

# **FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT**

Volume II

SCH #2004071095

# **West Haven Specific Plan**

**(PSP03-006)**

## **APPENDIX D**

### **Cultural Resources and Constraints Supporting Documentation:**

- **URS Letter Requesting Native American Cultural Concerns**
  - **Letter Responses from Various Native American Tribes**
  - **Archeological Resource Evaluation and Paleontological  
Records Search**

October 18, 2004

Subject: Native American Concerns for the City of Ontario's West Haven Specific Plan (PSP03-006).  
Ontario, California.  
URS Project No. 38000774

Dear :

The City of Ontario plans to develop a 267-acre master planned community in the City of Ontario, San Bernardino County. We would like to request your insights to whether the project will have any adverse affects to sacred Native American lands or traditional cultural properties located in the project area. The project is located in the E ½ of Section 11 of Township 2 South, Range 7 West of the Guasti 7.5' U.S.G.S. Quadrangle, and within the NW ¼ of Section 14 of Township 2 South, Range 7 West of the Guasti and Corona 7.5' U.S.G.S. Quadrangles (Figure 1). The project will include the following land use designations: Residential Low Density, Neighborhood Commercial, Concept Elementary School, and Concept Park. The project proposes 753 single-family detached units, 8.0 acres of commercial development, a green belt trail, a 10-acre elementary school, and a 5-acre park. The project also includes the extension of Chino Drive and Turner Avenue the widening of Haven Avenue and realignment of Schaeffer and Edison Avenues. The proposed project is subject to discretionary actions by the City of Ontario and would require a Specific Plan approval, Development Agreement approval, and approval of Tract Map and Site Plan. URS Corporation has been retained to prepare the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed undertaking and performed some of the technical studies associated with the project.

In May 2004, URS archaeologists conducted a records search to identify previous surveys for cultural resources and known archaeological sites within a one-mile radius of the proposed West Haven Development. Archaeological and historical site records, survey reports and historic maps on file at the San Bernardino County Museum Archaeological Information Center (SBAIC), Redlands, California, were reviewed. The records search indicated that the project area had not been previously surveyed for cultural resources, however, seven previous surveys had been conducted within a one-mile radius of the proposed development. These surveys did not identify any archaeological sites, however, the historic (1774) Juan Batista D' Anza Trail parallels portions of Riverside Drive on the north end of the project area. In 1980, the Boy Scouts and Service Organization of Ontario placed a Monument in DeAnza Park, on the southwest corner of Euclid and Phillips (outside the project area), recognizing the historic significance of the trail. It is anticipated development has destroyed any vestiges of the historic trail in the project area.

In June 2004, URS staff archaeologists conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of approximately 40-acres of the entire 267-acre proposed for development. No archaeological sites

were identified by the survey. Approximately 227 acres of the proposed West Haven Development were inaccessible due to existing land uses which include: dairy farming, a tree-nursery, stockpiling hay and straw, and dumping. URS has recommended that portions of the project area that are currently covered by several feet of manure, hay, straw and/or debris be cleared down to native soil, prior to construction grading, and then surveyed by a qualified archaeologist to ensure no significant cultural resources are present in the project area.

If you have any additional questions or concerns regarding the project, please contact me at (619) 294-9400. If you are aware of any sensitive cultural resources in the project area that you would like addressed in the EIR process please do not hesitate to contact me at the aforementioned phone number.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Diane L. Douglas for". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Diane L. Douglas, PhD., RPA  
Senior Project Archaeologist

*San Manuel Band of Mission Indians*  
*Environmental Department*

November 19, 2004

Ms. Diane Douglas  
URS Corporation  
1615 Murray Canyon Rd  
Suite 1000  
San Diego, CA 92108

SUBJECT: Native American Concerns for the City of Ontario's West Haven Specific Plan (PSP03-006) URS Project No. 3800074

Ms. Douglas,

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for complying with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR part 800. The San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians shares your concern over the treatment of Native American artifacts including funerary objects, ceremonial items, and items of cultural patrimony.

The proposed construction activity for the City of Ontario's West Haven Specific Plan (PSP03-006) URS Project No. 3800074, is in the area of known Serrano Cultural Resources. Hereby, we request that one of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) approved Native American Monitors be utilized throughout this project. A copy of the final reports upon completion would be greatly appreciated.

Attached is the SMBMI's approved list of Native American Monitors.

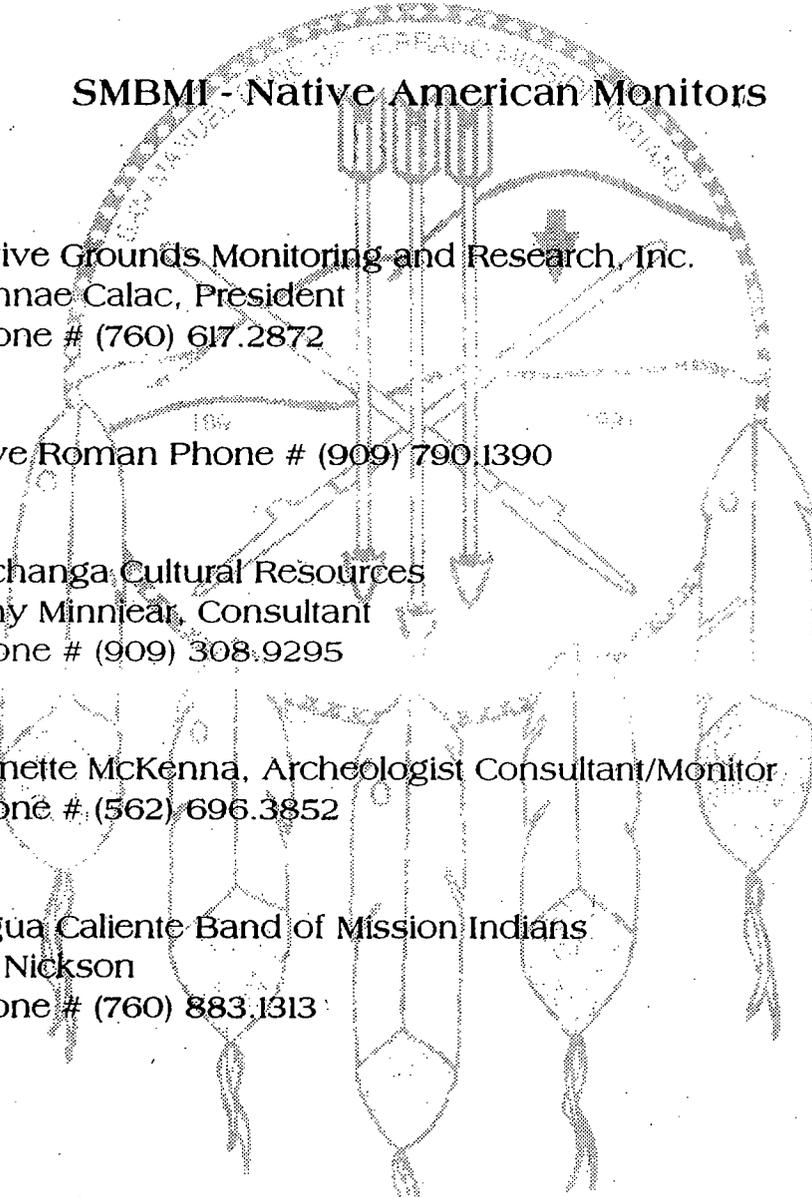
Should you have any questions regarding this request, please do not hesitate to call me at (909) 864.8933, extension 2203.

Respectfully,



Ann Brierty  
GIS Coordinator  
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

Attachment



## SMBMI - Native American Monitors

1. Native Grounds Monitoring and Research, Inc.  
Bennae Calac, President  
Phone # (760) 617.2872
2. Faye Roman Phone # (909) 790.1390
3. Pechanga Cultural Resources  
Amy Minniear, Consultant  
Phone # (909) 308.9295
4. Jeanette McKenna, Archeologist Consultant/Monitor  
Phone # (562) 696.3852
5. Agua Caliente Band of Mission Indians  
Dr. Nickson  
Phone # (760) 883.1313



"Britt Wilson"  
<britt\_wilson@morongo.org>

10/25/2004 06:49 PM

To: <diane\_douglas@urscorp.com>  
cc: "Britt Wilson" <britt\_wilson@morongo.org>  
Subject: Native Amer. Consult - URS/Douglas; Ontario 267-acre master planned community

Thank you for contacting the Morongo Band of Mission Indians concerning cultural resource information relative to the above referenced project(s). Due to the high number of consultation requests the Tribe has been receiving, we are only able to respond via email.

The project is outside of the Tribe's current reservation boundaries but within an area that may be considered a traditional use area or one in which the Tribe has cultural ties (e.g. Cahulla/Serrano territory). The Tribe, however, has no specific information regarding cultural resources in the project/area. If human remains are found during any construction, the County coroner should be contacted. Also, the Tribe recommends that a qualified archaeologist be consulted if cultural resources are uncovered during construction and that the Tribe receive a copy of any cultural resources report subsequently issued on the project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the project.

Sincerely,

Britt W. Wilson  
Project Manager & Cultural Resources Coordinator  
Planning & Economic Development Dept.  
Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
245 N. Murray Street, Suite C  
Banning, CA 92220  
(951) 755-5200  
Direct Line 755-5206  
Fax (951) 922-8146  
Cell Phone (951) 323-0822  
[Britt\\_Wilson@morongo.org](mailto:Britt_Wilson@morongo.org)

Wayta' Yawa'

William J. Contreras., Lead Archaeological & Cultural Resource Monitor. Pala Band of Mission Indians.

# CUPA CULTURE CENTER

P.O. Box 445., Pala, Ca. 92059 Ph: 760-742-1590

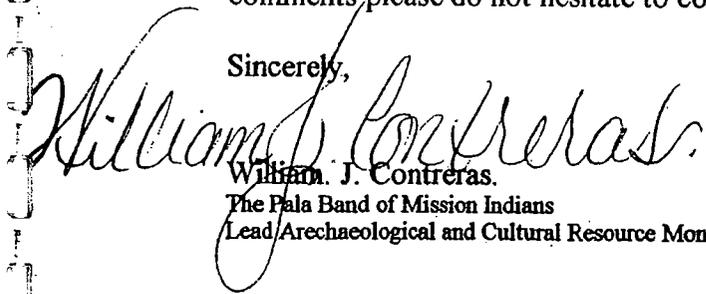
October. 26, 2004

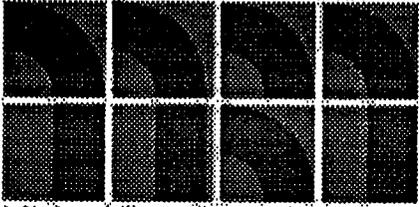
Subject: West Haven Specific Plan (PSP03-006)

Dear Diane L. Douglas

I have received a letter from you dated Oct. 18, 2004 regarding the above mentioned Proposed Project. After reviewing the maps and letter I would like to state that our concerns that the proposed project should impact any cultural resources is minimal. The Juan Batista D'Anza Trail is adjacent to a portion of the project thus leaving it open for New Discoveries. I would like to ask that if there be archaeological representation than there also be Native American representation present as well. I hope that this information is of some assistance to you. If you should have any questions or comments please do not hesitate to contact me at 760-742-1590.

Sincerely,

  
William J. Contreras.  
The Pala Band of Mission Indians  
Lead Archaeological and Cultural Resource Monitor



Michael Brandman Associates

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES • PLANNING • NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

**An Archaeological Resource Evaluation and Paleontological  
Records Search for the West Haven Specific Plan Project,  
Subarea 6 (West of Haven) and Subarea 12 (West of Haven),  
City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California.**

**Final**

**Prepared for:**

Mr. Brandon Roth  
Stratham Group  
2201 Dupont Drive, Suite 300  
Irvine, CA 92612-7509

**Prepared by:**

Michael Dice, M.A.  
Senior Archaeologist

Marnie Aislin-Kay, B.S.  
MBA Staff Archaeologist



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

March 29, 2004

Keywords: City of Ontario, Middle Santa Ana dairy industry, negative results

USGS Ontario, CA 7.5' topographic quadrangle map

220 Commerce, Suite 200, Irvine, CA 92602 714.508.4100 FAX 714.508.4110  
Inland Empire Kern County Bay Area  
909.884.2255 661.334.2755 925.730.0061  
www.brandman.com EMAIL mba@brandman.com

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section 1.0. Public Information Statement.....	1
1.1) Location and Study Area.....	1
1.2) Purpose.....	1
1.3) Report Overview .....	1
1.4) Cultural Resource Research .....	2
1.5) Findings Summary .....	2
Section 2.0. Introduction .....	2
2.1 Resource Assessment Goals .....	3
Section 3.0. Environmental and Cultural Setting .....	3
3.1 Location.....	3
3.2 Topography .....	3
3.3 Vegetation .....	7
3.4 Geology .....	7
3.5 Water Resources.....	7
3.6 Prehistoric and Ethnographic Background.....	7
Section 4.0. Investigative Methods .....	13
4.1 Record Search Procedure .....	13
4.2 Cultural Resource Fieldwork Procedure.....	13
4.3 Procedures for Cultural Significance Determinations .....	15
Section 5.0. Records Check Results .....	16
5.1 Known Cultural Resources in the Project Area.....	16
5.2 A Short History of the South Ontario Dairy Industry .....	18
Section 6.0. Field Results .....	18
6.1 Cultural Resource Findings.....	18
6.2) Paleontological Records Review.....	19
Section 7.0. Mitigation Recommendations.....	19
7.1 Resource Management Recommendations.....	19
Section 8.0. References .....	21
Section 9.0. Certification .....	24
Appendix A: Photographs From The Study Area .....	25
Appendix B: Personnel Qualifications .....	43
Appendix C: Compliance Documents .....	45

## **Section 1.0. Public Information Statement**

### **1.1) Location and Study Area**

At the request of the Stratham Group, Michael Brandman Associates (MBA) has conducted a cultural resource records review, field survey and paleontological review of 266.7 acres located in the City of Ontario, California. The project area consists of 10 different parcels located south of Riverside Drive and west of Haven Avenue in the southeastern portion of the City. Currently, the land is being utilized for the dairy and feedlot industries, but many of the individual agricultural businesses in this area have recently closed, as the region is converting from agricultural to housing.

