinyl	PL	12	1	M.	Av.		1		TILE
1	1	"	"	12							

COMPUTATION

APPRAISER & DATE		154 12-10-68		200/260 12-11-69		200/309 8-5-73		154 11-29-73		200 11-3-77		SPECIAL FEATURES IN CLASS		
Unit	Area	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost			
Real	1958	9.70	18993			11.89	23281	13.06	25571	17.24	33756	20.99	41098	X Oven-Range
CCP (B)	14	4.85	68			5.94	83	6.53	91	8.62	121	10.49	147	X Garb. Disp.
AC	1958		2362				2362		2154	1.10	2154	1.60	3133	X Dish Washer
FP									600	-	1250	-	1250	X Hardwd. Cab.
DBL Garage	624	2.30	1435			4.64	2895	6.02	3756	6.72	4193	8.61	5373	X Intercom
Ypl 2x4s			620				620		620	-	1620	-	900	X Bookcase
														X Pulmans
														X Cov'd. Lino
														X Sliding G.D. 10"
														X Brkfst. Bar
TOTAL			23478		23478		29241		32792		43094		51801	
NORMAL % GOOD			100		100		1471		96		1493		95	
R.C.L.N.D.			23478		23478		25800		28071		31152		40077	



MISCELLANEOUS STRUCTURES

Structure	Found.	Cons.	Ext.	Roof	Floor	Int.	Size, etc
GAR	CONC	FR	STC	SHK	CONC	WOOD	DBL
Yard Imps.	CH	ALS	PK	400			220
	FL	WIK	200				140
							1500
							<u>800</u>

COMPUTATIONS

RES:

$17 \times 5 = 85$

$30 \times 10 = 300$

$24 \times 2 = 48$

$61 \times 25 = 1525$

1958

COR^(b)

$7 \times 2 = 14$

Garage

$24 \times 26 = 624$

REMARKS: CH AC 11-27-73-154

11-3-77 CHG GAR CLASS - Y1 - AC #280

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDING RECORD

1056
20

6101 1057-201-08
PARCEL 219 162-03
SHEET 3 OF 27 SHEETS

17190 CUCAMONGA
ADDRESS

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS

Bldg. No.	Structure	Size	Found.	Wall & Exterior	Roof		Floor & Interior Detail	Second Story or Loft	Year Built	Est. Tot. Life Yrs.
					Type	Cover				
1	Milk Hse	20 X 45	CONC	CONC	GABLE	SHAKE	CONC - W.C. LAV		1963	OR 25 30 25
2	BARN	35 X 25 1/2	CONC	CONC. OPEN	GABLE	GT	CONC		1963	OR 25 30 25
3	Pool W/Deck, 2	8 X 45 7 X 30	-	-	FLAT		CONC		1963	OR 25 30 25
4	FEED ROOM	30 X 48	CONC	CONC	GABLE	GT	CONC		1963	OR 25 30 25
5	HAY BARN, 3	44 X 16 90 X 16 21 X 70	POSTS	OPEN	"	"			1963	OR 25 30 25
6	3 Paved Pools & Tanks	7.5 ACP						157400	1960	OR 30 25
7	2 TONNERS									R 30
8	1988 COR WANTS 1056								1963	OR 25 30 25
9	XTAL AND FILTER		2 FEED TANKS						1963	OR 25 30 25

COMPUTATION

Appraiser - Date	200 2-11-1964					200 7-21-1966					200/260 12-11-1969					260/309 8-29-1972				
Bldg. No.	Area	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.			
1	900	1200	10800	75	10260	1200	10800	81	8748	1200	10800	77	8316	1200	10800	72	7776			
2	9030	2.60	23478	95	22304	2.60	23478	81	19017	2.60	23478	77	18078	2.60	23478	72	16904			
3	570	2.00	1140	95	1083	2.00	1140	81	923	2.00	1140	77	878	2.00	1140	72	821			
4	1440	3.00	4320	95	4104	3.00	4320	81	3499	3.00	4320	77	3326	3.00	4320	72	3110			
5	23180	1.00	14700	95	13965	1.00	26060	81	21109	1.00	26060	77	20066	1.00	23180	72	16690			
6			9200	50	4600		9200	50	4600		13600	50	6800		14615	61	8915			
7					5000				5000				5000		10000	50	5000			
8			45530	95	43253		45530	81	36879		45530	77	35058		49760	72	35827			
9			5010	95	4759		5010	81	4058		5010	77	3858		5010	72	3607			
Total			1964		109,328				1161		103,833		1964		101,880		1471	98,650		

Appraiser - Date	154 11-29-1973					154 3-31-76					250 11-3-1977					19 19				
Bldg. No.	Area	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.			
1	900	1400	12600	60	7560	2000	18000	53	9540	2000	18000	44	7920							
2		NO VALUE																		
3	570	2.00	1140	60	684	2.00	1140	53	604	2.00	2280	44	1003							
4	1440	3.00	4320	60	2592	3.00	4320	53	2290	3.00	5760	44	2534							
5	23180	1.00	23180	60	13908	1.50	34770	53	18428	1.70	39406	44	17339							
6			16720	56	19363		15740	48	7555	DWS	20400	36	7344							
8			63860	60	38316		130560	53	69197	DWS	136820	44	60201							
9			8350	60	5010		15000	53	7950	DWS	38800	44	17072							
Total			1973		77,433		219,530	75	115,564		261,466	77	113,413							

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDING RECORD (20)

1057-201-08

PARCEL 219-162-03

SHEET 4 OF 48 SHEETS

ADDRESS _____

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS

Bldg. No.	Structure	Size	Found.	Wall & Exterior	Roof		Floor & Interior Detail	Second Story or Loft	Year Built	Est. Tot. Life Yrs.
					Type	Cover				
10	FEED STORAGE	30X70	CONC	CORR. AL	GABLE	CORR AL	CONC		1965	R-25
11	SHOP	21X24	CONC	CORR AL	"	"	CONC		1965	R-25
							TOTAL	25160	1965	R-25
12	2, 4, 6 Cow Corrals	120 22830								
13	WELL TANK, PRESS TANK						ON LINE # 9			
14	20 GAL HERBINE BATH	54X26	CONC	CONC.	GAA	CORR	CONC		1968	R-25
15	PDE WASH-	64X33	"	"	OPEN		CONC		1968	R-25
9	2 FEED TKS						ON LINE # 9	4800	1968	R-25

19387-POOL-2900-1-24-68

Pickup HERR. INCL. ^{PREV.} COMPUTATION

Appraiser-Date		9-21 1966					12-11 1969					8-29 1972					11-29 1973				
Bldg. No.	Area	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.				
10	2100	2.50	5250	90	4725	2.50	5250	86	4515	2.50	5250	79	4147	2.50	5250	67	3517				
11	504	2.30	1159	90	1043	2.30	1159	86	997	2.30	1159	79	916	2.30	1159	67	777				
12			21120	90	19008		21120	86	18163		22830	79	18036		25160	67	16857				
13			5000	50	2500		5000	50	2500		5000	50	2500								
14	1404					14.00	19656	100	19656	14.00	19656	88	17297	16.00	22464	79	17747				
15	2112					2.50	5280	100	5280	2.50	5280	88	4646	2.50	5280	79	4171				
16															2000	79	1580				
Total			1961	27276			194	5111			1971	47542			1973	44649					

Appraiser-Date		1976					11-3-1977					19					
Bldg. No.	Area	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.
10	2100	2.50	5250	56	2940	3.50	7350	53	3896								
11	504	2.30	1159	56	649	3.50	1764	53	935								
14	1404	24.00	33696	63	21228	26.00	36504	58	21172								
15	2112	6.50	13728	63	8649	7.00	14784	58	8575								
9+6			4800	63	3024	DWS	38800	58	22504								
Total			58633	75	36490		99202	77	57082								

