

# Cultural Resources Assessment

## Subarea 29 Specific Plan Amendment Project Ontario, California Planning Areas 30-34

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## ATTACHMENTS

- A Confidential Cultural Resources Records Search (SCCIC)
- B Paleontological Resources Records Search (NHMLAC)
- C Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)
- D Personnel Qualifications

# National Archaeological Database (NADB) Information Sheet

## Cultural Resources Assessment for the Subarea 29 Specific Plan Amendment Project Ontario, California Planning Areas 30-34

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USGS Corona North, CA 7.5-Minute Quadrangle; Township 2 South; Range 7 West, Section 24 (S.B.B.M).

Project area: 171.32 acres

Investigation: CEQA Phase I: literature review, pedestrian field survey

Key Words: Assessment, Van Dam Dairy Farm (P-36-023627)

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

### Purpose and Scope

VCS Environmental was retained by Lewis Management Corp. and Richland Communities to complete a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the proposed Subarea 29 Project in Ontario, San Bernardino County, California. It consists of two parcels on either side of Haven Avenue. This report is intended to provide a summary of past and current cultural resources investigations in support of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) analysis for the Project. This report does not include analysis or evaluation of the Project area's built environment, a portion of which remains on the property).

VCS Environmental was retained by Lewis Management Corp. and Richland Communities to complete a Phase I cultural resources assessment for the proposed Subarea 29 Specific Plan Amendment Project, which encompasses 171.32 acres in the City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California. The currently proposed Subarea 29 Specific Plan Amendment area (2022 Amendment area) includes existing Planning Areas (PAs) 30 and 31 (37.88 acres), and the proposed 113.24-acre Subarea 29 Specific Plan expansion area (new Planning Areas 32, 33, and 34), which are located on either side of Haven Avenue. The study area (herein referred to "Project area") for this report also includes site-adjacent roadway right-of-way and the Southern California Edison (SCE) easement that divides Planning Areas (PAs) 30 and 31 (20.2 acres). Impacts resulting from development of PAs 30 and 31 were previously addressed in the *Subarea 29 (Hettinga) Specific Plan Final Environmental Impact Report* (Subarea 29 Specific Plan EIR) (State Clearinghouse [SCH] No. 2004011009) certified by the City of Ontario in October 2006.

This report is intended to provide a summary of past and current cultural resources investigations in support of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) analysis for the project. This report does not include analysis or evaluation of the Project area's built environment, a portion of which remains on the property, and was previously evaluated.

The format of this report follows *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* (Office of Historic Preservation 1990).

### Dates of Investigation

A cultural resources literature review was completed on March 2, 2022 by Isabela Kott, Assistant Coordinator at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton (Attachment A). A paleontological resources literature review was completed by Dr. Alyssa Bell at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC) on January 29, 2022 (Attachment B). A negative findings Sacred Lands File Search and a Tribal contacts list was received from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on March 17, 2022 (Attachment C). A cultural resources survey of the 171.32-acre Project area was conducted by Mr. Maxon on March 16, 2022. This report was completed in November 2022.

### Findings of Investigation

Implementation of the proposed Project would not adversely affect any known significant archaeological or historical resources or fossil localities. The area, however, is known to contain historical resources and fossils are recorded nearby.

- The SCCIC records search identified one cultural resource (P-36-023627), known as the Van Dam Dairy Farm, recorded within the Project area on the western parcel. It remains extant on site and was formally recorded on a DPR 523 Series Site record (Yates 2011). It was evaluated for the

Subarea 29 Specific Plan EIR. It was determined not eligible for listing on the California or National Register (Webb 2006). It is also not eligible for listing on the City of Ontario's Historical Resources List.

- Three cultural resources studies have previously been completed that include at least a portion of the Project area.
- The NAHC Sacred Lands File search was negative.
- There are no known fossil localities recorded in the Project area; however, fossils have been found and recorded in the same sedimentary deposits nearby. The nearest localities appear to be approximately 6 miles west near the SR 71 and 5 miles south near Corona. The geological map of the Project area (USGS) demonstrates that the site exhibits exposures of Young eolian (windblown) deposits (Qye) These late Pleistocene to Holocene, eolian silts and sands are mapped in and around Ontario. Older sediments likely lie at depth below these deposits.

## Investigation Constraints

The 171.32-acre Project area contains the remains of one or more cow dairies. The Van Dam Dairy Farm remains extant in the western portion of the study area. Most of the ground surface of the Project area has been developed and used in dairy operations.

## Summary and Recommendations

Implementation of the proposed Project would not adversely affect any existing known significant archaeological or paleontological resources. One non-significant historic-era resource (built environment) is present (the Van Dam Dairy Farm: P-36-023627). Two prehistoric isolates (basalt flakes) were discovered in the Project area during the 2006 archaeological (Webb 2006) survey for the Subarea 29 Specific Plan EIR. They were not seen during the current survey. The NAHC Sacred Lands File search was negative. No fossil localities are present on site; however, the Project area exhibits exposures of Young eolian (windblown) deposits (Qye) and is known to contain fossils that are recorded nearby in the same sedimentary deposits as occur in the Project area.

The following mitigation measures, previously developed for the Project area in the Subarea 29 Specific Plan EIR (Webb 2006: III-4-15), are recommended:

**MM Cultural 1:** Should any cultural and/or archaeological resources be accidentally discovered during construction, construction activities shall be moved to other parts of the Project area and a qualified archaeologist shall be contacted to determine the significance of these resources. If the find is determined to be a historical or unique archaeological resource, as defined in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, avoidance or other appropriate measures shall be implemented.

**MM Cultural 2:** If human remains are uncovered at any time, all activities in the area of the find shall be halted by the developer or its contractor and the County Coroner shall be notified immediately pursuant to CA Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 and CA PRC Section 5097.98. If the Coroner determines that the remains are of Native American origin, the Coroner shall proceed as directed in Section 15064.5(e) of the CEQA Guidelines.

*The following measures shall be implemented to eliminate or reduce potentially significant impacts to paleontological resources. A Paleontological Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan (PRMTP) was*

*prepared for the existing Subarea 29 area (LSA 2015); a new PRMTP shall be prepared for the areas east of Haven.*

**MM Cultural 3:** Since grading plans have not yet been prepared to establish how deep excavation is needed, prior to the issuance of grading permits, and as recommended in the Phase I Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment for this site, a qualified paleontologist shall be retained to develop a Paleontological Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan (PRMTP) for approval by the City. Following City approval of the PRMTP, grading and construction activities may proceed in compliance with the provisions of the approved PRMTP.

The PRMTP shall include the following measures:

- a. Identification of those locations within the Project area where paleontological resources are likely to be uncovered during grading.
- b. A monitoring program specifying the procedures for the monitoring of grading activities by a qualified paleontologist or qualified designee.
- c. If fossil remains large enough to be seen are uncovered by earth-moving activities, a qualified paleontologist or qualified designee shall temporarily divert earth-moving activities around the fossil site until the remains have been evaluated for significance and, if appropriate, have been recovered; and the paleontologist or qualified designee allows earth-moving activities to proceed through the site. If potentially significant resources are encountered, a letter of notification shall be provided in a timely manner to the City, in addition to the report (described below) that is filed at completion of grading.
- d. If a qualified paleontologist or qualified designee is not present when fossil remains are uncovered by earth-moving activities, these activities shall be stopped, and a qualified paleontologist or qualified designee shall be called to the site immediately to evaluate the significance of the fossil remains.
- e. At a qualified paleontologist or qualified designee's discretion and to reduce any construction delay, a construction worker shall assist in removing fossiliferous rock samples to an adjacent location for temporary stockpiling pending eventual transport to a laboratory facility for processing.
- f. A qualified paleontologist or qualified designee shall collect all significant identifiable fossil remains. All fossil sites shall be plotted on a topographic map of the Project area.
- g. If the qualified paleontologist or qualified designee determines that insufficient fossil remains have been found after fifty percent of earthmoving activities have been completed, monitoring can be reduced or discontinued.
- h. Any significant fossil remains recovered in the field as a result of monitoring or by processing rock samples shall be prepared, identified, catalogued, curated, and accessioned into the fossil collections of the San Bernardino County Museum, or another museum repository complying with the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standard guidelines. Accompanying specimen and site data, notes, maps, and photographs also shall be archived at the repository.

- i. Within 6 months following completion of the above tasks, a qualified paleontologist or qualified designee shall prepare a final report summarizing the results of the mitigation program and presenting an inventory and describing the scientific significance of any fossil remains accessioned into the museum repository. The report shall be submitted to the City Planning Department and the museum repository. The report shall comply with the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standard guidelines for assessing and mitigating impacts on paleontological resources.

## HUMAN REMAINS

Project-related earth disturbance nearly always has the potential to unearth previously undiscovered human remains, resulting in a potentially significant impact. If human remains are encountered during excavation activities, all work shall halt and the County Coroner shall be notified (*California Health and Safety Code*, §7050.5). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are of forensic interest. If the Coroner determines that the remains are prehistoric, she/he will contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. The NAHC is responsible for immediately designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will be responsible for the ultimate disposition of the remains, as required by Section 5097.98 of the *California Public Resources Code*. The MLD shall make her/his recommendation within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD's recommendation shall be followed if feasible and may include scientific removal and non-destructive analysis of the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials. If the landowner rejects the MLD's recommendations, the landowner shall rebury the remains with appropriate dignity on the property in a location that will not be subject to further subsurface disturbance.

## Disposition of Data

This report will be filed with the Lewis Management Corp. and Richland Communities (Applicants), the City of Ontario, VCS, and at the SCCIC. All field notes and other documentation related to the study are on file at VCS.



## 1.0 UNDERTAKING INFORMATION/INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Contracting Data

VCS Environmental (VCS) was retained by Lewis Management Corp. and Richland Communities to complete a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the proposed Subarea 29 Project in the City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California.