West Haven Specific Plan Sub-area 6 (west of Haven) and Sub-area 12 (west of Haven) is a proposed mixed-use development that will consist of 10 different developable areas exhibiting at least four single-family residential neighborhoods, a shopping center, a public school, several areas of undetermined use, and several Southern California Edison utility easements that will not exhibit residences. Modifications to Haven Avenue, Chino Avenue, Schaefer Avenue, Turner Avenue and Edison Avenue will likely take place during construction. New streets shall be built to service the new neighborhoods.

### **1.2) Purpose**

The purpose of this report is to delineate the location of the study area, identify all potentially significant cultural and paleontological resources situated within the study area and, if impacted by the proposed development, propose recommendations for mitigation where necessary. Completion of this investigation fulfills the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), protocols associated with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) as Amended, and Executive Order 11593 requirements. This report follows the California State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) recommended Archaeological Resource management Report (ARMR) archaeological reporting format and fulfills all protocols associated with CEQA and NEPA-level cultural resource studies.

### **1.3) Report Overview**

This report is organized into sections and appendices, which are summarized as follows:

- Section 2 reviews the goals of this study.
- Section 3 summarizes the environmental and cultural setting.
- Section 4 presents the investigative methods.
- Section 5 reviews background information.
- Section 6 delineates the results of the cultural resource survey and paleontological review.
- Section 7 summarizes the project and provides management recommendations.
- Section 8 presents a reference list.
- Section 9 contains the project certification.
- Appendix A provides recent photographs of the Study Area.
- Appendix B presents personnel qualifications.
- Appendix C presents certain technical compliance documents.

#### **1.4) Cultural Resource Research**

On January 8 2004, Archaeological Information Center (AIC) staff researcher Robin Laska, M.A. conducted the records search at the AIC, which is located at the San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands. A ¼-mile search radius about the margins of the project area was examined. To identify any historic properties, the AIC examined the current inventories of the National Register of Historic Places (NR), the California Register (CR), the California Historical Landmarks list (CHL), and the California Points of Historical Interest list (CPHI). The AIC also reviewed the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) for San Bernardino County to determine the existence of previously documented local historical resources. Archival maps were examined to help locate any previously plotted historic resources in the area.

MBA senior archaeologist Michael Dice performed a reconnaissance survey of the project area in January 2004. MBA staff archaeologist Marnie Aislin Kay performed an additional reconnaissance survey of the project area in February 2004. Ms. Aislin-Kay collected historical resource background information at the County Assessor Annex Office and the San Bernardino County Archives in February 2004. This work showed that of 14 structures and structure complexes currently in the project area, none were built on-site prior to 1959. Finally, an examination of an aerial photograph taken in 1959 confirmed that certain utilitarian structures were located on-site at that time, but the reconnaissance survey showed that these had been lost to subsequent dairy development.

#### **1.5) Findings Summary**

The results of the cultural resource records search and survey showed that the property had undergone massive agricultural development less than 45 years ago, and that none of the structures located on-site before 1959 have survived to the present day. Because of the degradation of the topsoil after the dairies had been built, the potential for impacts to cultural resources is considered "low". Cultural mitigation-monitoring is not recommended.

The results of the paleontological review showed that the entire project area rests on surface exposures of Quaternary younger fan deposits (Qyf) dating to the late Holocene Epoch. This rock unit has low paleontological sensitivity. It is possible that older Pleistocene sedimentary rock units will be encountered at a depth of 15 feet below the modern ground surface. Paleontological resource monitoring is recommended if and only if excavations take place more than 15 feet below the modern ground surface.

### **Section 2.0. Introduction**

Michael Brandman Associates has conducted a cultural resource records search, field survey and paleontological review for the "West Haven Specific Plan Subarea 6 and Subarea 12 West Halves" in the City of Ontario, California. The project is a proposed mixed-use development that will consist of 10 different developable areas exhibiting at least four single-family residential neighborhoods, a shopping center, a public school, several areas of undetermined use, and several undevelopable Southern California Edison utility easements. Modifications to Haven Avenue, Chino Avenue, Schaefer Avenue, Turner Avenue and Edison Avenue will likely take place during construction. New streets shall be built to service the new neighborhoods. (see Exhibits 1 and 2 below).

The cultural records search took place on January 8 2004. The cultural resource fieldwork took place in January and February 2004 and historical searches were performed at various County offices in February 2004. The study area was surveyed for cultural resources utilizing procedures noted in Section 4.0. Dr. Eric Scott of the San Bernardino County Museum undertook a paleontological records search on January 12 2004. The results of his search are discussed in Section 6.2.

The cultural resource assessment was performed to comply with CEQA and 36CFR800 implementing regulations (Section 106) found in the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA 1999; Archnet 1999), the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP 1999, ParkNet 2001) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). This report closely follows the ARMR reporting format as is currently recommended by the California State Office of Historic Preservation (SHPO).

### **2.1 Resource Assessment Goals**

The goal of this project was to identify any significant cultural and paleontological resources situated within the boundaries of the defined study area.

The resource study consisted of five distinct efforts:

1. Cultural resource record search conducted to determine whether any previously recorded cultural materials are present within the boundaries of the study area, or within a one-mile radius of the study area.
2. Paleontological map research to determine the level of sensitivity for fossil resources.
3. A protocol reconnaissance survey of the project area, where possible.
4. Examination of archived aerial photographs, topographic maps and road maps that might reveal historic land use.
5. Development of mitigation recommendations.

## **Section 3.0. Environmental and Cultural Setting**

### **3.1 Location**

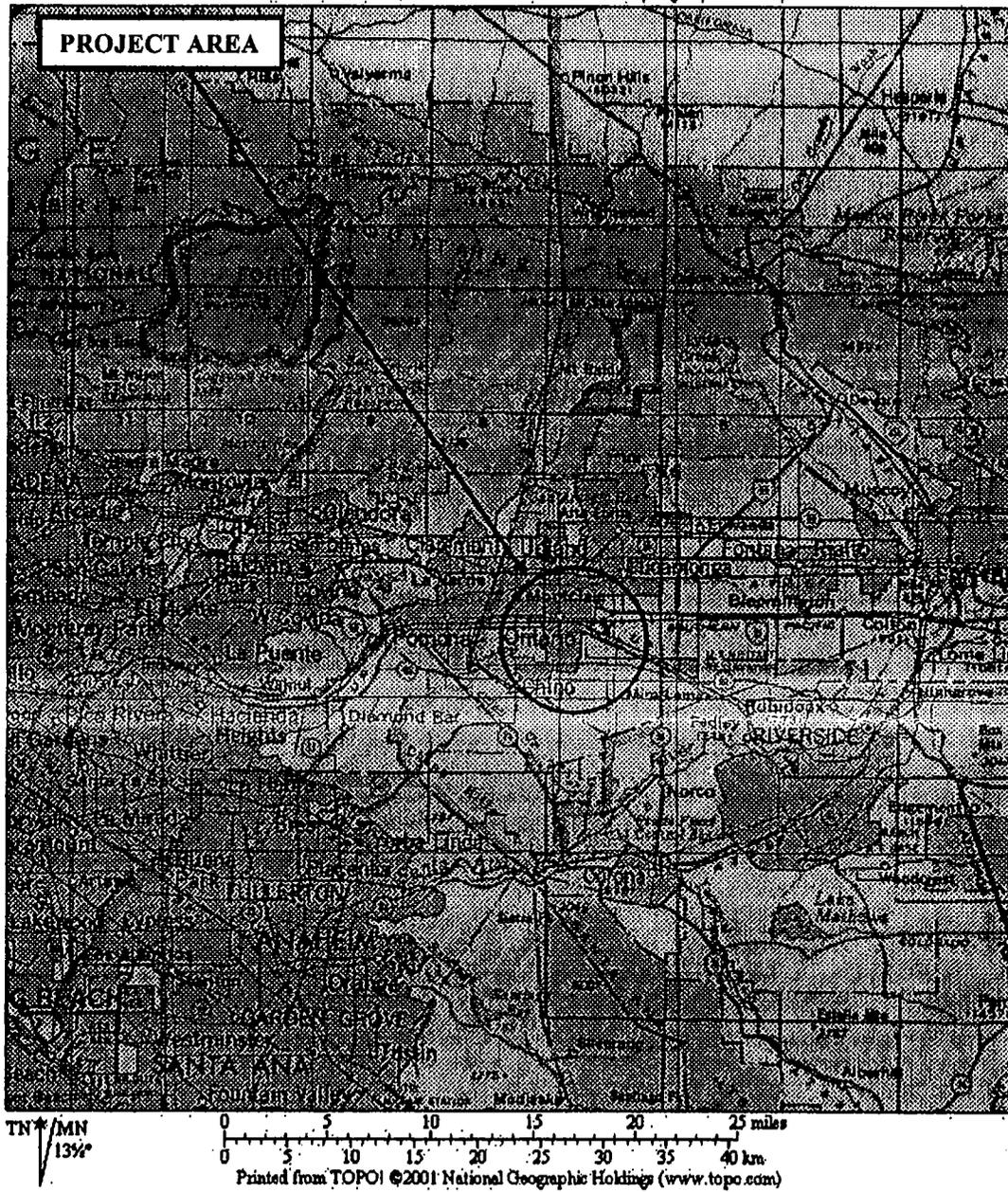
As seen in Exhibit 2, the project area is located southwest of the intersection of Riverside Drive and Haven Avenue. The project is located in Section 11 and 14 of T.2S R.7W (SBBM), as found on the USGS *Guasti*, CA. 7.5' topographic quadrangle (Exhibit 2). The project area was difficult to access, and roughly 260 acres were evaluated.

### **3.2 Topography**

The topography of the study area is typical of the fine-grained alluviated slope lying south of the San Gabriel Range. The landscape consists of gradually sloping flats, cut by occasional washes, and rolling, silt and sand-covered swales. The project area rests on an alluvial fan that is quite massive, having developed during millions of years of flooding from the Santa Ana and washing out of the San Gabriel foothills.

The area has been heavily disturbed by the development of the dairy industry, which as we shall see was a very recent development. Ground visibility during the assessment was excellent and elevation within the study area is approximately 750 feet above sea level.

