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PHASE 1 CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: COLONY COMMERCE CENTER EAST PROJECT CITY OF ONTARIO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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Date of Fieldwork: December 27, 2016

Archaeological Sites within Area of Potential Impact: none

Project and Site Location: Merrill and Archibald Ave, Ontario CA

Section 22 of the USGS 7.5-minute Corona North, California topographic map, Township 2 South, Range 7 West

Area: 94.85 acres

Key Words: cultural resources assessment, paleontological resources assessment, Phase 1, negative survey, City of Ontario

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The following report describes the results of a Phase I archaeological and paleontological assessment conducted by Material Culture Consulting (MCC) for the Colony Commerce Center East Project. CapRock Partners is proposing a Specific Plan for the development of industrial uses on approximately 94.85 gross acres of land. The Specific Plan is located in the City of Ontario within the Ontario Ranch area, which is bound by Riverside Drive to the north, Hamner Avenue to the east, Euclid Avenue to the West and Merrill Avenue/Remington Avenue/Bellegrave Avenue to the south. The Specific Plan area consists of six parcels of variable sizes ranging from 1.11 acres to 34.62 acres under three separate ownerships. The six parcels are designated Industrial (0.55 FAR) and Business Park (0.60 FAR) under the City's Policy Plan (General Plan). The Specific Plan proposes a maximum of 2,362,251 million square feet of industrial uses with the flexibility to determine individual building sizes based on market conditions.

Specifically, this project is located on Section 22 of the USGS 7.5-minute Corona North, California topographic map, Township 2 South, Range 7 West (projected). MCC, in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), County of San Bernardino, and City of Ontario environmental guidelines, conducted the assessment to identify any cultural and paleontological resources present within the project area, as well as to assess the potential for significant impacts to cultural and paleontological resources within the project area.

The cultural resources records search information was provided by the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton and the Eastern Information Center at University of California, Riverside. The records search provided information regarding previous studies in the project area and any previously recorded resources within the project boundaries, or within a 1-mile radius of the project. According to the data obtained from the SCCIC and EIC, no previously recorded resources exist within the project area, and the area has not been previously investigated by intensive pedestrian survey in the past ten years. The paleontological records search was conducted by the Western Science Center in Hemet, California. The records search included review of known fossil localities within the project area and surrounding vicinity, as well as review of geological maps. While no localities are recorded within the project location or within a one mile radius, the geologic units underlying this project are mapped entirely as alluvial fan deposits dating from the Holocene to Late Pleistocene period (Morton, 1995). Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be of high paleontological sensitivity, and any fossils recovered from the project area would be scientifically significant.

The archaeological and paleontological survey of the project area was conducted on December 27, 2016. Survey conditions were generally good and ground visibility ranged from fair to good in most areas. The property has been disturbed and graded in the past, and previous impacts to the property include the establishment of a single-family residence and associated outbuildings, and agricultural use. No prehistoric or historic archaeological resources were identified during the survey. One potentially historic-era house and several associated dairy facility structures were identified within the project area. However, the updates to these structures over time, in addition to extensive remodeling (new addition, stucco coating, updated roofing, updated windows, updated electrical features, updated ventilation, etc.) appear to have removed any of the historic integrity, resulting in an essentially modern structure. Further, the outbuildings are in various states of disrepair and do not appear to retain the integrity necessary to be considered a significant cultural resource as per CEQA, County, or City thresholds for significance. Formal assessment by a qualified architectural historian is provided by another consultant and under separate cover from this report.

Excavation activity associated with development of the project area have the potential to impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene units, and we recommend that a paleontological resource mitigation program be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the current study area. Considering the negative results of the archaeological resources records search and survey, we do not recommend archaeological monitoring during ground disturbance associated with the project. While there is a potential for encountering historic-era materials, the probability of these materials constituting a significant find is extremely low, unless the structures are deemed significant. Please note that Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation has requested full-time Native American monitoring during all ground disturbing activities.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	2
INTRODUCTION AND SETTING	4
PROJECT PERSONNEL.....	4
REGULATORY SETTING	4
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING	11
PALEONTOLOGICAL SETTING	11
PREHISTORIC CONTEXT	11
ETHNOGRAPHY.....	13
HISTORIC CONTEXT	14
METHODS	16
PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH	16
CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH	16
NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH	16
FIELD SURVEY	16
RESULTS.....	17
PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH.....	17
CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH	17
NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH	19
FIELD SURVEY	19
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	21
PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES.....	21
CULTURAL RESOURCES.....	21
REFERENCES CITED	23

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1. COLONY COMMERCE CENTER EAST PROJECT VICINITY	5
FIGURE 2. COLONY COMMERCE CENTER EAST PROJECT AREA	6
FIGURE 3. COLONY COMMERCE CENTER EAST PROJECT AREA (AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH).....	20

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES	17
TABLE 2. ADDITIONAL SOURCES CONSULTED FOR THE PROJECT.....	18

APPENDIX A: Qualifications
APPENDIX B: Paleontological Resources Records Search Results
APPENDIX C: Cultural Resources Records Search Results
APPENDIX D: NAHC and Native American Correspondence
APPENDIX E: Photographs

INTRODUCTION AND SETTING

CapRock Partners is proposing a Specific Plan for the development of industrial uses on approximately 94.85 gross acres of land. The Specific Plan is located in the City of Ontario within the Ontario Ranch area, which is bound by Riverside Drive to the north, Hamner Avenue to the east, Euclid Avenue to the West and Merrill Avenue/Remington Avenue/Bellegrave Avenue to the south. The Specific Plan area consists of six parcels of variable sizes ranging from 1.11 acres to 34.62 acres under three separate ownerships. The six parcels are designated Industrial (0.55 FAR) and Business Park (0.60 FAR) under the City's Policy Plan (General Plan). The Specific Plan proposes a maximum of 2,362,251 million square feet of industrial uses with the flexibility to determine individual building sizes based on market conditions. Grading and soil removal will be required for construction of the proposed project. Additional soil removal and fill deposit will be necessary to level the surface of the ground to project specifications. The depth of excavation is anticipated to extend to a maximum depth of 7 feet below surface throughout the project site to level the surface in preparation of pouring concrete foundation pads, roads, and other grading activities.

Specifically, this project is located on Section 22 of the USGS 7.5-minute Corona North, California topographic map, Township 2 South, Range 7 West (projected). MCC, in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), County of San Bernardino, and City of Ontario environmental guidelines, conducted the assessment to identify any cultural and paleontological resources present within the project area, as well as assess the potential sensitivity of the project area.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA served as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the cultural resources study and supervised all work. Ms. Belcourt coordinated both records searches, communicated with NAHC and Native American individuals, conducted the survey, and oversaw completion of this report. Belcourt is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with a M.A. in Anthropology from the University of Florida, a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of California at Los Angeles and over twelve years of experience in California archaeology. Resume is provided (Appendix A). Jennifer Kelly, M.Sc. served as the Principal Investigator for Paleontology. Ms. Kelly reviewed the paleontological records search and survey results, and authored the paleontological section of this report. Ms. Kelly has a B.S. in Geological Studies and M.Sc. in Geology from California State University, Long Beach. Ms. Kelly has over twelve years of experience in paleontological compliance in California. Judy Bernal, B.A. provided the technical review of the report.

REGULATORY SETTING

The present study meets the requirements of CEQA for cultural and paleontological resources assessments. In addition, the project assessment meets the County of San Bernardino and City of Ontario requirements. The paleontological assessment follows guidelines established by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP 2010). According to these regulations and guidelines, if development of a project has the potential to impact scientifically significant paleontological resources, a plan must be developed and to mitigate those impacts.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

CEQA declares that it is state policy to "take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with...historic environmental qualities." It further states that public or private projects financed or approved by the state are subject to environmental review by the state. All such projects, unless entitled to an exemption, may proceed only after this requirement has been satisfied. CEQA requires detailed studies that analyze the environmental effects of a proposed project. In the event that a project is determined to have a potential significant environmental effect,



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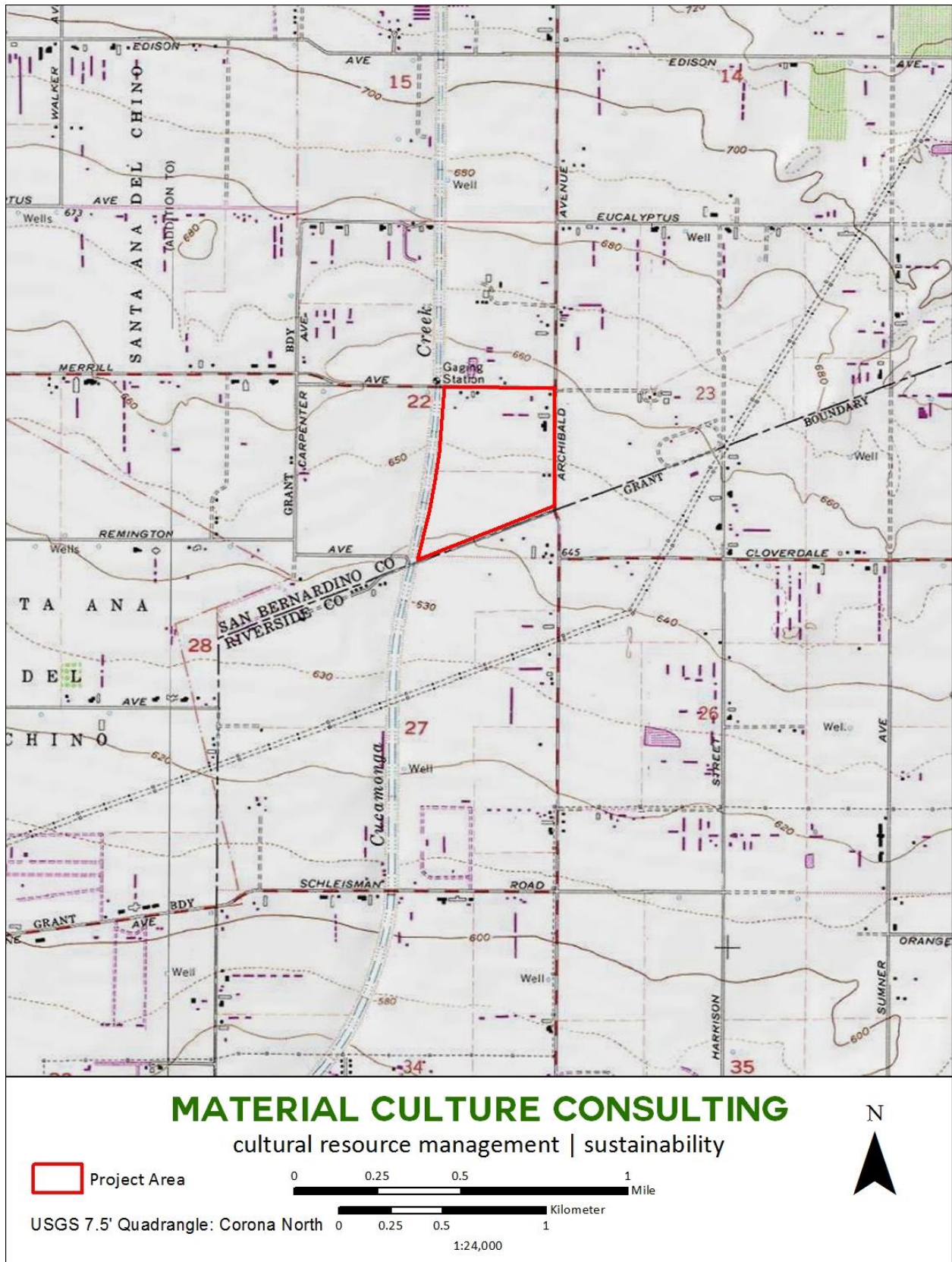


Figure 2. Colony Commerce Center East Project Area

the act requires that alternative plans and mitigation measures be considered. CEQA includes historic and archaeological resources as integral features of the environment. If paleontological resources are identified as being within the proposed Project Area, the sponsoring agency must take those resources into consideration when evaluating project effects as well. The level of consideration may vary with the importance of the resource.

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a Project may have a significant effect on historical resources. A historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Section 21084.1), a resource included in a local register of historical resources (Section 15064.5(a)(2)), or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant (Section 15064.5 (a)(3)). Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, Section 15064.5 of the Guidelines, and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the Statutes of CEQA were used as the basic guidelines for the cultural resources study. PRC Section 5024.1 directs evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing on the CRHR. The purpose of the register is 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 on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing on the NRHP, enumerated above, and require similar protection to what NHPA Section 106 mandates for historic properties. According to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1(c)(1-4), a resource is considered historically significant if it meets at least one of the following criteria:

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

In addition to having significance, resources must have integrity for the period of significance. The period of significance is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired, or significant individuals made their important contributions. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance. Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may have historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register, if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data. Note that California Historical Landmarks with numbers 770 or higher are automatically included in the CRHR.

Under CEQA, if an archeological site is not a significant "historical resource" but meets the definition of a "unique archeological resource" as defined in PRC Section 21083.2, then it should be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section. A unique archaeological resource is defined in PRC Section 21083.2(g) as follows:

An archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

Resources that neither meet any of these criteria for listing on the NRHP or CRHR nor qualify as a “unique archaeological resource” under CEQA PRC Section 21083.2 are viewed as not significant. Under CEQA, “A non-unique archaeological resource need be given no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its existence by the lead agency if it so elects” [PRC Section 21083.2(h)].

Impacts to historical resources that alter the characteristics that qualify the historical resource for listing on the CRHR are considered to be a significant effect (under CEQA). The impacts to a historical resource are considered significant, if the Project activities physically destroy or damage all or part of a resource, change the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource which contribute to its significance, or introduce visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource. If it can be demonstrated that a Project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2 (a), (b), and (c)).

California Historical Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest

Historical landmarks are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of statewide significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. In order to be considered a California Historical Landmark, the landmark must meet at least one of the following criteria:

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

If a site is primarily of local or countywide interest, it may meet the criteria for the California Point of Historical Interest Program. Points of Historical Interest are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value.

To be eligible for designation as a Point of Historical Interest, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- 1) The first, last, only, or most significant of its type in the local geographic region (city or county);
- 2) Associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of the local area;
- 3) A prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction; or

- 4) One of the more notable works or the best surviving work in the local region of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder.

Points of Historical Interest designated after December 1997 and recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission are also listed in the California Register. No historical resource may be designated as both a Landmark and a Point of Interest. If a Point of Interest is subsequently granted status as a Landmark, the Point of Interest designation will be retired.

Paleontological Sensitivity

Paleontological sensitivity (potential) reflects the potential for a geologic unit to produce scientifically significant and/or important fossils. However, it is impossible to predict the specific types of fossils that will be found, or their exact locations in a geologic formation, regardless of the overall potential for that unit to produce fossils. The paleontological sensitivity determination does not necessarily predict the significance of fossils that may be found during construction activities on the Project. The scientific significance of an individual fossil can only be determined after it is discovered and subsequently evaluated by a qualified paleontologist. Any paleontological site that produces significant fossil remains or assemblages is considered highly significant, regardless of the initial paleontological sensitivity potential assigned to the geologic unit in which the locality occurs. Assigned sensitivity potentials of geologic units can change over time as increased knowledge of the geologic units or formations and their levels of productivity for paleontological resources becomes available.

According to the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (2010): "A Significant Fossiliferous Deposit is a rock unit or formation which contains significant nonrenewable paleontologic resources, here defined as comprising one or more identifiable vertebrate fossils, large or small, and any associated invertebrate and plant fossils, traces and other data that provide taphonomic, taxonomic, phylogenetic, ecologic, and stratigraphic information." In its "Standard Procedures for the Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Paleontological Resources," SVP (2010) recognizes four categories of paleontological potential for rock units: high, moderate/unknown (undetermined), low, and no potential:

High Potential - Rock units from which vertebrate or significant invertebrate, plant, or trace fossils have been recovered are considered to have a high potential for containing additional significant paleontological resources. Rock units classified as having high potential for producing paleontological resources include, but are not limited to, sedimentary formations and some volcanoclastic formations (e.g., ashes or tephra), and some low-grade metamorphic rocks which contain significant paleontological resources anywhere within their geographical extent, and sedimentary rock units temporally or lithologically suitable for the preservation of fossils (e.g., middle Holocene and older, fine-grained fluvial sandstones, argillaceous and carbonate-rich paleosols, cross-bedded point bar sandstones, fine-grained marine sandstones, etc.). Paleontological potential consists of both (a) the potential for yielding abundant or significant vertebrate fossils or for yielding a few significant fossils, large or small, vertebrate, invertebrate, plant, or trace fossils and (b) the importance of recovered evidence for new and significant taxonomic, phylogenetic, paleoecologic, taphonomic, biochronologic, or stratigraphic data. Rock units which contain potentially datable organic remains older than late Holocene, including deposits associated with animal nests or middens, and rock units which may contain new vertebrate deposits, traces, or trackways are also classified as having high potential.

Moderate/Unknown Potential - Rock units for which little information is available concerning their paleontological content, geologic age, and depositional environment are considered to have undetermined potential. Further study is necessary to determine if these rock units have high or low potential to contain significant paleontological resources. A field survey by a qualified professional paleontologist to specifically determine the paleontological

resource potential of these rock units is required before a paleontological resource impact mitigation program can be developed. In cases where no subsurface data are available, paleontological potential can sometimes be determined by strategically located excavations into subsurface stratigraphy.

Low Potential - Reports in the paleontological literature or field surveys by a qualified professional paleontologist may allow determination that some rock units have low potential for yielding significant fossils. Such rock units will be poorly represented by fossil specimens in institutional collections, or based on general scientific consensus only. Preserved fossils are found in rare circumstances, and the presence of fossils is the exception not the rule, e.g. basalt flows or recent colluvium. Rock units with low paleontological sensitivity typically will not require mitigation measures for preservation or management of paleontological resources.

No Potential - Some rock units have no potential to contain significant paleontological resources, for instance high-grade metamorphic rocks (such as gneisses and schists) and plutonic igneous rocks (such as granites and diorites). Rock units with no potential require no protection nor impact mitigation measures relative to paleontological resources.

Ground disturbance in geologic units and geographic areas known to contain scientifically significant fossils may produce adverse impacts to nonrenewable paleontological resources (State CEQA Guidelines, 14 CCR Sections 15064.5[3] and 15023; State CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, Section V, Part C). Direct impacts to paleontological resources concern the physical destruction of fossils, usually by human-caused ground disturbance. Indirect impacts to paleontological resources typically concern the loss of resources to theft and vandalism resulting from increased public access to paleontologically sensitive areas. Cumulative impacts to paleontological resources concern the incremental loss of these nonrenewable resources to society as a whole.