VCS completed this Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), to assist in its environmental study for the Subarea 29 Project. The format of this report follows *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* (Office of Historic Preservation 1990).

This report details the findings of the investigation and offers management recommendations and mitigation measures to evaluate any discoveries and to reduce the impact of the Project on resources to a less than significant level.

### 1.2 Undertaking

The proposed Subarea 29 Specific Plan Amendment Project would add approximately 117.5 gross acres of land to the Subarea 29 Specific Plan area, and would increase the total number of allowed units in the Subarea 29 Specific Plan from 2,418 units to 3,888 units.



Specifically, the proposed expansion of the Subarea 29 Specific Plan area would allow for the creation of new Pas 32, 33 and 34, and the development of a middle school and up to 1,315 detached and attached homes in this area. In addition, the Project would involve amendments to the Subarea 29 Specific Plan for existing Pas 30 and 31 to allow for the development of an additional 155 dwelling units.

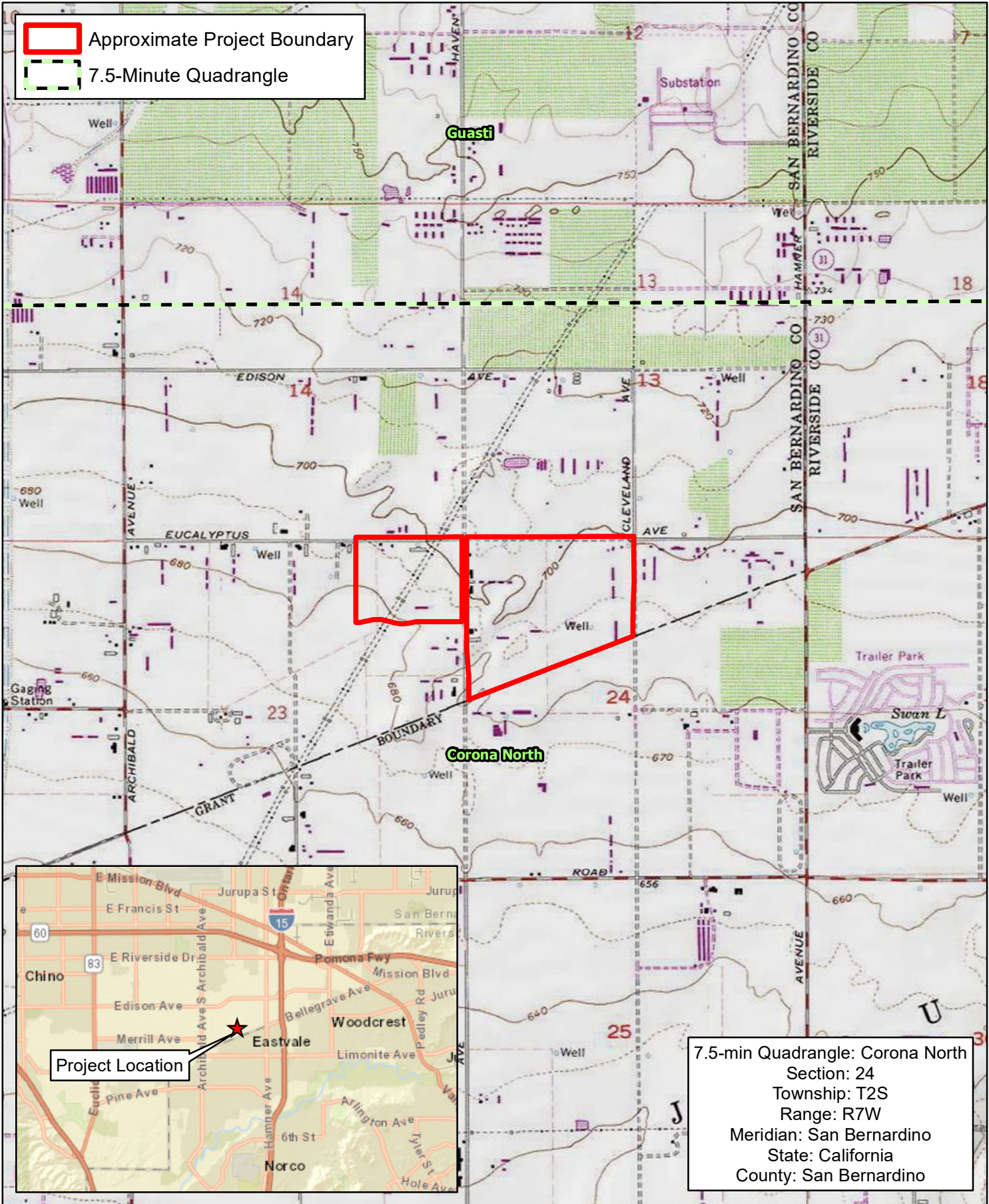
### 1.3 Project Area

The Project area is located in the City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California. The site is bounded by Eucalyptus Avenue to the north, Mill Creek Boulevard to the east, and Bellegrave Avenue to the south. Parkview Street and existing residential development occur west of the site. The Project is regionally accessible from State Route 60 (SR-60) and Haven Avenue to the north, and from Interstate 15 (I-15) and Limonite Avenue to the southeast [Figures 1 and 2]. Figure 1 depicts the regional and specific location of the Project area in Sections 23 and 24, Township 2 South; Range 7 West, of the United States Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5' Quadrangle *Corona North, CA* (S.B.B.M). Figure 2 is an aerial map of the site. .

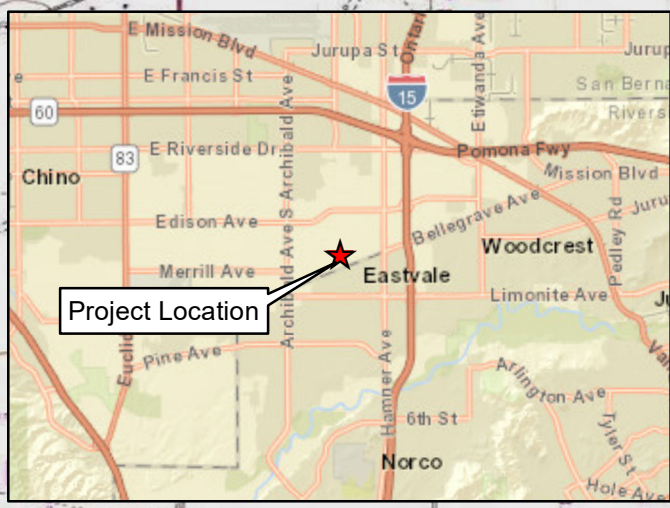
### 1.4 Project Personnel


Patrick O. Maxon, M.A., RPA requested the literature reviews from the SCCIC and NHMLAC, requested the SLF search from the NAHC, completed the field survey, and authored this report. Refer to Attachment D for qualifications.

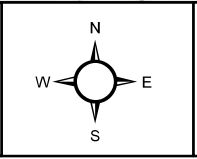
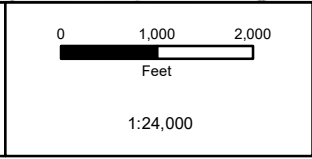
 Approximate Project Boundary  
 7.5-Minute Quadrangle



7.5-min Quadrangle: Corona North  
 Section: 24  
 Township: T2S  
 Range: R7W  
 Meridian: San Bernardino  
 State: California  
 County: San Bernardino






Prepared By:   
 Map Created: January 2022  
 Data Source: ESRI, USGS  
 VCS Environmental



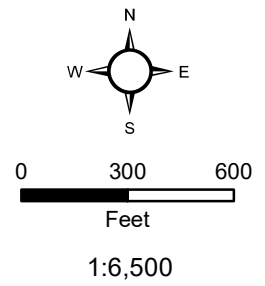
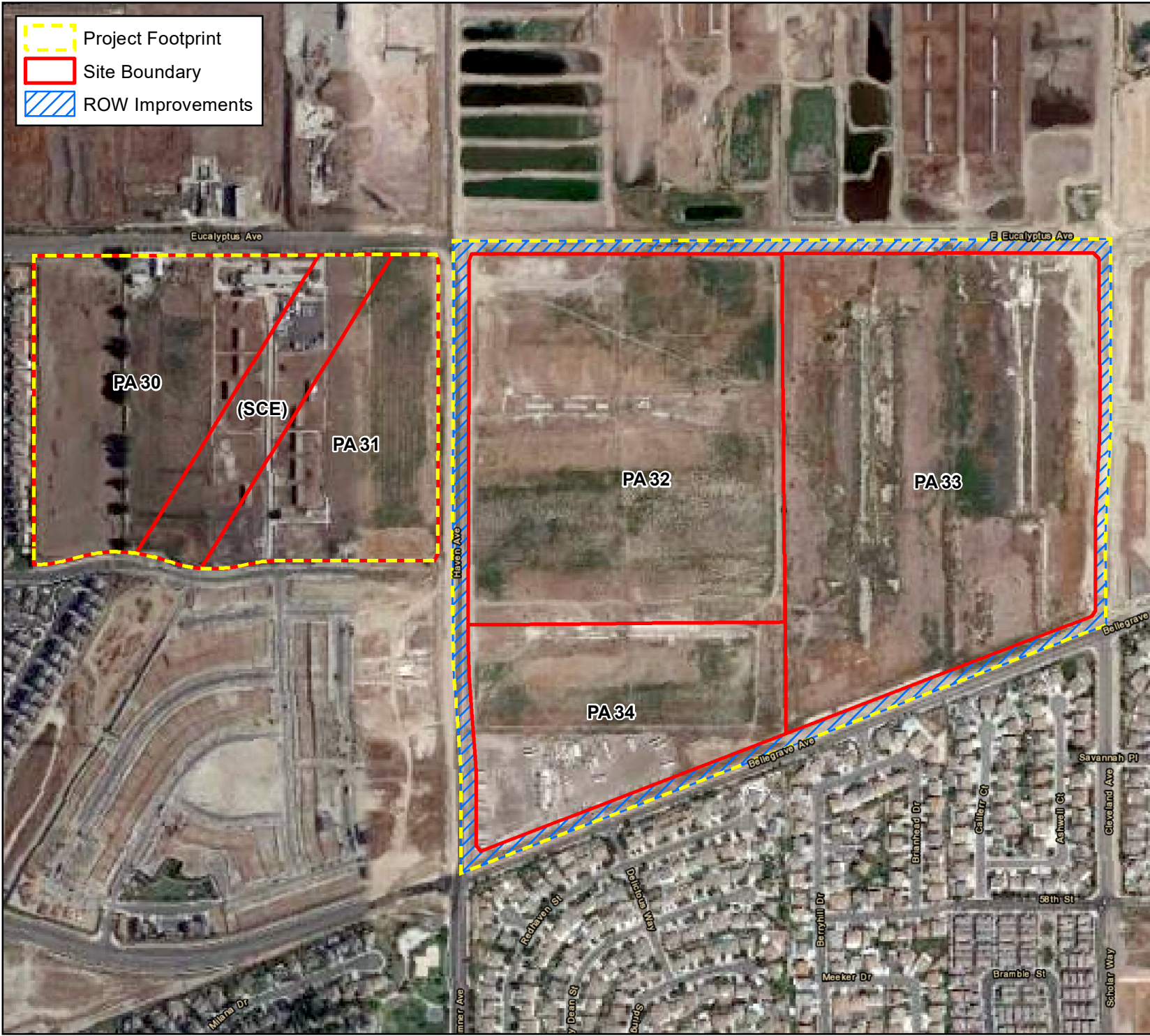
**Sub Area 29 SPA**  
 Figure 1: USGS Topographic Map