05190004 Paleo/Archaeo: 500K-area topographic map



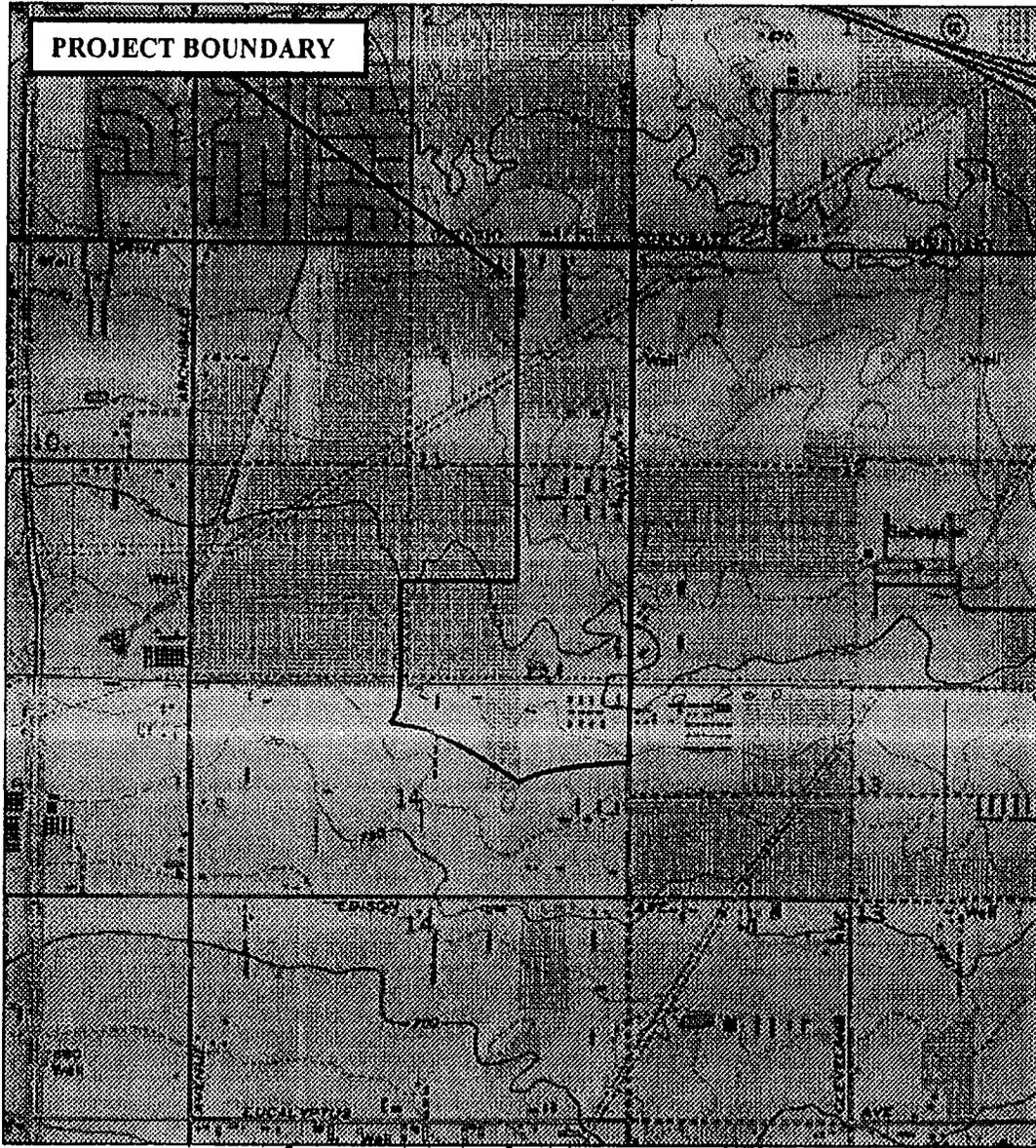
SOURCE: Topol @National Geographic Holdings



Michael Brandman Associates

Exhibit 1  
Vicinity Map

25900001: USGS 7.5' Guast, CA.



TN\*  
MIN  
134\*

1000 FEET 0 500 1000 METERS  
MILE  
Printed from TOPOI ©2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

SOURCE: Topo! @National Geographic Holdings



Michael Brandman Associates

Exhibit 2  
Project Topographic Map



SOURCE: [www.terraser.com](http://www.terraser.com)

Dated June 1 1994 • North is up.



Michael Brandman Associates

## Exhibit 3 USGS Modern Aerial Photograph

### **3.3 Vegetation**

The project site at the time of survey was mostly barren as the various properties are being used as feedlots and dairy processing. Ruderal grasses predominate, and a limited amount of vegetable farming is taking place.

### **3.4 Geology**

The surficial geology of the project area can be characterized as *Younger Alluvium*. The *Younger Alluvium* is derived from fan deposits emanating from the mountains to the north. Nearly all of these deposits have been heavily impacted from agriculture and feed lot operations, which tends to churn and mix the top three to four feet of the topsoil. Older rock strata lie 15-20 feet beneath the surface.

### **3.5 Water Resources**

The project area is located several miles north of the Santa Ana floodplain. No springs or seeps are noted on the topographic map.

### **3.6 Prehistoric and Ethnographic Background**

Moratto (1984) and Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984) provide recent overviews of California archaeology and historical reviews of the inland southern California coast, among other locales. The most accepted regional chronology for coastal and the central interior of southern California is from Wallace's four-part *Horizon* format (1955), which was later updated and revised by Warren (1968). As of this writing, regional archaeologists generally follow Wallace's (1955) southern California format, but the loosely established timeframes for each cultural horizon are often challenged. Most of the cultural periods described prior to about 2,000 YBP (years before present) are founded upon projectile point typologies, associated radiocarbon dates and a *lack* of characteristic temporo-cultural artifacts found elsewhere.

#### **The Paleo-Indian Period of North America and Southern California (~13,000-11,000 YBP)**

Little is known of Paleo-Indian peoples in the California archaeological record, and the culture history of this period generally follows that described for North America as a whole. The period begins with the crossing of man from Siberia, following a route from the Bering Strait and into North America after the Wisconsin Ice Sheet receded (~14,000 YBP) and before the Beringia land bridge submerged (~12,000 YBP). The timing, manner and location of the crossing are disputed, but the initial migration probably occurred as a result of a reduction of the Laurentide Ice Sheet along the Alaskan Coast and Yukon interior. With the possible exception of the Meadowcroft Rockshelter, no unequivocally dated human settlement in North America is known prior to the earliest defined date from the Clovis complex (~11,200 YBP; Fagan 1995). This includes the controversial Monte Verde Creek site in Chile and the Meadowcroft rockshelter. Both sites exhibit strata dated roughly at 12,000 YBP.

Most of the known California Late Paleo-Indian/early Archaic sites are located near extinct desert valley lakes, in caves, and on the Channel Islands. These consist of occupation sites, butchering stations, and burials. Late Paleo-Indian/early Archaic burials are known along the southern California coast (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984). As glaciation receded, large stream-fed lakes were left behind throughout the American West. Many early sites in California are known along these currently dry lake margins. Dates are generally late (e.g., Moratto 1984) relative to other Paleo-Indian sites in North America. Lakeshore occupation sites exhibit artifacts such as large projectile points (Clovis and Folsom styles), debitage, and fire-cracked rock concentrations.

The Paleo-Indian period ends with a marked extinction of large game native to North America and a modification of the prehistoric toolkit. The late Pleistocene-early Holocene geologic period (~11,000 YBP) in California is marked by generally warmer temperatures in desert valleys and less precipitation in mountainous areas.

The Archaic Period, Desert and Coastal Regions (~11,000-2,500 YBP)

The earliest known cultural horizon in southern California is known as the San Dieguito tradition, which is dated to approximately 10,000-7,500 YBP (Warren 1968). This is also known as Wallace's (1955) *Early Man Horizon* and is most thoroughly documented in the San Diego area. Believed to be a primarily hunting oriented society, these people manufactured stemmed projectile points, crescents and leaf-shaped knives. The subsistence tool kit does not suggest that grain processing was a significant portion of their overall diet. The first appearance of "millstone" assemblages is associated with the La Jolla Complex (7500-3000 YBP as noted in Moratto 1984:158), which occurred at the same time as the Gypsum Complex. This complex of grinding stones and projectile points appears to have been an adaptation to changes in climate after 7500 YBP, which may have stimulated movements of desert peoples to the coastal regions, bringing millstone technology with them. Peoples of the coastal regions focused on mollusks, while inland adaptations relied on wild seed gathering and acorn collecting.

Late Prehistoric Period, Coastal Regions (~2500 YBP to A.D. 1769)

The late prehistoric period was characterized by the increasing importance of acorn processing, in addition to other hunting and gathering. Meighan (1954) identified the period after AD 1400 as the San Luis Rey complex. San Luis Rey I (AD 1400 - 1750) is associated with bedrock mortars and millstones, cremations, small triangular projectile points with concave bases, and Olivella beads. The San Luis Rey II (AD 1750-1850) period is marked by the addition of pottery, red and black pictographs, cremation urns, steatite arrow straighteners, and non-aboriginal materials (Meighan 1954:223, Keller and McCarthy 1989:6). The San Luis Rey complex most likely represents the forebearers of the Luiseño (Bean and Shipek 1978:550). Work at Cole Canyon and other sites suggest that the origins of this complex, and the ethnographically-modeled lifeway of the native people of the region, is believed to have been well established by at least AD 1000 (Keller and McCarthy 1989:80).

Native American Tribes of the Eastern San Gabriel Foothills: The Gabrielino

The project area lies along the southern edge of an area generally thought to have been utilized by California Indians that were once associated with the Mission San Gabriel (Bean and Vane 1979). Indigenous native culture was forever modified after the arrival of the Spanish soldiers. Bean and Smith (1978) characterize the area as the "Interior Mountains/Adjacent Foothills" zone of the Gabrielino culture. The arrival of Spanish explorers and the establishment of missions and outposts during the 18<sup>th</sup> century ended the prehistoric period in California.

The Gabrielino spoke a language that belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family (a language family that includes the Shoshoean groups of the Great Basin). The total Gabrielino population at about 1770 AD was roughly 5,000 persons, based on an estimate of 100 small villages of 50-200 people apiece (Goldberg and Arnold 1988). Their range is generally thought to have been located on the Pacific coast from Malibu to San Pedro Bay and south to Aliso Creek, then east to Temescal Canyon and the San Bernardino area, then north to the headwaters of the San Gabriel River. Also included were several islands, including Catalina. This large area encompasses the city of Los Angeles, much of Rancho Cucamonga,

Corona, Glendale, and Long Beach. The Gabrielifio occupied most of the fertile bottomlands in the southern California basin (Keller 1995).

The first modern social analyses of Gabrielifio culture took place in the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Kroeber 1925), but by that time acculturation and disease had taken their toll. The population studied at that time was a mere remnant and a shadow of their cultural form prior to contact with the Spanish Missionaries. Nonetheless, the Gabrielifio are viewed as a chief-oriented society of semi-sedentary hunter-gatherers. Technology was sophisticated and reflected seasonal resource exploitation originating from village-centered territories (Keller 1995). Influenced by the wide variety of coastal and interior environmental settings, their material culture was quite elaborate and consisted of well-made wood, bone, stone and shell items. Included among these was a hunting stick made to bring down numerous types of game. Located in an area of extreme environmental diversity, large villages may have been permanent (such as that found on or near Red Hill in Alta Loma), with satellite villages utilized seasonally. Their living structures were large, domed and circular thatched rooms that may have housed multiple families. The society exhibited ranked individuals, possibly chiefs, who possessed a much higher level of economic power than unranked persons.

#### History of the Project Area

The Spanish and Mexican landholders did not prize cows milk and milk products: meat, tallow and hide production was the primary goal of the ranchers prior to American domination in southern California. It was this emphasis that, in part, led to the demise of region-wide Hispanic influence. Anglo ranchers required less land and more water for their cattle because their intent was to build meat *and* milk based industries. Anglos had access to new breeds that could produce more milk within specific environmental conditions, and animals that could be trough-fed rather than pastured. Up to about 1920, Anglo dairying slowly gained ground as an economic force in the Prado Basin (Swanson and Hatheway 1989), but milk production accelerated in the 1920's. Although slow downs in California milk production occurred from 1930 to 1945, the post-war Chino area dairying tradition developed and evolved, in large part, by the massive influx of Dutch families that had immigrated out of south Los Angeles and Orange Counties after World War II.

Much of the following historical information is taken/edited from the City of Ontario's on-line historical documentation:

*"On March 21, 1774, Juan Bautista de Anza was searching for an inland route from Sonora, Mexico to Monterey. His first expedition camped along the San Antonio Creek, near where De Anza Park is today, located at the Southwest Corner of Euclid Avenue and Phillips Street. San Antonio Creek was originally called Arroyo de Los Osos, but by 1776, during de Anza's second expedition was changed to Arroyo de Los Alisos, for the surrounding Sycamore trees. There was an Indian rancheria called Guaplana, located on the San Antonio Creek on about the same location as Ontario is today. Mission San Gabriel records note that a rancheria here was given various names such as Guaplabit, Guapian, Aplambit, Aplagma.*

*"When the Mission San Gabriel was founded on September 8, 1771, it took title to over 1.5 million acres of land, including what would become Ontario. A road known as El Camino que va a San Bernardino (El Camino Real) led to San*

*Gabriel from the San Bernardino Rancho lands. This road paralleled what is now Fourth Street and (in La Verne) met the road from Cajon Pass that went above Eighth Street in Upland.*

*"In 1834, Mexico began turning over mission lands to settlers as land grants, a period referred to as the Rancho Period. On March 3, 1839, Tiburcio Tapia was given the Cucamonga Rancho, which consisted of what are now the cities of Ontario, Upland, Cucamonga, and Etiwanda, with areas of Colton and Fontana. In 1841, Antonio Maria Lugo was deeded the Rancho Santa Ana del Chino, which was comprised of Chino and portion of present-day South Ontario.*

*As early as 1842, after a nine or ten years' residence in Los Angeles, Colonel Julian Isaac Williams moved to the Rancho del Chino, which included not merely the Santa Ana del Chino grant (some twenty-two thousand acres originally given to Don Antonio Maria Lugo in 1841) but the Chino Addition. The Addition consisted of twelve to thirteen thousand acres that had been granted to Williams in 1843 by Governor Micheltorena. Williams, who married Lugo's daughter, now held a total of almost thirty-five thousand acres.*