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING RECORD

20

601 1057-201-08
 PARCEL 211 162 107
 SHEET 1 OF 23486 SHEETS

ADDRESS 17190 Cucumbers Ave

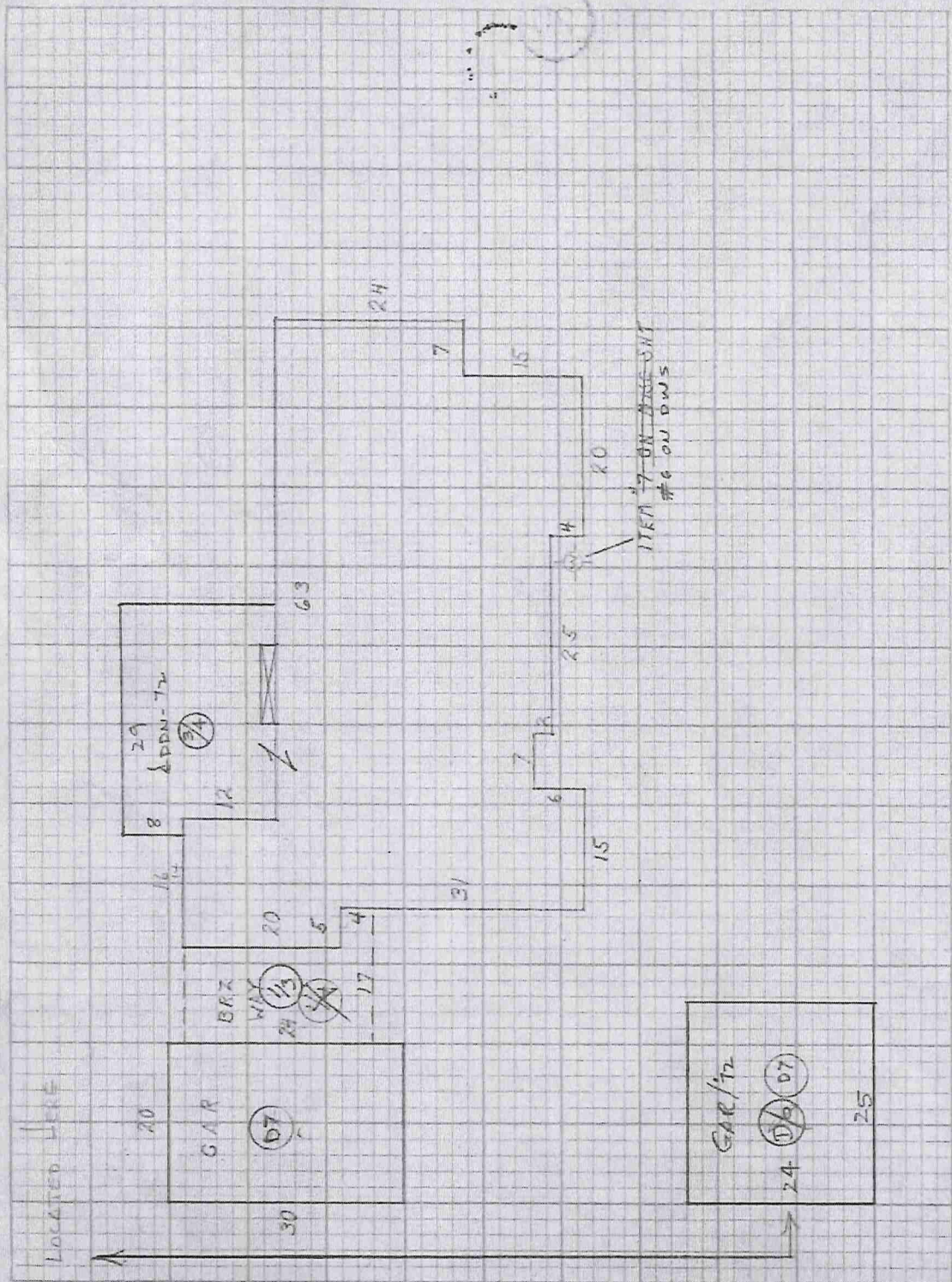
DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING

CLASS & SHAPE	CONSTRUCTION	STRUCTURAL	EXTERIOR	ROOF		LIGHTING		AIR CONDITION		ROOM AND FINISH DETAIL							
				Light	Frame	Stucco on	Flat	Pitch	Wiring	Hearing	Cooling	ROOMS	FLOORS			FLOOR FINISH	
ARCHITECTURE	Sub-Standard	Sheathing	Siding	Gable	4/17	K.T.	Conduit	Forced	Cleaning	B	1	2	Material	Grade		Walls	Ceilings
D8C	Standard	Concrete Block		Hip	4/6	B.X.	Cable	Gravity	Humid.	All							
USE TYPE	Above-Standard	Concrete Block		Shed	4/6	Fixtures		Wall Unit	720	Ent. Hall	1						
Single	Special	B.B.B. T.G.G.		Cut Up		Few	Cheap	X Repair		Living	1		W.W.G.	G	O.P.	Pl.	A.C.P.
FOUNDATION	Brick	Shingles		Dormers		Avg.	Medium	Floor Unit		Dining	1		W.W.G.	G	O.P.	Pl.	A.C.P.
Double	Concrete	Floor Joist:	B.B.B. T.G.G.	Gutters		Many	X Special	Zone Unit		Bed	1		W.W.G.	G	O.P.	Pl.	A.C.P.
Duplex	Reinforced	1st: 2"x6" 2nd: 2"x6"								Bed	1		W.W.G.	G	O.P.	Pl.	A.C.P.
Apartment	Brick	2nd: "x" "	Brick	Shingle		Poor	X Good			Bed	1		W.W.G.	G	O.P.	Pl.	A.C.P.
Flat	Wood	X Sub Floor	Stone	X Shake	Med			Oil Burner		Bed	1		W.W.G.	G	O.P.	Pl.	A.C.P.
Court	Piers									Bed	1		W.W.G.	G	O.P.	Pl.	A.C.P.
Motel										Bed	1		W.W.G.	G	O.P.	Pl.	A.C.P.
Units	Light	Heavy	X Insulated Walls	X Screens	Compo. Shingle	Gas	X Elect.			Bed	1		W.W.G.	G	O.P.	Pl.	A.C.P.

CONSTRUCTION RECORD				EFFEC. APPR. NORMAL % GOOD				RATING (E,G,A,F,P)							BATH DETAIL										
Permit No.	For	Amount	Date	YEAR	YEAR	Age	Remaining Life	Table	%	Cond.	Arch. Attr.	Func. Plan	Con-form.	Storage Space	Work-ship	FI. No.	FINISH		FIXTURES			SHOWER			
No.																	Floors	Walls	Mc La. Tub	Type	Grade	Sz.	Gr.	Finish	
10416	Res	22,700	4-22-63	1963	64	1	57	R60	99	G	G	G	F	G	G	1	1	VINYL	EN	12	M	G	1	1	TILE
18827	Pool	2,900	1-2-65		68	5	54	R60	94	G	A	A			A	1	1	VINYL	EN	12	M	G	1	1	TILE
27577	ADDN/FAR	10,500	3-7-62		73	10		R55	91	G						1	1	VINYL	EN	12	M	G			
					74	11		R55	90																
					76	13		R55	88																
					78	15		R55	91																

COMPUTATION																	
Appraiser & Date		2-11-64	200	9-21-66	200	200/260	12-11-69	260/307	8-25-72	154	10-1-73	154	3-31-72	280	11-3-77		
Unit (sq)	Area	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost
Res 287	3005	10.40	31525			10.60	30493	11.10	31868	13.91	39936	15.31	43955	20.21	58023	22.15	77622
Brms 4	308	2.60	801			2.65	816	2.75	847	3.48	1072	3.83	1190	5.05	1555	5.65	1740
APC	3427		3400				3400				3400		3770	1.10	612	1.60	5489
Addn (M)	556										10.43	5799	6383	15.15	8423	16.98	9441
FP													900		1250	-	1250
DDT Res	600	2.70	1620			2.70	1620	2.30	1380	4.64	2784	6.02	3612	6.72	4032	8.61	5166
Yd			400				400		400		400		400		2800	-	2800
DDT Garage #2	600									4.64	2784	6.02	3612	6.72	4032	8.61	5166
TOTAL			37746		37473		36669		37895		56175		63812		80727		110068
NORMAL % GOOD			1161		99		1161		96		1164		96		1173		91
R.G.L.N.D.			37369		35974		35202		35621		57119		57431		71000		10072