-  Project Footprint
-  Site Boundary
-  ROW Improvements

## Lewis Op. Subarea 29

**Figure 2:**  
Project  
Aerial Map



Map Date: March 2022  
 Data Sources: ESRI,  
 BAWCE

## 2.0 REGULATORY SETTING

This section contains a discussion of the applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards that govern cultural resources and must be adhered to both prior to and during Project implementation.

### 2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project would have a significant impact on one or more historical resources. According to Section 15064.5(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines, a “historical resource” is defined as a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (PRC §21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (14 CCR §15064.5[a][2]); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (14 CCR §15064.5[a][3]).

Section 5024.1 of the PRC, Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR), and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the CEQA Statutes were used as the basic guidelines for the cultural resources study. PRC 5024.1 requires evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing in the CRHR. The purposes of the CRHR are to maintain listings of the State’s historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change. The criteria for listing resources in the CRHR, which were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (per the criteria listed at 36 CFR §60.4), are stated below (PRC §5024.1).

Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered a historical resource . . . Generally, a resource shall be considered by a lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources 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; or
- (b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past; or
- (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.

Impacts that would materially impair the significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered to have a significant effect on the environment. Impacts to historical resources from the proposed Project are considered significant if the project (A) demolishes or materially impairs in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, the California Register; (B) demolishes or materially impairs in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register; or (C) demolishes or materially impairs in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency (§15064.5[b][2]).

The purpose of a Phase I Cultural Resources assessment is to evaluate whether any cultural resources remain exposed on the surface of a Project site or whether any cultural resources can reasonably be

expected to exist in the subsurface. If resources are discovered, additional investigations would be required to evaluate the resources for CRHR eligibility and appropriate management of these resources would be required prior to Project implementation.

Broad mitigation guidelines for treating historical resources are codified in Section 15126.4(b) of the CEQA Guidelines. Public agencies should seek to avoid significant impacts to historical resources, with preservation in place being the preferred alternative. If not feasible, a data recovery plan shall be prepared to guide subsequent excavation. Mitigation for historical resources such as buildings, bridges, and other structures that are consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Weeks and Grimmer 1995) will generally be considered mitigated below a level of significance.

## 2.2 Assembly Bill (AB) 52

This Project is subject to the requirements of Assembly Bill (AB) 52. AB 52 is applicable to projects that have filed a Notice of Preparation (NOP) of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or notice of a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) or Negative Declaration (ND) on or after July 1, 2015. The law requires lead agencies to initiate consultation with California Native American Tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the Project and have requested such consultation, prior to determining the type of CEQA documentation that is applicable to the Project (i.e., EIR, MND, ND). Significant impacts to "tribal cultural resources" are considered significant impacts to the environment.

For "tribal cultural resources," PRC §21074, enacted and codified as part of a 2014 amendment to CEQA through Assembly Bill 52, provides the statutory definition as follows:

"Tribal cultural resources" are either of the following:

1. Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
  - A. Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
  - B. Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
2. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

To determine if such resources exist, under AB 52 (PRC §21080.3.1) lead agencies must consult with tribes that request consultation and must make a reasonable and good faith effort to mitigate the impacts of a development on such resources to a less than significant level. AB 52 allows tribes 30 days after receiving notification to request consultation and the lead agency must then initiate consultation within 30 days of the request by tribes.

## 2.3 Senate Bill (SB) 18

Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) (California Government Code Section 65352.3) sets forth requirements for local governments to consult with Native American tribes to aid in the protection of traditional tribal cultural places through local land use planning. The intent of SB 18 is to provide California Native American tribes an opportunity to participate in local land use decisions at an early stage of planning for the purpose of

protecting, or mitigating impacts on, cultural places. The Tribal Consultation Guidelines: Supplement to General Plan Guidelines (OPR 2005), identifies the following contact and notification responsibilities of local governments:

- Prior to the adoption or any amendment of a general plan or specific plan, a local government must notify the appropriate tribes (on the contact list maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission [NAHC]) of the opportunity to conduct consultations for the purpose of preserving, or mitigating impacts to, cultural places located on land within the local government's jurisdiction that is affected by the proposed plan adoption or amendment. Tribes have 90 days from the date on which they receive notification to request consultation, unless a shorter timeframe has been agreed to by the tribe (Government Code Section 65352.3).
- Prior to the adoption or substantial amendment of a general plan or specific plan, a local government must refer the proposed action to those tribes that are on the NAHC contact list and have traditional lands located within the city or county's jurisdiction. The referral must allow a 45- day comment period (Government Code Section 65352). Notice must be sent regardless of whether prior consultation has taken place. Such notice does not initiate a new consultation process.
- Local government must send a notice of a public hearing, at least 10 days prior to the hearing, to tribes who have filed a written request for such notice (Government Code Section 65092).

The City of Ontario is undertaking AB 52 and SB18 consultation with interested tribes.

## 2.4 City of Ontario

Ontario's Historic Preservation Program seeks to preserve and protect the significant architectural, historical, and cultural resources, which reflect Ontario's unique character and heritage. In 2003, the State of California Office of Historic Preservation designated the City of Ontario a Certified Local Government (CLG). The Advance Planning Division is responsible for administering the City's Historic Preservation Program and the Historic Preservation Ordinance. Planning staff, along with the Historic Preservation Subcommittee and Historic Preservation Commission, review all historic preservation applications, including proposed alterations to the exterior of historic buildings and alterations to public improvements, such as street trees, within Ontario's historic neighborhoods (Ontario n.d.).

The Historic Preservation Ordinance describes eligible historic resources as "Any property listed on the City's List of Historical Resources prior to September 1, 2003, or after September 1, 2003, surveyed at the intensive level in accordance with the standards set forth by the California Office of Historic Preservation, and determined to meet the designation criteria for historic landmarks, as set forth in Section 9-1.2615 by the Historic Preservation Subcommittee, shall be determined to be Eligible Historical Resources. Eligible Historical Resources may include, but are not limited to, improvements, buildings, structures, signs, features, trees, or other objects of cultural, architectural, or historical significance."

## 2.5 Human Remains

Section 7050.5 of the *California Health and Safety Code* provides for the disposition of accidentally discovered human remains. Section 7050.5 states that, if human remains are found, no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains.

Section 5097.98 of the PRC states that, if remains are determined by the Coroner to be of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours which, in turn, must identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The descendants shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.



## 3.0 SETTING

### 3.1 Natural

The Project is surrounded by agricultural lands such as dairies, stockyards, row crops, and nurseries to the north. The area to the east is currently being developed with a residential development per the Esperanza Specific Plan. The area to the south is developed with existing residential uses in the City of Eastvale. Residential uses in the Subarea 29 Specific Plan area are currently under construction to the west of the proposed expansion area and south of existing Planning Areas 30 and 31. The Project Footprint supports five vegetation communities/land cover types. These vegetation communities/land cover types include Disturbed/Developed, Agricultural Row Crops, Herbaceous Non-native Forbs and Grasses, *Tamarix* spp. Stands and *Nicotiana Glauca* Stands.

The Project area is generally flat with elevations ranging from approximately 676 to 703 feet (206 to 214 meters) above mean sea level (MSL).

### 3.2 Cultural

Chronologies by Warren (1968), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Moratto (1984) and others are culture histories used to describe the sequence of the prehistoric periods of Southern California. William Wallace (1955) developed the first comprehensive California chronologies and defines four periods for the southern coastal and nearshore inland region.

#### 3.2.1 Prehistory

A long-standing tenet of New World archaeology has been that humans did not arrive in the western hemisphere until about 12,000 to 13,000 Years Before Present (YBP). Increasingly, researchers are arguing for earlier dates of entry, but the evidence has not been universally accepted by archaeologists. With more recent evidence, that is changing (Dillehay & Collins 1988, Dixon 1993; Adovasio and Page 2002; Johnson et al. 2002; Dillehay et al. 2015, Holen et al. 2017); the most recent being the discovery of 21,000- to 23,000-year-old human footprints preserved on an ancient lakeshore in White Sands National Park in New Mexico (Bennett et al. 2021).