*On the ranch Williams built a house (the Williams Adobe) noted for its spaciousness and hospitality, and later a stop on the Butterfield Stage Route from 1858-1861. It was at his hacienda (September 27 1846) that the Battle of Chino resulted in the celebrated capture of B. D. Wilson and others. By 1851, Williams had amassed personal property estimated to be worth not less than thirty-five thousand dollars. Eventually, he gave his lands to his daughters as part of their dowries: the Chino to Francisca, who became the wife of Dr. F. A. McDougall in 1877-78. The Cucamonga rancho was deeded to Maria Merced, or Mrs. John Rains, mother-in-law of ex-Governor Henry T. Gage and granddaughter of Antonio Maria Lugo. By the late 1870's, the old Californio ranching system was collapsing and the landholders had to sell to Americans with ready cash. By 1882, Captain J. S. Garcia owned portions of the old Cucamonga Rancho and portions of the Rancho Santa Ana del Chino in the area of Ontario. In 1887, Richard Gird, one of the discoverers of mines at Tombstone, Ariz., subdivided the southern parts of the Rancho Santa Ana del Chino to create the city of Chino. In 1887, Gird subdivided 24,000 acres into small ranches and 640 acres into the town site of Chino. The City was incorporated in 1910.*

*"George Chaffey and his brother William Benjamin (W.B.) Chaffey came to Southern California in 1880 to visit their parents who had settled in Riverside. On Thanksgiving Day in 1881, George and W.B. Chaffey, accompanied by J.C. Dunlap, came to the home of Captain Garcia. Garcia was one of the best known and loved residents of the San Bernardino Valley. Garcia's home was situated near the intersection of the old Sante Fe Trail and the El Camino Real. After inspecting the water in Middle, Day and Young Canyons, George Chaffey offered to buy 560 acres with the water rights and the Garcia House for \$30,000. A month later an additional 80 acres was added, for \$1, bringing the total to 640 acres, or one square mile. This deal formed Chaffey's first irrigation colony in the area, Etiwanda. Etiwanda is named after an Indian Chief who had established friendly relations with the Chaffey's uncles in Michigan. By the time*

*the colony began selling parcels, Chaffey held 1,000 acres divided into 10-acre parcels. By 1888, the Etiwanda Colony had grown to 2,500 acres.*

*"George Chaffey's home (the Chaffey-Garcia House) had the first hydroelectric system in the Western United States, and he installed the first long distance telephone line in the world, connecting his house to San Bernardino, Riverside, Colton, Redlands and Lugonia. Seeing the innovations being constructed in Etiwanda, Los Angeles showed interest in the lighting method Chaffey used. He immediately became involved with the Los Angeles Electric Company and Los Angeles became one of the first cities in the world to have electric lights.*

*"In the fall of 1882, George and William Chaffey surveyed the plain lying between the San Antonio and Cucamonga Canyons. On April 15 1882 the Cucamonga Company, owners of the Cucamonga Rancho, granted Captain Garcia and J.C. Dunlap an option over the portion of the rancho known as the San Antonio Lands, which totaled 6,216 acres. The Chaffey Brothers purchased the option in late 1882 for \$60,000. Together with the Kincaid Ranch, the Chaffey's founded the Ontario Irrigation Colony, named after their home of Ontario, Canada. They then added to the colony lands through the purchase of government and railroad sections of land. The land occupied by the Town of Ontario was bought from Major Henry Hancock.*

*"The settlement of Pomona (also known as Spadra), six miles to the West, claimed the rights to the waters of the San Antonio Canyon. The Pomonans tried to purchase the option from Captain Garcia, but the Chaffey's offered more money after hearing the offer and were able to purchase it. After long, troublesome negotiations, an agreement was made that gave Pomona the right to half the surface flow from the canyon. The agreement said nothing of, and did not include, the subterranean flow. When Chaffey created the San Antonio Water Company he reserved the right, at a later date, to use the water for hydroelectric purposes. That right was later transferred to the Ontario Electric Company. Chaffey set up water companies to fairly distribute water to every part of his colony. Every landowner owned 1 share of stock in the water company for every acre of land owned.*

*"The colony had some unique features for the time. Every 10-acre parcel had either street or avenue frontage. Chaffey also laid out a 200-foot wide north-to-south running boulevard, with paralleling 66 foot roadways on each edge. Chaffey named this street Euclid Avenue, after his favorite subject, Euclidean geometry. Additional north-to-south avenues 66 feet wide were laid out at half-mile intervals east and west of Euclid. East-to-west cross streets were laid out at quarter-mile intervals. The street layouts divided the land into eighty-acre blocks and were subdivided into eight or ten acre parcels, a set up that matched the Sections originally surveyed and marked in the 1880's by government surveyors.*

*"The town of Ontario originally comprised 340 acres, half of which was deeded to the college as a free endowment, an additional 20 acres were given to the community as a free gift for the college campus. The town's boundaries were*

*roughly the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks on the south, to "G" Street on the north, from Vine Avenue on the West to Sultana Avenue on the East (roughly what Downtown Ontario is today). Town lots along Euclid Avenue were 33' x 150'. Between the ten-acre farm lots and the town lots was a belt of Villa lots, two and a half acres each.*

*"In 1883, Chaffey planted Australian tree landscaping: a double row of peppertrees and palm trees in the Euclid Avenue median with Eucalyptus and Grevilleas along the side parkways. The trees were chosen because of their resistance to heat and their drought tolerance. The palms were later removed. In 1885, Alfred Deakin, Victorian minister of water supply and future Prime Minister of Australia, was in the United States on a fact-finding mission, heard about the Chaffey's irrigation colonies and came to Ontario. Impressed by the Ontario Colony, he convinced George and William Chaffey to come to Australia and establish irrigation colonies there. George Chaffey left for Australia in January 1886, followed by William in November 1886 after he received a telegram from George directing him to sell their holdings immediately and to join him in Australia.*

*"Charles Frankish led a group of investors and bought out the Chaffey Brothers when they left for Australia. They founded the Ontario Land and Improvement Company and took over the development of Ontario. Frankish extended Euclid Avenue down to Ely Street (now Philadelphia Street) and established the Southside Tracts neighborhood (between Sultana and Vine Avenues, Phillips Street and the Union Pacific Railroad Tracks.*

*"Frankish also founded the Ontario and San Antonio Heights Railway Company. The first trolley, called the "Gravity Mule Car", traveled down the Euclid Avenue median from 24th Street to the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1888. The mules pulled the car up the hill, and then were loaded on a pull out platform at the rear of the car, a rode back down the hill. The mule car was replaced in 1895 by electric trolleys and became one of the Pacific Electric Red Car Lines in 1912. Mr. E.H. Richardson, who invented the Hotpoint electric iron, electrified the trolley line in 1905.*

*"Ontario went through a building boom in 1887, when many of the buildings in downtown were built. Several that still exist include Gemmels Pharmacy building (the Sweet Block), Ritmo Latino (Citizens National Bank), and the Rose Block (immediately north of the bank building). In 1923, Judge Archie Mitchell, Waldo Waterman, and some other airplane enthusiasts established Latimer Field. From that time on, the town became increasingly aviation conscious. Urban growth pushed the fliers progressively east, until they took up their present location at Ontario International Airport. During World War II this was a busy training center for pilots of the hot Lockheed P-38 "Lightning", Howard Hughes' twin-boom fighter.*

*"After World War II, Ontario experienced the growth that almost every city in the United States experienced. As early as the 1920's, Ontario began to become more of an industrial area, and less reliant on it's agriculture. By the early*

*1990's a little over 100 years after the Chaffey's founded their colony, Ontario had a population of 145,000 and was 37 square miles in area.*

The project area is located about halfway between downtown Ontario and the community of Mira Loma (also known as Wineville), which was once a major wine growing area centered about 12 miles southwest of Ontario. No major population centers were nearby and the property lies about three miles due south of the SPRR South Cucamonga station. Lacking direct access to the earliest historically-developed water sources, the citrus industry could not develop here like that in other areas, so the properties in this area were used to grow wine grapes or dryland farmed until large amounts of irrigation water could be brought to the area. This was probably brought in through buried flumes for the purposes of alfalfa/hay production directed at the dairy industry.

#### **Section 4.0. Investigative Methods**

Protocol guidelines for performing the cultural resource field survey and recording any sites or isolates were previously downloaded from Federal and State websites. The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP 1995, CHRIS 1999) archaeological recordation guidelines and procedures follow National Park Service recordation guidelines (1983, 1985) and SHPO requirements.

##### **4.1 Record Search Procedure**

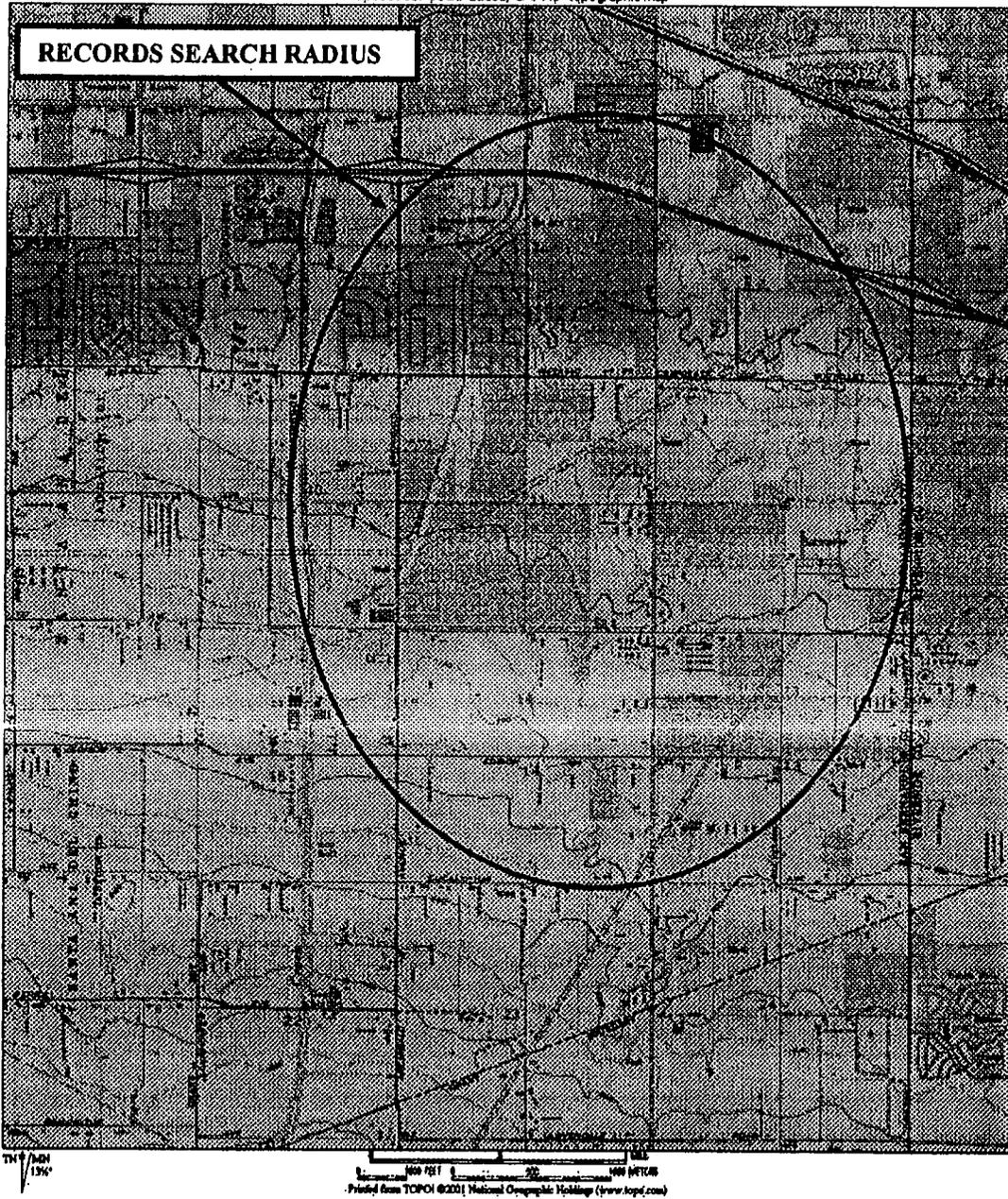
On January 8 2004, Archaeological Information Center (AIC) staff researcher Robin Laska, M.A. conducted the records search at the AIC, which is located at the San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands. This consisted of a search for any previously recorded cultural resource sites and/or isolates on or within a one-mile radius about the study area. This radius is found in Exhibit 4. The records search consisted of examining topographic maps for previous survey or study locations as well as locations of previously recorded archaeological sites. Photocopies of positive-finding reports (exhibiting any analytical information) and regional overviews were made, while cumulative lists of all negative-finding reports were generated.

##### **4.2 Cultural Resource Fieldwork Procedure**

Mr. Dice (1/2004) and Ms. Aislin-Kay (2/2004) undertook reconnaissance surveys of the project area in January and February of 2004. The property was examined for cultural resources and photographed at key points. The California OHP recommends that all potentially significant or important cultural resources (sites or isolates) discovered during a survey be documented utilizing modern State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Archaeological Site Forms (DPR523 series: OHP 1995).