(5) 2145908 223 000 (5) 233100



MISCELLANEOUS STRUCTURES

Structure	Found.	Cons.	Ext.	Roof	Floor	Int.	Size, etc.
GAR	CONC	FR	STC	SPR	CONC	11'x11'	25'x10' OAD'S
Tobacco	FR	WALL	STC	SPR	CONC		4'x10'
						(1200)	(2 P. 200)
ONE #2	CONC	FR	STC	SHK	CONC	11'x11'	OAD

COMPUTATIONS

20 x 4 = 80	Bar
15 x 16 = 90	20 x 30 = 600
45 x 12 = 90	
67 x 4 = 268	Range
74 x 16 = 1184	25 x 24 = 600
79 x 8 = 632	
12 x 16 = 192	Order (34)
3005	27 x 12 = 324
2871	29 x 8 = 232
Brigway "4	556
17 x 4 = 68	AF
12 x 20 = 240	2871
308	556
	3427

Remarks: 2-11-64 100% Collp (20)

8-29-72 P/V DDDN & GARAGE 260

11-29-73 eH AC-15'

AC YE 154 3-31-71

11-3-77 CHG Y1-AC - BRWY FACTOR #200

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING RECORD

1057-201-8

ADDRESS 17180 CUCUMONSA

DISTRICT
20

PARCEL 219-162-03

SHEET 2 OF 56 SHEETS

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING

CLASS & SHAPE	CONSTRUCTION	STRUCTURAL	EXTERIOR	ROOF		LIGHTING	AIR CONDITION		ROOM & FINISH DETAIL							
				FL	R/B		Flat	Pitch	WIRING	Heating	Cooling	ROOMS	FLOORS	FLOOR FINISH	TRIM	INTERIOR FINISH
ARCHITECTURE	Standard	Sheathing	Stucco	Gable	Shingles	K.T.	Conduit	Forced	Gravity	B	I	2	Material	Grade	Walls	Ceilings
P7B	Sub-Standard	X Frame 2x4-10	X XXX	X Hip	X Shed	X	X	X	X	All						
USE TYPE	Standard	Concrete Block	Shingles	Shakes	Cut Up	Few	Cheap	Floor Unit	Zone Unit	Ent. Hall	1				Pl	Pl
FOUNDATION	Concrete	Adobe	T-G	Shingle	X Shake	Many	X Special	X Centrl Unit	Heat Pump	Living	1				O.P.	Pl
ROOF	Concrete Block	X 1st 2"x6"	Rock Trim	X Eaves	36"	Few	Cheap	Ground	Attic	Dining	1				O.P.	Pl
EXTERIOR	X Piers	2nd "X"	X Windows	Boxed	X Open	X Avg.	X Med.	Evap. Cooler	Radiant	Bed	3				O.P.	Pl
CONSTRUCTION RECORD	X Wood	X Sub Floor	Steel	D.H.	Composition	Shingle	X Automatic	X Fireplace	M-B.T.U.	Family						
PLUMBING	X Stone	Concrete Slab	Insulated Ceilings	X Alum.	X Sliding	Composition	X Shingle	X Automatic	X Fireplace	Rumpus						
WIRING	X Height 36"	X Insulated Walls	Insulated Walls	X Screens	Compo	Blr. Up	Gas	X Elect.		Addr.						

Permit		Amount	Date	EFFECTIVE YEAR	DEPRECIATION YEAR	NORMAL % GOOD				RATING (E,G,A,F,P)						
No.	For					Age	Remaining Life	Table	%	Cond.	Arch. Attr.	Func. Plan	Con-form.	Storage Spac.	Work-ship	
9994	REG	21930	5-13-68		1968	0	60	R60	100	N	G	A	A	F	G	A
					68			R55		G	A	A				
					73	5		R55	96							
					74	6		R55	95							
					76	8		SR55	93							
					78	10		SR55	94							

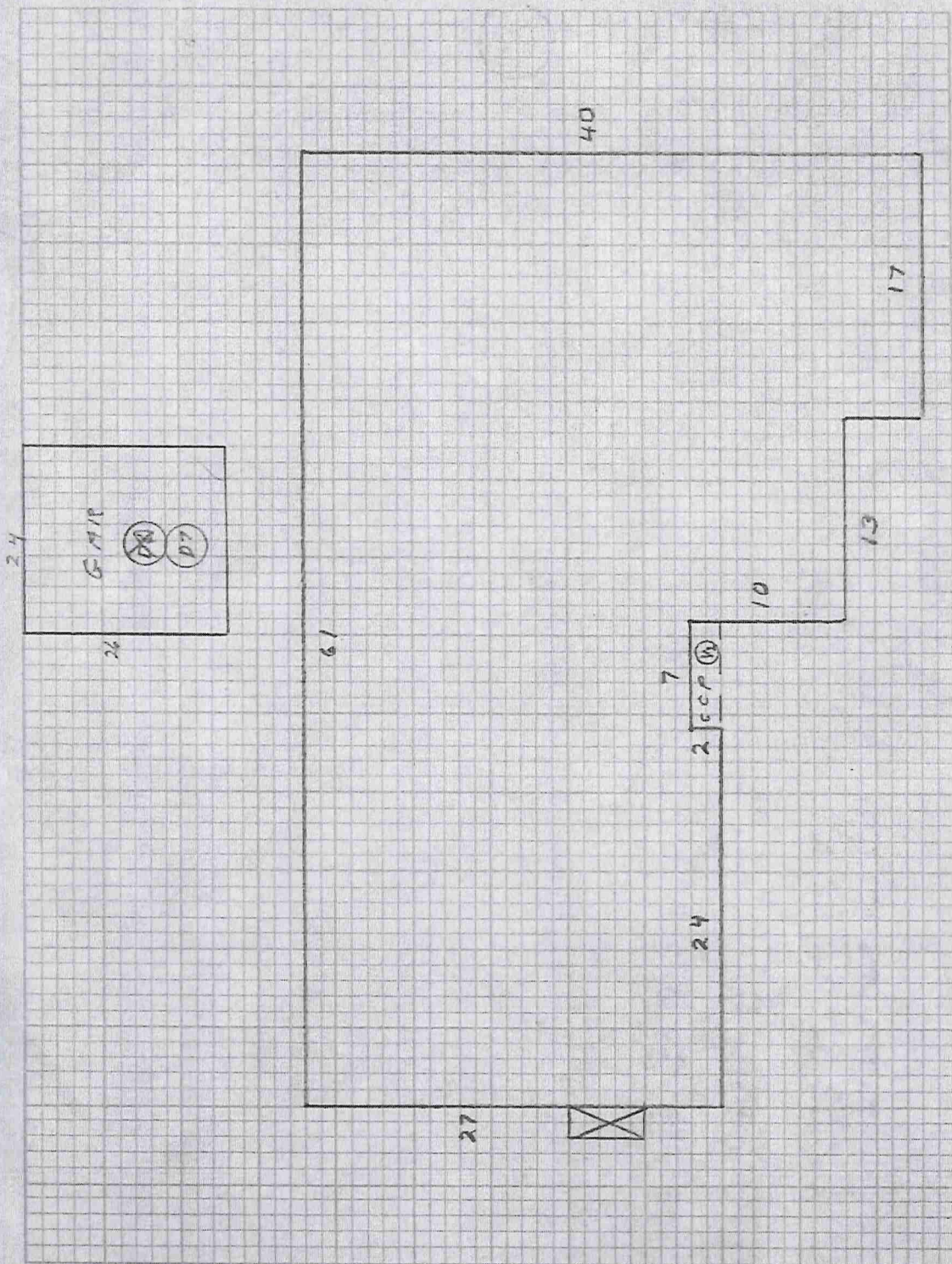
Utility	Serv. Porch	Kitchen	Drain Bd.	Material	Lgth.	Ft.	Splash
	1	1		TILE	20		16"

BATH DETAIL

Fl. No.	FINISH		FIXTURES				SHOWER	
	Floors	Walls	Wc	La	Tp.	type	Grade	SF
1	vinyl	Pl.	12	1	M.	Av.		1
1	"	"	12					TILE