Most of the generally accepted early remains indicate a very small, mobile population apparently dependent on hunting large game animals as the primary subsistence strategy. While early populations certainly used other resources, the bulk of the few traces remaining today are related to large game hunting. This situation results from the fact that hunting equipment involved many lithic tools that do not decay, while the remainder of the population's material culture was of wood or leather, which are more subject to attrition through taphonomic (post depositional processes) factors. Therefore, lithic artifacts are the only surviving material from the Paleo-Indian Period. These consist primarily of large and extremely well-made projectile points and large but cruder tools such as scrapers and choppers. Encampments were not permanent but were probably sited near a major kill. Occupation would have lasted only until the resources of that kill were exhausted. Such an economy, using only a small fraction of the available resources would not have supported a large population. It is probable that the Paleo-Indians lived in groups no larger than extended families and that contact with other such groups was infrequent. However, recent evidence suggests that some very early people may have had a more sedentary lifestyle and probably relied upon a variety of resources (see Adovasio and Page 2002 for a discussion of the Monte Verde, Chile site).

Several chronologies are generally used to describe the sequence of the later prehistoric periods of coastal Southern California. William Wallace (1955) developed the first comprehensive California chronologies and defines four periods for the southern coastal region. Wallace's synthesis is largely "descriptive and



classificatory, emphasizing the content of archaeological cultures and the relationships among them” (Moratto 1984:159). Wallace relies upon the concept of cultural horizons, which are generally defined by the temporal and spatial distribution of a set of normative cultural traits, such as the distribution of a group of commonly associated artifact types. As a result, his model does not allow for much cultural variation within the same time period, nor does it provide precise chronological dates for each temporal division. Nevertheless, although now over 65 years old, the general schema of the Wallace chronology has provided a general framework for Southern California prehistory that is summarized below.

By the late 1960s, radiocarbon dates and assemblage data were more widely available for many Southern California archaeological sites. Based on these new data, Warren (1968) synthesized Southern California prehistory into five traditions which, unlike Wallace’s horizons, account for more regional variation within each time period. Defined as “a generic unit comprising historically related phases”, traditions were not strictly sequential temporal units (Warren 1968). That is, different traditions could co-exist in the same region or in neighboring regions at the same time.

Others have used the terms Early, Middle, and Late Holocene to characterize southern California Prehistory (Byrd & Raab 2007).

*Horizon I: Early Man or Paleo Indian Period (11,000 BCE to 7,500 BCE<sup>1</sup>).* While initially termed Early Man Horizon (I) by Wallace (1955), this early stage of human occupation is more commonly referred to as the Paleo Indian Period (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984:24). As discussed above, the precise start of this period is still a topic of considerable debate. At inland archaeological sites, the surviving material culture of this period is primarily lithic, consisting of large, extremely well made stone projectile points and tools such as scrapers and choppers. Encampments were probably temporary, located near major kills or important resource areas. The San Dieguito Tradition, defined by Warren at the stratified C.W. Harris site in San Diego County, is encompassed by this period of time (Moratto 1984:97).

*Horizon II: Milling Stone Assemblages (7,500 BCE to 1,000 BCE).* Encompassing a broad expanse of time, the Milling Stone Period was named for the abundant millingstone tools associated with sites of this period. These tools, the mano and metate, were used to process small, hard seeds from plants associated with shrub-scrub vegetation communities. An annual round of seasonal migrations was likely practiced with movements coinciding with ripening vegetal resources and the periods of maximal availability of various animal resources. Along the coast, shell midden sites are common site types. Some formal burials, occasionally with associated grave goods, are also evident. This period of time is roughly equivalent to Warren’s (1968) Encinitas Tradition. Warren (1968) suggests that, as millingstones are common and projectile points are comparatively rare during this time period, hunting was less important than the gathering of vegetable resources.

Later studies (Koerper 1981; Koerper and Drover 1983) suggested that a diversity of subsistence activities, including hunting of various game animals, were practiced during this time period. At present, little is known about cultural change during this period of time in Southern California. While this lack of noticeable change gives the appearance of cultural stasis, almost certainly many regional and temporal cultural shifts did occur over the course of this time period. Future research that is focused on temporal change in the Milling Stone Period would greatly benefit the current understanding of Southern California prehistory. One avenue of research that could help accomplish this goal would be a synthesis of the growing amount of archaeological “gray” literature involving cultural resource mitigation of Milling Stone Period sites in the Los Angeles County area.

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<sup>1</sup> BCE stands for “Before Common Era” and CE stands for “Common Era”. These alternative forms of “BC” and “AD”, respectively, are used throughout this document.

Warren (1968) defined Wallace's Millingstone Horizon in Southern California as the Encinitas Tradition, further subdivided into regional expressions that exhibited common technological development. The Topanga Complex, used to express the general association between groups of artifacts, defines this culture for the entirety of the Los Angeles Basin including Orange County.

Most recently, Sutton & Gardner (2010) have reimagined the Encinitas Tradition based on more recent archaeological work in Southern California that has revealed more regional differences within the Tradition. The term Topanga Complex (for the Los Angeles Basin) of the Encinitas Tradition is, to Sutton and Gardner, still valid; however, they suggest renaming it the Topanga Pattern to indicate similarities in cultural traits such as technology, settlement patterns, and mortuary practices. While they retained the terms proposed by Warren for the Los Angeles Basin, they proposed a distinction between coastal and inland groups based on those differences (Sutton & Gardner 2010:7).

*Horizon III: Intermediate Cultures (1,000 BCE to 750 CE).* The Intermediate Period is identified by a mixed strategy of plant exploitation, terrestrial hunting, and maritime subsistence strategies. Chipped stone tools (e.g., projectile points) generally decrease in size, but increase in number. Abundant bone and shell remains have been recovered from sites dating to these time periods. In coastal areas, the introduction of the circular shell fishhook and the growing abundance of fish remains in sites over the course of the period suggest a substantial increase in fishing activity during the Intermediate Period. It is also during this time period that mortar and pestle use intensified dramatically. The mano and metate continued to be in use on a reduced scale, but the greatly intensified use of the mortar and pestle signaled a shift away from a subsistence strategy based on seed resources to that of the acorn. It is probably during this time period that the acorn became the food staple of the majority of the indigenous Tribes in Southern California. This subsistence strategy continued until European contact. Material culture generally became more diverse and elaborate during this time period and included steatite containers, perforated stones, bone tools, ornamental items, and asphalt adhesive.

While Warren recognizes the start of the Campbell Tradition in the Santa Barbara region at roughly the beginning of the Intermediate Period, he did not see clear evidence of cultural change farther south. As a result, the Encinitas Tradition in Southern California encompasses both the Milling Stone and Intermediate Periods in Warren's chronology (1968:2, 4). However, the later chronological schema by Koerper and Drover (1983) clearly recognizes an Intermediate Period in Southern California. They suggest that Warren's inability to recognize an intermediate cultural stage was likely due to "the lack of conclusive data in 1968" (1983:26).

Sutton (2010) reconceptualized the prehistory of the Los Angeles Basin, that encompasses Wallace's Intermediate and Late Periods, and renaming it the Del Rey Tradition. It will be discussed below.

*Horizon IV: Late Prehistoric Cultures (750 CE to 1769 CE).* During the Late Prehistoric Period, exploitation of many food resources, particularly marine resources among coastal groups, continued to intensify. The material culture in the Late Prehistoric Horizon increased in complexity in terms of the abundance and diversity of artifacts being produced. The recovery and identification of a number of small projectile points during this time period likely suggests a greater utilization of the bow and arrow, which was likely introduced near the end of the Intermediate Period. Shell beads, ornaments, and other elements of material culture continue to be ornate, varied and widely distributed, the latter evidence suggestive of elaborate trade networks. Warren's (1968) scheme divides the late prehistoric period into several regional traditions. Western Riverside County, Orange County, and the Los Angeles Basin area are considered part of the "Shoshonean" tradition, which may be related to a possible incursion of Tatic speakers into these areas during this period. The Late Prehistoric Period includes the first few centuries of early European contact (1542 CE to 1769 CE); this period is also known as the Protohistoric Period, as there was a low level of interaction between native Californians and Europeans prior to Portolá's overland expedition in 1769.

In the few centuries prior to European contact, the archaeological record reveals substantial increases in the indigenous population (Wallace 1955:223). Some village sites may have contained as many as 1,500 individuals. Apparently, many of these village sites were occupied throughout the year rather than seasonally. This shift in settlement strategy was likely influenced by improved food procurement and storage technology, which enabled population growth and may have helped stimulate changes in sociopolitical organization.

Evidence is growing that prehistoric cultural change has been much more variable through time and across culture areas than previously thought. Cultural traits such as maritime economies, seafaring, complex trade networks, and year-round occupation of villages appear to have developed much earlier than previously thought. Culture change during the Late Prehistoric Period, in particular, may have been driven more by environmental and resource pressures than optimal adaptation to the environment (Byrd and Raab 2007).

Based on some of the most recent archaeological work in the Los Angeles Basin and southern Channel Islands, Sutton (2010) proposes to replace the traditional Intermediate and Late Periods/Horizons with the Del Rey Tradition. Around 3,500 years BP this Tradition replaced the Encinitas/Millingstone with a modified material cultural, a shift in settlement patterns, and new subsistence practices owing to the arrival of Takic populations from the east (Sutton 2010:3). The so-called “Shoshonean Wedge”. These were the forerunners of the Gabrielino.

It should be noted that Gabrieleno origin stories assert that the union of sky and the earth created the world and everything in it; finally producing Wewyoot or Weywot, the father of all people (McCawley 1996: 172). This occurred in situ, meaning the people were always here and the Shoshonean Wedge hypothesis is, according to the Gabrielino, false.

### 3.2.2 Ethnography

At the time of European contact in 1769, when Gaspar de Portolá’s expedition crossed the Los Angeles Basin, what were to be named the Gabrielino Native Americans by the Spanish occupied the area around the Project area (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996). While the term Gabrielino identifies those Native Americans who were under the control of the Spanish Mission San Gabriel Archángel, the overwhelming number of people in these areas were of the same ethnic nationality and language (Takic) group. Their territory extended from northern Orange County north to the San Fernando Valley in Los Angeles County and eastward to the San Bernardino area.