For the purposes of this study, the presence of three or more culturally significant artifacts within a 20m radius constitutes the minimal definition of the term "site" as would the existence of one or more historically significant surface/subsurface "features." "Isolated artifacts" are defined as one or two artifacts within a 20m radius without the presence of a "feature." If impacts to sites cannot be avoided by the project, recorded sites should be assessed using NHPA/NRHP *Significance* criteria (see Archnet 1999, CHRIS 1999, NRHP 1999, OHP 1995) utilizing methods noted as follows.

25900001: USGS QUART, CA. 7.5' topographic map



SOURCE: Topo! @National Geographic Holdings



Michael Brandman Associates

Exhibit 4

## Cultural Records Search Radius

#### **4.3 Procedures for Cultural Significance Determinations**

In most cases prior to impact, CEQA and State OHP protocols require that a cultural resource record search and a cultural resource survey take place on a property that exhibits some potential for cultural resources.

According to federal NHPA/NRHP (ArchNet 1999, CHRIS 1999) and state protocol, if such a survey detects cultural sites or artifactual remains, the jurisdictional agency (whose role is to fulfill Section 106 requirements), must be able to determine whether the cultural resources are eligible for inclusion in the California Register and/or the National Register of Historic Places. At the federal level, a step-by-step "Section 106" process has been developed and implemented per 36 CFR 800 (NHPA 1999).

As a part of this procedure, the resource must be evaluated to determine whether it is "historically significant". Federal eligibility must be determined utilizing four evaluative criteria found in implementing regulations 36 CFR part 63. The four National criteria include the following:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The State of California SHPO evaluation guidelines utilize significance criteria that essentially mirror that of the NHPA:

- A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
- B. Is associated with the lives of persons important to our past;
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

If avoidance of a site cannot occur as a result of an action under CEQA, the project development plans must be evaluated in order to determine whether the action would cause a "substantial adverse change" in the *Significance* of the resource utilizing the State criteria above. Under Federal (36CRF800.5) and State regulations, all archaeological or historical sites must be carefully evaluated relative to the effects of the action, even if they have not been officially listed at the time the proposed action will take place. Although avoidance of cultural resources is always the best choice, where necessary, impacts to previously listed or potentially listed resources will and must be mitigated.

Should it be determined that a cultural resource is or could be potentially listed on the National Register of Historical Resources, a Phase 2 (archaeological testing and/or historical structure

evaluation) assessment of the resource must take place prior to impact. Should it be determined that the resource is *Significant* and that impacts *will cause a substantial adverse change in its significance*, that resource must undergo Phase 3 (data collection) prior to impact. Under CEQA, should Phase 2 test results determine that the resource would not qualify for listing in the California (or National) Register of Historical Resources, no further mitigation of any kind is required.

### Section 5.0. Records Check Results

The cultural resource record search indicated that the project area has never been surveyed for cultural resources. The search also indicated that one cultural property had been plotted within the project boundary, and no additional cultural resources are known for the search radius. The topographic map review found five possible historic structures near the project area, with a single plotted structure on-site. Seven archaeological assessment reports (Cottrell 1978, Foster and Greenwood 1980, Macko et al 1983, Del Chario and Cottrell 1985, Foster and Greenwood 1985, Bean and Vane 1979, Polson 2002) are known for the search radius, but these studies did not directly examine the project area.

#### 5.1 Known Cultural Resources in the Project Area

According to AIC files, one cultural property (P#36-015980/CPHI-17) may cut across the project area (survey showed it does not; see Section 6.0 below). This is known as "Anza Trail," which was at one time located along the northern periphery within the project area and ran from the east to west. This trail was distinctive because it was used as the original route of Juan Bautista de Anza in 1744-5, 1776 and was used by the Mission San Gabriel as the route to the *Asistencia* at San Bernardino (until 1822) and points east.

Archival maps reveal the presence of structures in several places on-site. The 1903 edition of the USGS *Cucamonga, CA 15'* map (surveyed 1894) shows a structure located along the south side of an unpaved street now known as Riverside Drive. This structure, which may in fact be a well, was once located where the residence at 10401 Riverside Drive now lies. Several roads cut across the project area and a few other structures are plotted nearby, but no other details can be had.

Two archival aerial photographs were ordered from Rupp Aerial Photography, Inc. and carefully examined for the existence of historic structures. The first, taken in February of 1953, shows that two, and possibly three buildings can be found within the project area (Exhibit 5, red arrows). The project area at that date appears somewhat fallow, but spring rains had greened crops such as grasses and possibly hay, which are seen as dark splotched in this photo. There are several vineyards in the area. These can be seen as elongated rows within boxes 40 acres in size, but at this date the plants would have been still in a winter hibernation state.

The landscape in Exhibit 5 does not exist, having been replaced by modern dairy development. Our work has shown that the landscape was quickly replaced in the early 1960's. Although the a few small structures appear on a 1959 aerial photograph the lead author inspected at an archival library, the grazing lands were replaced with feedlots and milking complexes at various times between 1960 and 1968. Exhibit 3 above shows what the landscape looks like today.



SOURCE: Rupp Aerial Photography, Inc. Red arrows indicate structures that no longer exist.



Michael Brandman Associate

Exhibit 5  
1953 Aerial Photograph

### **5.2 A Short History of the South Ontario Dairy Industry**

After World War II, residential development and increases in the cost of raw commodities forced many of the Orange and Los Angeles County dairymen to relocate to areas east and south of Chino, mostly north of the Santa Ana River. The mid-1930's was a time when the earliest of the Chino corporate factory dairies opened, selling milk products in bulk to nearby processing factories. Unfortunately, specific ownership records associated with the parcels in the project area are not consistent, in part because dairies in southwest San Bernardino County rarely applied for building permits before the 1960's.

Certain improvements can be officially inferred by the tax value of buildings on the parcels, but even then, the documents available at official sources are not complete. It appears however, that official records show the majority of improvements associated with the existing dairies and feedlots took place between the mid-1960's and the mid-1980's.

Our review of a historic study by Swanson and Hatheway (1989) showed that little information associated with dairy-related agriculture in south Ontario exists because the dairy industry therein developed much later than the Chino-Prado Basin model. Post-1960 dairy building architecture is not currently subject to CEQA mitigation. Model Colony newspaper clippings show the Ontario-Upland (O-U) Creamery Company opened a processing plant near downtown in 1929. The company survived and expanded during the Depression, and was the only large operation of its kind serving both towns. O-U delivered fresh milk products throughout the middle Santa Ana valley region until the 1970's and it is likely that many of the dairies in southeast Ontario region shipped raw product to this plant. Although migration to Chino from L.A. occurred at an earlier date, the Model Colony Room data also show that numerous Dutch dairying families migrated to the Chino-Ontario area from Paramount, Norwalk, Artesia, Bellflower, El Monte and Compton after the war. Aerial photographs reveal this in rich detail: dairies abound in south Chino, while pasturage and hay/alfalfa lands are located in the Ontario-Norco area.

The purpose of Swanson and Hatheway (1989) was to review historic aspects of the dairy industry in the Chino and Corona areas from the perspective of national, regional and local dairying production trends. A copy of this report will be provided to the City of Ontario for the purposes of historical study associated with the New Model Colony Agricultural Land Annexation.

The senior author (MD) has extensive survey experience with dairy lands in this area and believes that these data can be applied to a limited number of dairies in the Ontario-Norco region (see Dice 2002). Many of the current dairy plants were built in the 1960's and are therefore not subject to evaluation by historic architectural specialists. Thus, the CRM database for the area is very weak.

## **Section 6.0. Field Results**

### **6.1 Cultural Resource Findings**

During the survey, no prehistoric or historic resources were observed. The "Anza Trail" may have cut across the property at one time, but any trace of this trail was destroyed long ago. Table 1 lists the dairy/agricultural complexes located in the project area and the ages of the structures as

found in San Bernardino County records. CEQA requires that all structures more than 45 years old be evaluated for potential listing on the California Register. Structures more than 50 years old may qualify for listing on the National Register. Since the evidence has shown that none of these properties are more than 45 years old, they will not qualify for the CR/NR.

Address	APN#	Primary Construction Date	Evaluated (yes/no)	Eligible for NR/CR?
10129 Edison		1986 for sure	no	no
10201 Edison		Post 1959	no	no
10241 Edison		Prob 1960's	no	no
10361 Edison		Prob 1960's	no	no
10469 Edison		1969 for sure	no	no
13350 Haven		1972 for sure	no	no
13628 Haven		Prob early 1960's	no	no
13660 Haven		Prob 1960's	no	no
13750 Haven		1972 for sure	no	no
13888 Haven		1972 for sure	no	no
13900 Haven		Prob 1970's	no	no
13950 Haven		Prob 1980's	no	no
14310 Haven		Prob 1970's	no	no
10401 Riverside		Post 1959	no	no

**6.2) Paleontological Records Review**

The results of the research, which were delivered to MBA on January 12 2004, showed that the entire project area rests on surface exposures of Quaternary younger fan deposits (Qyf) dating to the late Holocene Epoch (Scott 2004). This rock unit has low paleontological sensitivity. It is possible that older Pleistocene sedimentary rock units will be encountered at a depth of 15 feet below the modern ground surface. Pleistocene older alluvium and/or sedimentary deposits have a moderate and/or high paleontological sensitivity rating.

**Section 7.0. Mitigation Recommendations**

**7.1 Resource Management Recommendations**

**Archaeology**

We have concluded that there are no prehistoric resources located within the area of direct effect that qualify as *significant* under CEQA cultural resource criteria, or under criterion A, B, C or D of the NEPA-level 36CFR part 63 criteria for listing. The protohistoric "Anza Trail" could not be observed and may have been removed during grazing in the early part of the last century.

Since prehistoric cultural resources were not observed within the project area, and the parcels have been used for agriculture and cattle feeding for many years, the evidence suggests that there is a low-to-none probability that prehistoric cultural deposits exist beneath the current modern ground surface.

Although cultural resource mitigation monitoring is not recommended during development, it is always possible that sites will be uncovered during project-related earthmoving. If cultural resource isolates or sites are detected during earthmoving, the find should be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. If the archaeologist determines that the find is a site, the site should be tested for *significance* prior to continued impact. In addition, California State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 dictates that if human remains are unearthed during construction, no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to CEQA regulations and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

#### Paleontology

The project area has a low chance that significant paleontological resources will be impacted during construction. We do not recommend that a full-time paleontological mitigation-monitoring program take place during earthmoving within the project area. However, once earthmoving has occurred in cuts 15 feet below the modern ground surface, a paleontologist approved by the City of Ontario should inspect the cuts to ascertain whether Pleistocene-era older alluvium is located below the modern ground surface. Should the paleontologist determine that such a horizon exists, full-time monitoring should take place at or below the depth exhibiting the Pleistocene horizon.

The following mitigation recommendations are found in Scott (2004), which is attached in Appendix C of this report:

- 1) Monitoring of excavation in areas identified as likely to contain paleontologic resources by a qualified paleontologic monitor (with restrictions). Based upon the area of review, areas of concern within the project area include any undisturbed subsurface Pleistocene sediments; such sediments may occur at estimated depths of 15' or more below the existing ground surface. If required, the paleontologic monitor shall be equipped to salvage fossils as they are unearthed to avoid construction delays and to remove samples of sediments that are likely to contain the remains of small fossil invertebrates and vertebrates. Monitors are empowered to temporarily halt or divert equipment to allow removal of abundant or large specimens. Monitoring may be reduced if the potentially-fossiliferous units described herein are not present in the subsurface, or if present are determined upon exposure and examination by qualified paleontologic personnel to have low potential to contain fossil resources.
- 2) Should monitoring take place, preparation of recovered specimens to a point of identification and permanent preservation, including washing of sediments to recover small invertebrates and vertebrates should occur.
- 3) Should monitoring take place, identification and curation of specimens into a museum repository with permanent retrievable storage should occur. The paleontologist must have a written repository agreement in hand prior to the initiation of mitigation activities.
- 4) Should monitoring take place, preparation of a report of findings with an itemized inventory of specimens should occur. The report and inventory, when submitted to the appropriate Lead Agency, will signify completion of the program to mitigate impacts to paleontologic resources.

### **7.2 Native American Commentary**

It is assumed that once the Draft Environmental Report is sent to the State environmental clearinghouse and routed through the Lead agency, local tribal jurisdictions will comment upon these findings. On January 5 2004, MBA sent a request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purposes of obtaining information related to known Native American sacred sites in the area. A response to the letter was received on January 6 2004. The NAHC letter reveals that no known sacred sites will be affected by the undertaking. Because no known prehistoric sites and sacred locations are located within or near the project area, attempts to make direct tribal contact has not taken place.

### **Section 8.0. References**

#### **ArchNet (CRM Archives)**

- 1999 Section 106 Users Guide: 36 CFR 800: Part 800-Protection of Historic and Properties. Website: 8000x.htm. Downloaded December 6, 1999.

#### **Bean, L.J. and C.R. Smith**

- 1978 Gabrielino. In Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California. R.F. Heizer, editor. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.