COMPUTATION

APPRAISER & DATE		154 12-10-68		209/260 12-11-68		260/309 8-5-70		154 11-29-73		200 11-3-77		SPECIAL FEATURES IN CLASS		
Unit	Area	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost			
Raw	1958	9.70	18993			11.89	23281	13.06	25571	17.24	33756	20.97	41098	X Oven-Range
CCP	14	4.85	68			5.94	83	6.53	91	8.62	121	10.49	147	X Garb. Disp.
AC	1958		2362				2362		2154	1.10	2154	1.60	3133	X Dish Washer
FP									600		1250		1250	X Hardwd. Cab.
DDG Range	624	2.30	1435			4.64	2895	6.02	3756	6.72	4193	8.61	5373	X Intercom
Ypl 2x6p			620				620		620		1620		900	X Bookcase
														X Pulmans
														X Cov'd. Lino
														X Sliding G.D. 10'
														X Brkfst. Bar
TOTAL			23478		23478		29241		32792		43094		51801	
NORMAL % GOOD			100		100		96		95		93		94	
R.C.L.N.D.			23478		23478		28071		31152		40077		48693	



MISCELLANEOUS STRUCTURES

Structure	Found.	Cons.	Ext.	Roof	Floor	Int.	Size, etc.
GAR	CONC	FR	STL	SHK	CONC	UNF	DBL
Yard Imps.		CHALK	FLK	400			220
		FL	WIK	200			140
							1100
							800

COMPUTATIONS

Revi:

$$17 \times 5 = 85$$

$$30 \times 10 = 300$$

$$24 \times 2 = 48$$

$$61 \times 25 = 1525$$

$$1958$$

COPTD

$$7 \times 2 = 14$$

Garage

$$24 \times 26 = 624$$

REMARKS: CHAC 11-27-73-154

11-23-71 CHG GAR CLASS - YI - AC #290

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDING RECORD

1056
20

6101 1057-201-08
PARCEL 217 162-03
SHEET 3 OF 27 SHEETS

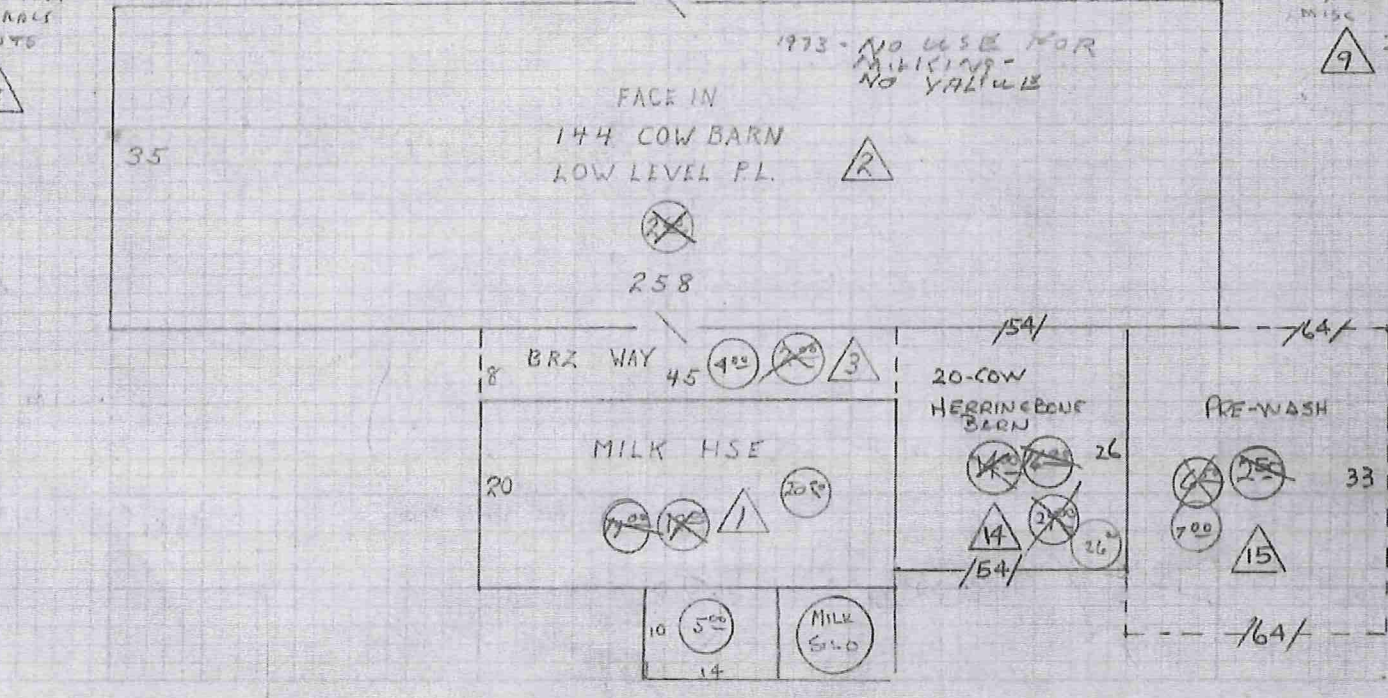
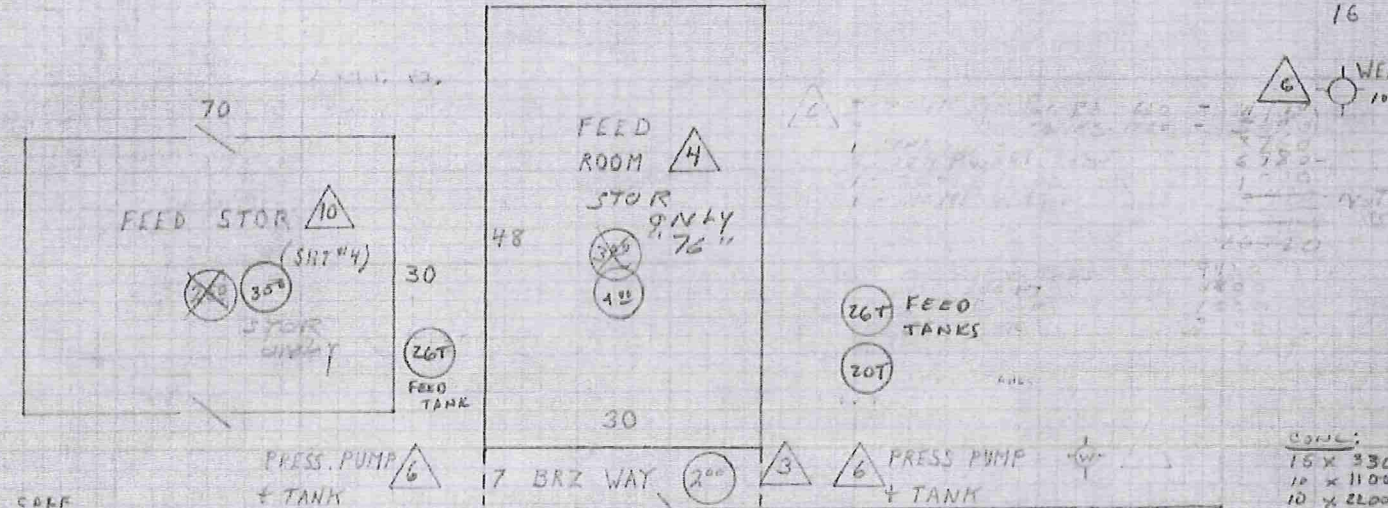
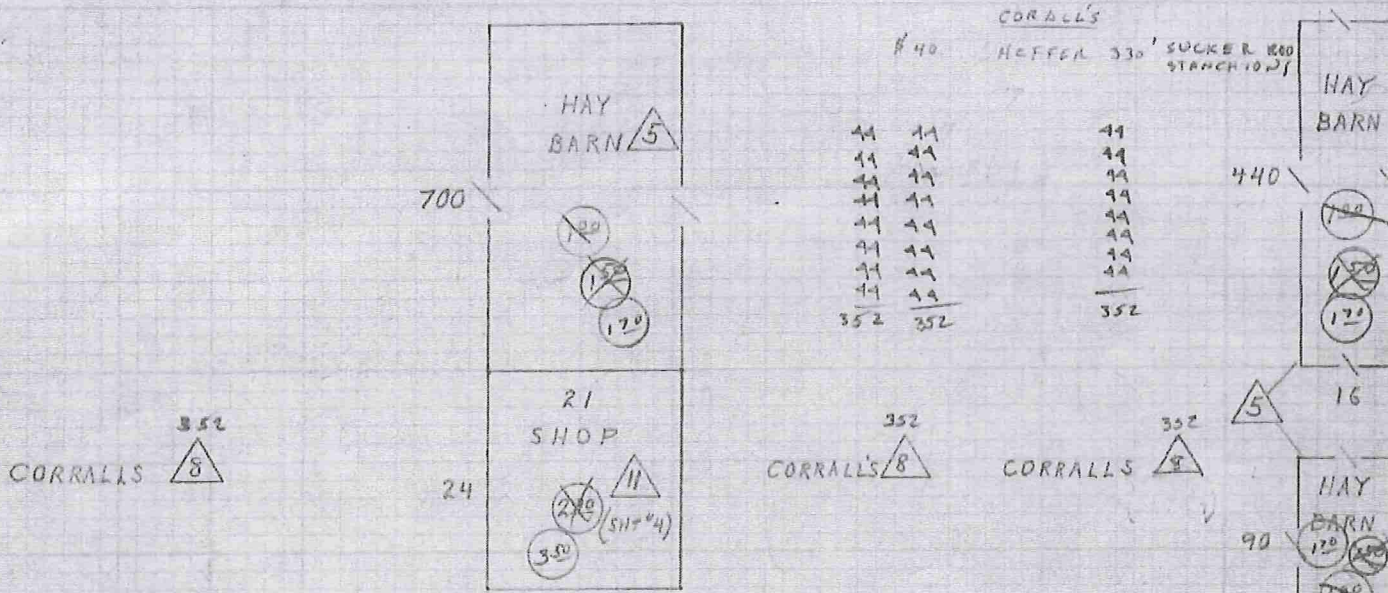
ADDRESS 17190 CUCATONGA