San Bernardino County Development Code

The County of San Bernardino's Development Code (§82.12.010-050 regarding Cultural Resources and §82.20.010-040 regarding Paleontological Resources) requires evaluation of potential cultural and paleontological resources as part of its CEQA review of proposed projects. It also defines the requirements for a qualified technical specialist in both disciplines. The County additionally requires a project proposed within the Cultural and Paleontological Resources Overlay to include a report prepared by a qualified professional that determines, through appropriate investigation, the presence or absence of cultural or paleontological resources on the project site and within the project area. The report must also recommend appropriate recovery or protection measures. The Overlay may be applied to areas (determined by records searches at appropriate institutions) where cultural or paleontological resources are known to have been produced or are likely to be present.

City of Ontario General Plan

The City of Ontario General Plan Community Design Element contains several policies (CD4-1 through CD4-7) were developed to meet the City's goals regarding management of cultural and paleontological resources. CD4-1 applies to the current study as an effort to update the known information on the project area, as it has not been surveyed or examined in the past ten years:|

CD4-1 Cultural Resource Management. Update and maintain an inventory of historic sites and buildings, professional collections, artifacts, manuscripts, photographs, documents, maps, and other archives.

CD4-2 Collaboration with Property Owners and Developers. Educate and collaborate with property owners and developers to implement strategies and best practices that preserve the character of our historic buildings, streetscapes, and neighborhoods.

CD4-3 Collaboration with Outside Agencies. Pursue opportunities to team with other agencies, local organizations, and nonprofits in order to preserve and promote Ontario's heritage.

CD4-4 Incentives. Use the Mills Act and other federal, state, regional, and local programs to assist property owners with the preservation of select properties and structures.

CD4-5 Adaptive Reuse. Actively promote and support the adaptive reuse of historic sites and buildings to preserve and maintain their viability.

CD4-6 Promotion of Public Involvement in Preservation. Engage in programs to publicize and promote the City's and the public's involvement in preservation efforts.

CD4-7 Public Outreach. Provide opportunities for our residents to research and learn about the history of Ontario through the Planning Department, Museum of History and Art, Ontario, and the Robert E. Ellingwood Model Colony History Room.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project site is generally located west of Archibald Avenue, south of Merrill Avenue, east of the Cucamonga Creek flood control channel and north of the San Bernardino /Riverside County line in the City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California. The city of Ontario is located in southwest San Bernardino County in southern California, and lies within northern extent of the Santa Ana Valley, a sub-portion of the larger San Bernardino Valley. The subject site is located within the Chino Basin. The Prado Basin is situated within the upper Santa Ana Valley of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province. Ontario lies within the broad alluvial fan originating from the southern flank of the San Gabriel Mountains, and dips gradually southward to the confluence of San Antonio Channel, Cucamonga Channel/Mill Creek, and the Santa Ana River at the Prado Dam Flood Control Basin in Riverside County. The Santa Ana River flows to the south of the City and Cucamonga Creek and Deer Creek traverse north to south through the City.

Ontario is located within the northern/northwestern portion of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province of southern California. The Peninsular Ranges are the southernmost segment of a chain of North American Mesozoic batholiths that extend from Alaska to the southern tip of Baja California, and are a series of northwest-southeast trending mountain ranges separated by similarly trending valleys. The project area is relatively flat, with the property's lowest point located at its southern corner and its highest point located at its northeastern boundary. Elevations within the project area range from approximately 857 to 879 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The entire project area has been disturbed by some previous development on the periphery and agricultural use. Currently, vegetation within the project area is characterized as primarily introduced grasses, weeds, and vegetation remnants.

PALEONTOLOGICAL SETTING

The Project area is situated in the San Bernardino Basin, adjacent to the Transverse Ranges Geomorphic Province. This province is comprised of a series of mountain ranges that run transverse to most mountain ranges in southern California – roughly east/west trending. The mountains within the province, including the San Gabriel and San Bernardino mountains to the north and northeast, were uplifted by tectonic activity in the area, and provide a major sedimentary source for the alluvium of the adjacent basin areas (Critelli et al. 1995). The geologic units underlying this project are mapped entirely as alluvial fan deposits dating from the Holocene to Late Pleistocene period (Morton, 1995). The surface of the Project is heavily disturbed by previous agricultural activity to an unknown depth below surface.

PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

Most researchers agree that the earliest occupation for the Ontario area dates to the early Holocene (11,000 to 8,000 years ago). The following discussion of the cultural history of San Bernardino County references the San

Dieguito Complex, the Milling Stone Horizon, the Encinitas Tradition, the La Jolla Complex, the Pauma Complex, and the San Luis Rey Complex, since these culture sequences have been used to describe archaeological manifestations in the region. The Late Prehistoric component in the area of San Bernardino County was represented by the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Luiseño Indians. Absolute chronological information, where possible, will be incorporated into this discussion to examine the effectiveness of continuing to use these terms interchangeably.

The Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 YBP). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983). Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation, utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995). The earliest sites known in the area are attributed to the San Dieguito culture, which consists of a hunting culture with flaked stone tool industry (Warren 1967). The material culture related to this time included scrapers, hammer stones, large flaked cores, drills, and choppers, which were used to process food and raw materials.

Around 8,000 years ago, subsistence patterns changed, resulting in a material complex consisting of an abundance of milling stones (for grinding food items) with a decrease in the number of chipped stone tools. The material culture from this time period includes large, bifacially worked dart points and grinding stones, handstones and metates. Archaeologists initially designated this period as the "Millingstone Horizon" (Wallace 1955). Later, the Millingstone Horizon was redefined as a cultural tradition named the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1967) with various regional expressions including Topanga and La Jolla. Use by archaeologists varied as some adopted a generalized Encinitas Tradition without regional variations, while others continued to use Millingstone Horizon, and still others used Middle Holocene (the geologic time period) to indicate this observed pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010:1-2). Recently, this generalized terminology was criticized by Sutton and Gardner (2010) as suppressing the identification of cultural, spatial, and temporal variation, as well as the movement of peoples throughout space and time. It is these factors that are believed to be critical to an understanding of prehistoric cultural adaptation and change in this portion of southern California (Sutton and Gardner 2010:1-2).

The Encinitas Tradition characteristics include abundant metates and manos, crudely-made core and flake tools, bone tools, shell ornaments, very few projectile points, indicating a subsistence pattern focused on hunting and gathering a variety of floral resources. Faunal remains vary by location but include marine mammals, fish, and shellfish, as well as terrestrial animals, reptiles, and birds (Sutton and Gardner 2010:7). The Encinitas Tradition has been redefined to have four patterns (Sutton and Gardner 2010: 8-25). These include the Topanga Pattern in coastal Los Angeles and Orange counties, the La Jolla Pattern in coastal San Diego County, and the Sayles or Pauma cultures in inland San Diego County extending into western San Bernardino County, where the project is located. At approximately 3,500 years ago, Pauma groups in the general Project vicinity adopted new cultural traits which transformed the archaeological site characteristics - including mortar and pestle technology. This indicated the development of food storage, largely acorns, which could be processed and saved for the leaner, cooler months of the year.

At approximately 1,500 years before present, bow and arrow technology started to emerge in the archaeological record, which also indicates new settlement patterns and subsistence systems. The local population retained the subsistence methods of the past, but incorporated new materials into their day to day existence, as evidenced by the archaeological record. The Palomar Tradition is attributed to this time, and is comprised of larger two patterns: the Peninsular Pattern in the inland areas of the northern Peninsular Ranges (e.g., San Jacinto and Santa Rosa mountains) and the northern Coachella Valley (Sutton 2010), and the San Luis Rey pattern of the project area. Archaeological sites from this time period are characterized by soapstone bowls, arrowhead projectile points, pottery vessels, rock paintings, and evidence of cremation sites. The shift in material culture assemblages is largely attributed to the emergence of Shoshonean (Takic-speaking) people who entered California from the east.

ETHNOGRAPHY

The territory of the Gabrielino at the time of Spanish contact covers much of current-day Los Angeles and Orange counties. The southern extent of this culture area is bounded by Aliso Creek, the eastern extent is located east of present-day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River, the northern extent includes the San Fernando Valley, and the western extent includes portions of the Santa Monica Mountains. The Gabrielino also occupied several Channel Islands including Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island. Because of their access to certain resources, including a steatite source from Santa Catalina Island, this group was among the wealthiest and most populous aboriginal groups in all of southern California. Trade of materials and resources controlled by the Gabrielino extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

The Gabrielino lived in permanent villages and smaller, resource-gathering camps occupied at various times of the year depending upon the seasonality of the resource. Larger villages were comprised of several families or clans, while smaller, seasonal camps typically housed smaller family units. The coastal area between San Pedro and Topanga Canyon was the location of primary subsistence villages, while secondary sites were located near inland sage stands, oak groves, and pine forests. Permanent villages were located along rivers and streams, as well as in sheltered areas along the coast. As previously mentioned, the Channel Islands were also the locations of relatively large settlements (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Resources procured along the coast and on the islands were primarily marine in nature and included tuna (*Thunnus* spp.), swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), ray and shark (*Chondrichthyes*), California sea lion (*Zalophus californianus*), Stellar sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*), harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina*), northern elephant seal (*Mirounga angustirostris*), sea otter (*Enhydra lutris*), dolphin and porpoise (*Delphinidae* and *Phocoenidae*), various waterfowl species, numerous fish species, purple sea urchin (*Strongylocentrotus purpuratus*), and mollusk, such as rock scallop (*Crassadoma gigantea*), California mussel (*Mytilus californianus*), and limpet (*Fissurellidae* and *Acmaeidae*). Inland resources included oak acorn (*Quercus* sp.), pine nut (*Pinus* sp.), Mohave yucca (*Yucca schidigera*), cacti (*Opuntia* spp.), sage (*Salvia* sp.), grass nut (*Triteleia laxa*), deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), rabbit (*Sylvilagus* spp.), hare (*Lepus californicus*), rodent (*Rodentia*), quail (*Callipepla/Oreortyx* spp.), duck (*Anatidae*), and a variety of reptiles such as western pond turtle (*Clemmys marmorata*) and numerous different snakes (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

The social structure of the Gabrielino is little known; however, there appears to have been at least three social classes: 1) the elite, which included the rich, chiefs, and their immediate family; 2) a middle class, which included people of relatively high economic status or long established lineages; and 3) a class of people that included most other individuals in the society. Villages were politically autonomous units comprised of several lineages. During times of the year when certain seasonal resources were available, the village would divide into lineage groups and move out to exploit them, returning to the village between forays (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Each lineage had its own leader, with the village chief coming from the dominant lineage. Several villages might be allied under a paramount chief. Chiefly positions were of an ascribed status, most often passed to the eldest son. Chiefly duties included providing village cohesion, leading warfare and peace negotiations with other groups, collecting tribute from the village(s) under his jurisdiction, and arbitrating disputes within the village(s). The status of the chief was legitimized by his safekeeping of the sacred bundle, a representation of the link between the material and spiritual realms and the embodiment of power (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). Shamans were leaders in the spirit realm. The duties of the shaman included conducting healing and curing ceremonies, guarding of the sacred bundle, locating lost items, identifying and collecting poisons for arrows, and making rain (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). Marriages were made between individuals of equal social status and, in the case of powerful lineages, marriages were arranged to establish political ties between the lineages (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). Men conducted the majority of the heavy labor, hunting, fishing, and trading with other groups. Women's duties included gathering and preparing plant and animal resources, and making baskets, pots, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Gabrielino houses were domed, circular structures made of thatched vegetation. Houses varied in size, and could house from one to several families. Sweathouses—semicircular, earthcovered buildings—were public structures used in male social ceremonies. Other structures included menstrual huts and a ceremonial structure called a *yuvar*, an open-air structure built near the chief's house (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). Clothing was minimal; men and children most often went naked, while women wore deerskin or bark aprons. In cold weather, deerskin, rabbit fur, or bird skin (with feathers intact) cloaks were worn. Island and coastal groups used sea otter fur for cloaks. In areas of rough terrain, yucca fiber sandals were worn. Women often used red ochre on their faces and skin for adornment or protection from the sun. Adornment items included feathers, fur, shells, and beads (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). Hunting implements included wooden clubs, sinew-backed bows, slings, and throwing clubs. Maritime implements included rafts, harpoons, spears, hook and line, and nets. A variety of other tools included deer scapulae saws, bone and shell needles, bone awls, scrapers, bone or shell flakers, wedges, stone knives and drills, metates, mullers, manos, shell spoons, bark platters, and wooden paddles and bowls. Baskets were made from rush (*Juncus* sp.), deer grass (*Muhlenbergia rigens*), and skunkbush (*Rhus trilobata*). Baskets were fashioned for hoppers, plates, trays, and winnowers for leaching, straining, and gathering. Baskets were also used for storing, preparing, and serving food, and for keeping personal and ceremonial items (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). The Gabrielino had exclusive access to soapstone, or steatite, procured from Santa Catalina Island quarries. This highly prized material was used for making pipes, animal carvings, ritual objects, ornaments, and cooking utensils. The Gabrielino profited well from trading steatite since it was valued so much by groups throughout southern California (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

HISTORIC CONTEXT

While indigenous peoples adapted (and thrived) to environmental conditions in what is now "California," those same lands remained isolated from European and Asian cultures until the early-sixteenth century. In 1521, Spain sent explorer and conquistador Hernan Cortes and his army into what is now Mexico to conquer the indigenous Aztecs and capture the wealth of the land and its people. "New Spain," as the region soon became known, quickly became the hub of Spanish colonial efforts in the New World. Cortes, hopeful of finding comparable wealth in the northern Pacific, authorized the first explorations, and in 1535, founded the first nonnative settlement in Baja (or Lower) California. Inspired by Cortes' success in the New World and hoping to find a waterway from the Pacific to the Atlantic, the Spanish dispatched Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542 to explore the northwest coast of New Spain. It is believed that Cabrillo sailed as far north as the Oregon border, and that he became the first European to see what was then termed "Alta (or Upper) California" (Paddison 1999:xi).

In 1602, the Spanish Crown ordered Sebastian Vizcaino to make the first detailed survey of the Alta California coast. Vizcaino eventually anchored at Monterey Bay, and in subsequent reports to Spain, greatly exaggerated the quality of the natural harbor he found (Paddison 1999:xii). Despite Vizcaino's inflated recommendations, it took the Spanish almost 170 years to act. The so-called "Sacred Expedition" of 1769, led by Spaniard Gaspar de Portola and Franciscan Fray (or Father) Junipero Serra, was meant to begin the permanent settlement of Alta California, beginning in San Diego. The plan called for the Spanish to converge on San Diego by land and sea, and to use the newly established San Diego settlement as a base to begin further colonization and mission-building activities along the California coast.

Soon after American control was established (1848), gold was discovered in California. There was a tremendous influx of Americans and Europeans, and western Riverside County saw development of hard rock mining for gold. Several mineral rights were issued around this time, however none within the project area. Around the same time, San Bernardino County was settled by homesteaders and farmers, and quickly became a diversified agricultural area with citrus, grain, grapes, poultry, and swine being the leading commodities.

George and William Chaffey were among the early pioneers in the region. In 1881, they believed that if the land were properly irrigated it could be converted to profitable agriculture property. They bought approximately 6,000 acres of land in 1882 that was arid and covered by patches of scrub brush. The land would eventually become the cities of Ontario and Upland. George and William Chaffey derived the name of the City from their native province of Ontario in Canada. Initially, development was slow due to the lack of water in the region. The Chaffey brothers developed the City of Ontario by designing a water system that brought water to every parcel. The brothers helped lay miles of cement pipe from an underground source to bring water to the City. The City was referred to as the "Model Colony" after receiving an award at the World Fair in identifying it as a "Model Irrigation Colony," due to the innovation of water rights and technology that assisted in attracting settlers to the City. The City of Ontario incorporated in 1891, and was one of the early towns in San Bernardino County. Charles Frankish, an early citizen of Ontario, guided and encouraged early development in the City. He was successful in attracting the Southern Pacific Railway to locate a depot in the center of town on Euclid Avenue, making it an important feature of the City. The establishment of the Southern Pacific Railroad depot transformed Ontario into an agricultural center. Ontario focused primarily on the citrus industry, but also grew walnuts, peaches, and grapes. There was a large gentry class of citrus growers who constructed many grand ornamental Victorian houses throughout the City.

In an effort to become more diversified, an airport was established within the City. The economy shifted from an agricultural to an industrial and manufacturing economy. Today, the City of Ontario retains its history through many recognized historic neighborhoods, buildings, and agricultural districts. New Model Colony In 1967, the County of San Bernardino designated 14,000 acres of agriculture land in Chino Valley as an agriculture preserve. The area was protected by the Williamson Act and the Land Conservation Act. It has been dominated by dairy farms since the early 1900s. By the 1980s, the area had more cows per acre and higher milk yields than anywhere else in the world (Galvin & Associates 2004). By the 1990s, increased demand for housing and high dairy operation costs pressured farmers in the San Bernardino Agriculture Preserve to consider relocating their dairies and annexing their land to adjoining cities. Anticipating the expiration of the Williamson Act contracts, this area was divided and portions were incorporated into the Cities of Ontario, Chino, and Chino Hills. The City of Ontario annexed 8,200 acres of the former San Bernardino Agriculture Preserve in 1999 and called the area the New Model Colony. LAFCO required the City to prepare a General Plan Amendment and EIR prior to annexation. In 1996, the City of Ontario began planning for annexation in 1996 and adopted the New Model Colony General Plan Amendment and EIR in 1998 (Galvin & Associates 2004).

METHODS

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

The paleontological study for the Colony Commerce Center East Project included a geologic map review, literature search, institutional records search, and reconnaissance survey. The goal of this report is to identify the level of paleontological potential of the Project site, and make recommendations for the mitigation of adverse effects on paleontological resources that may occur as a result from the proposed construction. Material Culture Consulting reviewed geologic mapping of the Corona North Quadrangle by T.W. Dibblee, Jr. and J. A. Minch (2002). A paleontological records search was conducted at the Western Science Center in December 2016. Darla Radford at the museum performed the search. The search included fossil localities occurring within the Project site and a one-mile radius around the Project. Additional searches of available online databases, including the PaleoBiology Database (PBDB) and University of California Museum of Paleontology database (UCMP), were conducted by Material Culture Consulting staff.

