EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PHASE II HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS FOR SIX PROPERTIES WITHIN THE ARMSTRONG RANCH SPECIFIC PLAN, 199-ACRES LOCATED SOUTHEAST OF THE INTERSECTION OF VINEYARD AVENUE AND EAST RIVERSIDE DRIVE, CITY OF ONTARIO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

by:

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Prepared for:

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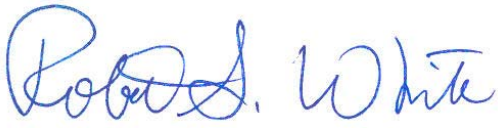
Section 10 (partially projected), Township 2 South, Range 7 West, SBBM

Guasti 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle

FINAL
September 27, 2016

KEYWORDS: Phase II Summary, City of Ontario, San Bernardino County

The undersigned certifies that the attached report is a true and accurate description of the results of a CULTURAL RESOURCES UPDATE described herein.



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Robert S. White
Principal Investigator

I. INTRODUCTION

The following report was written for Phil Martin & Associates. It summarizes the results of Phase II significance evaluations of six properties that lie within the 199-acre Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan. The study area is located in the City of Ontario southeast of the intersection of Vineyard Avenue and East Riverside Drive, San Bernardino County. Ontario Avenue transects the eastern portion of the Specific Plan from north to south. Historic and architectural significance evaluations were made pursuant to criteria found in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and The City of Ontario's Historic Context For the New Model Colony Plan Area (Historic Context).

The results of the records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), California State University, Fullerton indicated that several previous cultural resource investigations have taken place within the study area (Hearn 1979 Tang 2006, and Wetherbee 2007). In particular, the 2006 CRM Tech survey undertaken by Tang resulted in the identification of several historic period buildings within the Specific Plan. A number of evaluations were undertaken although some of the structures were of insufficient age (less than 50 years) for consideration at the time of CRM Tech's assessment (Tang 2006).

The intent of the present Phase II program was to: 1) evaluate those buildings/structures that are now 50 years of age or older and, 2) reevaluate previously NRHP/CRHR evaluated resources for local significance through application of the criteria found in the City's Historic Context. It is to be emphasized that this is a summary document. More detailed information addressing each of the evaluated properties (including discussions of eligibility pursuant to NEPA, CRHR and City of Ontario criteria) be incorporated into the DPR 523 forms packages that are currently being prepared for the project. Are findings are as follows:

II. FINDINGS

1. 9155 East Riverside Drive (De Boer Dairy)

This dairy complex was constructed sometime after 1975 and is less than 50 years of age. Consequently, it is not considered historic and merits no further consideration. Operations at this location are minimal although the property is well maintained and currently occupied.

Source: Google Earth

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Figure 1

Properties Studied

2. 13123 Ontario (horse ranch)

This sprawling horse property was developed sometime after 1975 and is less than 50 years of age. Consequently, it is not considered historic and merits no further consideration. This is an active horse ranch that is very well maintained.

3. 13165 Ontario (residence, trucking yard)

No access was provided to this property and all observations were from the street. This single-story, wood framed residence was constructed circa 1949 and remodeled in 1958-1959. Architecturally, it is vernacular borrowing from several other styles. It is not a ranch style home. It is currently occupied and appears to be in good condition. This building was evaluated by Tang in 2006 and found ineligible for the NRHP and the CRHR (Tang 2006). It is not connected to any dairy operation. The City's Historic Context listing for this property is "commercial" (Galvin 2004: 84). It does not appear to meet Historic Context criteria for local significance.

4. 13115 (residence, nursery)

No access was provided to this property and all observations were from the street. This was a less than ideal situation as this house is set back from the road. No firm construction date for this 2-story, wood framed residence has been determined. However, map research has indicated that the residence likely dates from the late 1930's to the early 1950's. It is unclear if the house is occupied and looks to be in fair condition at best.

Architecturally, the building comprises a bizarre combination of additions whose intent was to add usable interior space with disregard to architectural continuity. Perhaps the only interesting thing about this house is the use of multiple hipped gables. It is not a ranch style home. It was not connected to any dairy operation and it is not listed in the City's Historic Context. Subsequent evaluation of this residence indicates that it does not appear eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR. Furthermore, it does not appear to meet Historic Context criteria for local significance.

5. 9309 Ontario (post 1960 dairy farm)

This is an abandoned diary whose original buildings comprised a house and a milking parlor of mixed architecture elements. The City's Historic Context lists this as a "Post 1960

Dairy Farm" (Galvin 2004:84). Map research indicates that original construction dates to the early 1960's. Later buildings include storage and pole barns and a detached garage. The buildings are in very poor condition. The property is currently occupied by a number of people that live in travel trailers/campers. They have livestock and a large garden. The house is not occupied. Subsequent evaluation of this dairy complex indicates that it does not appear eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR. Furthermore, it does not appear to meet Historic Context criteria for local significance.