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS

Bldg. No.	Structure	Size	Found.	Wall & Exterior	Roof		Floor & Interior Detail	Second Story or Loft	Year Built	Est. Tot. Life Yrs.
					Type	Cover				
1	Milk Hse	20x45	CONC	CONC	GABLE	SHAKE	CONC - W.C. LAV		1963	DR 25 30 24
2	BARN	35x25	CONC	CONC. OPEN	GABLE	GT	CONC		1963	DR 25 30 25
3	BOZ WAYS, 2	8x45 7x30	-	-	FLAT		CONC		1963	DR 25 30 25
4	FEED ROOM	30x48	CONC	CONC	GABLE	GT	CONC		1963	DR 25 30 25
5	HIT BARN, 3	44x16 90x16 21x70	POIN	OPEN	"	"			1963	DR 25 30 25
6	3 Press Pipes & Tanks	7.5 HP						15740	1960	DR 30 25
7	2 10" DIA WELLS SUPERIOR PUMP									
8	1388 COP WANTS 1056									
9	XTAL CONC PILLAR 2 FEED TANKS									

COMPUTATION

Appraiser-Date	200 2-11-1964					200 7-21-1966					200/260 12-11-1969					260/209 8-29-1972				
Bldg. No.	Area	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.			
1	900	1200	10800	75	10260	1200	10800	81	8748	1200	10800	77	8316	1200	10800	72	7776			
2	9030	2.60	23478	95	22304	2.60	23478	81	19017	2.60	23478	77	18098	2.60	23478	72	16904			
3	570	2.00	1140	95	1083	2.00	1140	81	923	2.00	1140	77	878	2.00	1140	72	821			
4	1440	3.00	4320	95	4104	3.00	4320	81	3499	3.00	4320	77	3326	3.00	4320	72	3110			
5	23180	1.00	23180	95	19965	1.00	23180	81	21109	1.00	23180	77	20066	1.00	23180	72	16690			
6			9200	50	4600		9200	50	4600		13600	50	6800		14615	61	8915			
7					5000				5000				5000		10000	50	5000			
8			45530	95	43253		45530	81	36879		45530	77	35058		49760	72	35827			
9			5010	95	4759		5010	81	4058		5010	77	3858		5010	72	3607			
Total			1961		109,328				1161		103,833		1964		101,880		1471	98,650		
Appraiser-Date	154 11-29-1973					154 3-31-76					250 11-2-1977					19				
Bldg. No.	Area	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.			
1	900	1400	12600	60	7560	2000	18000	53	9540	2000	18000	44	7920							
2		NO VALUE																		
3	570	2.00	1140	60	684	2.00	1140	53	604	200	2280	44	1003							
4	1440	3.00	4320	60	2592	3.00	4320	53	2290	100	5760	44	2534							
5	23180	1.00	23180	60	13908	1.50	34770	53	18428	100	39406	44	17339							
6			16720	56	9363		15740	48	7555	DWS	20406	36	7344							
8			63860	60	38316		130560	53	69197	DWS	136820	44	60201							
9			8350	60	5010		15000	53	7950	DWS	38800	44	17072							
Total			1973		77,433		219,530		75	115,564		261,466		77	113,413					



CONC:

15 X 330 1100

10 X 1100 11000

10 X 2200 22000

MISC 40000

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDING RECORD (20)

1057-201-08

PARCEL 219 162 00
SHEET 4 OF 8 SHEETS

ADDRESS

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS

Bldg. No.	Structure	Size	Found.	Wall & Exterior	Roof		Floor & Interior Detail	Second Story or Loft	Year Built	Est. Tot. Life Yrs.
					Type	Cover				
10	FEED STORAGE	30X70	CONC	CORR. AL	GABLE	CORR. AL	CONC		1965	DR. 25
11	SHOP	21X24	CONC	CORR. AL	"	"	CONC		1965	DR. 25
12	2 1/2" CORR. AL	21X24	CONC	CORR. AL	"	"	CONC	Total	25110	1965 DR. 25
13	WELL TANK, PRESS. TANK						DIR LINE 6 P. 7			
14	20 CORN HERRING BOND	54X26	CONC	CONC.	GAA	CORR.	CONC		1968	R. 25
15	PREWASH-	64X33	"	"	OPEN		CONC		1968	R. 25
9	2 FEED TRK	21X24		CONC					4800	1968 R. 25

19387-2004-2900-1-24-68 Pickup HERR. BOND. PREW. COMPUTATION

Appraiser - Date	200		7-21 1966		200/260		12-11 1969		260/309		8-29 1972		154		11-29		1973		
Bldg. No.	Area	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.		
10	2100	2.50	5250	90	4725	2.50	5250	86	4515	2.50	5250	79	4147	2.50	5250	67	3517		
11	504	2.30	1159	80	1043	2.30	1159	86	997	2.30	1159	79	916	2.30	1159	67	777		
12			21120	90	19008		21120	86	18163		22830	79	18036		25160	67	16857		
13			5000	50	2500		5000	50	2500		5000	50	2500						
14	1404					14.00	19656	100	19656	14.00	19656	88	17297	16.00	22464	79	17747		
15	2112					2.50	5280	100	5280	2.50	5280	88	4646	2.50	5280	79	4171		
															2000	79	1580		
Total			1961		27276				164		5111			1471		47542		1493	44649

Appraiser - Date	1976		260		11-3-1977		19		19				
Bldg. No.	Area	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.
10	2100	2.50	5250	56	2940	3.50	7350	53	3896				
11	504	2.30	1159	56	649	3.50	1764	53	935				
14	1404	24.00	33696	63	21228	26.00	36504	58	21172				
15	2112	6.50	13728	63	8649	7.00	14784	58	8575				
9+6			4800	63	3024	DWS	38800	58	22504				
Total			58633	75	36490		99202	77	57082				