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

An initial search for archaeological and historical records was completed by Tria Belcourt at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Inventory System (CHRIS), located at California State University, Fullerton on December 9, 2016. In addition, we requested a records search of the buffer area that extends into Riverside County from the Eastern Information Center at University of California, Riverside, on December 15, 2016. The records search at EIC was conducted by information center staff. The records search included a 1-mile radius around the Project Area, as well as the Project Area itself. In addition to the records at the SCCIC and EIC, a variety of sources were consulted by Tria Belcourt in January 2017 to obtain information regarding the cultural context of the Project Area (National Register of Historic Places [1979-2002 and supplements], Historical USGS Topographic maps, Historical USDA aerial photos, CRHR, California Inventory of Historic Resources, California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Local Historical Register Listings, and Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records).

NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH

A sacred lands record search was requested by Material Culture Consulting from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on December 15, 2016. The Commission responded on December 16, 2016, requesting that seven Native American tribes or individuals be contacted for further information regarding the general Project vicinity. Material Culture Consulting subsequently sent letters to the seven Native American contacts on December 21, 2016, requesting any information related to cultural resources or heritage sites within or adjacent to the Project Area. Additional attempts at contact by email or phone call were made on December 28, 2016 and January 9, 2017. Material Culture Consulting did not conduct formal consultation with the Native American representatives as per AB52 or SB18.

FIELD SURVEY

The survey stage is important in a project's environmental assessment phase to verify the exact location of each identified cultural and paleontological resource, the condition or integrity of the resource(s), and the proximity of the resource(s) to areas of cultural or paleontological sensitivity. Judy Bernal, a qualified Material Culture Consulting Archaeologist and cross-trained Paleontologist, conducted the cultural and paleontological survey of the proposed Project Area on December 27, 2016. The survey consisted of walking in parallel transects spaced at a maximum of 15 meter intervals over the exposed soils of the project parcel, while closely inspecting the ground surface.

All undeveloped ground surface areas within the ground disturbance portion of the Project Area were examined for native soils, fossils, artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools or fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, foundations), or historic-era debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Existing ground disturbances (e.g., cutbanks, ditches, animal burrows, etc.) were visually inspected. Representative photographs were taken of the entire project area and a photographic log was maintained.

REPORT PREPARATION AND RECORDATION

This report contains information regarding previous studies, statutory requirements for the project, a brief description of the setting, research methods employed, and the overall results of the significance evaluation. The report includes all appropriate illustrations and tabular information needed to make a complete and comprehensive presentation of these activities, including the methodologies employed and the personnel involved. A copy of this report will be placed at the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton. Any newly recorded sites or sites requiring updated information will be recorded on the appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms, which will be filed with the SCCIC.

RESULTS

PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH

Records search results indicate that surface deposits in the entire proposed project area consist of Holocene to Pleistocene alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from San Gabriel Mountains to the north, probably via the San Antonio Creek drainage area that currently flows to the west of the proposed project area. These older Quaternary deposits are considered highly sensitive as they often contain significant vertebrate fossils. Although the Western Science Center does not have any recorded localities within the project area or 1-mile of the project area, the sediment at this location is mapped as Quaternary Older Alluvium, which is considered highly sensitive for harboring significant vertebrate fossils.

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

The records search indicates a total of 45 cultural resources investigations were previously completed within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area, one of which took place within portions of the Project Area itself (Wetherbee, et al. 2007, See Appendix B). The results of the records searches further indicate there are thirteen previously recorded cultural resources within one mile of the project area, all of which are historic-era built environment resources within one mile of the Project Area (See Table 1). Results from other sources consulted are presented in Table 2.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 1 mile of the Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Name	Attributes	NRHP/CRHR	Proximity to API
P-33-13783			HP02 (Single family property); HP33 (Farm/ranch)	Not evaluated	1/2-mile
P-33-16681	CA-SBR-12613H	Southern Sierras Powerline	HP39 (Other: Poweline)	Not evaluated	1-mile
P-33-20284			HP02 (Single family property)	Not evaluated	1/4-mile
P-33-20288			HP02 (Single family property); HP33 (Farm/ranch)	Not evaluated	1/2-mile
P-33-24210			HP03 (Multiple family property); HP6 (1-3 story commercial building); HP33 (Farm/ranch)	Not evaluated	1/4-mile
P-33-24211			HP03 (Multiple family property); HP33 (Farm/ranch)	Not evaluated	1/4-mile
P-33-24212			HP03 (Multiple family property); HP33 (Farm/ranch)	Not evaluated	1/4-mile
P-36-019871		Echeverria Property (Dairy); William C. Koot Dairy	HP02 (Single family property); HP06 (1-3 story commercial building); HP33 (Farm/ranch)	Not evaluated	1-mile

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Name	Attributes	NRHP/CRHR	Proximity to API
P-36-019872		Clarke Ranch	HP02 (Single family property); HP04 (Ancillary building)	Not evaluated	1-mile
P-36-023627			HP02 (Single family property); HP33 (Farm/ranch)	Not evaluated	1-mile
P-36-025597		Lee Dairy	HP33 (Farm/ranch)	Not Eligible	1/4-mile
P-36-029055		8819 Remington Ave	HP02 (Single family property)	Not Eligible	1-mile
P-36-029457		Haringa Property	HP33 (Farm/ranch)	Not Eligible	1/2-mile

Table 2. Additional Sources Consulted for the Project

Source	Results
National Register of Historic Places (1979-2002 & supplements)	Negative
Historical United States Geological Survey topographic maps (USGS 2012)	Negative, no development in project vicinity
Historical United States Department of Agriculture aerial photos	Property area and adjacent properties were agricultural fields
California Register of Historical Resources (1992-2010)	Negative
California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976-2010)	Negative

Source	Results
California Historical Landmarks (1995 & supplements to 2010)	Negative
California Points of Historical Interest (1992 to 2010)	Negative
Local Historical Register Listings	Negative
Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records (2008)	Negative

NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) responded to our inquiry on December 16, 2016, stating that there are no known/known sacred lands within 1/2 mile of the Project Area. Mr. Andrew Salas, Chairman of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, responded on January 18, 2017. Mr. Salas requested the presence of Native American monitors during ground disturbance, and provided information on the proximity of known Native American village sites to the proposed project area (See Appendix C). As of January 25, 2017, no other responses were received.

FIELD SURVEY

The paleontological and archaeological survey was conducted on December 27, 2016. The survey was conducted by Judy Bernal, a cross trained archaeologist/paleontologist. The entire property was accessible, and approximately 90 to 95 percent of the ground surface was visible, except where the ground was obscured by buildings or building foundations. The property primarily consisted of a flat graded area that had previously been used for agricultural pursuits, and dirt roadways across the eastern and southern portion of the project area. The property is bounded by a paved road to the east and north, and a canal to the west. The subject property has been extensively disturbed in the past. The disturbance is associated with the agricultural use of this property for several decades. Much of the property has been disked and cultivated, as well as being used for dairy cattle pastureland. No native vegetation or undisturbed areas were noted on the property. Images of the property are provided in Appendix D. The intensive archaeological/paleontological survey of the property did not result in the identification of any cultural resources. The extensive agricultural disturbance of the property may have contributed to the survey results, if the agricultural uses led to the disposal or burial of cultural materials. However, no evidence was detected during the survey to support the prior existence of any cultural sites on the property. However, one extensively modified house and dairy facility dating to approximately the 1940s (as assessed via historic aerial photographs and maps) was identified within the northern half of the project area, and is visible on current aerial photographs (Figure 3). Although the structures meet the minimum age threshold to be considered historic, the updates to the structures over time and extensive remodeling (porch addition, stucco coating, updated roofing, updated chimney, updated electrical features, updated ventilation, etc.) have removed any of the structures' historic integrity, resulting in essentially modern buildings. In addition, the lack of architecturally distinguishing features reduces the noteworthiness of the structure. There are several additional animal enclosure structures and foundations which appear to have been associated with the original agricultural use of the property. These are in varied states of upkeep, and do not appear to convey a uniqueness required for consideration as a significant cultural resource.



Figure 3. Colony Commerce Center East Project Area (Aerial Photograph)

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Based on SVP (2010) procedural guidelines applied to the results of the literature review, records search, and survey completed for this study, previously disturbed areas and areas mapped as Young Alluvial Fan Deposits (Holocene and Late Pleistocene) are considered high sensitivity for harboring significant paleontological materials, including significant vertebrate fossils. Therefore, grading and other earthmoving activities may potentially result in significant direct impacts to paleontological resources throughout the entirety of the Project site. Fossils are generally unknown from younger alluvial deposits due to their young age, however, while this unit typically does not contain significant vertebrate fossils at the surface, it often overlies deeper, previously undisturbed, older alluvium or other potentially fossil-bearing sedimentary surficial deposits or bedrock units where the probability increases for finding significant vertebrate fossil remains. Therefore, Holocene units have low paleontological potential within the initial five feet, and increase to moderate/unknown paleontological potential below five feet in depth below the ground surface based on SVP (2010) procedural guidelines. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Also, sediment samples should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

Paleontological Mitigation Recommendations

Due to the moderate potential for encountering significant paleontological resources at depth, mitigation of potential impacts resulting from construction-related ground disturbance is recommended. It is recommended that periodic paleontological spot checks should be conducted when excavation exceeds depths of five feet to determine if older, paleontologically sensitive sediments are present. If present, monitoring should be implemented. Prior to the start of construction, a paleontological resources monitoring plan should be prepared and implemented. The plan should include specific locations and construction activities requiring monitoring, procedures to follow for monitoring and fossil discovery, along with a curation agreement with the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County or other appropriate, accredited institution.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

The Phase I archaeological assessment for the Colony Commerce Center East Project was negative for the presence of archaeological resources. Although one historic-era house and associated outbuildings were identified on the property, the extensive updates and modifications since the 1940s have removed any historic integrity of the structure, resulting in an essentially modern building. Based on our observations, loss of these structures will not constitute a significant impact to the environment. Prehistoric resources are not known to occur within the immediate vicinity of the project area, and were not observed during the course of survey. However, there is a high potential for encountering historic-era materials associated with the residence, either during the course of removing structures and vegetation, or within shallow depth excavation. The residence is not considered a significant resource, or potentially eligible for listing on CRHR. Therefore, if associated historic-era materials are discovered during the course of excavation, they are not likely to be considered significant.

Cultural Resources Mitigation Recommendations

We do not recommend cultural resources monitoring during the course of construction activities. It should be noted, however, that the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation has requested Native American monitoring during all ground disturbing activities.

Inadvertent Discoveries

Despite actions taken to ensure that all cultural resources are located prior to construction, including record searches and field surveying, there still remains the possibility that undiscovered, buried archaeological resources, especially historic-era resources, might be encountered during construction. In the event that these resources are inadvertently discovered during ground-disturbing activities, work must be halted within 50 feet of the find until it can be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. Construction activities could continue in other areas. If the discovery proves to be significant, additional work, such as data recovery excavation or fossil recovery, may be warranted and would be discussed in consultation with the appropriate regulatory agency(ies). We also recommend that the tribes be notified upon any Native American finds, and that they have the opportunity to consult with the City on appropriate treatment of these resources.

Human Remains

Procedures of conduct following the discovery of human remains on non-federal lands have been mandated by California Health and Safety Code §7050.5, PRC §5097.98 and the California Code of Regulations (CCR) §15064.5(e). According to the provisions in CEQA, should human remains be encountered, all work in the immediate vicinity of the burial must cease, and any necessary steps to insure the integrity of the immediate area must be taken. The Orange County Coroner will be immediately notified. The Coroner must then determine whether the remains are Native American. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American, the Coroner has 24 hours to notify the NAHC, who will, in turn, notify the person they identify as the most likely descendent (MLD) of any human remains. Further actions will be determined, in part, by the desires of the MLD. The MLD has 48 hours to make recommendations regarding the disposition of the remains following notification from the NAHC of the discovery. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the owner shall, with appropriate dignity, reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from further disturbance. Alternatively, if the owner does not accept the MLD's recommendations, the owner or the descendent may request mediation by the NAHC.

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Appendix A
Qualifications

MATERIAL CULTURE CONSULTING

archaeology | paleontology | sustainability

Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA

Owner and Principal Investigator for Archaeology

Summary of Qualifications as Principal Investigator

Tria Belcourt oversees and is responsible for the entire work process at Material Culture Consulting. She is responsible for planning, supervising, and overseeing field projects, including responsibility for the professional quality of evaluations and recommendations. Tria has primary accountability for the technical completeness and competence of work conducted by her staff. She is responsible for development of work plans and/or research designs, for performance of crew chiefs, for selection standards and limitations on work assignments of crew members, for analysis and interpretation of field data, for integration of fieldwork results into comparative regional perspectives, and for preparation of reports. Tria's advanced academic training and more than twelve years of professional archaeological experience has included rigorous training and application of anthropological and archaeological theory and methods, and in recording, collecting, handling, analyzing, evaluating, and reporting cultural property data, relative to the type and scope of work proposed.

Tria has been an archaeological project manager and principal investigator for over six years, leading and managing several complex compliance projects throughout the State of California and in Southern Nevada, which have involved each step of cultural resource compliance and management. Prior to this, she spent six years as a field technician and crew chief on projects throughout California and the Southeastern United States. Her experience includes conducting background research, field survey, resource testing and formal NRHP/CRHR evaluation, data recovery plan development and implementation. She has prepared hundreds of technical reports for all of the above to state and federal standards, including following BLM standards for GIS spatial data management and technical reporting – ranging from simple clearance forms, to letter reports, to extensive data recovery reports. She was the lead preparer of the Fort Irwin Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (2009-2013) and has also prepared several cultural resource management plans for state regulated projects. She has overseen and conducted archaeological monitoring and management of unanticipated discovery of resources, including Native American human remains on federal lands (and repatriation of the remains), and reported the results and outcomes of cultural resource monitoring efforts in lengthy technical reports. Finally, Tria regularly provides third party and QA/QC review of cultural resource technical documents, due to her keen understanding of state and federal regulations and laws governing the management of cultural resources throughout the state of California.

Academic Experience:

Formal Education and Training:

- 2014 Graduate Certificate in Environmental Management of Military Lands, Colorado State University
- 2010 Professional Certification in CEQA/NEPA, ICF International Corporation
- 2009 M.A. in Anthropology, University of Florida Gainesville, Florida
Professional Certification in GIS
- 2006 B.A. in Anthropology, Magna Cum Laude, University of California, Los Angeles, California

Field Schools:

- 2006-2009 Graduate Research Assistant and Field School Volunteer. Excavation and Analysis/Interpretation of Household Goods from Slave Cabins at Kingsley Plantation National Park, Fort George Island, Florida, University of Florida, led by Dr. James Davidson (three field seasons).
- 2008 Graduate Research Assistant, Weeden Island House Pit excavation at Kolomoki Mounds State

- 2006 Park, Early, Georgia. University of West Florida, led by Dr. Thomas Pluckhahn.
Senior Anthropology/Archaeology Thesis Project. Cultural and Linguistic Analysis of European Culture at Fort Dufile, Uganda. UCLA, led by Professor Merrick Posnansky.
- 2004 Field School Student. Sitio Drago, Bocas del Toro, Panama. UCLA, led by Dr. Thomas Wake.

Other Academic Research and Funding:

- 2004-2006 Linguistic and Cultural History Research to support the fieldwork effort at Fort Dufile, Uganda. Wasserman Scholarship and Work Study Program, UCLA. Overseen by Dr. Merrick Posnansky.
- 2006-2009 North Florida Coastal Faunal Analysis and Laboratory Preparation of Comparative Collection Materials. Graduate Fellowship at University of Florida, work conducted at Florida Museum of Natural History. Overseen by Irvy Quitmeyer.
- 2006-2009 Florida Woodland Period Ceramic Identification, Thin Section Analysis, and Collections Management. Graduate Fellowship at University of Florida, work conducted at Florida Museum of Natural History. Overseen by Ann Cordell.

Selected Professional Experience (as Principal Investigator/Project Manager)

Energy/Utility Sector

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), NERC Alert Program – Archaeological Principal Investigator; throughout California; 2015 – Present. Belcourt provides oversight of all task orders and project management of on-call task orders involving cultural resource desktop reviews, records searches and field reviews for the PG&E NERC Alert program: tracking and reporting efforts, maintaining project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor (ARCADIS).

Southern California Edison (SCE), On-Call and Emergency Projects – Archaeological Principal Investigator and Project Manager; throughout California, 2013 – Present. Belcourt provides oversight of all task orders and project management of on-call task orders involving cultural resource desktop reviews, records searches and field reviews for deteriorated poles, system upgrades, initial studies to support capital projects, and monitoring support to replace facilities due to natural disasters. This high-volume program includes preparing and submitting budgets, managing support staff and overseeing work, tracking and reporting efforts, maintaining project schedules, and preparing technical reports and GIS datasets for submittal to prime contractor (SWCA).

Southern California Edison (SCE), Small Capital Projects – Archaeological Principal Investigator and Project Manager; throughout California, 2014 – Present. Belcourt provides oversight of all task orders and project management of task orders involving cultural resources for this contract with ICF. This includes preparing and submitting budgets, managing support staff and overseeing work, tracking and reporting efforts, maintaining project schedule, and preparing technical reports and GIS datasets for submittal to prime contractor. ***Southern California Edison (SCE), Coolwater Lugo Transmission Project — Environmental Project Manager; San Bernardino County, California; 2014 – 2015.*** Belcourt provided oversight of all project management on CWLTP: tracking and reporting efforts of subconsultants (Pacific Legacy, Paleo Solutions and Urbana Preservation and Planning), maintaining project schedule and timely submittal of project deliverables to agency reviewers. Served as communication facilitator between SCE and BLM/CPUC agency reviewers. Provided final review of the Cultural Resources Technical Report (which included over 1,000 cultural resources) and the Historic Built Environment Report - prior to draft submittal to BLM.

SCE, Eldorado Ivanpah Transmission Project – In-house Consultant for Archaeology; San Bernardino County, California and Clark County, Nevada; 2010-2012. Belcourt provided complex regulatory oversight and project management regarding cultural and paleontological resource management. She developed cultural resource specific compliance training to inform and guide construction activities and major capital project teams. She also developed and implemented internal cultural resource management programs based on the mitigation measures in the FEIR/EIS. Tria coordinated with BLM archaeologists on discovery and management of previously unknown cultural resources discovered during construction, and managed the treatment of these resources and

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reporting. She provided environmental analyses, technical reports, and clearance documentation for over 20 project modifications during construction without delay to project. Developed the cultural resources geodatabase for EITP and coordinated regularly with the project GIS team.