#### **Bean, L.J. and S.B. Vane (CSR, Inc.)**

- 1979 *Cultural Resources And The Devers-Mira Loma 500Kv Transmission Line Route (Valley To Mira Loma Section): A Study Of The Paleontology, History And Archaeology Of The Vicinity Of The Line*. Report on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

#### **Chartkoff J.L. and K.K. Chartkoff**

- 1984 *The Archaeology of California*. Stanford University Press, Menlo Park.

#### **Cottrell, M.G.**

- 1978 *Report of Archaeological and Paleontological Resource Assessment Conducted for a 900-Acre Parcel located in the Southwest of Ontario in San Bernardino County, California*. Report on file, Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands.

#### **CHRIS (Office of Historic Preservation, California State Parks)**

- 1999 Instructions For Recording Historical Resources. Website: <http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/chris/hrmanual.htm>. Downloaded December 6, 1999.

#### **DelChario, K.C. and M. Cottrell**

- 1985 *Cultural Resource Assessment of a 505-Acre Parcel near Ontario, San Bernardino County, California*. Report on file, Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands.

Dice, M.H.

- 2002 *Archaeological Resources Assessment and Paleontological Records Search for Tract Map #30817, County of Riverside, California.* Report on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Fagan, B.M.

- 1995 *Ancient North America: The Archaeology Of A Continent.* Thames and Hudson, Inc. New York

Foster, J.M. and R.S. Greenwood

- 1980 *Cultural Resource Overview for the Serrano Substation to Mira Loma Substation Transmission Route Alternative Corridor Right-Of-Way.* Report on file, Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands.  
1985 *Cultural Resource Overview: California Portion, Proposed Pacific Texas Pipeline Project.* Report on file, Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands.

Goldberg, S.K. and J.E. Arnold

- 1988 *Prehistoric Sites in the Prado Basin, California: Regional Context and Significance Evaluation.* (#1061837) On file, Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands.

Keller, J.K.

- 1995 *A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Of Emerald Meadows Ranch, 155.0 Acres Of Land Near Rubidoux, Riverside County, California.* Report on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Keller, J.K. and D.F. McCarthy

- 1989 *Data Recovery at the Cole Canyon Site (CA-RIV-1139), Riverside, California.* *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly*, V25, No. 1.

Kroeber, A.L.

- 1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California.* *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* 78.

Macko, M.E., E.B. Weil, J. Weisbord and J. Cooper

- 1983 *Final Report: Mira Loma-Serrano 500kv DC and Serrano-Villa Park 220kv Transmission Line Project.* Report on file, Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands.

Meighan, C.W.

- 1954 *A Late Complex in Southern California Prehistory.* *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology*, 10:215-227.

Moratto, M.J.

- 1984 *California Archaeology.* San Diego, Academic Press.

**NPS (National Park Service)**

- 1983 Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines. Washington, D.C.
- 1985 Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning. *National Register Bulletin 24*. Washington D.C.

**(NRHP) National Register of Historic Places**

- 1999 How Do I List A Property? Website: <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/listing.htm>.  
Downloaded December 6, 1999.

**OHP (Office of Historic Preservation, California)**

- 1993 *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*. Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

**ParkNet**

- 2001 *National Register Bulletin 15* (rev August 1995). Washington, D.C. Accessed on-line from the National Park Service Website.

**Polson, T.**

- 2002 *Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel Nos. 0218-241-10, -11, -13, -14, -17, and -18. Sleger and Martin Properties Near the City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California*. Report on file, Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands.

**Swanson, M.T. and R.G. Hatheway**

- 1989 The Dairy Industry of the Prado Basin. (#1061942) On file, Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands.

**Wallace, W.J.**

- 1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11(3):214-230.

**Warren, C.N.**

- 1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, C. Irwin-Williams, ed. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology vol. 1, no. 3, pp. 1-4. Portales.

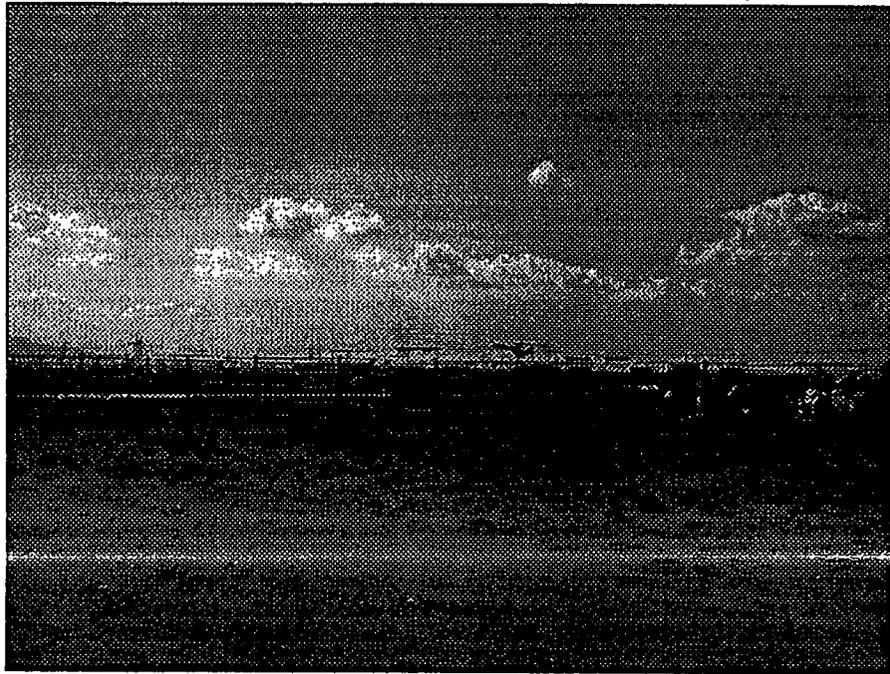
**Section 9.0. Certification**

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

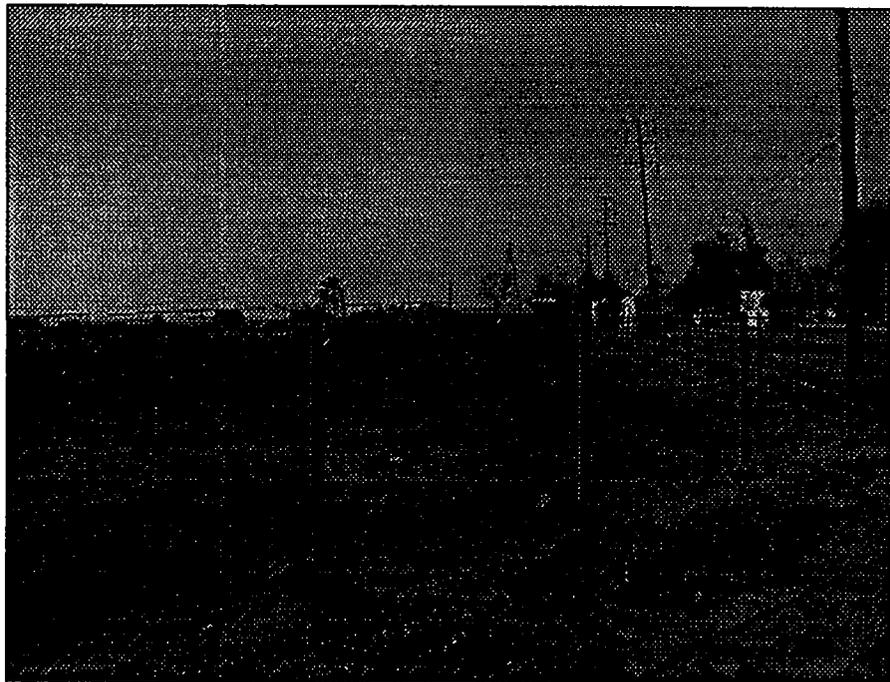
Date: 03/29/04 Signed: 

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

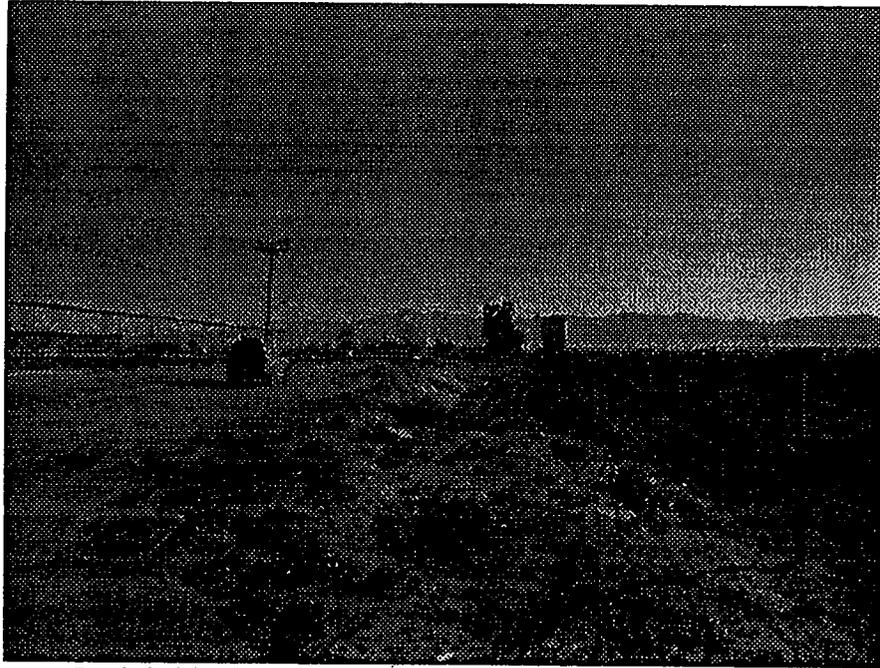
**Appendix A: Photographs From The Study Area**



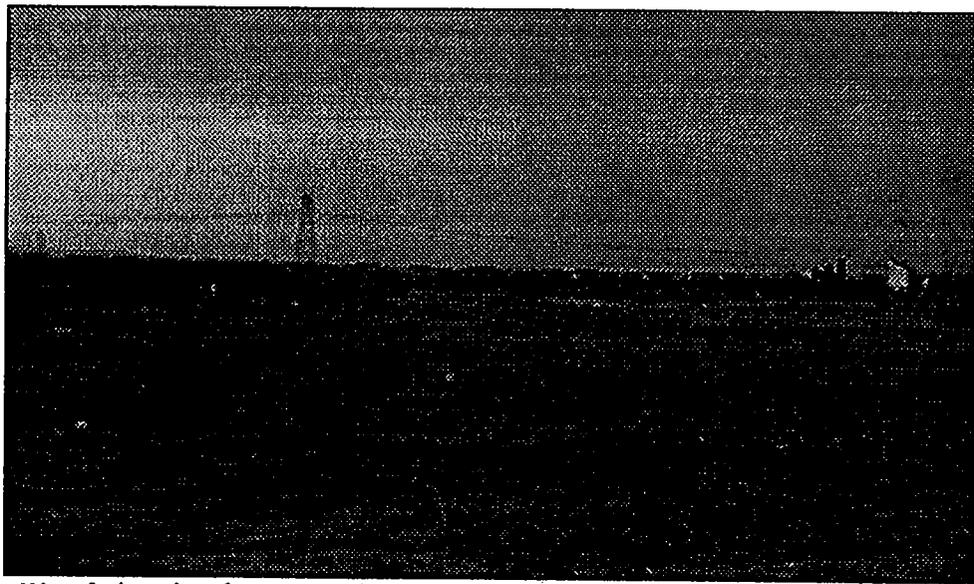
**Southwest facing view from the corner of Riverside & Haven**



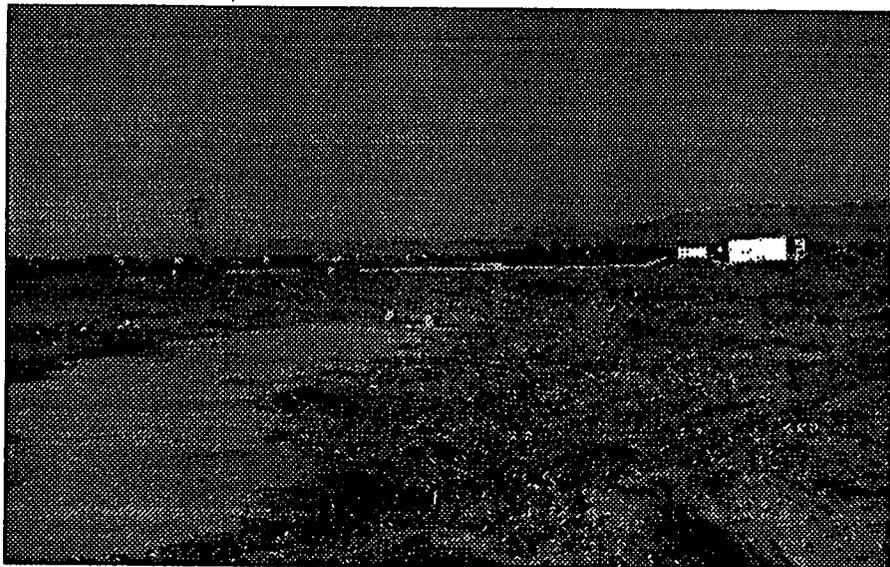
**West facing view from the corner of Riverside & Haven**