29-48-313

FRITCHARD

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING RECORD

ADDRESS 17411 8703 CHINA - GARDENA - 60 CUCAMONGA

6101 PARCEL 1057-242-10
219-137-5
SHEET 1 OF 235 SHEETS

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING

CLASS & SHAPE	CONSTRUCTION	STRUCTURAL	EXTERIOR	ROOF		LIGHTING		AIR CONDITION		ROOM AND FINISH DETAIL													
				Frame	Stucco on	Flat	Pitch	Wiring	Heating	Cooling	ROOMS	FLOORS	FLOOR FINISH	TRIM	INTERIOR FINISH								
D2B 22%	Light	Frame	LT	Stucco on	Flat	4	H	K.T.	Conduit	Forced	Cleaning	All	B	I	2	D.F.							
ARCHITECTURE	Sub-Standard				Gable	4	H	K.T.	Conduit	Forced	Cleaning	All											
	Standard	Sheathing	X Siding	LT	Hip	4		B.X.	Cable	Gravity	Humid.												
	Above-Standard	Concrete Block			Shed	4		Fixtures		Wall Unit													
Stories	Special	X 8 & 8	T & G		Cut Up			X Few	X Cheap			Ent. Hall											
USE TYPE		Brick		Shingles	Dormers			Avg.	Medium	Floor Unit		Living											
X Single	FOUNDATION	Adobe		Shakes				Many	Special	Zone Unit		Dining										W.L.B.D. CELOTEX	
Double	X Concrete	X Floor Joist		8 & 8	T & G	Gutters				Central		Bed										K.P. CELOTEX	
Duplex	Reinforced	1st: "x"	"-									Bed											K.P. CELOTEX
Apartment	Brick	2nd: "x"	"-	Brick	X Shingle			X Poor	Good			Bed											W.L.B.D. W.L.B.D.
Flat	Wood	Sub Floor		Stone	Shake					Oil Burner													
Court	X Piers																						
Motel																							
				Insulated Ceilings	Steel Sash	Composition				Automatic	X Fireplace	175	Kitchen										
				Insulated Walls	X Screens	X Comp. Shingle				X Gas	Elect.		Drain Bd.										

CONSTRUCTION RECORD

Permit No.	Permit For	Amount	Date	EFFEG. YEAR	APPR. YEAR	NORMAL % GOOD			RATING (E, G, A, F, P)														
						Age	Remaining Life	Table	%	Cond.	Arch. Attr.	Func. Plan	Con-form.	Storage Space	Cupb'd	Clasnet	Work-ship						
			1930		1955	23	24	R45	55	A	A	F	A	G	A	A							
					1958	28	20	R45	52														
				30	67	37	12	R45	43	A	A	F	A	A	A	A							
					68	38	12	R45	43	A	A												
					73	43		R50	55	A													
					74	44		R50	54														
					78	48		R50	70														

BATH DETAIL

FI. No.	FINISH		FIXTURES			SHOWER					
	Floors	Walls	Wc	La	Tub	Type	Grade	St.	Q.T.	G.O.	Finish
11	LINO	W.L.B.D.	1	1	0	A					
11	LINO	W.L.B.D.	1	1	0	A					

SPECIAL FEATURES

Book Cases	Built-in Beds	Venetian Blinds
Shutters		

COMPUTATION

Appraiser & Date	RMB	4-52	112-8-11-61	130-10-6-66	202-12-10-68	260-8-25-72	154-1-5-74	250-11-7-77							
Unit	Area	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost						
Prc	1146	3.60	4126	5.45	6246	5.45	6246	6.25	7162	6.81	7804	7.49	8584	10.71	12274
cap	153	2.40	367	3.65	558	3.65	558	4.15	635	4.56	698	4.99	763	7.14	1092
Ac			175				175		175		175		175		175
Guest Hcp.	180	2.00	360	2.80	504	2.80	504	2.80	504	2.80	504	3.50	630	3.50	630
Shed	36	1.60	58	2.00	72	2.00	72	2.00	72	2.00	72	2.00	72	2.00	72
gar DD4	198	1.60	317	2.55	505	3.65	723	2.80	554	4.59	909	5.05	1000	7.81	1546
TOTAL			5403		8060		8278		9102		10162		11224		15789
NORMAL % GOOD			55		1961		43		1964		43		1973		70
R.C.L.N.D.			2972		4191		3560		3914		5500		5589		6061
			3020		8700		6178		7900		82000				

MISCELLANEOUS STRUCTURES

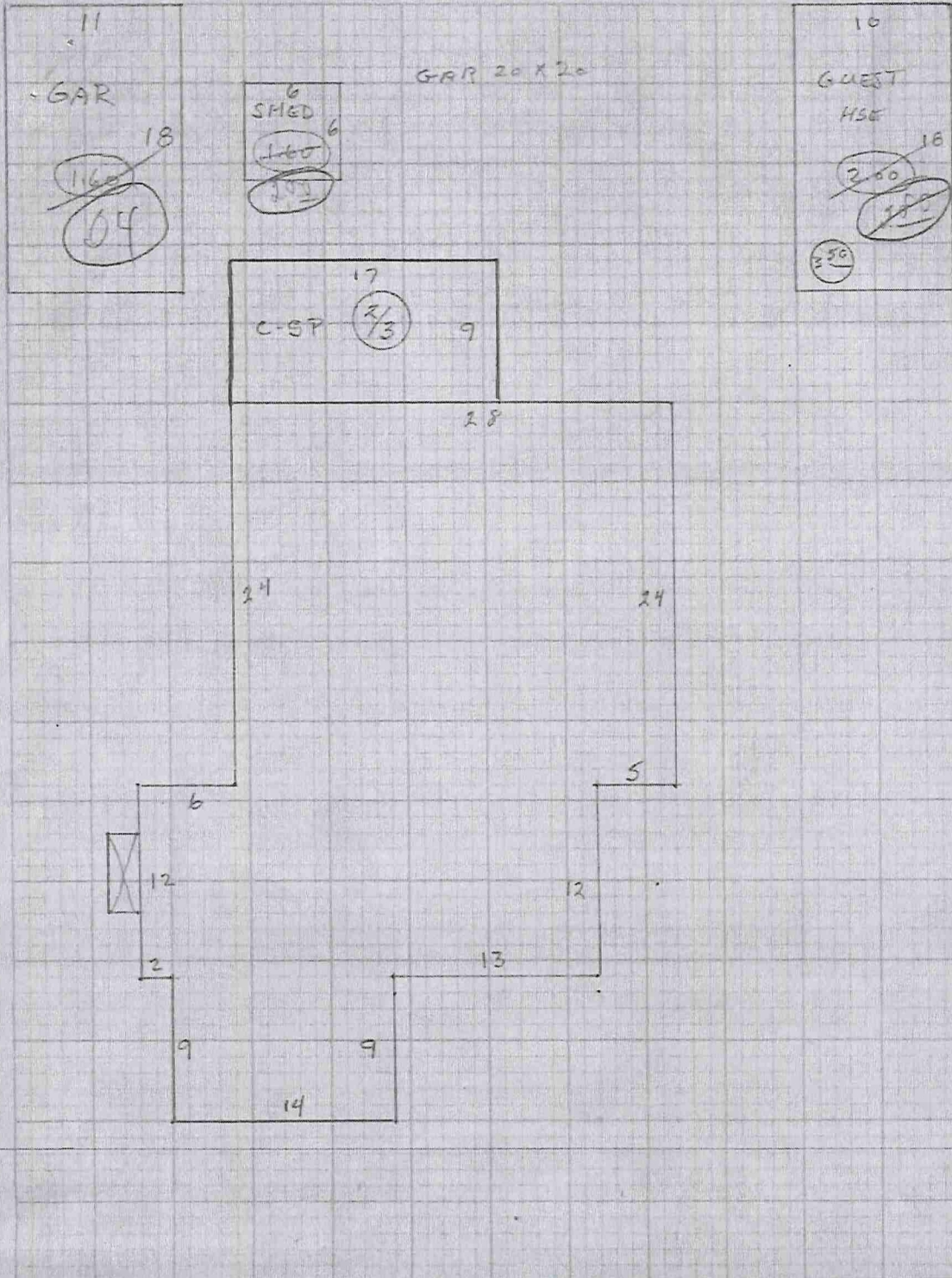
Structure	Found.	Cons.	Ext.	Roof	Floor	Int.	Size	etc.
SHEED HSE	CONC	2X4-16	SIDING	SHINGLE			127' 8"	
SHED	CONC	2X4-16	SIDING	SHINGLE	CONC		6' X 6'	
GAR	CONC	2X4-16	SIDING	SHINGLE	CONC	LINE	SLIDE DR.	