Silver State South Substation, In-house Consultant for Archaeology; Southern California Edison, Clark County, NV; 2010-2012. Provided regulatory oversight and project management regarding cultural and paleontological resource management during project licensing and scoping. Identified potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources, developing appropriate mitigation measures in preparation for and projecting alternative conclusions.

Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Multiple Roles; Southern California Edison, Segments 1-3 and Segments 6-11, Kern, Los Angeles and Orange County, CA; 2009 - Present. Tria provided service to this project over seven years in multiple roles – archaeological field monitor, project coordinator, in-house consultant at SCE, and principal investigator. She provided regulatory oversight and project management regarding cultural and paleontological resource management for all segments of TRTP. Developed and implemented internal cultural resource management programs based on the mitigation measures in the Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (FEIR/EIS) for TRTP, and for the existing Special Use Permits and Record of Decision for TRTP, issued by the Angeles National Forest (ANF). Oversaw preparation of the Historic Properties Treatment Plans, fieldwork and technical report preparation for two large-scale Phase III Data Recovery excavations on Angeles National Forest. Coordinated with ANF archaeologists on discovery and management of previously unknown cultural resources identified during construction. Provided cultural resources analyses and clearance documentation, including technical reports, for over 100 project modifications during construction without delay to project. Finally, Tria was responsible for maintaining the geospatial data for the project within the SCE cultural resources geodatabase TRTP and coordinated regularly with the project GIS team.

Desert Tortoise Habitat Conservation Plan Area, Principal Investigator; Cadiz Inc., San Bernardino County, CA; 2013. Oversaw records search to identify the extent of previous cultural resources surveys and all previously recorded prehistoric and historic resources within the 7,500-acre Desert Tortoise Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) area (Project Area) located on lands administered by the BLM Needles Field Office in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California.

Water Sector

OC-44 Pipeline Rehabilitation/Replacement, Archaeological Project Manager and Principal Investigator; Mesa Water District, Newport Beach, Orange County, CA; 2014. Conducted a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment to determine the potential for adverse effects to historic properties during rehabilitation and replacement of the pipeline beneath San Diego Creek, between Jamboree Road and MacArthur Blvd. Records search, Sacred Lands search, NAHC consultation, intensive-level pedestrian survey and GIS mapping of the APE with negative results.

Ames/Reche Groundwater Storage and Recovery Program, Winters Road Flow Control and Recharge Facility, Mojave Water Agency, Archaeological and Paleontological Project Manager and Principal Investigator; Landers, San Bernardino County, CA; 2013. Oversaw intensive cultural and paleontological pedestrian survey of a limited portion of the larger project along Winters Road between Warren Vista Avenue and Pipes Wash, as required by mitigation measures listed in the CEQA Initial Study (IS) and Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Project (MND) (Bighorn Desert View Water Agency 2010).

Street and Storm Drain Improvements, Jackson Avenue Bridge at Warm Springs Creek, Archaeological and Paleontological Project Manager, Archaeological Principal Investigator; City of Murrieta, Riverside County, CA; 2014. Oversaw cultural and paleontological monitoring efforts and production of monthly monitoring reports during construction of a new bridge traversing Warm Springs Creek, pursuant to the mitigation measures listed in the Mitigated Negative Declaration and associated Mitigation Monitoring Plan for the Project.

Housing and Private Development Sector

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Tandis Homes Meniffee 21 Lots (Single Family Residential Development), Archaeological and Paleontological Project Manager and Principal Investigator; City of Meniffee, Riverside County, California. 2016. Conducted cultural and paleontological background research and NAHC outreach, performed cultural resources survey, and prepared technical report and GIS geospatial data management.

84 Lumber Project, Archaeological Project Manager and Principal Investigator; City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. 2016. Conducted cultural and paleontological background research and NAHC outreach, performed cultural resources survey, and prepared technical report and GIS geospatial data management.

Village 605 Project, Archaeological and Paleontological Project Manager and Principal Investigator for Archaeology; City of Los Alamitos, Orange County, California. 2016. Conducted cultural and paleontological background research and NAHC outreach, performed cultural resources survey, and prepared technical report and GIS geospatial data management.

Bloomington Affordable Housing Project, Archaeological Project Manager and Principal Investigator; Bloomington, San Bernardino County, CA; 2013. Oversaw cultural survey and literature review for the project, pursuant to requirements of federal and state guidelines for archaeology and historic preservation. The Bloomington Affordable Housing Project received federal funding by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Arbor Green Apartments, Affirmed Housing Group, Archaeological Project Manager and Principal Investigator, City of Carson, Los Angeles County, CA; 2013. Oversaw all monitoring efforts, including the data recovery of discovered resources for an HUD affordable housing development project. Oversaw production of the final report and provided final QA/QC prior to client submittal.

Transportation Sector

Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro), Archaeological Project Manager and Principal Investigator; Los Angeles County, California; 2014 - Present. Oversaw and provided final review and submittal of all technical reports for three large design/build projects under this contract with AECOM. Task orders included archaeological and paleontological monitoring, preparation of Mitigation Plans, Evaluation Reports, and Mitigation Reports for infrastructure improvements. Projects include: Archaeological Monitoring and recovery of artifacts and features during the construction of Regional Connector (60336473) and LAX-Crenshaw (60327167), and Faunal Analysis for the Division 13 Project (60323604).

Federal Sector

Bodie Hills Cultural Resources Surveys, Desert Restoration Projects, Principal Investigator; Bureau of Land Management, Bishop Field Office, Mono County, CA; FY13-14 and FY14-15. Conducted background research, records searches, and planned the fieldwork for Class III Cultural Resources Inventory survey of over 6,000 acres of BLM land identified for vegetation management between FY13 and FY14. Tria was listed as the PI for this survey, and fieldwork was conducted by staff from her previous firm and by a subcontractor. Tria oversaw the analysis of cultural resources updated during the course of survey efforts, as well as the recordation of new resources. She oversaw the entire project, including the records search, intensive pedestrian survey, archaeological resource inventory and NRHP site evaluations, and provided final QA/QC and resource interpretations/evaluations within the technical report. The survey areas were located between the Town of Bridgeport and Lee Vining.

Fort Irwin, U.S. Army National Training Center/GSA Region 9, Principal Investigator for Archaeology; San Bernardino County, CA; 2012-2013. Oversaw the Class III Cultural Resources Inventory Survey of 14,332 acres (58 sq. km) and National Register Evaluation of Archaeology Sites east of Goldstone in four survey blocks. Prepared the technical report for the survey effort and provided QA/QC of the report prior to submittal to the Army. The project involved preparation of literature overview, research design and field evaluation guidelines; intensive field survey, site recording and site evaluations to NHPA Section 106 standards.

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Fort Irwin, U.S. Army National Training Center, Program Lead for Archaeology and Principal Investigator for Archaeology; GSA Contractor; San Bernardino County, CA; 2009-2010. Directed all cultural resource assessments under NEPA and Section 106 of NHPA, including technical reporting of field work (pedestrian surveys, artifact collection and site mapping), formal NRHP evaluation of 50+ archaeological sites, preparation of SHPO consultation letters, and Native American consultation letters. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Barstow Field Office Coordination and Consultation; led joint SHPO consultation and management efforts for Fort Irwin/NTC for several sites that crossed Fort Irwin and BLM lands and developed and maintained strong working relationship between Fort Irwin/NTC Resource Management Group and BLM Barstow Field Office Resource Management Group. Authored installation guidance documents, including the 2010 Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP), and the Ft. Irwin/NTC GIS Standard Mapping Procedures.

Weeden Island Social Organization, Excavation and Data Recovery at Tyndall AFB, Principal Investigator and Project Manager, National Park Service Southeastern Archaeological Research Center (SEAC), Panama City, Florida, 2006-2009. Tria conducted all background research and data recovery planning of excavation at a Weeden Island village site located on Tyndall AFB in Panama City, Florida. Tria was issued the ARPA permit for this project by the Air Force as Principal Investigator while still a graduate student at the University of Florida, due to her extensive experience as a field technician and crew chief for the past five years. Tria conducted the excavations, managed the laboratory analyses of ceramic and faunal remains, and created a GIS geospatial analysis tool to examine the distribution of various ceramic types and attributes throughout the village. This three-year effort was documented in an extensive cultural resources technical report.

Selected Technical Report Citations (2013 to Present)

Belcourt, T.

- 2014- 2016 *Southern California Edison – TRTP Segments 6 and 11C - Cultural Resources Monitoring Report*, Prepared Monthly (October 2014-March 2016) for Angeles National Forest (ANF) and SCE. On file at ANF and SCE Irwindale.
- 2013 *Cultural and Paleontological Resource Assessment for the Ames/Reche Groundwater Storage and Recovery Program, Winters Road Flow Control and Recharge Facility, Mojave Water Agency, Landers, San Bernardino County, California*. Prepared by Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. On file at Mojave Water Agency.
- 2014 *Cultural and Paleontological Monitoring Compliance Report for Street and Storm Drain Improvements, Jackson Avenue Bridge at Warm Springs Creek, City of Murrieta, Riverside County*. Prepared by Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. On file at City of Murrieta Planning Department.
- 2014 *Cultural and Paleontological Resource Assessment for the OC-44 Pipeline Rehabilitation and Replacement Project, Mesa Water District, Newport Beach, Orange County, California*. Prepared by Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. On file at Mesa Water District.
- 2015 *Archaeological Monitoring and Survey Report, Southern California Edison Dead Tree Removal near Pine Flat, Tulare County, California*. Submitted to SCE and on file at SCE Irwindale.
- 2015 *Class III Cultural Resources Survey of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E) Kerckhoff #1-Kerckhoff #2 115kV and Kerckhoff-Clovis-Sanger 115kV Projects, located on Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bakersfield Field Office, within Fresno County, California*. Prepared on behalf of PG&E and submitted to BLM Bakersfield Office. On file at PG&E, Fresno.
- 2015 *Class III Cultural Resources Survey of the SCE Shoshone Emergency Response Location, on Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Barstow Field Office, within Inyo County, California*. Prepared on behalf of SCE and submitted to BLM Barstow Field Office. On file at SCE Irwindale.
- 2015 *Cultural Resources Assessment of Effect for Southern California Edison TD835602: Deteriorated Pole Replacement, Sequoia National Park, Three Rivers Area, Tulare County, California*. Prepared on behalf of SCE for Sequoia National Park. On file at SCE Irwindale.
- 2015 *Cultural Resources Impact Assessment for Southern California Edison TD1037389: Line Extension – Soda Springs 12 kV, Tulare County, California*. Prepared for SCE. On file at SCE Irwindale.

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- 2015 *Cultural Resources Inventory for Southern California Edison's Replacement of Nine Deteriorated Power Structures (TD993840, TD994158, and TD1029116), near Kramer Junction, on Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management Barstow Field Office, San Bernardino County, California.* Prepared on behalf of SCE and submitted to BLM Barstow Field Office. On file at SCE Irwindale.
- 2015 *Cultural Resources Monitoring for Southern California Edison IO328390: Replace Pole and Upgrade Overhead Switch – Dinkey Creek 4kV (TD721303). Sierra National Forest, High Sierra District, Fresno County, California.* Prepared on behalf of SCE for Sierra National Forest. On file at SCE Irwindale.
- 2015 *Cultural Resources Survey in Support of a Request for Final Engineering Concurrence for Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segment 8 T/L West (Phase IV) – Erosion Repair Associated with Structure M43-T3, unincorporated Los Angeles County, California.* Submitted to SCE and CPUC. On file at SCE Irwindale.
- 2015 *Cultural Resources Survey in Support of a Temporary Work Change Request for Wire Setup Sites, Distribution Pole Work Area, and Access Road near Structure M57-T2 for Segment 8, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, unincorporated Los Angeles County, California.* Submitted to SCE and CPUC. On file at SCE Irwindale.
- 2015 *Results of Faunal Analysis for the Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) Division 13 Bus Maintenance and Operation Facility Construction Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.* Submitted to Metro. On file at Resource Sciences and Planning, LLC, Monrovia.
- 2016 *Archaeological Monitoring Compliance Report, Pacific Gas & Electric Company NERC Alert Program, Helms-Gregg 230kV Grading Project, Sierra National Forest, Fresno County, California.* Prepared on behalf of PG&E and submitted to Sierra National Forest. On file at PG&E, Fresno.
- 2016 *Archaeological Resource Assessment, SCE Infrastructure Replacement- Pickle Meadows 12kV, Toiyabe National Forest, Bridgeport, Inyo County, California.* Prepared on behalf of SCE and submitted to Toiyabe National Forest. On file at SCE, Irwindale.
- 2016 *Cultural Resources Assessment: 84 Lumber Company Project, City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California.* Prepared on behalf of 84 Lumber Company for City of Lancaster. On file at Material Culture Consulting, Claremont.
- 2016 *Cultural Resources Assessment of Effect for Southern California Edison TD1029531: Deteriorated Pole Replacement on Lands Administered by Bureau of Land Management, Ridgecrest Field Office, near Mojave, Kern County, California.* Prepared on behalf of SCE. On file at SCE Irwindale.
- 2016 *Cultural and Paleontological Resources Records Searches and Field Survey, Tandis Homes Residential Development, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for City of Menifee. On file at Material Culture Consulting Claremont.
- 2016 *Class III Cultural Resources Survey of the Southern California Edison Company Replacement of Thirteen Deteriorated Poles Near Lockhart and Flamingo Heights, on Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management, Barstow Field Office, within San Bernardino County, California.* Prepared on behalf of SCE and submitted to BLM Barstow Field Office. On file at SCE Irwindale.
- 2016 *Phase I Cultural and Paleontological Assessment: Tandis Homes 21 Lot Residential Development Project City of Menifee, Riverside County, California.* Prepared on behalf of Ridgemoor Investments, LLC for City of Menifee Planning Department. On file at Material Culture Consulting, Claremont.
- Belcourt, T. and S. Gust
- 2014 *Class III Cultural Resource Investigations for Bodie Hills Desert Restoration Projects, Bureau of Land Management, Bishop Field Office, Mono County, CA - FY13-14.* Prepared by Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. for BLM Bishop Field Office. On file at BLM Bishop Field Office.
- 2015 *Class III Cultural Resource Investigations for Bodie Hills Desert Restoration Projects, Bureau of Land Management, Bishop Field Office, Mono County, CA - FY14-15.* Prepared by Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. for BLM Bishop Field Office. On file at BLM Bishop Field Office.

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Belcourt, T., T. Jackson, M. Kay and R. Moritz

- 2016 *Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for the Southern California Edison Company Kelly Cutover Project (FWA 680-16-07), Volume I – Archaeological Resources, San Bernardino County, California.* Submitted to BLM Barstow Field Office, On file at Resource Sciences and Planning, LLC, Monrovia.

Belcourt, T. and M. Kay

- 2016 *Southern California Edison Company Replacement of Three Deteriorated Poles Near Fort Irwin, on Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management, Barstow Field Office, San Bernardino County, California.* Prepared on behalf of SCE and submitted to BLM Barstow. On file at Resource Sciences and Planning, LLC Monrovia.

Belcourt, T., M. Kay, and R. Moritz

- 2016 *Cultural Resources Assessment of the State of California Department of General Services and Department of State Hospitals, Metropolitan Hospital, Norwalk, Los Angeles County, CA.* Prepared for DGS/DSH. On file at Resource Sciences and Planning, LLC, Monrovia.

Belcourt, T. and J. Kelly

- 2016 *Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment: Village 605 Environmental Impact Report Addendum, City of Los Alamitos, Orange County, California.* Prepared for City of Los Alamitos on behalf of Katella Property Owner, LLC by Material Culture Consulting, on file at Material Culture Consulting, Claremont.

Belcourt, T., K. Scott and S. Gust

- 2013 *Paleontological and Archaeological Assessment of the Bloomington Affordable Housing Project, San Bernardino County, California.* Prepared by Cogstone Resource Management, Inc., On file at Cogstone Resource Management, Inc., Orange.

Belcourt, T., M. Valasik, and S. Gust

- 2013 *Class III Cultural Resource Investigation for the Cadiz Solar Array Desert Tortoise Habitat Conservation Plan Area, on Lands Managed by BLM Needles Field Office, San Bernardino County, CA.* Prepared by Cogstone Resource Management on behalf of Cadiz, Inc.

Daly, P. and T. Belcourt

- 2016 *Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for the Southern California Edison Company Kelly Cutover Project (FWA 680-16-07), Volume II – Historic Built Environment Resources, San Bernardino County, California.* Submitted to BLM Barstow Field Office, On file at Resource Sciences and Planning, LLC, Monrovia.

Technical Report QA/QC and Third Party Review (representative selection)

Lamb, Meghan

- 2016 *Archaeological Resources Monitoring Report: Lot 19 Tustin Legacy (Tustin Air Base) Project, City of Tustin, Orange County, California.* Prepared by Paleo Solutions, Inc., and submitted to City of Tustin, California. On file at Paleo Solutions, Monrovia.

Kelly, J. and G. Aron

- 2015 *Final Paleontological Monitoring Report: Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Segment 6, Los Angeles County, California.* Prepared for SCE by Paleo Solutions, Inc., and submitted to ANF and CPUC. On file at SCE Irwindale.

Kelly, J. and G. Aron

- 2015 *Final Paleontological Monitoring Report: Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Segment 7, Los Angeles County, California.* Prepared for SCE by Paleo Solutions, Inc., and submitted to ANF and CPUC. On file at SCE Irwindale.

Kelly, J. and G. Aron

- 2015 *Final Paleontological Monitoring Report: Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Segment 8, Los*

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Angeles County, California. Prepared for SCE by Paleo Solutions, Inc., and submitted to ANF and CPUC. On file at SCE Irwindale.

Kelly, J. and G. Aron

2015 *Final Paleontological Monitoring Report: Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Segment 11, Los Angeles County, California*. Prepared for SCE by Paleo Solutions, Inc., and submitted to ANF and CPUC. On file at SCE Irwindale.

Tinsley-Becker, W.

2015 *Cultural Resources Inventory for the SCE Coolwater-Lugo Transmission Project, San Bernardino County, California, Volume 1: Historic-Era Built Environment Survey Report*. Submitted to BLM Barstow Field Office, On file at Resource Sciences and Planning, LLC, Monrovia.

Pacific Legacy, Inc.

2015 *Cultural Resources Inventory for the SCE Coolwater-Lugo Transmission Project, San Bernardino County, California, Volume 2: Archaeological Resources*. Submitted to BLM Barstow Field Office, On file at Pacific Legacy, Inc., Berkeley.

Webster, B.