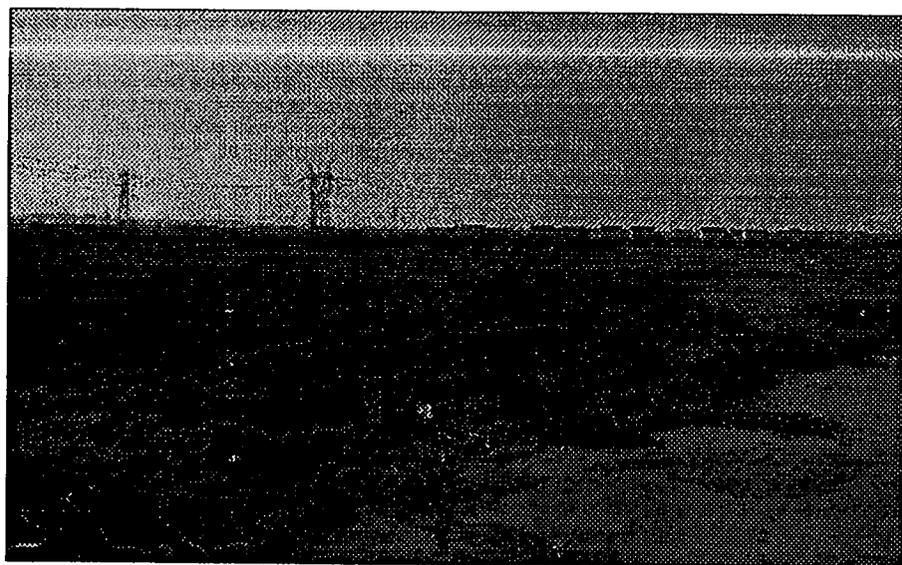
South facing view of Haven from the corner of Haven and Riverside



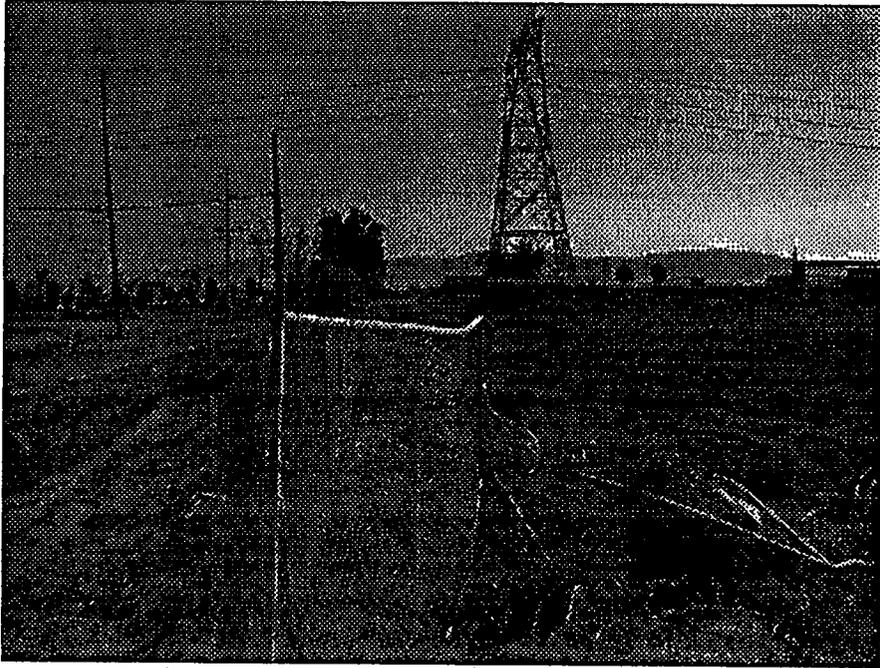
West facing view from Haven just south from the intersection of Haven and Riverside



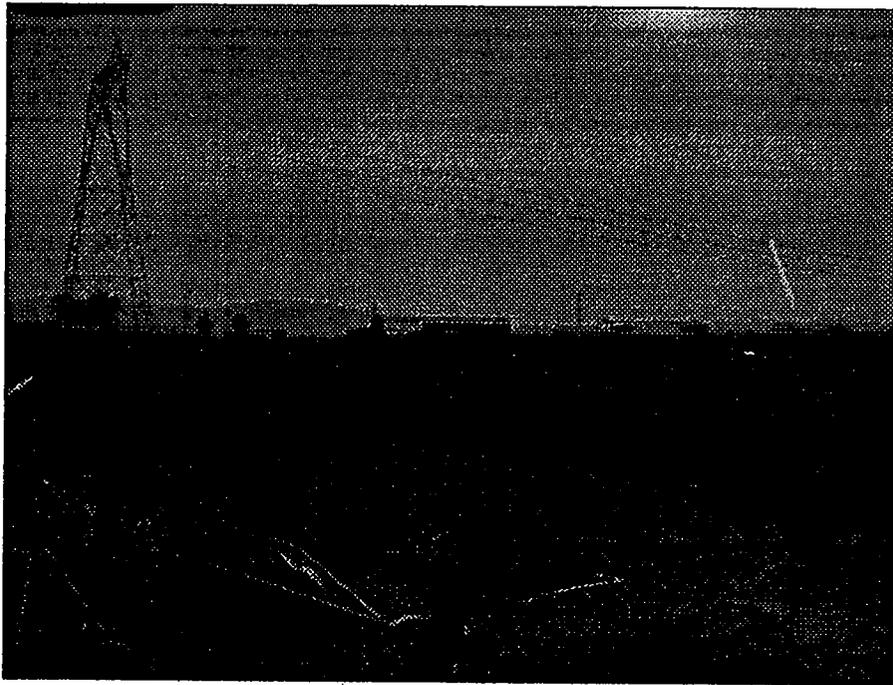
Northwest facing view from Haven



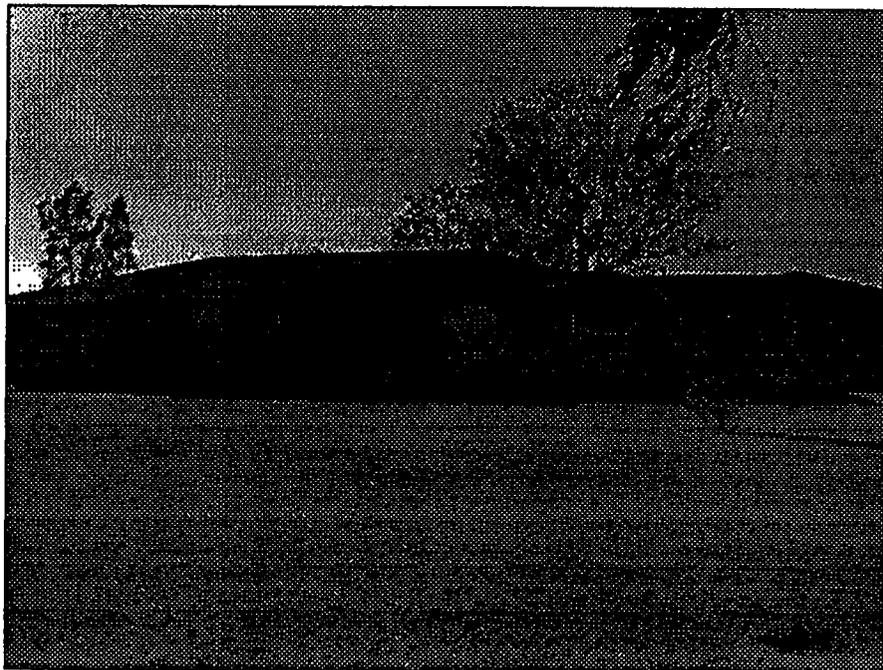
West facing view from Haven



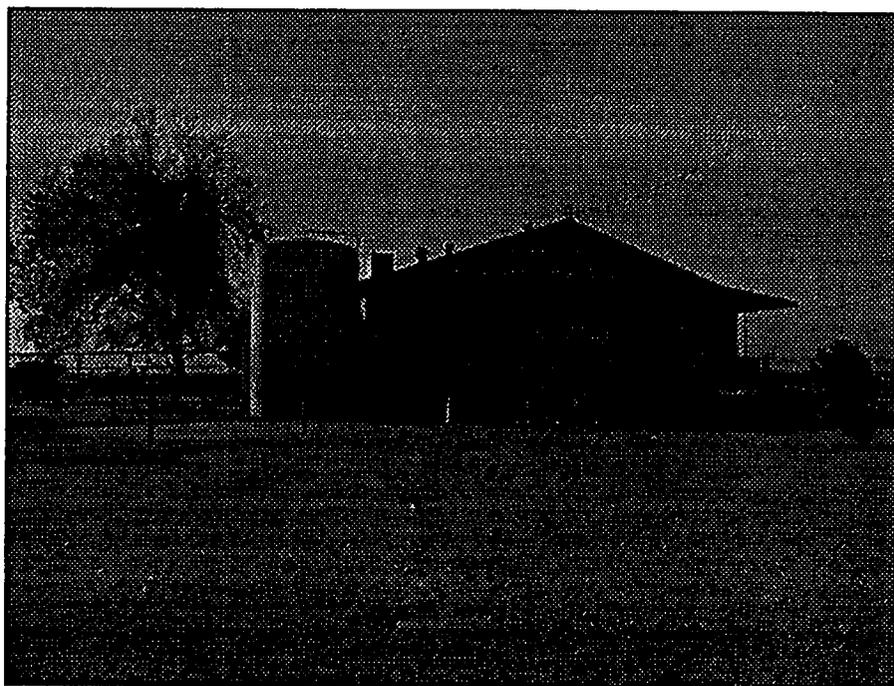
South/southwest facing view from near the middle of Haven



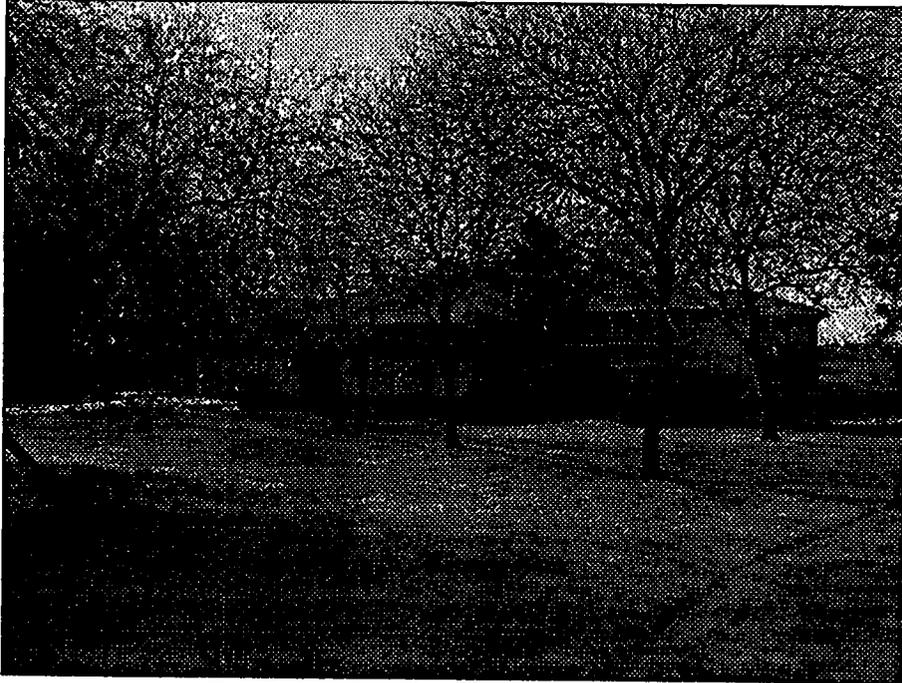
Southwest facing view from near the middle of Haven



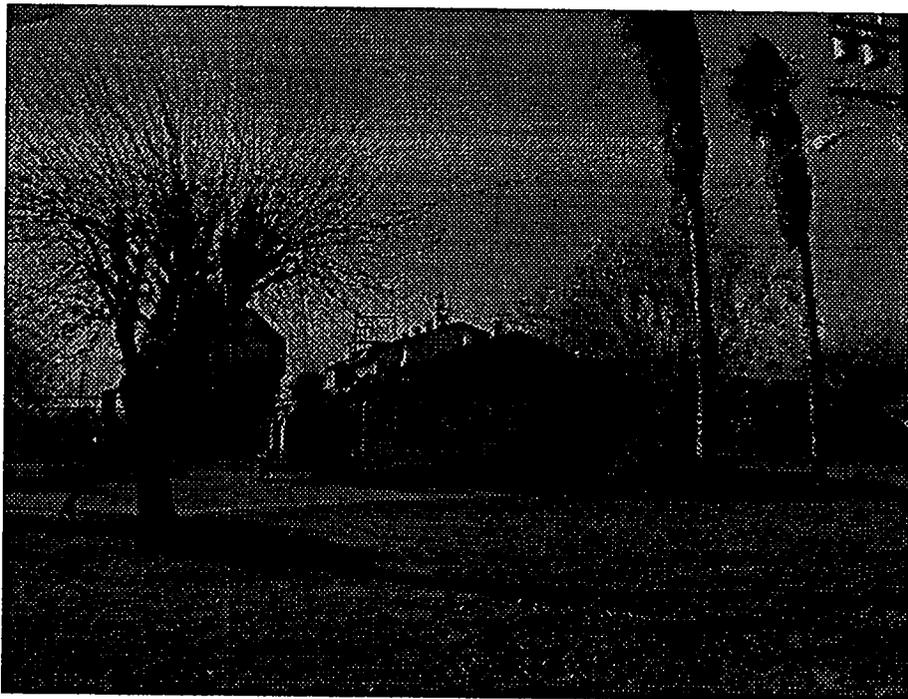
West facing view of residence at 13350 Haven