COMPUTATIONS

Bas		GAR	
14 X 9 =	126	11 X 12 =	132
20 X 12 =	240		
28 X 24 =	672		
	1146		
		Area of Jcy	
		1146	1246
		63	12
		1279	1238
C-SP (2/3)			
17 X 9 =	153		
Guest HSE			
10 X 18 =	180		
SHED			
6 X 6 =	36		

Remarks:

SINGLE WALL HOUSE LATER FIRRED
 IN AND LINED
 NOT HOME N/C HSE - 10-6-68 #130
 NO ENTRY 1-5-74 154
 11-7-77 NC #291



MISCELLANEOUS BUILDING RECORD

6101 1057-712-10
 PARCEL 19-102-5
 SHEET 2 OF 8 SHEETS

ADDRESS _____

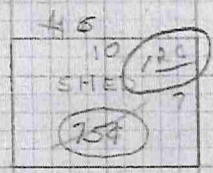
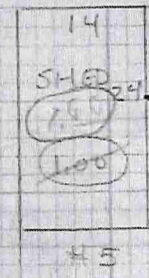
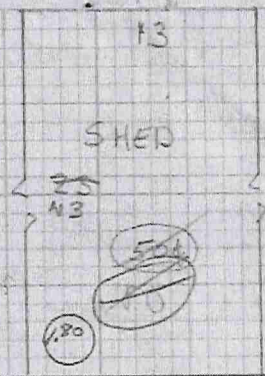
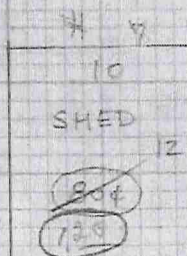
DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS

Bldg. No.	Structure	Size	Found.	Wall & Exterior	Roof		Floor & Interior Detail	Second Story or Loft	Year Built	Est. Tot. Life Yrs.
					Type	Cover				
1	PAVILION	6x48	CONC	SMALL BR	SHED	ALUM	DIRT		1945	R-20
2	BARN	30x46	CONC	B+R	GABLE	GALV	DIRT		1930	R-40
3	SHED	^{10x10} 20x10	WD	R+R	SHED	COMP	DIRT		1920	R-30
4	MISC. FEYS	TOTAL	PIER						1930	R-20
5	SHED	14x24	CONC	B+R	GABLE	COMP	CONC		1930	R-40
6	SHED	7x10	PIER	B+R	B+R	GABLE	SHINGLE		1920	R-40
7	SHED	10x12	CONC	PLY WD	GABLE	GALV	CONC		1940	R-30
8	Shed	13x 24 ²³							1950	R-30
9	MISC CORRALS							12900	1982	R-20

COMPUTATION

Appraiser - Date					19					1966							
Bldg. No.	Area	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.
1	288	.60	173	49	137												
2	1380	1.20	1656	58	960					1.80	2484			1.80	2484	38	944
3	351	.50	175	M42	73					.70	246			.70	246	10	25
4			120	M42	50						120			-	120	21	25
5	336	1.00	70	58	41					1.60	538			1.60	538	38	204
6	70	.95	90	45	40					1.20	84			1.20	84	29	24
7	120	.80	239	65	155					1.20	144			1.20	144	37	53
8	299	.50	149	42	62					.80	239			.80	239	10	24
Total					1514	30%	455	✓		1956	3855	✓		3855	1961	1299	✓
Appraiser - Date					19					1977							
Bldg. No.	Area	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.
2	1380	1.80	2484	38	944	1.80	2484	38	944	2.50	3450	31	1069	2.50	3450	25	862
3	351	.70	246	M10	25	.70	246	20	49	.70	246	M10	25	.70	246	10	25
4			120	M10	12		120	20	24								
5	336	1.60	538	39	204	1.60	538	38	204	1.60	538	31	167	1.60	538	29	156
6	70	1.20	84	27	23	1.20	84	31	26	1.20	84	20	17	1.20	84	14	12
7	120	1.20	144	36	52	1.20	144	35	50	1.20	144	17	24	1.20	144	21	30
8	299	.80	239	M10	24	.80	239	20	48	1.80	538	M10	54	1.80	538	16	54
9											12900	48	6192		12900	16	2064
Total					1964	1284	3855	1971	1345				1973	7548	17900	77	3203

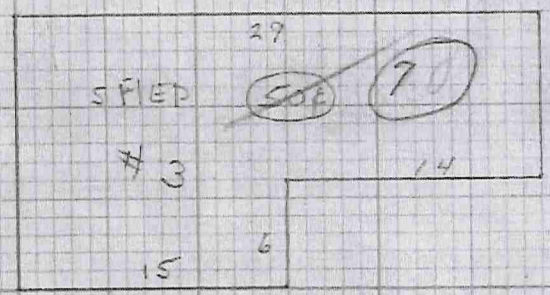
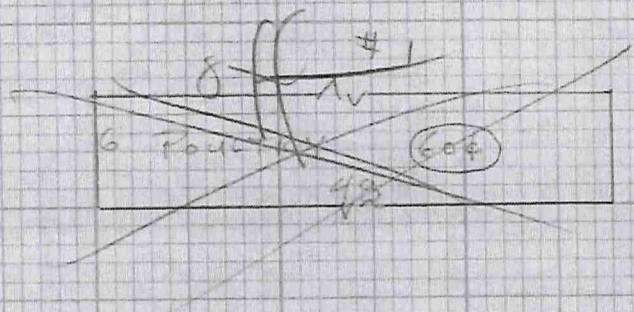
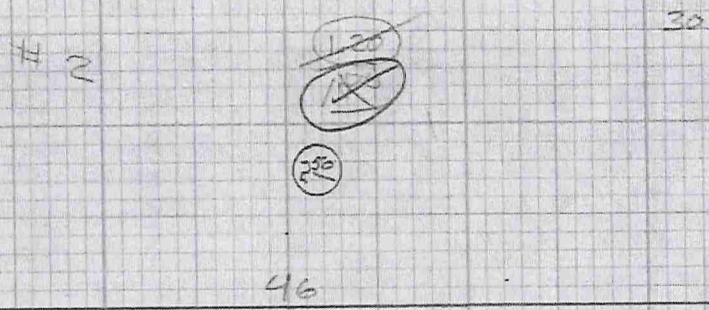
CORRALS & SHADES ARE
 POORLY BUILT W/MUCH
 2ND HAND MATERIAL
 NIE 1962 EFF. YEAR-1541-5-74



CORRALS & SHADES

BARN

▲ 56 IRON COR. INC. SHADY CORNER = 2800
 6 CALF COR. INC. SHADE & 300 GA = 1800
 20x30 SHADY COR. INC. SHADY = 2500
 FRONT CATTLE CORNER. SHADY = 4000
 CATTLE FEED AREA ON CORNER = 4000
 12900



RESIDENTIAL BUILDING RECORD

DISTRICT

7

PARCEL

 1057-212-10
~~212-15~~

SHEET

4 OF

5 SHEETS

17497 CHINO CORONA ADDRESS

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING

CLASS & SHAPE	CONSTRUCTION	STRUCTURAL	EXTERIOR	ROOF	LIGHTING	AIR CONDITION	ROOM & FINISH DETAIL						
							ROOMS	FLOORS	FLOOR FINISH	TRIM	INTERIOR	FINISH	
D75C	Light	X Frame	F L R B	Flat A4 Pitch	WIRING	X Heating X Cooling	B	1	2	Material	Grade	Walls	Ceilings
CLASS MODIFY	Sub-Standard	Modular	X X X X	Stucco	Gable A4	K T. Conduit	X Forced	Refrig.	All	X	CAR. G.	By w L	PL
	Standard	Pre-Fab		Siding	Hip A4	Romex	Cent'l	Cent'l	All	X	TILE		
	Above Standard	Concrete Block		Shingles	Shed A4	FIXTURES	Gravity	Room	Ent Hall	X			
	Special	B-B	T-G	Shakes	Cut Up	Dorm	Few	Cheap	Wall	Evap C			
ARCHITECTURE		Brick		B-B	Gutters	X	Avg	Med	Floor	Gas			
X Modern	FOUNDATION	Adobe		T-G	Shingle	Shake	Many	X Special	Zone	Elect			
Conventional	X Concrete	X Floor Joist	X	Brick	Lt. Med	Hvy	Rec's'd	X 220	Radiant				
USE TYPE	Concrete Block	1st "X"		Aluminum					Gas				
X Single	Piers	2nd "X"		Eaves	X		Few	Cheap	X Elect.				
Multiple Res	Wood	Sub Floor		WINDOWS	X Boxed	Open	X Avg	X Med					
One Bath	Stone	Concrete Slab	Wood	X Casem't.	Tile	Tile Trim	Many	Special	X Heat Pump				
Two Bath			X Steel	X D.H.	Composition				Gas	Ground	Attic		
Bldgs	Height	X Insulated Ceilings	Alum'n	Sliding	Composition	Shingle	Automatic	X	Fireplace				
Units	Light	Heavy	Insulated Walls	X Screens	Rock	Bit Up	Gas	Elect					