This and the following ethnographic information relate to currently surviving native peoples still living in Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, and Riverside Counties. They maintain their cultural practices and customs. The current Gabrielino comprise at least five bands that are recognized Tribes by the State of California (they do not enjoy Federal recognition, however). They include the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation; the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council; the Gabrieleno-Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians; the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe; and the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation. The terms the Native Americans in Southern California used to identify themselves have, for the most part, been lost; therefore, the names do not necessarily identify specific ethnic or Tribal groups. Some currently refer to themselves as *Tongva*, while others prefer the term *Kizh*. For the sake of clarity and consistency, the term Gabrielino will be used for the remainder of this report.

As described above, from an archaeological perspective, the Gabrielino arrived in the Los Angeles Basin possibly as early as 1,500 BCE as part of the so-called Shoshonean (Takic speaking) Wedge from the Great Basin region. The Gabrielino gradually displaced the indigenous peoples, who were probably Hokan speakers. Large, permanent villages were established in the fertile lowlands along rivers and streams and in sheltered areas along the coast. Eventually, Gabrielino territory encompassed the greater Los Angeles

Basin, coastal regions from Topanga Canyon in the north to perhaps as far south as Aliso Creek, and the islands of San Clemente, San Nicholas, and Santa Catalina (Bean and Smith 1978:538–540). Recent studies suggest the population may have numbered as many as 10,000 individuals at their peak in the Precontact Period.

Kroeber (1925:621) considered the Gabrielino:

. . . to have been the most advanced group south of Tehachapi, except perhaps the Chumash. They certainly were the wealthiest and most thoughtful of all the Shoshoneans of the State, and dominated these civilizations wherever contacts occurred.

## SETTLEMENT

According to Bean and Smith (1978:538), the Gabrielino are, in many ways, one of the least known groups of California's native inhabitants. In addition to much of the Los Angeles Basin, they occupied the offshore islands of Santa Catalina, San Nicolas, and San Clemente. Gabrielino populations are difficult to reconstruct; however, at any one time, as many as 50 to 100 villages were simultaneously occupied. Like the prehistoric culture before them, the Gabrielino were a hunter/gatherer group who lived in small sedentary or semi-sedentary groups of 50 to 100 persons, termed *rancherías*. These *rancherías* were occupied by at least some of the people all of the time. Location of the encampment was determined by water availability. Houses were circular in form and constructed of sticks covered with thatch or mats. Each village had a sweat lodge as well as a sacred enclosure (Bean and Smith 1978). Although the earliest description of the Gabrielino dates back to the Cabrillo expedition of 1542, the most important and extensive accounts were those written by Father Gerónimo Boscana about 1822 and Hugo Reid in 1852. Most of the Gabrielino villages were abandoned around 1805 due to rapid decline from European-introduced diseases (Singer 1985).

The Gabrielino community of *Pashiinonga* is known to have been located west of the Project area. The village of *Wapijanga*, later known as Guapa (or Juapa Ranch), was somewhat further to the east on the banks of the Santa Ana River (Greenwood & Foster 1990:61). Both villages were situated on the Rancho del Chino. *Pashiinonga* was apparently the Tongva name for the Rancho; *Wapijanga* was named for the abundance of juniper there. The inhabitants of *Pashiinonga* were forcibly relocated to Mission San Gabriel (McCawley 1996:48–49). Most of the Gabrielino villages were abandoned around 1805 due to rapid decline from European-introduced diseases (Singer 1985).

## SUBSISTENCE

Gabrielino subsistence relied heavily on plant foods, but was supplemented with a variety of meat, especially from marine resources. Food procurement consisted of hunting and fishing by men and gathering of plant foods and shellfish by women. Hunting technology included use of bow and arrow for deer and smaller game, throwing sticks, snares, traps, and slings. Fishing was conducted with the use of shell fishhooks, bone harpoons, and nets. Seeds were gathered with beaters and baskets. Seeds and other foods were stored in baskets. Seeds were prepared with manos and metates and/or mortars and pestles. Food was cooked in baskets coated with asphaltum, in stone pots, on steatite frying pans, and by roasting in earthen ovens (Bean and Smith 1978).

## TRADE

Most trade between settlements was through reciprocity (barter), indicated by strings of Olivella shell beads used as a medium of exchange throughout Southern California (Ruby 1970). Gabrielino and Juaneño from the mainland probably traded trade beads, game, and plant foods in exchange for shell beads and steatite, and plant foods from the islanders. Steatite artifacts along with fish, shell money, and animal pelts

were traded by the mainlander Gabrielino into the interior for seeds and deer skin. According to Bean and Saubel (1972), the Gabrielino traded with the Serrano and the Cahuilla to the east. The Gabrielino traded goods such as shell beads, dried fish, sea otter pelts, asphaltum, and steatite for goods such as salt, obsidian, deer hides, furs, and acorns. There is evidence of trade between the Arizona Hohokam and the Gabrielino, probably with the Mojave people as middleman (Koerper in Mason et al. 1997). *Glycymeris* shell bracelets, ceramics, and blankets may have been exchanged for Pacific shells and shell beads (Koerper in Mason et al. 1997).

## RELIGION

Aside from shamanistic curing rituals, principal religious activity is related to the Chinigchinich cult that emphasized correct behavior as promulgated by a mythical figure, Chinigchinich. The Chinigchinich religion developed in Gabrielino territory and spread southeast to the Juaneño/Luiseño, Cupeño, and Ipai. It is a cult that is tied into an older creation myth. Chinigchinich is said to be the giver of laws and the punisher for those who are disobedient. Shamans were given responsibilities to oversee the cult. It was an extensive system of polar opposites (duality) that are united under higher principals (unity) (Applegate 1979). Male-Female dualism found in the creation myth is also present in the origin myth (Applegate 1979). Chinigchinich cult ceremonies included boys' puberty ceremonies using *toloache*, a drug made from Jimson Weed (*Datura stramonium*). During the vision quest, a personal protector or totemic animal was acquired. Such totems could be bear, coyote, crow, or rattlesnake. Other ceremonies were to obtain vengeance on enemies; to express thanks for victory; and to commemorate the dead. The focus of the ceremonies was a circular sacred enclosure (*Wankesh*) found in each village. The emphasis on male rites of passage and war may be a response to the increasing population and resultant competition for territory and access to resources. Or it may be a response to the arrival of the Spanish since the Chinigchinich religion seems to be of later (not prehistoric) origin.

Both inhumation (burial in a grave) and cremation were practiced by the Gabrielino. During cremations, the goods and hut of the deceased were often buried with him. Annual mourning ceremonies were held in the late summer for all who had died during the previous year. Clothes of the deceased and an image of the deceased were often burned at this time. Eagles were sacrificed for recently deceased chiefs (Applegate 1979).

### 3.2.3 History

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

The Spanish Period is represented by exploration of the region; establishment of the San Diego Presidio and missions at San Gabriel, San Juan Capistrano, and San Luis Rey; and the introduction of livestock, agricultural goods, and European architecture and construction techniques. The Old Spanish Trail, used by explorers, missionaries, and traders extended through the area to the south of the Project area.

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) began with Mexican independence from Spain and continued until the end of the Mexican-American War. The Secularization Act resulted in the transfer, through land grants (called ranchos) of large mission tracts to politically prominent individuals.

The American Period (1848-present) began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and in 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the

Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure.

### 3.2.4 City of Ontario

Ontario was founded in September of 1882 by George and William B. Chaffey. The City was named after the home of the Chaffey brothers, Ontario, Canada. The Chaffey's established three principles for the "Model Colony" that had social and economic implications including a mutual water company concept, a grand thoroughfare, and an agricultural college for general education. Seven-mile-long Euclid Avenue, with twin roadways and a central mall, was the stately backbone of the Colony. Its long easy incline, from the Southern Pacific railway tracks on the south to the tableland at the mouth of San Antonio Canyon on the north, was ideal for the development of gravity irrigation. In 1903, Ontario had been declared the "Model Colony" as an Act of Congress of the United States for its innovation, principals, and establishment of a new standard for urban living. The Model Colony stood as a prominent example of a successful irrigation project for many years (City of Ontario n.d.). In 1999 the City of Ontario annexed 8,200 acres of the Colony and named their portion the New Model Colony (NMC). The Subarea 29 Project area lies in the extreme southeast corner of the NMC, now commonly named Ontario Ranch (Daily Bulletin 2015).

*The City of Ontario Historic Context for the New Model Colony Area* (Galvin 2004) specifies three definable historic periods including: 1) the pre-1930 rural residential or free-grazing dairy properties, 2) the 1930–1949 dry lot dairying with mechanization, and 3) post-1950 scientific, large capacity dairies. According to the Context, "potential contributors to this district are those dairy farms located within the project study area that exhibit the essential minimum characteristics of at least one of the three periods of development of the dairy industry in the NMC (Ontario Ranch) area and retain a modest or high level of integrity as a property type representing that context."

Post-1950 Dairy Property: The minimum characteristics that are necessary to identify a post-1950 dairy property as associated with its identified historic context are: at least one large residence that dates to this period in the Ranch architectural style that exhibits little alteration, a large "herringbone" style milking parlor designed in the Ranch style, a circular driveway, numerous geometrically spaced rows of pole structures and other related dairy facilities, and a vast expanse of open space to the rear of the property. The Van Dam Dairy, a Post-1950 property, lacks the integrity necessary and is not eligible for listing (Webb 2006:III-4-12).

## 4.0 METHODS

### 4.1 Cultural Resources Records Search

A literature review of documents on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton was completed by SCCIC Assistant Coordinator, Isabella Kott on March 2, 2022 (Attachment A).