2016 *Archaeological Monitoring Report: OCTA San Juan Capistrano Rail Side Passing Project, City of San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California*. Prepared for Earth Mechanics, Inc. by Paleo Solutions, Inc. On file at Paleo Solutions, Monrovia.

Webster, B. and M. Kay

2016 *Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company Replacement of Five Deteriorated Power Poles on an Unnamed Circuit (TD 979272), Topanga State Park, Los Angeles County, California*. Prepared by Paleo Solutions, Inc., on behalf of SCE.

2015 *Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company Replacement of One Deteriorated Power Pole on an Unnamed Circuit (TD 1020522), Topanga State Park, Los Angeles County, California*. Prepared by Paleo Solutions, Inc., on behalf of SCE.

2015 *Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company Replacement of Two Deteriorated Power Poles on the Vicasa 16kv Circuit (TD 1039350), Topanga State Park, Los Angeles County, California*. Prepared by Paleo Solutions, Inc., on behalf of SCE.

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Jennifer Kelly, M.S.

Paleontological Project Manager and Field Director

Jennifer has experience in all aspects of paleontology. She has extensive experience with monitoring, salvage, fieldwork, project management, and report writing, as well as volunteer experience from the La Brea Tar Pits/Page Museum and the Cooper Center of Orange County (Paleontology department) and field experience as a Staff Geologist for Leighton Geotechnical. Her expertise is Geology, and she has her M.S. in Geological Sciences, emphasis in Geochemistry. Jennifer has taught lab courses in paleontology and general geology, and also assisted with field mapping classes. Jennifer is HAZWOPER 40-hour certified and a registered Orange County paleontologist. She has co-authored more than 60 paleontological compliance documents, including PRMPs, EIR, EIS, PEA, final monitoring reports, survey reports, and other compliance documents, in compliance with NEPA, CEQA, Caltrans and city and county laws, ordinances, regulations, and statutes.

Education:

2012 M.S. Geology, California State University, Long Beach

2005 B.S., Geology (preliminary work for entry to M.S. Geology Program), California State University, Long Beach

2004 B.A., Theater Arts, California State University, Long Beach

Professional Experience

Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project (TRTP) — Southern California Edison (LSE), Kern County, Los Angeles County, San Bernardino County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist, Ms. Kelly has conducted and led surveys along this project's right of way. She additionally has been in charge of scheduling monitoring crews during grading in areas of paleontological sensitivity, managing and reviewing log sheets, and tracking data that is incorporated to final reports. Ms. Kelly played a valuable role with scheduling for the project's needs. She has monitored, surveyed, and reported on all paleontological facets of this project as the Lead Paleontological Monitor for segment 3B and 4-11. She has co-authored more than 10 of the compliance reports for this project. She has also performed monitoring on every segment of this Project.

OC Access Road Grading, Southern California Edison, Orange and Riverside County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist. Ms. Kelly assisted in documentation for the cultural resources portion, which include information regarding the location and condition of archaeological and paleontological sites recorded at or near the access roads, and recommends impact avoidance measures for future years in implementing the Protocol for 73 known archaeological sites. This required extensive coordination with Orange County Fire Authority grading department, SCE's O&M (operations and maintenance), and Orange County Parks. Trimble units were used for the documentation before and after grading of access roads. Communication played a key role when strategizing which locations were being graded where and when. The company came in under budget because of Jennifer's efficiency and ability to coordinate and schedule.

SDG&E Laguna Niguel Reliability Project, Laguna Niguel, Orange County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Jennifer performed initial research for this Project, and co-authored the final report on the monitoring efforts for this project in the Capistrano Formation.

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SDG&E Camp Pendleton Project, Counties of San Diego and Orange. On-Call Paleontological Services (2009-2012), Assistant PM/Research Specialist, Ms. Kelly was a key facet in report production and research which enabled her firm to perform all survey and monitoring work required on Camp Pendleton for CEQA/NEPA checklist assessments requested from SDG&E. Ms. Kelly was cleared from the Department of Defense in order to conduct work on the base. Site assessments and monitoring include all work related to: future location of power poles and towers, water control features, trenching and subsurface excavations, access roads, grading impacts to develop substations and other facilities, work pads, staging yards, and gas pipelines.

Holy Sepulchre Cemetery Expansion Project, Diocese of Orange, Santa Ana, Orange County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Jennifer assisted with scheduling monitoring for this project, and was the co-author for the final report, as well as performing all project-related research. The project consisted of grading and leveling several new areas for expansion of the Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, including portions that lie in paleontologically sensitive rock formations and had the potential to produce fossils.

UC Irvine Alumni Center Project, Irvine, Orange County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist She performed all monitoring scheduling and coordination duties, as well as research and writing for the final report and the initial monitoring guidelines. This project was a high-visibility construction project for a new alumni center on the grounds of UC Irvine, in a paleontologically sensitive area.

Peters Canyon County Park Restrooms Project, Orange County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Ms. Kelly performed all paleontological monitoring scheduling and coordination duties, as well as research and writing for the final paleontological resources letter report. This project involved the leveling of a pad and significant trenching through paleontologically sensitive soils in order to install a new restroom at the northern end of this park.

El Casco System-Transmission Line — Southern California Edison, Riverside County, California, Paleontological Field Technician, Ms. Kelly performed monitoring, salvaged small and large fossils, Screen washed and sorted fossils. Ms. Kelly aided in the processing of microfossils collected from bulk sampling of fossil bearing sediment, and documenting stratigraphic locations of fossil bearing units. This project was in compliance with both CEQA and the CPUC.

Paleontological Mitigation Plans (PMP) for Caltrans Cherry/Citrus Ave I-10 interchange Project — PCR/Caltrans, San Bernardino, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Jennifer Kelly conducted all aspects of surveying, and literature searches for both projects.

UHS Temecula Medical Center— Turner Construction, Temecula , Riverside County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist. She was in charge of day to day scheduling and occasional monitoring as well as writing the final report.

Ocotillo Wind Express Project — ASPEN, Imperial County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist, Ms. Kelly was responsible for managing and collecting all field forms and data that was electronically mailed daily, and incorporating these forms in the final DEIR/EIS Report. She conducted all technical research and compiled both geological and compliance documentation into the final report that was then incorporated into the EIR/EIS.

Manzana Wind Express Project, Kern County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Ms. Kelly assisted in writing the Paleontological Mitigation Monitoring Resource Plan, which allowed her to develop a key role in presenting environmental training programs to construction workers and other environmental compliance monitors. She co-authored the final paleontological monitoring report. The Manzanita Wind Energy Project site was found to have the potential for scientifically significant paleontological resources that could be impacted by construction-related ground disturbance. Project construction consisted of the installation of 107 to 300 wind

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energy turbines, aligned along approximately 26 rows, on the 6,275-acre proposed site. She co-authored the final paleontological mitigation report in compliance with CEQA and Kern County guidelines.

Pacific Wind Express Project, Kern County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Ms. Kelly assisted in writing the Paleontological Mitigation Monitoring Resource Plan, which allowed her to develop a key role in presenting environmental training programs to construction workers and other environmental compliance monitors. She co-authored the final paleontological mitigation report.

Cadiz Ground Water Project, ESA, San Bernardino County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist, Ms. Kelly conducted all research and data collection for the Cadiz Groundwater Conservation and Storage Project, located in eastern San Bernardino County, California in order for Paleo Solutions personnel to complete a DEIR section on paleontological resources. The project included the pipeline corridor but not the Well Field Area and Spreading Basins. Based on the results of the analysis, mitigation measures were developed and are designed to reduce potential adverse impacts to paleontological resources as a result of proposed Project construction to a less than significant level. Only one Project alternative was analyzed for impacts on paleontological resources). The paleontological analysis for the Cadiz Project is a requirement of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

South of Kramer, Southern California Edison (SCE), Hesperia to Barstow, San Bernardino, County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Ms. Kelly assisted in overseeing portions of project management and compliance surveying, which includes surveying from Hesperia to Barstow, CA. All portions of the Proposed Project are located within San Bernardino County, California. The investigation is for a Proponent's Environmental Assessment (PEA). This project is still active and survey results are being finalized. Ms. Kelly co-authored the final survey report for this Project. A BLM Permit was authorized for the survey.

Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E), Jefferson to Stanford No. 2 60 kV Feasibility Project, San Mateo County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Jennifer assisted with the preparation of the paleontological resources review and paleontological inventory report (PIR) and Proponent's Environmental Assessment (PEA) for this project. Several potential routes were assessed for this project, and the feasibility and paleontological potential was determined for this project. The report and PIR were prepared according to CEQA guidelines.

Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E), Line 300A/MP 147.7 and 180.8 Projects, San Bernardino County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Ms. Kelly assisted in the preparation of mitigation recommendations and a paleontological inventory report for this ongoing project, as well as assisting with and scheduling planned surveys on BLM and United States Marine Corps lands.

Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E), Line 107/131 Projects, Alameda County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Jennifer assisted with the preparation of mitigation recommendations and a paleontological inventory report for this ongoing project, as well as managing planned surveys of proposed pipeline locations.

Southern California Edison (SCE) Valley South Subtransmission Line Project, Riverside County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Ms. Kelly assisted with scheduling and oversight for coordination of all surveying, preparation of compliance and environmental documentation for this project, including three proposed alternatives, and co-wrote the final PEA and survey reports, utilizing CEQA and Riverside County paleontological guidelines.

Southern California Edison (SCE) San Joaquin Cross Valley Loop Project, Tulare County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Ms. Kelly assisted with the coordination of all surveying, preparation of compliance and

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342 Cucamonga Avenue, Claremont, California 91711 | 626-205-8279 | materialculturecrm@gmail.com

environmental documentation for this project, and co-authored the final Paleontological Monitoring Plan for this project in Tulare County utilizing CEQA requirements.

Southern California Edison (SCE) Devore Substation Project, San Bernardino County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Ms. Kelly assisted with preparation of compliance and environmental documentation including a paleontological inventory and geologic map research for this project utilizing CEQA and Riverside County paleontological guidelines.

Southern California Edison (SCE) Horsetown Substation Project, Riverside County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Ms. Kelly assisted with preparation of compliance and environmental documentation including a paleontological inventory and geologic map research for this project utilizing CEQA and Riverside County paleontological guidelines.

Grid Reliability and Maintenance, Southern California Edison, Seawolf, Argonaut, Thresher and Argonaut 12 kV Distribution Lines, City of Temecula, Riverside County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Ms. Kelly assisted with preparation of compliance and environmental documentation including co-authoring the final paleontological report for this project in Riverside County. This report was prepared under CEQA and Riverside County guidelines.

SDG&E Wind Interconnection Project (WIP), San Diego County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Jennifer co-authored the paleontological mitigation portion of the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for this project, utilizing both San Diego County and CEQA guidelines for paleontological resources.

West of Devers Transmission Line Project— Southern California Edison, Riverside County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Jennifer has assisted with all project management and paleontological related services. This includes proper BLM authorization and permitting to conduct surveying and a research design for field reconnaissance related to PEA, EIS/EIR documentation for the proposed transmission line. She assisted with managing documentation with laws relating to paleontological resources, among which are CEQA and NEPA compliance.

LADWP-Scattergood Project, County of Los Angeles. On-Call Paleontological Services (2012-2015), Assistant PM/Research Specialist Ms. Kelly assisted with all project aspects associated to paleontology. She co-authored a paleontological mitigation monitoring plan and assisted in scheduling the monitoring the Scattergood Olympic Line 1 Project , completed the final mitigation document for trench exploration, and has performed extensive monitoring for this ongoing project.

Other Experience:

Leighton Geotechnical (2006):

Staff Geologist- Performed initial geotechnical assessments via trenching and logging in Hemet, California.

California State University Long Beach (2005-2008):

Teaching Assistant- Taught general geology and paleontology labs, including designing daily lectures, tests and quizzes to ensure competent knowledge of geological and paleontological concepts.

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Appendix B
Paleontological Resources
Records Search Results



December 21, 2016

Material Culture Consulting
Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA
342 Cucamonga Ave.
Claremont, CA 91711

Dear Ms. Belcourt,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for the Ontario Colony Commerce Project site in the city of Ontario in Riverside County, California. The project site is located south of Merrill Avenue and east of Archibald Avenue in Section 22 of the Corona North, CA USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle.

The geologic units underlying this project are mapped entirely as alluvial fan deposits dating from the Holocene to Late Pleistocene period (Morton, 1995). Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be of high paleontological sensitivity. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project location or within a one mile radius, but does have numerous fossil localities that presented significant paleontological finds within similarly mapped units including those associated with the El Casco Project and Robert B. Diemer Plant Project. These projects resulted in over 60 fossil localities, and over 15,000 Pleistocene fossil specimens.

Any fossils recovered from the project area would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with development of the project area would impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene units and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation program be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the current study area.

If you have any questions, or would like further information about the El Casco or Robert B. Diemer Plant Project, please feel free to contact me at dradford@westerncentermuseum.org

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Darla Radford', is written over a horizontal line.

Darla Radford
Collections Manager

Appendix C

Cultural Resources

Records Search Results

San Bernardino County – Previous Studies within Area of Potential Impacts and within 1 mile of the Project Area

ReportNum	Authors	Year	Title	Proximity to API
SB-00317	MARTZ, PATRICIA	1976	DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION OF THE CULTURAL RESOURCES: CUCAMONGA, DEMENS, DEER AND HILLSIDE CREEK CHANNELS, SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA	1 Mile
SB-00596	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	1978	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF MERRILL AVENUE - FROM GROVE AVENUE TO ARCHIBALD AVENUE, CHINO AREA	1 Mile
SB-01029	FOSTER, JOHN M. and ROBERTA S. GREENWOOD	1980	CULTURAL RESOURCE OVERVIEW FOR THE SERRANO SUBSTATION TO MIRA LOMA SUBSTATION TRANSMISSION ROUTE ALTERNATIVE CORRIDOR RIGHT-OF-WAY	1 Mile
SB-01358	MACKO, MICHAEL E., EDWARD B. WEIL, JILL WEISBORD, and JOHN COOPER	1983	FINAL REPORT: MIRA LOMA-SERRANO 500 KV DC AND SERRANO-VILLA PARK 220 KV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT	1 Mile
SB-01499	FOSTER, JOHN M. and ROBERTA S. GREENWOOD	1985	CULTURAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW: CALIFORNIA PORTION, PROPOSED PACIFIC TEXAS PIPELINE PROJECT	1 Mile
SB-01768	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	1988	A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT, CHINO AIRPORT EXPANSION PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	1 Mile
SB-02178	HOLZ, BARBARA	1990	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 2.5 MILES OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS LINE NO. CHINO LOOP; RIVERSIDE AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA	1 Mile
SB-02179	HOLZ, BARBARA A.	1990	LINE 5000-CHINO LOOP MONITORING, EAST OF CUCAMONGA CREEK ALONG REMINGTON AVENUE	1 Mile
SB-02623	TASKIRAN, AYSE and RACHEL GREELEY	1992	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: SANTA ANA WATERSHED PROJECT AUTHORITY, CHINO BASIN DESALINATION PROGRAM - PHASE I PROJECT, RIVERSIDE AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA	1 Mile
SB-03687	LOVE, BRUCE and BAI TANG	1997	IDENTIFICATION & EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES-CHINO BASIN DESALINATION PROGRAM, FACILITIES REVISION PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO & RIVERSIDE COUNTIES. 26PP]	1 Mile
SB-03874	DAHDL, MIRIAM	2002	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: APN: 0218-241-11, -13, -14, -17, & -18, SLEGER & MARTIN PROPERTIES NEAR THE CITY OF ONTARIO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 14PP	1 Mile
SB-04407	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A	2003	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 16419, APPROXIMATELY 300 ACRES IN THE PRADO BASIN ARE OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 49PP	1 Mile
SB-04506	DAHDL, MIRIAM	2001	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: CHINO I DESALTER EXPANSION & CHINO II DESALTER & SUPPORT FACILITIES, CHINO BASIN AREA, SAN BERNARDINO & RIVERSIDE COUNTIES. 16PP	1 Mile
SB-04507	TIBBETT, CASEY	2004	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: GRAND PARK SPECIFIC PLAN, CITY OF ONTARIO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 16PP	1 Mile
SB-04680	MASON, ROGER D. and CARY D. COTERRMAN	2005	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR THE SCHAKEL PROPERTY (APN 0218-321-14-0-000), ONTARIO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	1 Mile
SB-04756	Pollock, Katherine H.	2006	Archaeological Survey of the New Chino-Kimball 66kV Transmission Line, City of Chino, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.	1 Mile
SB-04850	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2006	Addendum Studies, Eastside Master Plan Amendment and TTM 17058.	1 Mile

San Bernardino County – Previous Studies within Area of Potential Impacts and within 1 mile of the Project Area

ReportNum	Authors	Year	Title	Proximity to API
SB-05243	Pollock, Katherine H. and Michael K. Lerch	2005	Archaeological Survey of Three Alternate Sites for the Proposed Kimball Substation, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California.	1 Mile
SB-05700	Hogan, Michael and Bai "Tom" Tang	2006	On-Call Archaeological Monitoring Services: Eastern Trunk Sewer/Kimball Interceptor Sewer, Cities of Ontario and Chino, San Bernardino County, California.	1 Mile
SB-05702	Encarnacion, Deirdre and Daniel Ballester	2007	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: RP-1 Outfall Parallel Pipeline Project, City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California.	1 Mile
SB-05787	Sanka, Jennifer	2006	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Paleontological Records Review Merrill Avenue Project: Albers and Van Vliet Dairy Farms, Chino, San Bernardino County, California.	1 Mile
SB-05976	Wetherbee, Matthew, Sarah Siren and Gavin Archer	2007	Cultural Resource Assessment New Model Colony East Backbone Infrastructure, City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California.	Within API
SB-07756	Tang, Bai "Tom"	2014	Update to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Chino Desalter Phase 3 Expansion Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California.	1 Mile