6. 9381 East Riverside Drive (Orange Blossom Dairy Farm/Ellsworth Ranch)

This property has an interesting history. Presently, it is best described as an abandoned horse ranch comprising numerous derelict buildings and structures. The City's Historic Context lists the property as a "Post 1960 Dairy Farm" which is patently incorrect (Galvin 2004:84).

Originally, the property was owned by Giovanni and Theresa Scarrone from 1937-1942. They constructed two small houses and a milking parlor (none in the ranch style). Not much is known about their operation as it was short lived. In 1945 the property was sold to Major Corliss Champion Moseley, a veteran of WWI (pilot) and owner/participant of many early and notable aviation enterprises.

For reasons that are not yet clear, Moseley assembled a heard of 75 pure bred and registered Jersey cattle from different sources and brought them to the property which he named the "Orange Blossom Dairy Farm". Moseley did not have a background in animal husbandry nor the dairy business. Rather, his forte was aviation based enterprises which he was very successful at. It does not appear that Moseley lived on the property as reference to his place of residence during the mid-1940's was Beverly Hills. The records are very scant on what he did with his herd of cows and his prize stud bull but in 1945 Moseley sold the property off to a woman by the name of Milla Naylor. The same year, Naylor sold the farm to a man named Ellsworth.

Rex C. Ellsworth was a cattleman from Arizona. He was a devout Mormon and as such did not smoke or drink. He was a good judge of horses but treated them heavy-handedly. He was a free wheeling businessman that likely lost more money than he made. By all accounts, he was a "rugged individualist". In 1933, Ellsworth made his way from Lexington, Kentucky to California with his brother and six mares for which he had paid six hundred dollars.

In 1945, Ellsworth bought the Orange Blossom Dairy Farm from Naylor and changed the name to the Ellsworth Ranch. He was not particularly interested in milk cows, rather race horses. Sometime after, he bought 200 acres in Chino that he also named the Ellsworth Ranch. This has led to some confusion in the historical record. In 1947, Ellsworth and his boyhood friend and now partner Meshach Tenney (known as Mish or Mesh), bought a champion European stud by the name of Khaled. Ellsworth bred Khaled to a blooded mare by the name of Iron Reward at his new ranch on Riverside Drive. In 1952, their union produced the colt "Swaps" so named as Ellsworth and Tenney kept "swapping" names and finally gave up settling on Swaps. Swaps was a very popular horse with fans and a big winner at all the west coast tracks. Never to turn down a challenge, Ellsworth entered Swaps in the 1955 Kentucky Derby and won. Swaps continued to race until 1956 but had foot trouble. Ellsworth sold the stallion in 1957 for the unprecedented amount of two million dollars.

With his considerable winnings, Ellsworth expanded his operation tearing down a number of older buildings and erecting many new ones. New construction included the main barn, stable, tractor barn, office, a third residence joined to one of three originals and pole barn. The two houses erected by the Scarrone's were heavily modified and the milking parlor was either demolished or converted into a residence (of sorts). Today, all of the buildings, especially the residences, are in very, very poor condition. Ellsworth operated his breeding ranch on Riverside Drive until 1975 when his empire began to crumble due to financial woes followed by accusations of animal neglect by the SPCA.

In 2006, Tang (CRM Tech) evaluated three buildings on the Ellsworth Ranch (9381-A, B, & C Riverside Drive). These included the two original residences from the Scarrone era and a converted storage barn/residence that may actually be the remains of the Scarrone milking parlor. These were the only buildings/structures evaluated and none were found eligible for the NRHP/CRHR.

In reevaluating the complex as it presents itself today, it may be noted that architecturally, none of the buildings are unique in design, choice construction materials or methods of construction. Many have been heavily modified over the years and several are in extremely poor condition. Consequently, none appear eligible for the NRHP, CRHR on architectural grounds (Criterion C of the NRHP and CRHR) or that of the City's Historic Context.

That leaves consideration for historical significance under Criteria A (important events) and B (important people). Moseley's association with the property was short lived. It does not appear that he improved the property significantly nor is there any supporting evidence that he lived there. His background as a pioneer in the aviation industry is notable but his foray into the dairy cattle business seems as if it were more of a potential financial opportunity rather than a long-term, serious undertaking. Furthermore the record is lacking with regard to the impact, positive or negative, that his herd had on the dairy industry. Whatever his motives were, the property does not appear historically important in connection with Maj. Moseley or his Jersey cattle.

Ellsworth's legacy is a different story altogether but also merits consideration. In the early days, Ellsworth was known as a west coast horse breeder and owner. It was not until he won the Kentucky Derby in 1955 that he was accepted into the circles of upper crust horse racing. Ellsworth never had another champion like Swaps but came close in 1963 with Candy Spots, an offspring of Swaps who took 2nd place at the Kentucky Derby. For many years, due to his success with Swaps, Candy Spots and many others, he was a considered a noted breeder and had a large clientele.

Ellsworth owned the property for over 30 years and constructed nearly all of the improvements that survive today. He kept a residence there as did his family. Swaps was born on the ranch and presumably trained there. Consequently, the Ellsworth Ranch does not appear eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A or B, but does appear eligible for the CRHR under Criteria A and B as well as for local significance pursuant to the City's Historic Context guidelines.