The SCCIC is the designated branch of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and houses records concerning archaeological and historic resources in San Bernardino, Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties. The records search provided data on known archaeological and built environment resources as well as previous studies within one-half mile of the Project area. Data sources consulted at the SCCIC included archaeological records, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (DOE), and the Historic Property Data File (HPDF) maintained by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). The HPDF contains listings for the CRHR and/or NRHP, California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI).

The review consisted of an examination of the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS's) *Corona North* 7.5-minute quadrangle to evaluate the Project area for any cultural resources recorded on or cultural resources studies conducted in the Project area and within a one-half mile radius.

A review of the cultural resources section of the Draft EIR for the Subarea 29 Specific Plan (Webb 2006) was completed for the study's cultural and paleontological resources findings.

### 4.2 Paleontological Resources Records Search

A paleontological resources records search was received from the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC) on January 29, 2022, via email (Attachment B).

### 4.3 Historic Aerial Review

An examination was made by Patrick Maxon of the historic aerial photographs at HistoricAerials.com (NETRONLINE n.d.) on March 22, 2022.

### 4.4 Sacred Lands File Search

An NAHC Sacred Lands File Search and Tribal contacts list was requested via email on January 20, 2022. A response was received from the NAHC on March 17, 2022 (Attachment C). The City of Ontario is conducting formal AB 52 and SB 18 consultation independently of this study.

### 4.5 Field Survey

An archaeological survey of the Project area was conducted by VCS Archaeologist Patrick Maxon, RPA on March 16, 2022. The Project area was inspected visually, walking transects where possible.



## 5.0 RESULTS

### 5.1 Cultural Resources Records Search

#### 5.1.1 Studies

The South Central Coastal Information Center completed a California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search on March 2, 2022 (Attachment A) which concluded that there have been 12 cultural resources studies completed within one-half mile of the Project area. Three of these studies (SB-04505, SB-04680, and SB-05976) included at least a portion of the Project area. Table 1 lists the studies.

Table 1  
Cultural Resources Studies Within the Project area

Report Number	Author/Year	Type of Study
SB-04505	Dice/2002	Survey; 70 acres; 0 resources
SB-04680	Mason & Cotterman/2005	Survey; 0 resources
SB-05976	Wetherbee et al./2007	Survey; 1 resource (36-012533)

*SB-04505*: This study was an archaeological survey and paleontological records search of the Westra Dairy. It included 70 acres.

*SB-04680*: This study was a survey of the Schakel Property (APN 0218-321-14) in Ontario. The report detail does not include acreage or associated resources information.

*SB-05976*: This study was an assessment for the New Model Colony East Backbone Infrastructure project in Ontario. No acreage information was included, but one resource (P-36-012533) is associated with the study.

#### 5.1.2 Resources

The records search also concluded that four cultural resources have been recorded within one-half mile of the Project area. One resource (P-36-023627) is recorded within the Project area. Native American tribes may have additional historical resource information which could be elucidated during future tribal consultation efforts.

Table 2  
Cultural Resources Within One-Half Mile of the Project area

Site Number (P-36-)	Recorder/Year (most recent)	Description
023625	Yates/2011	Dairy: APN 0218-251-05
023626	Yates/2011	Dairy: APN 0218-251-06
023627*	Yate2011	Van Dam Dairy Farm: APNs: 0218-281-06 & 0218-321-13
025597	Dice/2013	The Lee Dairy
*Located in the Project area.*		



P-36-023627: The Van Dam Dairy Farm is still extant in the Project area. Its historic significance theme is categorized as a Post-1950 Scientific Dairy Property and Horse Stables. Currently, the site includes a 1950 residence, a 1956 building known as the Shop, and a large L-shaped stable. Other dairy operation buildings were built around 1967 and include a milk house, dairy barn, prewash areas corrals, hay barns and feed tanks. The site has low integrity because it lacks the residence and milking parlor/ dairy barn designed in the Ranch style. There are also buildings unrelated to the dairy on site. The site was ultimately determined not eligible for listing on the California or National Registers (Webb 2006:III-4-12). It is also not eligible for listing on the City of Ontario's Historical Resources List.

According to Webb (2006:III-4-13), the PCR study conducted in 2006 for the Subarea 29 Specific Plan EIR resulted in the discovery of two archaeological isolates—basalt flakes—in a recently plowed field. Due to the determination that, as isolates, these are not considered significant resources, as well as the high level of ground disturbance to a depth of three feet, and the lack of integrity that buried resources discovered in this disturbance zone are likely to have, no unique archaeological resources are expected and no further work was recommended by PCR (Webb 2006:III-4-13).

## 5.2 Paleontological Resources Records Search

The Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC) completed a Paleontology collections records search on January 29, 2022 (Attachment B) that determined no paleontological resources are recorded in the Project area; however, fossils have been found and recorded in the same sedimentary deposits nearby, either at the surface or at depth. The nearest localities appear to be approximately 6 miles west near the SR 71 and 5 miles south near Corona (Bell 2022).

The geological map that includes the Project area (USGS) demonstrates that the site exhibits exposures of Young eolian (windblown) deposits (Qye) These late Pleistocene to Holocene, eolian silts and sands are mapped in and around Ontario. Older sediments likely lie below these deposits.

A table provided in the records search letter identifies the discovery of whip snake (*Masticophis*), horse (*Equus*), camel (*Camelops*), ground sloth (*Nothrotheriops*), and a fossil of the elephant family (*Proboscidea*) as the closest known fossil localities in Pleistocene sediments near the Project area (Bell 2022). Any excavations into these Pleistocene sedimentary deposits should be monitored and sediment samples collected as necessary.

A paleontological assessment was completed by PCR for the Subarea 29 Specific Plan EIR (Webb 2006). It found that in the vicinity of the Project area, Riverside County's Integrated Project (RCIP) General Plan identifies areas, some in San Bernardino County, with a high potential for finding paleontological resources based upon an inventory of geologic formations known to potentially contain paleontological resources. No paleontological resources were noted during the pedestrian site survey. However, because it is likely that over excavation will be required for much of the site to remove manure and other organic materials for soil stability purposes, the deeper geologic units have the potential to contain significant fossil resources. Therefore, if Project grading reaches depths of 5 feet or more, the effects of the Project on paleontological resources may be significant and a mitigation program would be developed.

## 5.3 Historic Aerial Review

Internet research on the Project, and an examination of historical aerial photographs at HistoricAerials.com (NETRONLINE n.d.) on March 22, 2022, revealed that the Project area was undeveloped until sometime before 1959 when portions of the site were planted. The first dairies on the site were constructed after 1959 and before 1966. By 1985 dairies covered the entire Project area. Belgrave Avenue, which defines the

southern boundary of the Project area, was constructed between 2002 and 2005. It appears that by 2009 the dairies were beginning to be removed.

## 5.4 Sacred Lands File Search

A Sacred Lands File Search and Tribal contacts list was received from the NAHC on March 17, 2022. The results of the Sacred Lands File Search were negative.

The NAHC also provided a Tribal contacts list of local tribes that may wish to consult on the Project. They include the following (refer to Attachment C):

- Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians; Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
- Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians; Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
- Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation; Andrew Salas, Chairperson
- Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians; Anthony Morales, Chairperson
- Gabrielino/Tongva Nation; Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
- Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council; Robert Dorame; Chairperson
- Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council; Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator
- Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe; Charles Alvarez
- Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation; Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
- Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians; Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
- Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians; Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
- Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians; Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 and Senate Bill (SB) 18 consultation will be conducted by the City of Ontario independently of this study.

## 5.5 Field Survey

An archaeological survey of the Project area was conducted by VCS Archaeologist Patrick Maxon, RPA on March 16, 2022. The western parcel of the Project area, west of Haven Avenue, was inspected visually utilizing 5-10 meter-wide spaced survey transects, walking in a north/south direction across the western and eastern portions of PAs 30 and 31 (western portion of the Project area), beginning in the northwest corner. These two areas were open, cleared fields with approximately 80% visibility. The middle portion of Pas 30 and 31 is the active Van Dam Dairy Farm. It was not inspected directly.

The survey of the expansion area (PAs 32 through 34), in the eastern portion of the Project area, began in the southwest corner and then moved to the eastern half of the area. Foundations, concrete brick walls, concrete rubble, and other remnants of a dairy are present in the extreme eastern end of this area. The western half of this area is under active cultivation and was not surveyed. No significant cultural resources were discovered as a result of the survey.

## 6.0 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Implementation of the proposed Project would not adversely affect any existing known significant archaeological or paleontological resources. One non-significant historic-era resource (built environment) is present (the Van Dam Dairy Farm: P-36-023627). Two prehistoric isolates (basalt flakes) were discovered in the Project area during the 2006 archaeological (Webb 2006) survey for Subarea 29 Specific Plan EIR. They were not seen during the current survey. The NAHC Sacred Lands File search was negative. No fossil localities are present on site; however, the Project area exhibits exposures of Young eolian (windblown) deposits (Qye) and is known to contain fossils that are recorded nearby in the same sedimentary deposits as occur in the Project area.

The following mitigation measures, previously developed for the Project area in the Subarea 29 Specific Plan EIR (Webb 2006: III-4-15), are recommended:

**MM Cultural 1:** Should any cultural and/or archaeological resources be accidentally discovered during construction, construction activities shall be moved to other parts of the Project area and a qualified archaeologist shall be contacted to determine the significance of these resources. If the find is determined to be a historical or unique archaeological resource, as defined in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, avoidance or other appropriate measures shall be implemented.

**MM Cultural 2:** If human remains are uncovered at any time, all activities in the area of the find shall be halted by the developer or its contractor and the County Coroner shall be notified immediately pursuant to CA Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 and CA PRC Section 5097.98. If the Coroner determines that the remains are of Native American origin, the Coroner shall proceed as directed in Section 15064.5(e) of the CEQA Guidelines.