Riverside County – Previous Studies within 1 mile of the Project Area

ReportNum	Authors	CitYear	CitTitle
RI-01674	MACKO, MICHAEL, EDWARD B. WEIL, JILL WEISBORD, and JOHN COOPER	1983	MIRA LOMA - SERRANO 500 KV DC AND SERRANO - VILLA PARK 220 KV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT - FINAL REPORT, CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AND TEST EXCAVATIONS AT CA-ORA-614, CA-SBR-3690, AND CA-SBR-4032
RI-03057	HOLZ, BARBARA	1990	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 2.5 MILES OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS LINE NO. CHINO LOOP RIVERSIDE AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA.
RI-03058	HOLZ, BARBARA	1990	LETTER REPORT: LINE 5000-CHINO LOOP MONITORING EAST OF CUCO.
RI-03467	TASKIRAN, AYSE and RACHEL GREELEY	1992	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: SANTA ANA WATERSHED PROJECT AUTHORITY: CHINO BASIN DESALINATION PROGRAM: PHASE I PROJECT, RIVERSIDE AND SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA
RI-03590	HALE, ALICE	1997	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, SANTA ANA WATERSHED PROJECT AUTHORITY, CHINO BASIN DESALINATION PROGRAM: WATER PIPELINES, WELLS, AND RESERVOIR
RI-04924	HOOVER, ANNA M. and JULIA FOX	2004	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORIC EVALUATION REPORT: TRACT 31309, APNS 144-020-004, 144-020, 012, -013 AND 144-020-015, 110-ACRE PROPERTY, NORCO, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA
RI-05049	MCKENNA ET AL.	2003	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR THE PROPOSED EASTVALE WATER AND SEWER MASTER PLAN, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-05052	MCKENNA ET AL.	2003	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR THE PROPOSED EASTVALE WATER AND SEWER MASTER PLAN, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-05398	LANGE, FREDERICK	2005	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, ROSA PARKS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, CORONA-NORCO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA
RI-05399	EWERS, DANIEL	2004	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT, EASTVILLE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL (APN 134-005-006), UNINCORPORATED RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-05400	HOOVER, ANNA and KRISTIE BELVINS	2005	A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD SEARH AND SURVEY REPORT FOR TRACT 32491, APNS 144-020-003, 43.87 ACRES, NORCO, COUNTY, OF RIVERSIDE, CA
RI-05815	POLLOCK, KATHERINE H. and MICHAEL K. LERCH	2005	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FO THREE ALTERNATE SITES FOR THE PROPOSED KIMBALL SUBSTATION, RIVERSIDE AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA
RI-05841	LOVE, BRUCE, BAI TANG, DANIEL BALLESTER, and MARIAM DAHDUL	2001	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL REOSURCES SURVEY REPORT, CHINO I DESALTER EXPANSION AND CHINO II DESALTER AND SUPPORT FACILITIES
RI-06461	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, CASEY TIBBET, and DANIEL BALLESTER	2004	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, TENTATIVE TRACT NO.31622, NEAR THE CITY OF NORCO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA
RI-06544	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, DEIRDRE ENCARNACION, NICHOLAS HEARTH, JOSH SMALLWOOD, and TERRI JACQUEMAIN	2006	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, THE RANCH AT EASTVALE, ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NOS. 144-010-008, -009, AND -013, NEAR THE CITY OF NORCO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-06545	TANG, BAI "TOM", MICHAEL HOGAN, DEIRDRE ENCARNACION, THOMAS MELZER, JOSH SMALLWOOD, TERRI JACQUEMAIN, and LAURA H. SHAKER	2006	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NOS. 144-030-005 AND -012, NEAR THE CITY OF NORCO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RI-07097	Katherine H. Pollock	2006	Archaeological Survey of the Bravon 12kV Transmission Line, City of Chino, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.
RI-07840	Bodmer, Clarence, Robert Porter, and Laura Shaker	2008	Phase I Archaeological Assessment: the Birtcher Center at Corona Valley, Tentative Parcel Map No. 35865, near the City of Norco, Riverside County, California
RI-08536	Bai "Tom" Tang, Deirdre Encanacion, Daniel Ballester, and Laura H. Shaker	2010	Chino Desalter Phase 3 Expansion Project
RI-08763	Robin Hoffman, Timothy Yates, and Karen Crawford	2012	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Proposed Circle City Substation and Mira Loma-Jefferson Subtransmission Line Project
RI-08772	Terri Jacquemain	2010	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Jurupa Community Services District Sewer System Capital Improvements Project, Jurupa Area, Riverside County, California
RI-09000	Bai "Tom" Tang	2014	Re: Update to Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey, Chino Desalter Phase 3 Expansion Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California, CRM TECH Contract No. 2767

Appendix D
NAHC and
Native American
Correspondence

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 FAX



December 16, 2016

Tria Belcourt
Material Culture Consulting

Sent by E-mail: tria@materialcultureconsulting.com

RE: Proposed Ontario Colony Commerce Center Project, City of Ontario; Corona North USGS Quadrangle, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Belcourt:

Attached is a contact list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties. A search of the SFL was completed for the USGS quadrangle information provided with negative results.

Our records indicate that the lead agency for this project has not requested a Native American Consultation List for the purposes of formal consultation. Lists for cultural resource assessments are different than consultation lists. Please note that the intent of the referenced codes below is to avoid or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects under AB-52.

As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 **require public agencies** to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources:

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. (Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d))

The law does not preclude agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with their jurisdictions. The NAHC believes that in fact that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d), formal notification must include 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. The NAHC believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the 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:
 - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE;
 - 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;
 - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
 - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the potential 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 results of any Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission.
 4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
 5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a cultural place. 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 case that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

The results of these searches and surveys should be included in the "Tribal Cultural Resources" section or in a separate subsection of the Cultural Resources section of the environmental document submitted for review. Please reference California Natural Resources Agency (2016) "Final Text for tribal cultural resources update to Appendix G: Environmental Checklist Form," <http://resources.ca.gov/ceqa/docs/ab52/Clean-final-AB-52-App-G-text-Submitted.pdf>.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our consultation list contains current information.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Bernardino County
12/16/2016**

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

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

***San Fernando Band of Mission
Indians***

John Valenzuela, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA, 91322
Phone: (760)885-0955
tsen2u@hotmail.com
Kitanemuk
Serrano
Tataviam

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

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

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

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

***Gabrielino Tongva Indians of
California Tribal Council***

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

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite
1100
Los Angeles, CA, 90067
Phone: (626)676-1184
Gabrielino

***Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
- Pauma & Yuima Reservation***

Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369, Ext. 303
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760)742-1289
Fax: (760)742-3422
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 Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Ontario Colony Commerce Center Project, San Bernardino County.

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December 21, 2016

Representative Letter

RE: Ontario Colony Commerce Center Project, City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California

Greetings,

CapRock Partners is proposing construction of a new industrial development in the City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California. Material Culture Consulting is conducting the cultural resources review of the project to support preparation of the environmental documents. As part of our review, we would like to request your input on potential cultural resources within the project area.

Our firm contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on December 15, 2016 to request review of the Sacred Lands File and for a list of tribes with traditional lands and/or cultural places within the area. The NAHC responded on December 16, 2016, stating that the Sacred Lands File review resulted in negative results, and provided your contact information as part of the list. We understand that negative results do not preclude the existence of cultural resources, and that a tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource, which is why we are contacting you.

Project Location and Description

The proposed project is located on a previously developed 94.85-acre parcel located in the City of Ontario, within the Ontario Ranch Area. The project area is bound by Archibald Avenue to the west and Merrill Avenue to the north (see attached map). The area of potential impact (API) will encompass the entire 94.85-acre parcel, located within Section 22 of Township 2 South and Range 7 West.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you wish to share any knowledge of sacred/religious sites and/or other cultural resources within or adjacent to the API. Any information, concerns, or recommendations regarding cultural resources within the API can be shared with me via telephone, email, or via standard mail. The City of Ontario is the Lead Agency for the project, and can be reached directly for formal consultation requests. Thank you very much for your assistance.

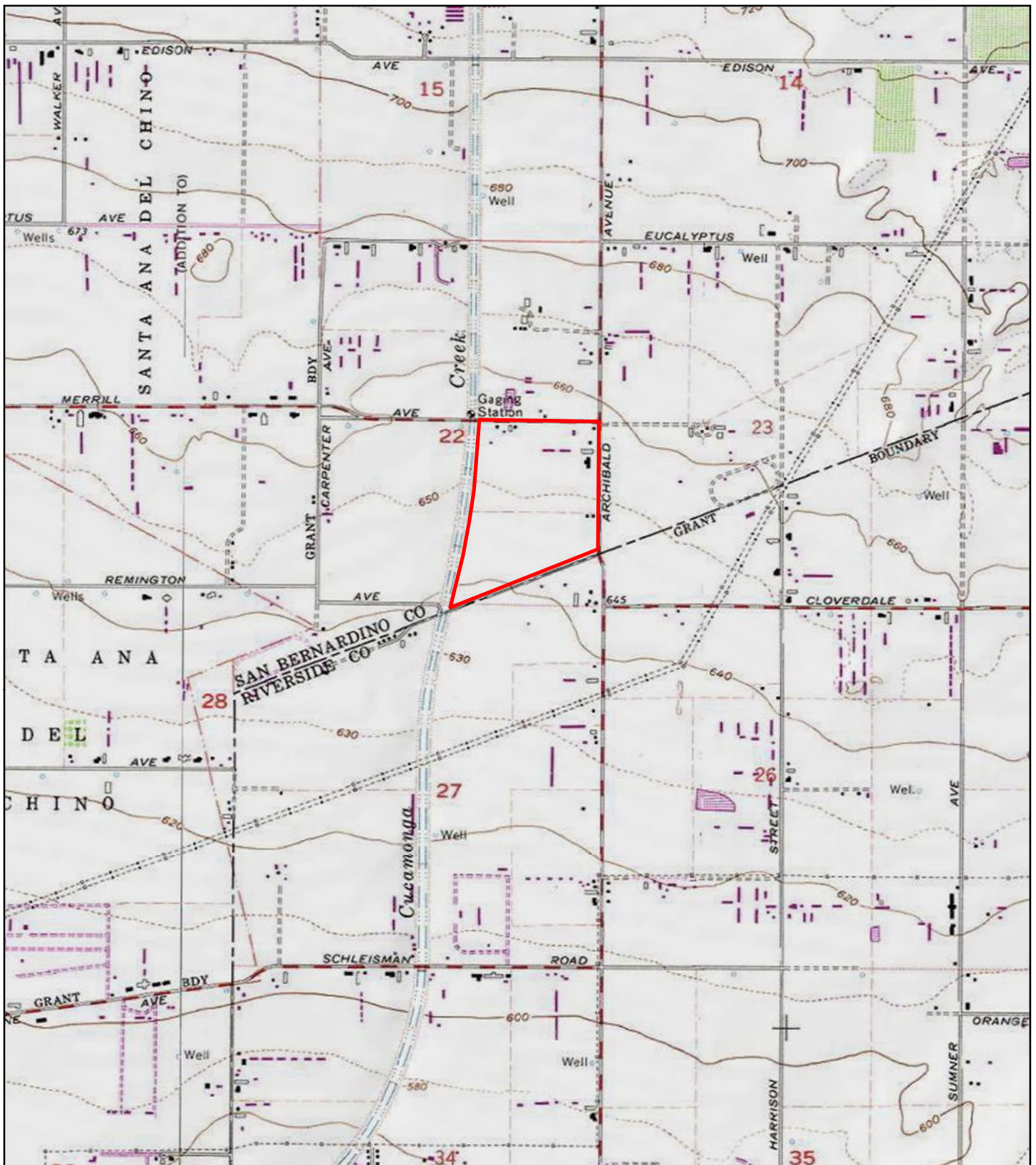
Kindest regards,



Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA
Owner and Principal Archaeologist
626-205-8279
tria@materialcultureconsulting.com

MATERIAL CULTURE CONSULTING

342 Cucamonga Avenue, Claremont, California 91711 | 626-205-8279 | www.materialcultureconsulting.com

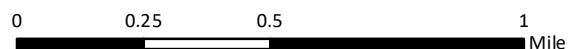


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cultural resource management | sustainability



Project Area



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Corona North

1:24,000

N



Name/Affiliation	Date and Method of 1st Contact	Date of 1st Follow Up Attempt	Date of 2nd Follow-Up Attempt	Results
Andrew Salas, Chairman Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation	December 21, 2016 – Mailed letter via USPS at address provided by NAHC	December 28, 2016	January 9, 2017	Mr. Salas responded by letter via email on January 18, 2017, stating the project area is within the Kizh Nation Traditional Use Area, and provided information from Bean and Smith (1978) and a map of known village sites. Mr. Salas also recommended Native American monitoring during ground disturbance.
Anthony Morales, Chairperson Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	December 21, 2016 – Mailed letter via USPS at address provided by NAHC	December 28, 2016	January 9, 2017	No response as of October 28, 2016
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	December 21, 2016 – Mailed letter via USPS at address provided by NAHC	December 28, 2016	January 9, 2017	No response as of October 28, 2016
Robert F. Dorame, Chairperson Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	December 21, 2016 – Mailed letter via USPS at address provided by NAHC	December 28, 2016	January 9, 2017	No response as of October 28, 2016
Temet Aguilar, Chairperson Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians	December 21, 2016 – Mailed letter via USPS at address provided by NAHC	December 28, 2016	January 9, 2017	No response as of October 28, 2016
John Valenzuela, Chairperson San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	December 21, 2016 – Mailed letter via USPS at address provided by NAHC	December 28, 2016	January 9, 2017	No response as of October 28, 2016
Carrie Garcia, Cultural Resources Manager Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	December 21, 2016 – Mailed letter via USPS at address provided by NAHC	December 28, 2016	January 9, 2017	No response as of October 28, 2016

Appendix E
Photographs



Façade of residence and dairy structures along Archibald Avenue - View South



Façade of residence and dairy structures along Archibald Avenue - View West



Historic Barn – View Northwest



Project Area – View North from Southernmost extent on Archibald Avenue



Agricultural Field – View North from Southern Project Area Boundary



Dairy area – View south from Northernmost extent of Project Area

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #

Trinomial
NRHP Status Code: 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name: APN 0218-311-08-0000

P1. Other Identifier: Marlene Miller Trust Property

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted
and

***a. County:** San Bernardino

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Corona North

Date: 1967/1981

T 2S; R 7W; SE ¼ of the S ½ of Sec 22; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: South of 15090 Archibald Avenue

City: Ontario

Zip: 91761

d. UTM: See Location Map for UTM coordinates

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

The 34.62 acre lot is situated to the west of Archibald Avenue, and north of the Grant Boundary line between San Bernardino County and Riverside County.

***P3a. Description:**

Historic topographic maps show that there had been buildings situated on this parcel. According to San Bernardino County Assessor Property Information System for the parcel notes that there had been improvements on the parcel up to 2001, and then no improvements thereafter. It may be assumed that the building and/or structures situated on this parcel were removed or demolished in 2001.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP32 (Rural open space).

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo:

Aerial view of the parcel showing the location where there were improvements on the site prior to 2002.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and**

Sources: ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

Site dating from 1940s to 2001.

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Marlene Miller Trust

***P8. Recorded by:**

Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.

Daly & Associates

2242 El Capitan Drive

Riverside, CA 92506

***P9. Date Recorded:**

November 5, 2017

***P10. Survey Type:**

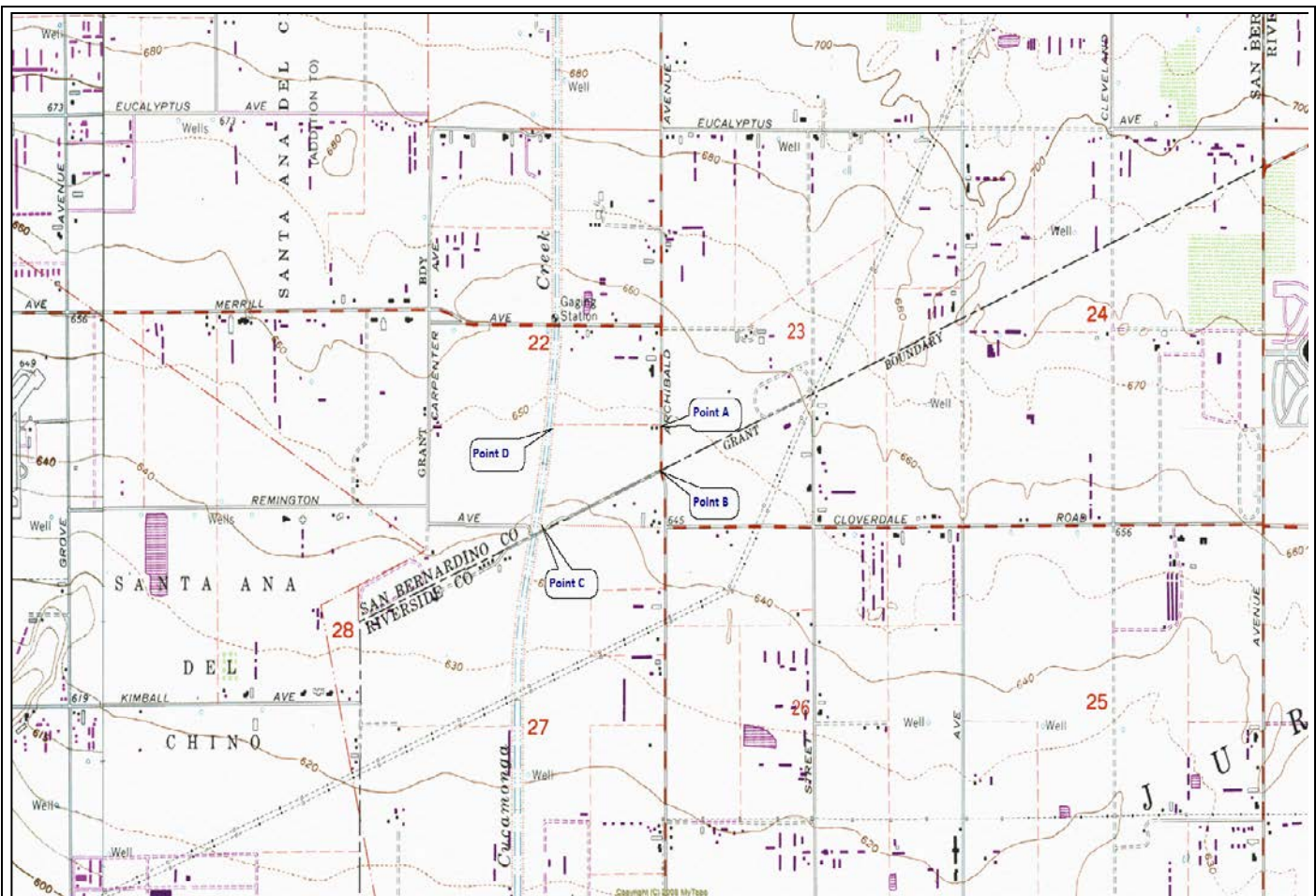
City of Ontario/CEQA

***P11. Report Citation:** None.

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information



Boundary points of property:

Point A: Zone 11; 445177 m/E; 3760004 m/N

Point B: Zone 11; 445167 m/E; 3759817 m/N

Point C: Zone 11; 444543 m/E; 3759597 m/N

Point D: Zone 11; 444612 m/E; 3759999 m/N

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code: 6Z

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 19

*Resource Name: Tadema Cattle Company (Archibald-Merrill LLC)

P1. Other Identifier: APNs 0218-311-02-0000, 0218-311-10-0000, and 0218-311-03-0000.