CONSTRUCTION RECORD				CONSTRUCTION YEAR	EFFECTIVE YEAR	NORMAL % GOOD			RATING (E,G,A,F,P)						
Permit No.	For	Amount	Date			Age	Remain'g Life	Table %	Con'd	Arch Attr.	Func Plan	Con-form	Storage Cupb'd	Spec Closet	Work-manship
31296	1974 G	42000	8-73	73	74	0	R50	100	A	E	E	E	E	E	
					78	5	SR50	97							

BATH DETAIL				EXTRA BATHS				RCN \$	
FI No.	Floors	FINISH	Walls	WC	La	Tb	FIXTURES	Grade	SHOWER
1	1	TI	By w L	X	X				X
1	1			1	2				X
1	1			1	1				X

APPRaiser & DATE		154 1-4-74		290 11-7-77		EE	
Unit	Area	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost
Rec	2671	14.07	37581	22.10	59029		
CCP 3/4	25	10.55	264	16.57	414		
Patio 7/8	153	9.37	1434	14.73	2254		
AC	2671		2938	1.60	4274		
FP			600		1000		
CCP 1/4	130	3.52	458	5.52	718		
107 New	400	4.67	1948	8.13	3252		
TOTAL			45223		70941		
NORMAL % GOOD			1773		100		77 97
R.C.L.N.D.			45223				68813
OTHER PHYS DEP							
R.C.L.D.							

MISCELLANEOUS STRUCTURES		SPECIAL FEATURES - RCN \$		MISCELLANEOUS VALUE - RCN \$	
STRUCT	End	Cons	Ext	Roof	Fl
GARAGE	CONC FR	STE	TILE		
MISC ITEMS					
FW ITEMS	CONC DR.	2000			
ENCL ITEMS	WOOD FENCE	200			
POOL	Size	Description	Yr. Bilt	Life	
Oven-Range	X	A-C Value	26		
Garb Disp	X	Fireplace	27		
Dish Washer	X	Misc Value	28		
Hardw'd. Cab.	X	Flat Work	29		
Intercom	X	Patio Value	30		
Vac Cleaner	X	Encl Value	31		
Pulmans	X	Pool Value	32		
Cov'd Lino	X	Pool % Good	33		
Siding-B-D	X	Special Imps.	34		
Br'kst Bar	X 10'	Spec Imp. % Good	35		
Auto. Gr. Dr.		Defer. Maint.	36		
End. Built Up		Obsolescence	37		

COMPUTATIONS

Raw

$$30 \times 1 = 30$$

$$49 \times 5 = 245$$

$$25 \times 2 = 50$$

$$79 \times 15 = 1185$$

$$28 \times 22 = 616$$

$$25 \times 5 = 125$$

$$20 \times 21 = 420$$

$$2671$$

CCP $\frac{3}{4}$

$$5 \times 5 = 25$$

Ratio

$$17 \times 9 = 153$$

Raw

$$20 \times 20 = 400$$

CCP

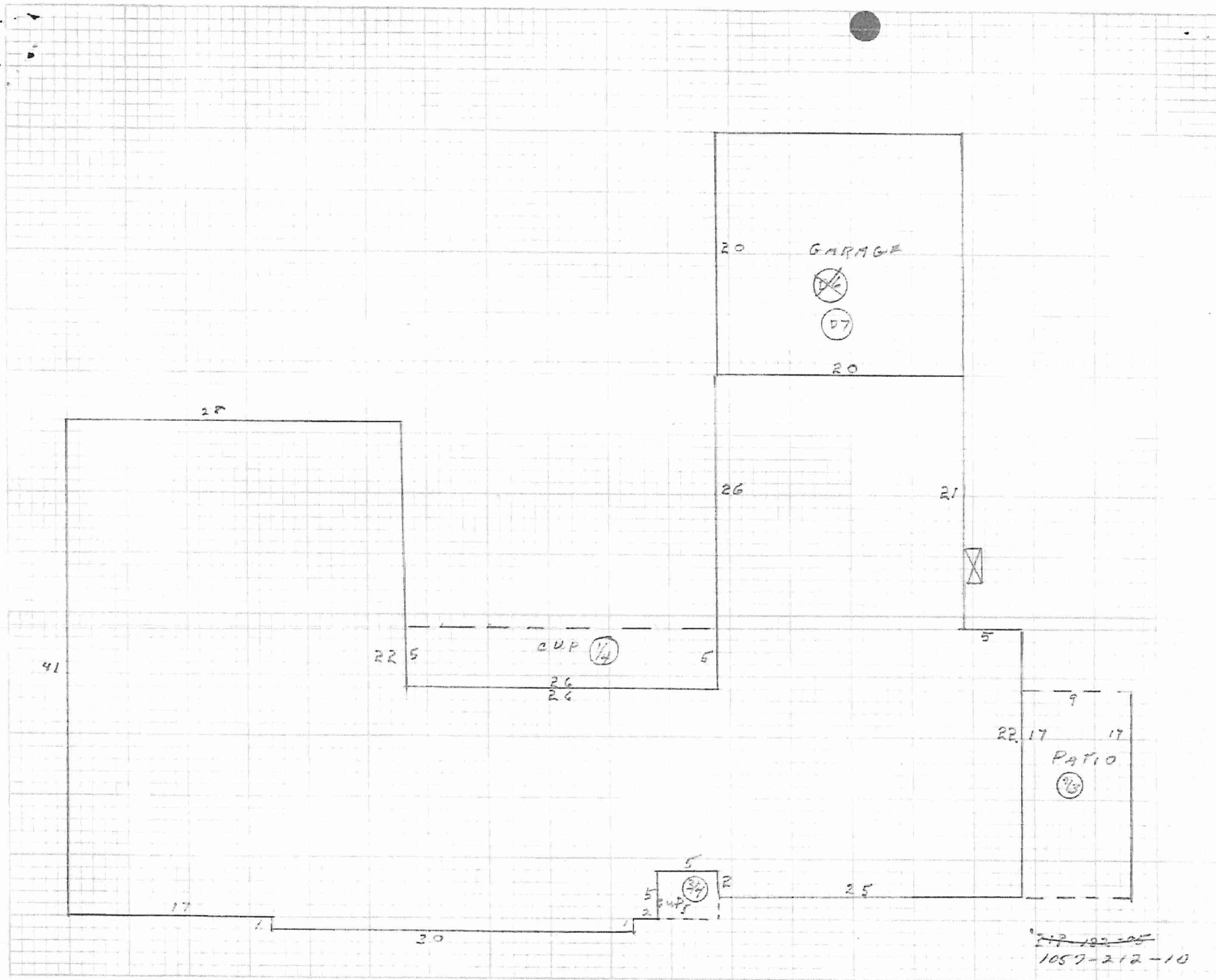
$$26 \times 5 = 130$$

SEE SHEET 5 OF 5 FOR DWG

REMARKS: P&E COMPLETE

JUST MOVING IN 1-5-74

11-7-77 CHG AC -GAR CLASS -FP-YI #100



APPENDIX F

Confidential Maps

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)