*The following measures shall be implemented to eliminate or reduce potentially significant impacts to paleontological resources. The following measures shall be implemented to eliminate or reduce potentially significant impacts to paleontological resources. A Paleontological Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan (PRMTP) was prepared for the existing Subarea 29 area (LSA 2015); a new PRMTP shall be prepared for the areas east of Haven.*

**MM Cultural 3:** Since grading plans have not yet been prepared to establish how deep excavation is needed, prior to the issuance of grading permits, and as recommended in the Phase I Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment for this site, a qualified paleontologist shall be retained to develop a Paleontological Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan (PRMTP) for approval by the City. Following City approval of the PRMTP, grading and construction activities may proceed in compliance with the provisions of the approved PRMTP.

The PRMTP shall include the following measures:

- a. Identification of those locations within the Project area where paleontological resources are likely to be uncovered during grading.
- b. A monitoring program specifying the procedures for the monitoring of grading activities by a qualified paleontologist or qualified designee.
- c. If fossil remains large enough to be seen are uncovered by earth-moving activities, a qualified paleontologist or qualified designee shall temporarily divert earth-moving activities around the fossil site until the remains have been evaluated for

significance and, if appropriate, have been recovered; and the paleontologist or qualified designee allows earth-moving activities to proceed through the site. If potentially significant resources are encountered, a letter of notification shall be provided in a timely manner to the City, in addition to the report (described below) that is filed at completion of grading.

- d. If a qualified paleontologist or qualified designee is not present when fossil remains are uncovered by earth-moving activities, these activities shall be stopped, and a qualified paleontologist or qualified designee shall be called to the site immediately to evaluate the significance of the fossil remains.
- e. At a qualified paleontologist or qualified designee's discretion and to reduce any construction delay, a construction worker shall assist in removing fossiliferous rock samples to an adjacent location for temporary stockpiling pending eventual transport to a laboratory facility for processing.
- f. A qualified paleontologist or qualified designee shall collect all significant identifiable fossil remains. All fossil sites shall be plotted on a topographic map of the Project area.
- g. If the qualified paleontologist or qualified designee determines that insufficient fossil remains have been found after fifty percent of earthmoving activities have been completed, monitoring can be reduced or discontinued.
- h. Any significant fossil remains recovered in the field as a result of monitoring or by processing rock samples shall be prepared, identified, catalogued, curated, and accessioned into the fossil collections of the San Bernardino County Museum, or another museum repository complying with the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standard guidelines. Accompanying specimen and site data, notes, maps, and photographs also shall be archived at the repository.
- i. Within 6 months following completion of the above tasks, a qualified paleontologist or qualified designee shall prepare a final report summarizing the results of the mitigation program and presenting an inventory and describing the scientific significance of any fossil remains accessioned into the museum repository. The report shall be submitted to the City Planning Department and the museum repository. The report shall comply with the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standard guidelines for assessing and mitigating impacts on paleontological resources.

## HUMAN REMAINS

Project-related earth disturbance nearly always has the potential to unearth previously undiscovered human remains, resulting in a potentially significant impact. If human remains are encountered during excavation activities, all work shall halt and the County Coroner shall be notified (*California Health and Safety Code*, §7050.5). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are of forensic interest. If the Coroner determines that the remains are prehistoric, she/he will contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. The NAHC is responsible for immediately designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will be responsible for the ultimate disposition of the remains, as required by Section 5097.98 of the *California Public Resources Code*. The MLD shall make her/his recommendation within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD's recommendation shall be followed if feasible and may include scientific removal and non-destructive analysis of the human remains and any items

associated with Native American burials. If the landowner rejects the MLD's recommendations, the landowner shall rebury the remains with appropriate dignity on the property in a location that will not be subject to further subsurface disturbance.

## 7.0 CERTIFICATION

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

DATE: November 2022

SIGNED:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Patrick Maxon., RPA  
Director, Cultural Resources

## 8.0 REFERENCES

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**CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT A**  
**CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH (SCCIC)**  
**NOT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW**

**ATTACHMENT B**

**PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH (NHMLAC)**

Natural History Museum  
of Los Angeles County  
900 Exposition Boulevard  
Los Angeles, CA 90007

tel 213.763.DINO  
www.nhm.org

Research & Collections

e-mail: [paleorecords@nhm.org](mailto:paleorecords@nhm.org)

January 29, 2022

VCS Environmental

Attn: Pat Maxon

re: Paleontological resources for the Sub Area 29 Project

Dear Pat:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for proposed development at the Sub Area 29 Project area as outlined on the portion of the Corona North quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on January 20, 2022. We do not have any fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area, but we do have fossil localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that occur in the proposed project area, either at the surface or at depth.

The following table shows the closest known localities in the collection of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA).

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
LACM VP 7811	W of Orchard Park, Chino Valley	Unknown formation (eolian, tan silt; Pleistocene)	Whip snake ( <i>Masticophis</i> )	9-11 feet bgs
LACM VP 7268, 7271	Sundance Condominiums, S of Los Serranos Golf Course	Unknown (Pleistocene)	Horse ( <i>Equus</i> )	Unknown
LACM VP 1207	Hill on east side of sewage disposal plant; 1 mile N-NW of Corona	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Bovidae	Unknown
LACM VP 7508	Near intersection of Vellano Club Dr. and Palmero Dr., Oakcrest Development; N of Serrano Canyon, Chino Hills	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Ground sloth ( <i>Nothrotheriops</i> ); elephant family (Proboscidea); horse ( <i>Equus</i> )	Unknown
LACM VP 1728	W of intersection of English Rd & Peyton Dr, Chino	Unknown (light brown shale with interbeds of very coarse brown sand; Pleistocene)	Horse ( <i>Equus</i> ), camel ( <i>Camelops</i> )	15-20 ft bgs

*VP, Vertebrate Paleontology; IP, Invertebrate Paleontology; bgs, below ground surface*

This records search covers only the records of the NHMLA. It is not intended as a

paleontological assessment of the project area for the purposes of CEQA or NEPA. Potentially fossil-bearing units are present in the project area, either at the surface or in the subsurface. As such, NHMLA recommends that a full paleontological assessment of the project area be conducted by a paleontologist meeting Bureau of Land Management or Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Alyssa Bell". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style. The name "Alyssa" is written in a larger, more prominent script than "Bell".

Alyssa Bell, Ph.D.  
Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County

enclosure: invoice

**ATTACHMENT C**

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (NAHC)**

# Local Government Tribal Consultation List Request

## Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
916-373-3710  
916-373-5471 – Fax  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

### Type of List Requested

CEQA Tribal Consultation List (AB 52) – *Per Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subs. (b), (d), (e) and 21080.3.2*

General Plan (SB 18) - *Per Government Code § 65352.3.*

#### Local Action Type:

\_\_\_ General Plan \_\_\_ General Plan Element \_\_\_ General Plan Amendment

\_\_\_ Specific Plan \_\_\_ Specific Plan Amendment \_\_\_ Pre-planning Outreach Activity

### Required Information

Project Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Local Government/Lead Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Specific Area Subject to Proposed Action

County: \_\_\_\_\_ City/Community: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Project Description:

### Additional Request

Sacred Lands File Search - *Required Information:*

USGS Quadrangle Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Township: \_\_\_\_\_ Range: \_\_\_\_\_ Section(s): \_\_\_\_\_

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 17, 2022

Jeanie Irene Aguilo  
City of Ontario

Via Email to: [JAguilo@ontarioca.gov](mailto:JAguilo@ontarioca.gov)

**Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Sub Area 29 Project, San Bernardino County**

Dear Ms. Aguilo:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

*Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.*

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:



CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
Karuk

SECRETARY  
**Sara Dutschke**  
Miwok

COMMISSIONER  
**William Mungary**  
Paiute/White Mountain  
Apache

COMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER  
**Wayne Nelson**  
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Christina Snider**  
Pomo

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



- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

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

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: [Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,



Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Consultation List  
San Bernardino County  
3/17/2022**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians**

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264  
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907  
Fax: (760) 699-6924  
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council**

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

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians**

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264  
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800  
Fax: (760) 699-6919

**Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe**

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

**Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation**

Andrew Salas, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 393 Gabrielino  
Covina, CA, 91723  
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131  
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation**

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

**Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians**

Anthony Morales, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 693 Gabrielino  
San Gabriel, CA, 91778  
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564  
Fax: (626) 286-1262  
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians**

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair  
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700  
Fax: (951) 659-2228  
Isaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

**Gabrielino /Tongva Nation**

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

**Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians**

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

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council**

Robert Dorame, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino  
Bellflower, CA, 90707  
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417  
Fax: (562) 761-6417  
gtongva@gmail.com

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

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Sub Area 29 Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Consultation List  
San Bernardino County  
3/17/2022**

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

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

Cahuilla  
Luiseno

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

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Sub Area 29 Project, San Bernardino County.

**ATTACHMENT D**  
**PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

## PATRICK MAXON, M.A., RPA

Director | Cultural Services



### ABOUT

Patrick Maxon M.A., RPA is a Registered Professional Archaeologist with more than 27 years of experience in all aspects of cultural resources management, including prehistoric and historic archaeology, paleontology, ethnography, and tribal consultation. He has expertise in compliance with NEPA, CEQA, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, and the Clean Water Act, among others. Patrick has completed hundreds of cultural resources projects throughout Southern California and in Arizona and Nevada that have involved (1) agency, client, Native American, and subcontractor coordination and consultation; (2) treatment plans and research design development; (3) archival research; (4) field reconnaissance; (5) site testing; (6) data recovery excavation; (7) construction monitoring; (8) site recordation; (9) site protection/preservation; (10) mapping/cartography; (11) laboratory analysis; and (12) report production. He has managed projects within the jurisdiction of the USACE, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, and other federal agencies that require compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. He has also completed projects throughout Southern California under CEQA for State and local governments and municipalities, including Caltrans, the Department of General Services (DGS), the California Energy Commission, the California Department of Water Resources, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW), the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, the Los Angeles Unified School District, and others. Patrick meets the Secretary of Interior's standards for historic preservation programs for archaeology and is a Certified Archaeologist in Orange County and for the Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency.