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

***a. County:** San Bernardino

and

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Corona North

Date: 1967/1981

T 2S; R 7W; N ½ of SE ¼ of Sec 22; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: 15066-15092 Archibald Avenue

City: Ontario

Zip: 91761

d. UTM: See Location Map for UTM coordinates

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

The 50 acre dairy farm is situated at the southwest corner of Archibald Avenue and Merrill Avenue, and bound on the west side by the Rancho Cucamonga Creek Flood Control Channel.

***P3a. Description:**

The Tadema Cattle Company appears to have established their organization at this location in 1966. They purchased three adjoining farm parcels, one of which dated to at least 1938, and created a large dairy operation. Aerial photographs from 1966 and 1967 provide information that the Main House and Dairy Barn were constructed on the property in those years. The Manager's house has an architectural style that was popular during the 1930s, but does not appear on the farm until 1966/1967, so it may have been moved to its current location.

Main House: The house was constructed in 1966/1967 in a transitional architectural style of using aspects of Mid-Century Modern and Ranch architecture from the 1950s and 1960s. The one-story home has a low-pitch gable-on-hip roof design with the roof set on a north-south axis and the rectangular main body of the house is approximately 85 feet long by 40 feet wide. A gable roofed ell extends from the approximate center of the west elevation of the house, and this extension measures approximately 45 feet long by 26 feet wide. There is a cross gable roof that projects at the center of the front (east) elevation, and this projection has wide overhanging eaves that form a porch roof for the recessed main entranceway with a double door set in the façade. (See Continuation Sheet for additional text.)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP33 (Farm/ranch), HP32 (Rural open space), HP3 (Multiple family property), HP4 (Ancillary buildings).

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo:

Dairy barn and milking parlor, front (east) elevation, view looking northwest.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and**

Sources: ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

Dairy barn/milking parlor constructed in 1967.

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Tadema Cattle Co./Archibald-Merrill LLC

15090 Archibald Avenue

Ontario, CA 91761

***P8. Recorded by:**

Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.

Daly & Associates

2242 El Capitan Drive

Riverside, CA 92506

***P9. Date Recorded:**

November 5, 2017

***P10. Survey Type:**

City of Ontario/CEQA

***P11. Report Citation:** None.

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

***Required information**

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 19

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z

*Resource Name: **Tadema Cattle Company**

B1. Historic Name: Golden West Dairy, Mello Dairy Farm

B2. Common Name: Tadema Dairy

B3. Original Use: Dairy farm

B4. Present Use: Dairy farm

***B5. Architectural Style:**

***B6. Construction History:** Before 1966 there appear to have been two separate farm operations, one on APN 0218-311-10-000 and one on 0218-311-02-000. Aerial photographs reveal that the Main House and Dairy Barn/Milking Parlor were constructed on the property in 1966/1967. The Managers House may have been moved to the site, and its exterior was updated to match the exteriors of the Main House and Dairy Barn. The Old Barn appears to date from at least the 1930s in its current location.

***B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**

***B8. Related Features:**

Utilitarian dairy farm features that include: pole structures, out buildings, garages, utility sheds, vehicle covers, warehouses, calving stalls, feed bins, silos, cooling tanks, water tanks, and manure pits.

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** None **Theme:** New Model Colony Area (Ontario, CA)

Area: San Bernardino County

Period of Significance: 1966/1967

Property Type: Large Capacity Dairy Farm

Applicable Criteria: Ontario/CR

The following text is excerpted from *The City of Ontario's Historic Context for the New Model Colony Area*, prepared by Galvin & Associates for the City of Ontario Planning Department in September 2004.

In 1967, the County of San Bernardino designated 14,000 acres of agricultural land in the Chino Valley, located in the southwest area of San Bernardino County, an agricultural preserve. This agricultural land, which has been protected by Williamson Act contracts and the 1965 Land Conservation Act, has been farmed primarily by Dutch, French Basque and Portuguese dairy farmers for the last 50 years.

In the 1990s, as dairy operation costs escalated and the demand for housing in the region swelled, development pressures mounted and the process of incorporating this area into adjacent cities began. Anticipating the expiration of the Williamson Act contracts, this area was divided and portions were incorporated into three adjacent cities. In 1999, 8,200 acres were annexed by the City of Ontario; in 2003, 5,000 acres were annexed by the City of Chino, referred to as the Preserve; and the City of Chino Hills annexed the remaining few hundred acres of land.

The City of Ontario named their portion of the former San Bernardino County Agricultural Preserve the *New Model Colony* (NMC) after the original *Model Colony of Ontario* established by the Chaffey Brothers, William and George Jr., in 1882. Over time, the New Model Colony area has been known as Santa Ana Del Chino, the Chino Valley, the Chino Basin, and the San Bernardino Agricultural Preserve or Ag Preserve. It consists of an expansive area of flat arid land that was historically sandy desert. In 2004, the NMC survey area included 711 parcels of predominately open agricultural land scattered with single-family homes and farm buildings. (See Continuation Sheet for additional text.)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:

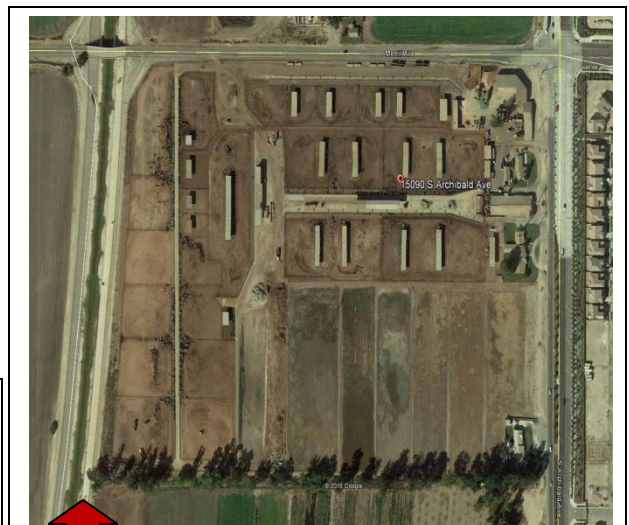
***B12. References:** noted in text.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.

***Date of Evaluation:** November 5, 2017

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 19

*Resource Name: Tadema Cattle Company

*Recorded by: Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.

*Date: November 5, 2017 ■ Continuation ☐ Update

P3. Descriptions, continued:

Main House, continued: The cross gable end is decorated with modest swag-and-drop design bargeboards. The northeast corner of the porch roof is supported by two simple round metal post set apart in a kneewall that extends in a perpendicular fashion from the front façade on the north side of the front door.

To the south of the front door, the front façade under the porch projects from the main façade to support the southern half of the porch overhang, and this section of the façade is set with a four-light sliding aluminum window unit, and is entirely clad with large lava rock stone veneer. The east façade, south of the main entrance way, is divided approximately in half, with the half closest to the front entranceway set with a three-light sliding aluminum window unit and surrounded by semi-rough stucco wall cladding. The other half of the south end of the front façade has two narrow, vertically-set single light windows in stucco panels, surrounded with the lava rock veneer.

To the north of the front entranceway, the east façade is divided approximately in half; with the half nearest to the entranceway has a four-light sliding aluminum window unit set in a wall clad with stucco. The wall surface of the more northern half is slightly recessed from the main façade plane, and is also clad with stucco except for an area around a corner aluminum window unit that is surrounded with wide clapboards trimmed to accent the window unit. The north, west, and south facades of the house are clad with stucco siding, and the window units are all aluminum sliding units.

To the immediate north of the house is an unattached two-car garage building designed in the same architectural style as the house, and measures approximately 35 feet long (north-south) by 35 feet wide. A gable roof carport spans between the main house to the garage, across a concrete parking area. The roof system is also a low-pitch gable-on-hip style with wide overhanging eaves and cross gable dormer, and the dormer has the same style decorative bargeboards at the gable end. Under the dormer, on the façade is set a three-light sliding aluminum window unit, with the same trim treatment of the wide clapboards set around the window, as that found on the house. The garage doors are situated on the north elevation of the building. Due to its size, the garage building may also house a workshop for the homeowner, or storage room. A stylized dove cote is situated at the gable peak in the middle of the roof ridge. A low wall, clad with the large lava rock veneer spans the front (east) wall of the garage to create a formal planter.

The Ranch style house associated with the Tadema Cattle Company property meets the criteria to be considered a “1960s through 1980s Ranch” style house within the historic context of the New Model Colony. While the house meets the architectural description to be considered a “1960s through 1980s Ranch” style house associated with dairy farms in Ontario, California, it also meets the architectural characteristics of a Ranch style house that was constructed during the same time period anywhere in California, or the United States. From the publication written by the Cultural Studies Office of Caltrans Division of Environmental Analysis, “Tract Housing in California, 1945-1973: A Context for National Register Evaluation; 2011”, the characteristics of a Ranch House are those houses that are “one-story and exhibit a predominant horizontality”.

Plan books published as early as 1945 by companies such as Industrial Publications, Inc., Chicago, Illinois; The L.F. Garlinghouse Co., Topeka, Kansas; and Hiawatha Estes & Associates, Northridge, California, all had plans available for one-story, rambling styled homes with exterior features ranging from a rustic/ranch look - to that which would be considered a Modern exterior today. The design plans offered were all but unrecognizable in relation to Gregory House, the first “modern” Ranch style residence, designed by architect William Wurster in 1928.

The main house at Tadema Cattle Company presents the massing, roof system, and rambling appearance of a Ranch style house that can be attributed to the detached garage, but the exterior elements of the large lava rock, decorative bargeboards, seem to have been applied onto the front facades of both the house and dairy barn’s minimalist style, stucco clad walls, presenting a disjointed and non-cohesive look.

Dairy Barn/Milking Parlor: The Dairy Barn was constructed at the same time of the Main House in 1966/1967, and was designed to reflect the architectural details and design of the house. The Dairy Barn is a rectangular-massed building approximately 166 feet long (east-west) and 60 feet wide, and eastern portion of the building, approximately 30 feet wide, is where the formal front pedestrian entrance and sanitary milk storage units are located. This eastern portion of the building is covered with a gable-on-hip roof system, with decorative bargeboards in the gable end. The exterior walls are clad with stucco, and set into the wall surface, on both sides of the center front entrance doors, spanning the height of the façade, are 4 foot wide panels of lava rock veneer. Industrial type steel window units are set on either side of the main entrance doors, between and outside of the lava rock panels on the walls. The front entrance doors are reached by two concrete steps, and extending to the north and south from the steps, is a low wall of the lava rock creating planter boxes.
(See Continuation Sheet for additional text.)

CONTINUATION SHEET

P3. Description, continued:

Dairy barn/Milking parlor, continued: Approximately 30 feet east of the front entrance, the building is then used as the milking parlor where the cows are brought in and attached to stations and milking machinery. This part of the building is open sided, and covered with a corrugated metal roof. The roof is supported on angular, steel support beams set along the concrete walls that form the outside of the building. The west end of the building is where the cows enter and exit the milking parlor.

Managers House: This one-story residence appears to date from the mid-1930s when a smaller dairy or farm was located on this parcel. The house has been altered from its original Minimalist architectural style and original massing of a rectangular mass with two, cross hip roof extension projecting from the main block on the front (east) facade. The formal front entrance is situated between the two extensions. The original house appears to have been approximately 25 feet wide and 42 feet long (north-south), but in the 1960s a 37 foot long and 26 foot wide, rectangular addition was made to the north elevation of the house. The house has a hip roof system with minimal overhanging, enclosed eaves. The large lava rock veneer was applied to the front façade of the house, and the original windows have been replaced with aluminum sliding units and with a large fixed-light unit on the south side of the front elevation, where the north bay window still has its 1930s style, metal window hood.

Dairy Office Building: This is a one-building, approximately 45 feet long (north-south) by 26 feet wide, covered by a gable roof with modest overhanging eaves and plain fascia boards. The entrance to the building is situated at the southwest corner of the building on the south façade. The building is clad in plain wood siding set vertically, with corner boards, and the entire structure sits on a poured concrete foundation. The building is fenestrated with modern metal sliding metal units. The windows on the west side of the building, that face the cow pens, are permanently covered over with large, clear plastic panels. The roof is clad with a wood shingle roof in poor condition. The roof may point to the building being an older building that was moved to its current location from another farm.

Old Barn: This barn appears to date from the 1930s when an earlier farm or dairy was located on this parcel. The barn is comprised of a gable roof structure that measures approximately 48 feet long (north-south) by 32 feet wide, and is 20 feet high at its peak. The barn appears to have been used for general farm use, including the housing and sheltering of a few cows or horses. A shed roof workshop for the service and repair of farm machinery is attached to the south elevation of the barn. The shed roof portion of the building measures approximately 32 feet wide, and 58 feet long. The workshop ranges from approximately 10 feet high where it joins with the gable barn, and decreases in height to approximately 8 feet high at the south end of the building. The building is entirely clad with corrugated steel panels on its walls and roof. There is a set of tall hanging doors on the east façade of the barn, and three windows set in the east façade of the workshop are metal frame casement type units.

Feed (dry and wet) sorting structures: There are two dry feed sorting structures and one ramped, concrete-lined, two bay, wet feed structure, all situated in the northwest area of the dairy farm. The first of the dry feed sorters is comprised of an "L" plan structure constructed with the inner south and west façades open for access by farm equipment. The foot print of the east-west section of the building is approximately 100' long by 40' wide, and the north-south section is approximately 60' long by 40 feet wide. The seven-bay structure has a poured concrete foundation and walls approximately 48" high dividing each bay. The feed bays are covered by a shed roof, and galvanized steel walls that enclose all but the open sides of the structure.

The second dry feed sorter has a rectangular footprint, and measures approximately 85' long by 18' wide, with the east façade open for access to the feed bins. It also has a concrete foundation and separating walls, and is covered by a shed roof, and plywood walls enclosing the bays.

The wet feed structure is a two bay, poured concrete lined bunker, where raw vegetables and excess produce can be dumped and then accessed by bucket loaders for depositing into feed troughs in the pens.

Cattle cover pole structures: There are approximately 23 pole structures situated within the cattle pens used for providing shelter from sun and inclement weather to the dairy cows. Cattle covers have shed roofs that are supported by a system of steel poles approximately 10 feet tall. The sheds roofs are approximately 20' to 22' feet in width, and from 200' to 31' long. (See additional text on Continuation Sheet.)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 5 of 19

*Resource Name: Tadema Cattle Company

*Recorded by: Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.

*Date: November 5, 2017 ■ Continuation ☐ Update

P3. Description, continued:

Hay cover pole structures: There are two pole structures with roofs located between the cattle pens. One pole structure has a shed roof, and measures approximately 200' long by 22' wide, and it is situated on a north-south axis. The other hay cover measures approximately 181' long by 26' wide, has a pole structure supporting a low-pitch gable roof with a wood truss system, and is situated on an east-west axis.

Cattle pens: The cattle pens were designed using feedlot fencing around a large section of land, with the large pens divided into various sized pens that can hold from just a few cows to more than 50. The tubular steel fencing is embedded in concrete footing and a concrete apron extends away from the fencing on the outside of the pen to allow an area for the feed to be laid out for each pen.

Manure pits: In the southern portion of the dairy property, there are four to five sections of land that are dug to a depth of approximately 20' to then be filled with the cows manure. On a routine basis, the pits are filled with manure, allowed to settle, and then the manure is removed to be recycled as fertilizer. The manure is frequently used in corn fields.

Modern House: According to San Bernardino Assessor data, it appears that the modern house, situated at the southern border of APN 0218-311-03-000, was constructed in 1990.

(See additional text on Continuation Sheet.)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 6 of 19

*Resource Name: **Tadema Cattle Company**

*Recorded by: Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.

*Date: November 5, 2017 ■ Continuation ☐ Update

B10. Statement of Significance, continued:

During the Rancho Period in the history of Southern California, large land grants were given to influential citizens leading to European settlement of ranchos for raising cattle in the San Bernardino Valley. The Rancho period lasted from 1834 until the Mexican War of 1846. Colonists were encouraged to settle in the San Bernardino Valley to help protect the region from such raids. Recipients of the land grants included Spanish gentlemen (dons) from many of the first families of California, such as the Lugos, Sepulvedas, Yorbas, Bandinis, Tapias, Palomares, and Picos.

One of the largest land grants in the area was Rancho Santa Ana del Chino, which encompassed the New Model Colony project study area. In 1841, the Spanish governor Alvarado granted the 22,000-acre Rancho Santa Ana del Chino to his uncle, Antonio Maria Lugo.

Located on a sloping plateau at the base of the 10,000-foot Mt. San Antonio, the City of Ontario, California, was named for Ontario, Canada by George Chaffey, a Canadian-born engineer who came to Riverside in 1880. He and his brother William acquired 1000 acres of the Garcia Rancho in 1881 which they intended to subdivide into small fruit farms. The Chaffey's purchased an additional 6,000 acres that would become the cities of Ontario and Upland. One of the keys to the Chaffey's success as developers was their creation of a "mutual water company" in which each landowner became a stockholder. Ontario was incorporated on December 10, 1891.

Chino's beginning can be traced to Isaac William's Rancho Santa Ana del Chino, known for its cattle and fine horses, its sugar beet factory, its dairy farms, and its truck farms in the early days. After Williams died the Chino Ranch suffered difficult times until the ranch and some additional lands were purchased by Richard Gird in 1881. Gird imported dairy cattle and built up a herd of 200 milk cows, which was the start of Chino's more recent role as a dairy center of Southern California. In 1887 he subdivided half the ranch and set aside the town site of Chino.

The first herds of good cows to reach California were those led or driven across the plains by the gold-seekers of 1849. The cows were fed or grazed along the trail and contributed to the family menu on the way. These cows were the foundation stock of pioneer dairy efforts in the foothills and mountain valleys of the Sierra Nevada. During the late 1840s and early 1850s, Sacramento was the center of California's cattle market. It was during this period that dairying became an established industry in California.

The scientist, Louis Pasteur, discovered in 1865 that heating milk to 140 degrees Fahrenheit for 20 minutes would destroy germs of tuberculosis, typhoid fever and other pathogenic organisms. Due to his discovery, the milk manufacturing industry began to develop in other areas related to the dairy industry such as supply machinery and equipment for milk pasteurizing plants, coolers, pasteurizers, bottling machines and a score of other products.