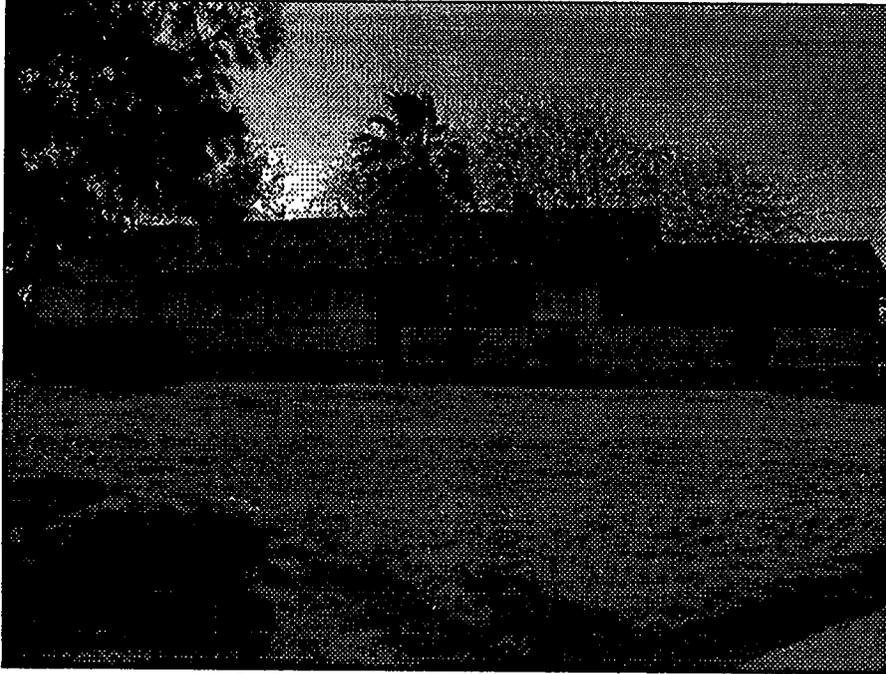
West facing view of dairy at 13350 Haven



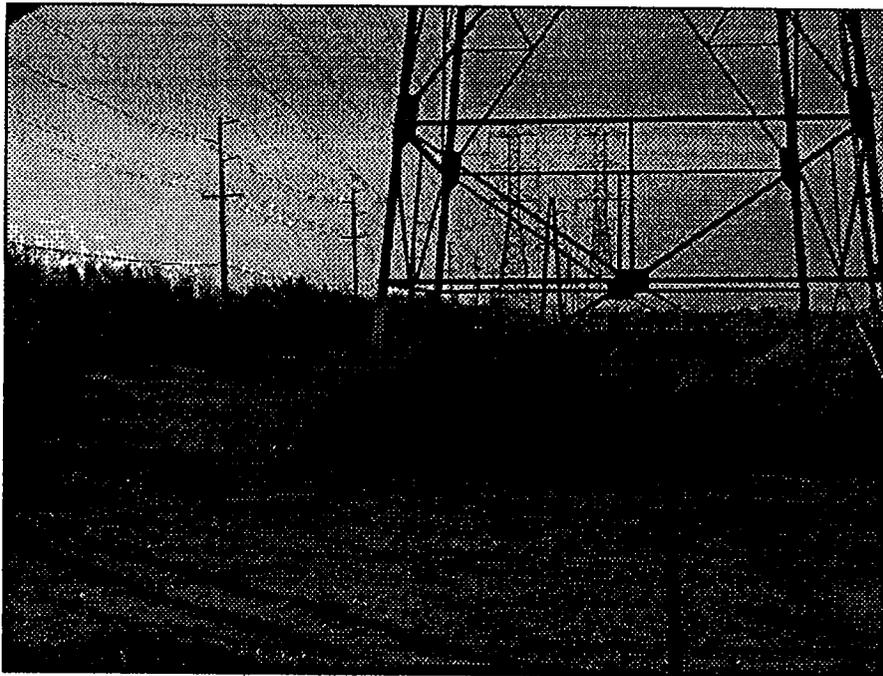
West facing view of residence at 13628 Haven



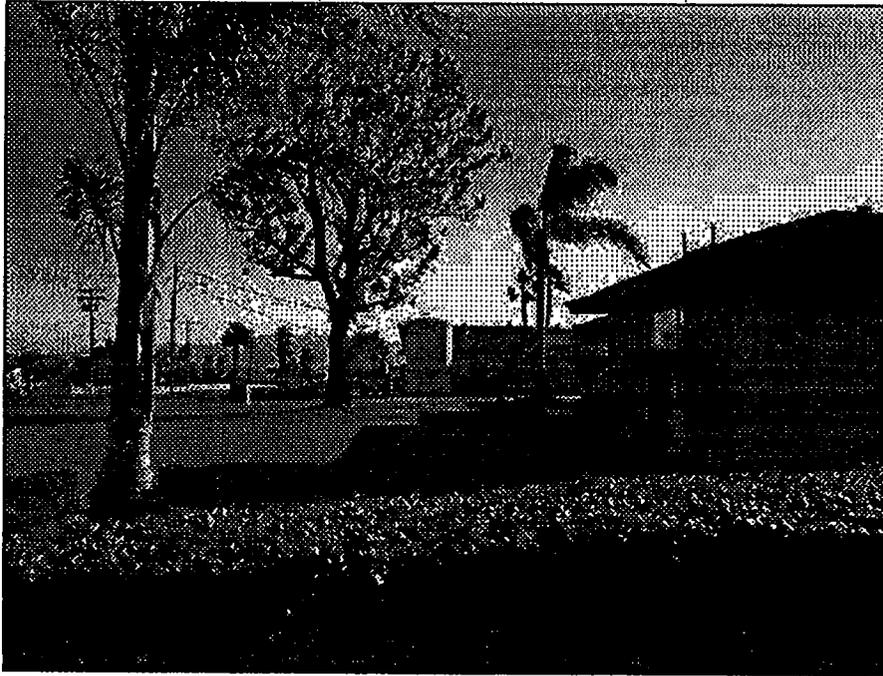
West facing view of the dairy and garage at 13628 Haven



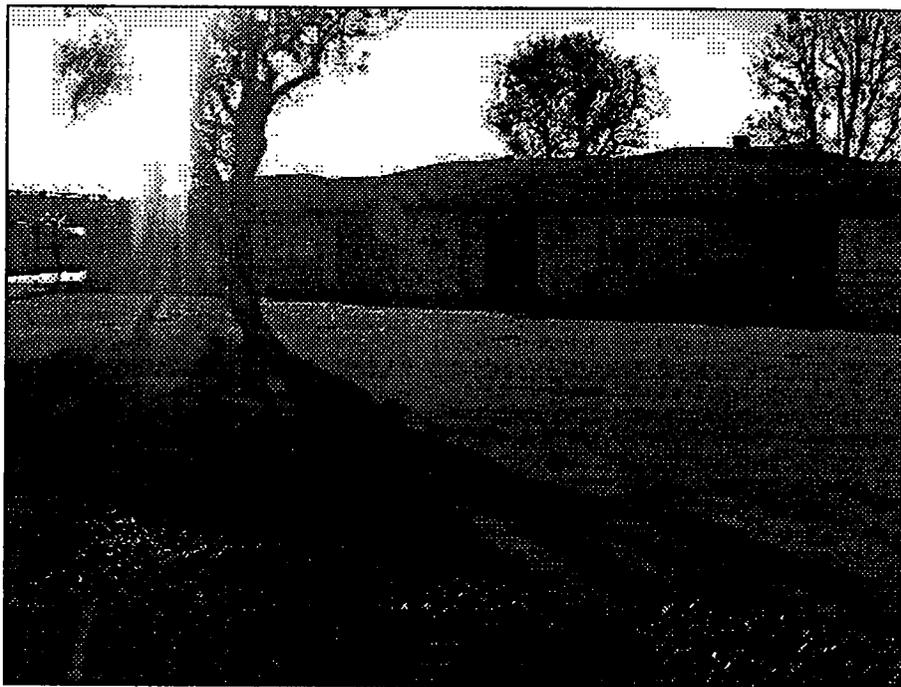
Southwest facing view of 13660 Haven



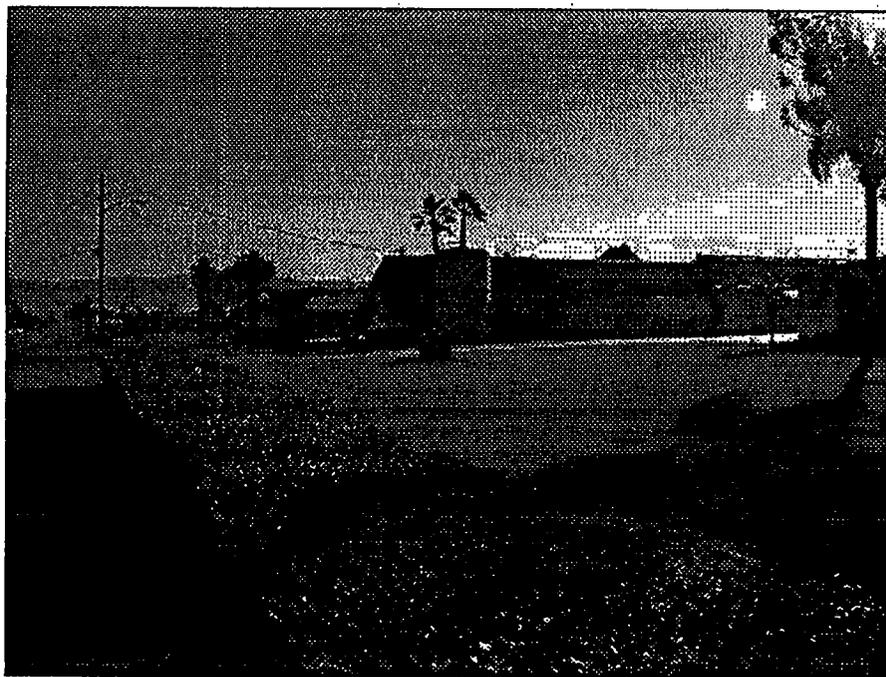
West facing view of the SCEdison transmission corridor



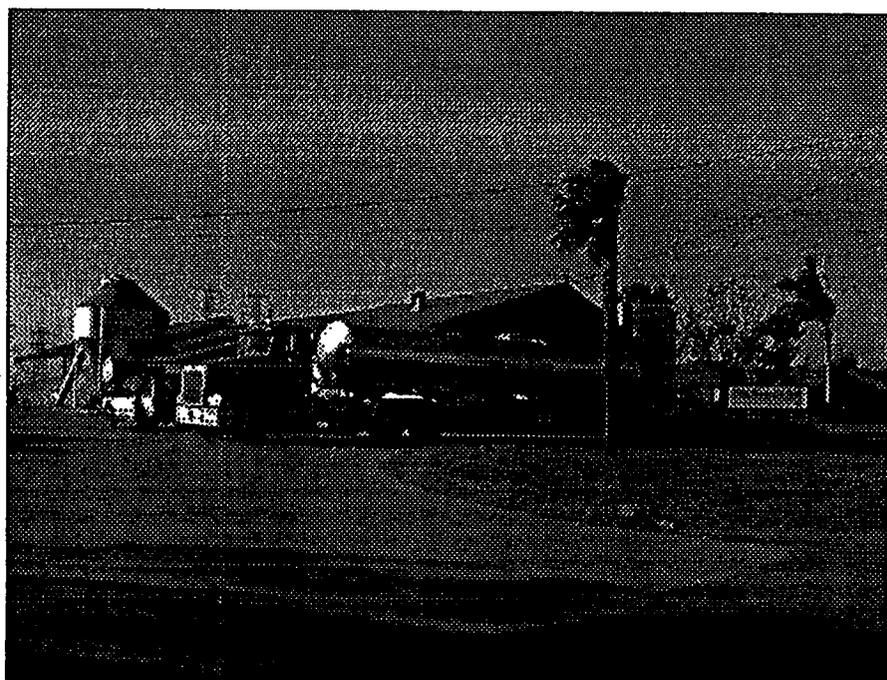
South facing view of 13750 Haven



West facing view of 13750 Haven



Southwest facing view of dairy associated with 13750 Haven



Northwest facing view of the dairy associated with 13750 Haven