### EDUCATION

1994/MA/Anthropology/  
California State University,  
Fullerton  
1987/BA/Psychology/Sociology  
Towson State University,  
Towson, MD

**VCS TEAM MEMBER SINCE 2017**

### CERTIFICATIONS/TRAINING

Riverside County  
Transportation and Land  
Management Agency Certified  
Archaeologist (No. 226)

California Energy Commission  
Cultural Resources Specialist  
(2001)

Registered Professional  
Archaeologist (National)/No.  
11468/Register of Professional  
Archaeologists

Orange County Certified  
Archaeologist (1999)

National Historic Preservation  
Act Section 106 Compliance  
Advanced Certification, 2002

Principal Investigator, Southern  
California/Bureau of Land  
Management

### SELECT EXPERIENCE/PROJECTS

**Diamond Sports Complex, Lake Elsinore, CA:** VCS is undertaking a cultural resources investigation that was initiated by developing a cultural resources monitoring plan with the Pechanga and Soboba Tribes. We subsequently commenced the controlled grading of site CA-RIV-4042 as required in the project mitigation measures. The project was suspended after the discovery of human remains. The City and tribes are consulting on the disposition of the burial.

**Mission Trail Development, Lake Elsinore, CA:** VCS completed cultural and paleontological resources monitoring, guided by a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan that we developed, of grading for a housing development. Cultural resources recovered from the site were subsequently reburied on site by the Tribal monitors from the Pechanga and Soboba tribes. Two paleontological specimens: a pair of Mammoth ribs and a horse vertebra, were recovered and analyzed. As they were not museum quality specimens, they were made into a display by the project Applicant.

**Home Sweet Home Development, Lakeland Village, CA:** Project Manager for a Phase I cultural resources survey. The study consisted of (1) archaeological and paleontological records searches, (2) Native American consultation with the NAHC and subsequent communication with several tribes that wished to consult; (3) pedestrian survey of the project site; and (4) a technical report describing the results of the study and recommended mitigation measure for any potential impacts to resources. No resources were discovered.

Qualified Archaeologist-Secretary of Interior Standards and Guidelines of Professional Qualification & Standards for Archeology, as per Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 61/

## PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

Society for California Archaeology

Society for American Archaeology

Association of Environmental Professionals (OCAEP Board member since 2005)

### **Summerly Development Project Cultural Resources Monitoring, Lake Elsinore, CA:**

Project Manager for this project, which included grading for a drainage channel, a large sewer line, the subsequent residential development, and a 71-1acre detention basin. Patrick managed the placement and work of VCS monitors on the project and ensured that any discovery of cultural or paleontological resources was handled appropriately. Daily field notes describing the activities performed each day were maintained by monitors and were included in the final report. No cultural resources were observed or collected during monitoring activities; however, a large, important assemblage of Pleistocene fossils (bison, camel, mammoth, et al.) was recovered from the lake sediments and recently curated at the Western Science Center in Hemet

### **Godinho Dairy Project Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Eastvale, California.**

Mr. Maxon was the Cultural Resources Project Manager for the Godinho Dairy Project located in the City of Eastvale. He conducted a Phase I cultural resources study for the project, which included cultural and paleontological resources literature reviews, Native American scoping, and a pedestrian field survey of the project site. The site contains the extant remains of the Godinho Dairy which dates to at least the early 1960s. Three prehistoric archaeological sites are recorded within one mile of the project site; one (CA-RIV-2801) was recorded just a few hundred feet to the southeast. The Santa Ana River was used extensively by prehistoric populations of the area. Paleontologically sensitive Older Quaternary Alluvium likely lies at depth on the project site. No significant archeological resources were discovered on the project site during the survey. The extant Godinho Dairy complex appears to exceed 50 years of age and its recordation and evaluation as a historic resource was recommended. The proposed project would allow for development of the dairy property into a residential neighborhood.

### **La Rivera Drainage Project Cultural Resources Services, Riverside, California.**

Mr. Maxon served as the Cultural Resources Project Manager for the La Rivera Drainage Project located in the City of Riverside. The Phase I cultural resources study included (1) a cultural resources literature review of the project site at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside; (2) contact with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a review of its Sacred Lands File and to obtain a list of Native American contacts for the project area; (3) preparation of informational letters to all the NAHC-listed contacts in order to ensure a good-faith effort of participation and (4) conducted a paleontological resources literature review for the project at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA). No cultural resources were discovered and no impacts are anticipated. The project proposed to improve existing drainage conditions within the La Rivera residential development and BonTerra Consulting prepared an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for its implementation.

### **Riverside Energy Resource Center Archaeological and Paleontological, and Biological Services, Riverside County.**

Mr. Maxon served as the Program Director for the archaeological, paleontological, and biological services at the Riverside Energy Resource Center in Riverside County. He managed all aspects of the archaeological, paleontological, historic, and biological surveys of the power plant site and its associated transmission lines and pipelines; he also coordinated monitoring the power plant site and its associated facilities. Mr. Maxon maintained client contacts, coordinated with the California Energy Commission, and communicated with the Riverside public utilities. In addition, he conducted cultural resources surveys and monitoring, completed the cultural resources survey report, and wrote monthly cultural resources monitoring reports and a final project report.

**Biological and Cultural Resources Surveys, Jurisdictional Delineations, Track Upgrade from Thermal to Araz.** Mr. Maxon was the Cultural Resources Project Manager for the Biological and Cultural Resources Surveys, Jurisdictional Delineations, and Track Upgrade from Thermal to Araz. The project began by consulting and coordinating with local, State, and/or federal agencies (as appropriate); the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO); the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR); and other relevant agencies to develop a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to consider the cultural resources associated with the project. Mr. Maxon and his crew conducted an intensive 100 percent pedestrian cultural resources survey of the area of potential effect (APE) in transects. Initial Native American consultation and bridge and culvert recordation were provided. There are approximately 609 structures (bridges and culverts) in the project area, of which 512 were built between 1903 and 1960 and are considered historic. An Architectural Historian visited each structure and produced a Primary Record (DPR 523A) and a Location Map (DPR523J).

**Desert Ranch Project Cultural Survey, Riverside County.** Mr. Maxon served as the Project Manager for the Desert Ranch Project, which consists of approximately seven square miles of desert overlooking the Salton Sea. He helped to provide a Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory for the Client, which entailed a walk of the entire property to survey for archaeological sites. Over 40 sites were recorded and excavation of several is anticipated. In addition to conducting surveys, Mr. Maxon met with the local Indian tribe, the Torres-Martinez Band of Cahuilla Indians, regarding this project.

**Lake Elsinore East Lake Specific Plan Amendment Area Cultural Resources Services, City of Lake Elsinore.** Mr. Maxon was the Project Manager of the Lake Elsinore East Lake Specific Plan Amendment Area. He was responsible for the assessment of known cultural resources and preparation of final report.

**Encino Water Quality Improvement Program Archaeological Monitoring, Encino.** As the Project Manager for the Encino Water Quality Improvement Program, Mr. Maxon monitored excavations for pipelines.

**Stone Canyon Water Quality Improvement Project Prehistoric Cultural and Biological Resources Investigation and Monitoring, City of Los Angeles.** Mr. Maxon was the Project Manager for the Stone Canyon Water Quality Improvement Project in Los Angeles County and was responsible for reconnaissance and report preparation.

**Salton Sea Solar Evaporation Pond Pilot Project Archaeological Survey, Imperial County.** Mr. Maxon was the Project Manager of the Salton Sea Solar Evaporation Pond Pilot Project. He conducted a field reconnaissance and produced a final report.

**East Branch Extension Phase II Water Pipeline Project, Mentone.** Mr. Maxon was the Cultural Resources Manager for the East Branch Extension Phase II Water Pipeline Project. The project involved the preparation of all CEQA/NEPA environmental documents, the acquisition of regulatory permits, and construction monitoring. Mr. Maxon was responsible for a full range of cultural resources services including historic, prehistoric and paleontological archival research, field surveys, evaluation of resources, and report preparation 6th Street Viaduct Project, Los Angeles. As Cultural Resources Project Manager, Mr. Maxon was responsible for coordinating with the California Department of Transportation's (Caltrans's) District 7 on the previously submitted draft Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) and the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) and completing the ASR and Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) Action Plan, which included several revisions, for the proposed project. The ESA Action Plan was developed to protect an archaeological site that was recorded within the APE. The plan entails

surrounding the site with fencing during construction and monitoring of construction in the vicinity of the site.

***Saddleback Meadows Development Archaeological Test Excavations, Orange County.***

Mr. Maxon was the Program Director of archaeological test excavations for the Saddleback Meadows Development Project. He performed test excavations of ten prehistoric archaeological sites and developed a treatment plan and research design in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA for two sites (CA-ORA-710 and CA-ORA-711). Mr. Maxon conducted test excavations on two additional sites (CA-ORA-1435H and CA-ORA-1437), a data recovery excavation (CA-ORA-711), and laboratory and report preparation. Additionally, he developed a testing plan to evaluate two prehistoric sites (CA-ORA-713 and CA-ORA-715), managed the excavation of those sites, and maintained budgets and relations with the client (TPG Management) and the USACE.

**Orange County Water District On-Call Environmental Analyses Services, Orange County, CA:**

Cultural Resources Manager for the On-Call Contract. Mr. Maxon has provided environmental analyses services on an as-needed basis as part of on-call contracts with the Orange County Water District since 2010. Representative cultural resources task orders completed as part of the on-call contracts, include the following:

- La Palma Recharge Basin, Anaheim, CA
- Prado Basin Mitigation Sites, Orange County, CA
- Fletcher Basin Improvement Project Cultural and Paleontological Resources Mitigation Monitoring Plan, City of Orange, CA
- Centennial Park Injection Well Project, Santa Ana, CA
- EW-1 Groundwater Containment and Treatment Project, City of Fullerton, CA.
- Santiago Recharge Basin Project, Orange, CA