In the 1880s, dairying was largely confined to Humboldt County, Pt. Reyes Peninsula, the coastal section of San Luis Obispo and the mountain pastures of the Lake Tahoe region. In the early 1890s, the first farm separators (mechanical milk separators) were introduced into California.

There are three distinct phases in dairy farming in Southern California. The first phase was from 1900-1930 and consisted of free grazing of the cattle. The first dairies before 1930s were small family concerns, consisting of five or six acres. During the 1920s, the dairies gravitated to the southeastern part of Los Angeles County around Paramount, Artesia, and Bellflower.

The second phase of dairying, from 1931-1949 saw a change from free grazing dairying to dry-lot dairying with the mechanization of milking. Prior to World War II, dairies were widely dispersed throughout Los Angeles County. Large clusters of dairies were found in areas such as Torrance, Artesia, El Monte and the San Fernando Valley. During this period much of the feed and fodder was available from the local area, and dairies usually occupied the less valuable land that was not suited to citrus or truck farms raising vegetables for market.

The third phase of dairying in Southern California took place between 1950 and 1969. One of the paradoxes of the 1950s Los Angeles milk industry is that the rapidly growing human population and industry of Los Angeles County after the end of World War II, squeezed the dairymen into smaller and smaller areas, forcing the dairy industry to produce milk more economically than before the squeeze began. The dairy farmers moved to new dairies to take advantage of mechanization; their old barns were not large enough for the new machinery.

Dairies first came to the Chino Valley in the late 1890s, mostly on rented land. The Chino Valley was a good location for dairy farming because of its vast areas to cultivate hay and its sunshine, fertile soil, and water supply. In the late 1950s and early 1960s many housing developments began in Westminster and Cypress and dairymen started to buy farm land in the Chino Valley which had been used mostly for growing grapes. By 1957, more than 135 dairies were located in the Chino Valley area. (See additional text on Continuation Page)

CONTINUATION SHEET

B10. Statement of Significance, continued:

In moving to the Chino Valley area, the dairymen established the most efficient and modern dairies in the nation. By 1979, the largest concentration of dairies in the world was located in the approximately 18 square miles that comprise the Chino Valley. Sixty percent of the milk produced in the State of California was produced in this area.

Dairy farming in the Chino Valley, between 1950 and 1969, consisted of the introduction of scientific feeding and breeding, resulting in larger herds and more productive dairy operations. The dairy properties that developed during 1950-1969 are located on very large parcels or on properties that comprise multiple smaller parcels. The average size for a property associated with this context is approximately forty (40) acres or more. As the mechanization of dairying advanced, the size of the parcel increased as the dairy farmer was capable of milking more cattle. The layout of the dairy property also changed as the dairy operation began to introduce new farming equipment for the mechanization process.

With the technology of the new milking systems (of the 1950s-60s) one man easily could milk 450 cows twice a day. Machines could handle more cows, consequently, the herds increased in size again. Also, the dairy farmers from this period were able to afford more land after selling their dairies for premium prices in the highly valued inner-city areas of Los Angeles County, and could consequently increase the size of their operations and upgrade their milking facilities as the cost of land in the Chino Valley area was far less costly.

The Tadema Cattle Company operation is situated on three legal parcels situated in the southwest corner of Archibald Avenue and Merrill Avenue. Based upon review of historic aerial photographs dating to 1938 that provide a view of buildings and structures on the parcels in the subject area, and San Bernardino County property records from the mid-1970s that provide property owners name, it appears that the Tadema Cattle Company operation had been consolidated from the farms on parcel 0218-311-02-000 and 0218-311-10-0000 in 1966-1967. (There were no farm buildings or structures on parcel 0218-311-08-0000 prior to 1990.)

The legal owners of the three parcels upon which the Tadema Cattle Company property is located (based upon San Bernardino County Assessor Property Information System) are:

2015 to present: Archibald-Merrill LLC;

2002 to 2015: Tadema, Charlie;

1991 to 2001: Golden West Dairies

1973 to 1990: Enos and Mercedes Mello

Prior owners would have to be searched through individual deed records.

In assessing the historical significance of the subject property, federal, state, and local significance criteria were applied. The subject property is not currently listed in either the National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, or as a City of Ontario Historic Landmark.

National Register and California Register

Criteria A/1: Pursuant to the National Register and/or California Register criterion relating to the Tedama Cattle Company property's association with significant historical events that exemplify broad patterns of our history, the subject property does not qualifies as a significant resource under Criteria A/1. While the history of the Tedama Cattle Company with the development of the dairy industry in Ontario is important, the Tedama Cattle Company was not specifically identified in our research as the site of an event important to the history of dairy farming in California or the United States. There is no evidence that the Tedama Cattle Company property is eligible for listing under National Register Criterion A or California Register Criterion 1.

Criteria B/2: Pursuant to the National Register and California Register criteria relating to the Tedama Cattle Company's association with the lives of persons significant in our past, the property does not qualify as a significant resource under National Register Criterion B or California Register Criterion 2. This criterion is used to determine if the Tedama Cattle Company is *directly* associated with persons important in the history of dairy farming or is important in the settlement of Chino Valley or Ontario. Our research did not reveal any direct relationship between persons important on a national or state level, and the Tedama Cattle Company outside of normal dairy farm activities. (See Continuation Sheet for additional text.)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

HRI#

Trinomial

Page 8 of 19

*Resource Name: **Tadema Cattle Company**

*Recorded by: Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.

*Date: November 5, 2017 ■ Continuation ☐ Update

B10 Statement of Significance, continued:

Criteria C/3: Pursuant to the National Register and California Register criteria relating to the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, the Tadema Cattle Company does not appear to be eligible for listing as a significant Large Capacity Dairy under National Register Criterion C or California Register Criterion 3. The Tadema Cattle Company property is an example of a Large Capacity Dairy constructed in Ontario in 1966-1967. The design of a Large Capacity Dairy had been developed over 50 years of both technical improvements in milking machinery and the handling of dairy cows. The Large Capacity Dairies were simply an expansion of the dairy operations built soon after World War II, which brought together the improved hygienic of milking operations with the use of mechanical milking parlors. Our investigation appeared to reveal that the Tadema Cattle Company operation was simply an evolution of the two smaller dairy farms that had been on the land. An investment was made in 1966-1967 to expand the size of the milking facility and the number of cows that could be kept within pens and sent to the milking parlor, resulting in more gallons of milk per acre of land. The Tadema Cattle Company does not present any significant contributions to the history of Large Capacity Dairies that would warrant it being eligible for listing as a significant building under Criterion C/3.

Evaluation of the Ranch style house of Tadema Cattle Company property per National Register and California Register Criteria

The main house of the Tadema Cattle Company has been found to meet the criteria to be considered a contributing resource, 1960s through 1980s Ranch style house, to the New Model Colony Historic Context. While the Tadema Ranch house meets the level of integrity to be considered a local resource, the building itself has not been found to meet the criteria to be listed in the National Register or California Register.

The Tadema Ranch house has not been found to have been associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of dairy farm ranch houses, or to the cultural history of dairy farming, in Ontario, California, or the United States.

The Tadema Ranch house has not been found to have been directly associated with persons important to the dairy farm industry in Ontario, California, or the United States.

The Tadema Ranch house does embody the characteristics of a house built in the late 1960s, but it does not present a significant style or period of architecture important to Ontario, or California.

City of Ontario Criteria

The Tadema Cattle Company does present high integrity for a "Post 1950, Scientific, Large Capacity Dairy" farm constructed in 1966-1967, for possessing the physical attributes of a large-scale dairy operation, but it does not appear to have the capacity to be determined a significant individual property as a contributor to the history of dairy farming in the City of Ontario.

Prior to 1950, the dairy farms in the Chino Valley area were primarily owned and operated by a single family, with some hired hands to supplement the family's involvement. Even with the advent of modern milking equipment, improved feeding and animal husbandry, the dairy farms continued to resemble those of the early twentieth-century, with the cows able to be in pasture, and make a visual connection to the early days of settlement in Ontario and the Chino Valley.

After World War II, the pressure from urban development, high price of land, loss of interest by the younger generations of dairy farmers, forced dairy farmers in the New Model Colony Area to adapt the modern livestock business plan of operating, what is called in common terminology, a factory farm. The Tadema Cattle Company has 1,500 head of cattle on the property, with approximately 1,000 head being milked on a daily basis, due to the improvement of technology, not the physical aspects of the farm. A factory farm is considered:

"An operation is defined as an animal feeding operation, or AFO, if the facility confines, stables, or feeds animals for 45 days or more in a 12-month period, and a ground cover of vegetation is not sustained over at least 50 percent of the confinement area. An operation is defined as a concentrated animal feeding operation, or CAFO, if it meets the definition of an AFO and also confines more than 1,000 animal units (1,000 animal units is equal to 700 dairy cows). (United State Department of Agriculture (USDA) <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/plantsanimals/livestock/afo/>)

Criterion a.: Evaluating the property under the City of Ontario criteria for historic landmarks, the property of the Tadema Cattle Company has not been found to exemplify or reflect special elements of the City's history. (See Continuation Sheet for additional text.)

CONTINUATION SHEET

B10 Statement of Significance, continued:

Criterion a, continued: The “Post 1950, Scientific, Large Capacity Dairies” were identified in the “New Model Colony Historic Context” not for their contribution to the post World War II development of the City of Ontario, but rather that the advancements of dairy management and technology allowed for farmers to milk a greater number of cows in a 24-hour period. Farmers expanded the size of the cattle pens to hold more head of cattle that in turn allowed a dairy farmer to sell more milk. That may have been a technological improvement which contributed to the amount of milk produced in Southern California, but we find no evidence that the activities of the Tadema operation presented any special elements of the City’s history.

Criterion b.: The Tadema Cattle Company has not been identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history.

Criterion c.: The built-environment resources of the Tadema Cattle Company were not designed or organized by a notable builder, designer, architect, or dairy farm expert. These types of large-scale dairy operations were being constructed across California and in many parts of the United States since after World War II. Per the USDA, there are over 450,000 AFOs in the United States in 2017, of which dairy operations make up a percentage of the total number.

Criterion d.: While the Tadema Cattle Company property has been noted as having high integrity as an example of a “Post 1950 Scientific, Large Capacity Dairy”, the buildings and structures of the Tadema Cattle Company do not exhibit significantly important examples of building practices that would be important to the dairy industry dating from after 1967. The design of the dairy facility at Tadema Cattle Company had no impact on the future of architectural or agricultural development of dairy farms in Ontario or the Chino Valley in the last half of the twentieth-century.

Criterion e.: The buildings and structures of the Tadema Cattle Company do not exhibit noteworthy examples of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship. The use of lava rock and decorative bargeboards together on the facilities buildings actually present an incongruous blending of architectural details.

Criterion f.: The Tadema Cattle Company property does not embody elements that represent significant dairy technology, or design of a factory farm, constructed in the late 1960s. The Tadema operation presents the type of large scale, dry lot, milking operation widely used across California where urban growth pushes against agrarian interests. (And why the Williamson Act was enacted to protect agricultural and open space land.)

Criterion g.: The Tadema Cattle Company is just one of many that once were located at the corners of Ontario’s main roads. But the question to ask is: does the Tadema dairy operation present an aesthetic value to the passersby, and is that farm revered as representational to the history of Ontario. Unlike the older dairy barns that date from the 1920s and 1930s, and present a visual connection to a “simpler time”, we believe the Tadema farm does not engender an emotional connection.

Criterion h.: Large capacity dairies continue to operate across California. Many of the dairy farmers who are leaving the Chino Valley area are moving north to Tulare and Kern Counties. They are constructing dairy operations that are based upon the same basic physical design, but are being outfitted with technologically advanced milking, animal husbandry, and herd control devices. The Tadema Cattle Company is not an important or significant example of a large capacity dairy, and its loss would not adversely affect the history of dairy operations in Ontario.

The Tedama Cattle Company property has not been identified as a contributing member of any indentified Historic District of thematically related groupings of Large Capacity Dairy farms in the Model Colony Area.

*Recorded by: Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.

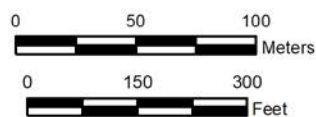
*Date: November 5, 2107

■ Continuation

□ Update



- Property Boundary
- Dry/Wet Feed Structure
- Hay Cover Pole Structure
- Cow Cover Pole Structure
- Manure Pit Area
- Other Structure



1:3,100

Corona North 1967 Quadrangle Photorevised 1981: Township 2S, Range 7W, Section 22

Tadema Cattle Company
(Archibald-Merrill LLC)
Site Layout Map

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

HRI#

Trinomial

Page 11 of 19

*Resource Name: Tadema Cattle Company

*Recorded by: Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.

*Date: November 5, 2017 ■ Continuation ☐ Update



Aerial view of Tadema Cattle Company in 1966 prior to construction of the Milk Parlor (NETR Historic Aerials)



Aerial view of Tadema Cattle Company in 1967 after construction of Milk Parlor and other farm structures. (NETR Historic Aerials)



The Main House. View looking northwest.



The Main House. View looking southwest.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

HRI#

Trinomial

Page 13 of 19

*Resource Name: Tadema Cattle Company

*Recorded by: Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.

*Date: November 5, 2017 ■ Continuation ☐ Update



Dairy barn/milking parlor, north elevation. View looking west.



The Manager's House. View looking west.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
HRI#

Trinomial

Page 14 of 19

*Resource Name: Tadema Cattle Company

*Recorded by: Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.

*Date: November 5, 2017 ■ Continuation ☐ Update



Dairy Office Building. View looking northwest.



Modern House. View looking west.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

HRI#

Trinomial

Page 15 of 19

*Resource Name: Tadema Cattle Company

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*Date: November 5, 2017 ■ Continuation ☐ Update



Dry feed and grain storage sheds. View looking northeast.



Wet feed bunker, situated immediately to the west of the dry feed shed seen in photo above. View looking northeast.

CONTINUATION SHEET



Old Barn, east (street view) elevation. View looking northwest.



Old Barn. View looking east from farm yard.



Dairy cow and pole shade cover. View looking south.



Hay cover pole structure with gable roof. View looking east.

*Recorded by: Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.

*Date: November 5, 2017

■ Continuation

□ Update



Property Boundary
Parcels

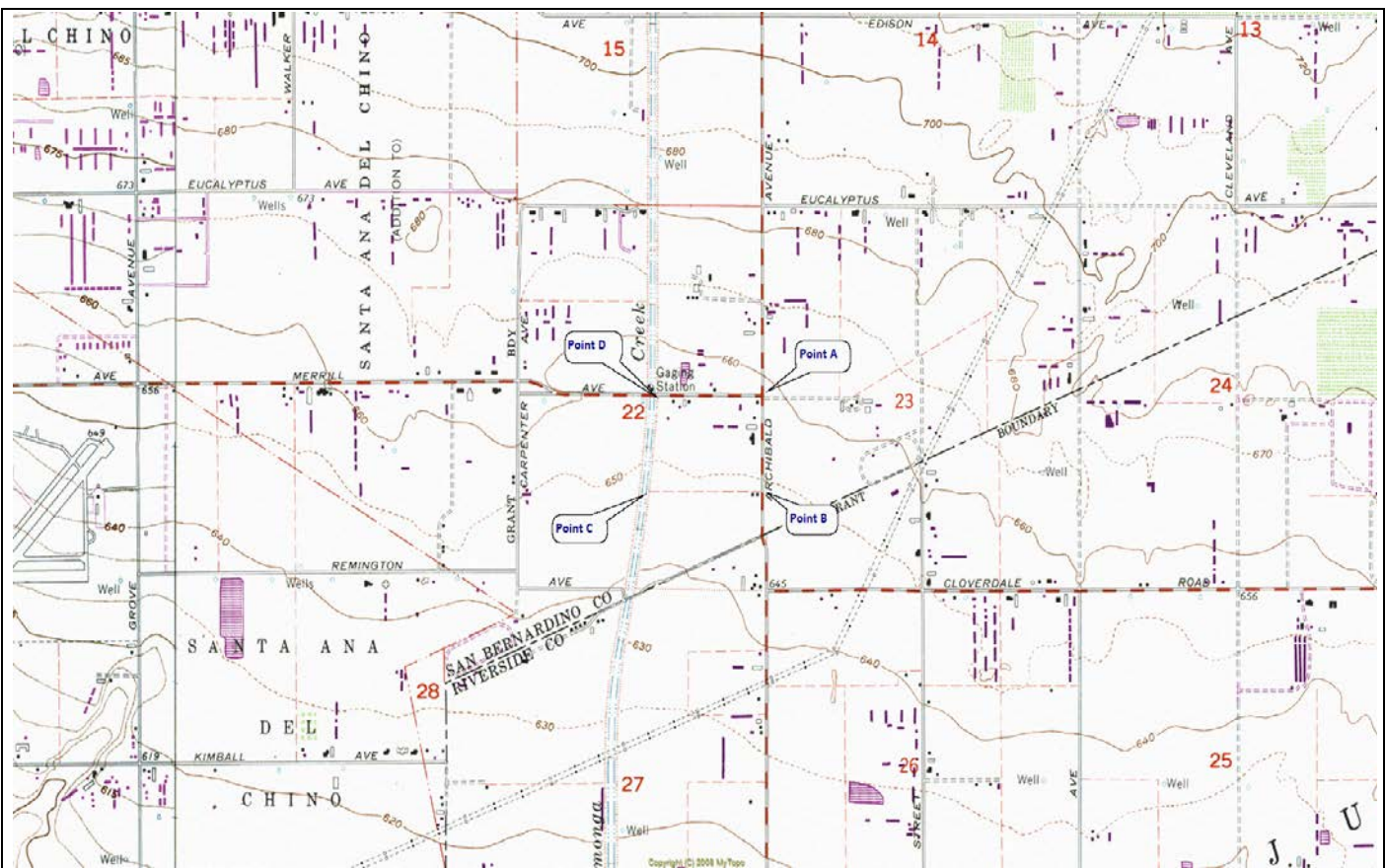
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Meters
0 150 300
Feet



1:3,100

Corona North 1967 Quadrangle Photorevised 1981: Township 2S, Range 7W, Section 22

Tadema Cattle Company
(Archibald-Merrill LLC)
Parcel Map



Boundary points of Tedema Cattle Company property.

Point A: Zone 11; 445173 m/E; 3760390 m/N

Point B: Zone 11; 445177 m/E; 3760004 m/N

Point C: Zone 11; 444612 m/E; 3759999 m/N

Point D: Zone 11; 444662 m/E; 3760398 m/N