III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Two of the properties within the Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan are less than 50-years of age and merit no further discussion as they are considered modern. Of the four properties evaluated, three do not appear to be historically or architecturally significant pursuant to the criteria found in the NRHP, CRHR or the City's Historic Context. The fourth property, appears eligible only for the CRHR under Criteria A and B as well as meeting local Historic Context criteria. No additional work in conjunction with historical resources is recommended for five of six properties.

Prior to demolition, it is recommend that a professional photographer, under the direction of the Project Archaeologist/Historian, take high quality digital and/or film photographs of exteriors of the surviving buildings at the Ellsworth Ranch (9381 East Riverside Drive.) This will provide adequate mitigation of impacts. The final images will be presented to the City of Ontario for archiving.

REFERENCES CITED

GALVIN & ASSOCIATES

2004 *The City of Ontario's Historic Context For the New Model Colony Plan Area.* City of Ontario.

HEARN, JOSEPH E.

1979 *Archaeological-Historical Resources Assessment for Chino Avenue. Walker Avenue to Cucamonga Channel. S.O.S. HO 738.* San Bernardino County Museum Association. Redlands.

TANG, BAI "TOM" and MICHAEL HOGAN

2006 *Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Planning Area 4, Riverside Drive and Walker Avenue, City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, CA.* Unpublished report on file with CRM Tech, Colton.

WETHERBEE, MATTHEW and SARAH SIREN, GAVIN ARCHER

2007 *Cultural Resource Assessment, New Model Colony East Backbone Infrastructure, City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California*. Unpublished report on file with STANTEC, Irvine.

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH UPDATE AND SUMMARY FOR THE ARMSTRONG RANCH SPECIFIC PLAN, 199-ACRES LOCATED SOUTHEAST OF THE INTERSECTION OF VINEYARD AVENUE AND EAST RIVERSIDE DRIVE, CITY OF ONTARIO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY

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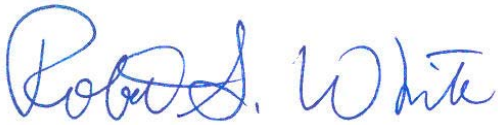
Section 10 (partially projected), Township 2 South, Range 7 West, SBBM

Guasti 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle

Revised
July, 2016

KEYWORDS: Records Search Update, City of Ontario, San Bernardino County

The undersigned certifies that the attached report is a true and accurate description of the results of a CULTURAL RESOURCES UPDATE described herein.



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Robert S. White
Principal Investigator

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of Phil Martin & Associates, Archaeological Associates has undertaken a records search update and summary for the 199-acre Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan. The property is located in the City of Ontario southeast of the intersection of Vineyard Avenue and East Riverside Drive, San Bernardino County.

The purpose of this assessment was to update the cultural resources records search for the specific plan area and provide a summary of all cultural resource assessments conducted to date. This information is desired since adoption of the proposed development plan could result in adverse effects upon locations of archaeological or historical importance. Presently, project proponents desire to divide the property into six low density residential planning areas and a school site.

The results of the records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), California State University, Fullerton indicated that no prehistoric archaeological sites have been recorded within the boundaries of the study area. No evidence of prehistoric activity was found during one complete and two partial surveys of the Specific Plan area. Therefore, no further work in conjunction with prehistoric resources, including monitoring of any future grading activities, is warranted or recommended unless such resources are encountered during future development of the study area.

Four historic period buildings have been identified within the Specific Plan. None of the buildings/structures evaluated for the project appear significant within the meaning of CEQA. No further work in conjunction with historic resources, including monitoring of any future grading activities, is warranted or recommended unless such resources are encountered during future development of the study area.

In the event that human remains are encountered during the course of any future development, California State Law (*Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Section 5079.98 of the Public Resources Code*) states that no further earth disturbance shall occur at the location of the find until the San Bernardino County Coroner has been notified. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD).

I. INTRODUCTION

The following report was written for Phil Martin & Associates by Archaeological Associates. It describes the results of a records search update and summary for the 199-acre Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan. The study area encompasses numerous parcels, predominately dairy operations that are generally defunct. The property is located in the City of Ontario southeast of the intersection of Vineyard Avenue and East Riverside Drive, San Bernardino County. Presently, project proponents desire to divide the property into six low density residential planning areas and a school site.

The purpose of this assessment was to update the cultural resources records search for the specific plan area and provide a summary of all cultural resource assessments conducted to date. This information is desired since adoption of the proposed development plan could result in adverse effects upon locations of archaeological or historical importance. Our assessment consisted of: (1) an updated records search conducted to determine whether any recently recorded historic or prehistoric material is present on the property, (2) a literature and archival review, and (3) a windshield survey of the study area. No intensive field reconnaissance was performed for this archival update. No additional building evaluations were performed and no Native American Scoping was undertaken.

II. SETTING

A. Study Area Location

Regionally, the study area is located within the southerly portion of the City of Ontario north of Jurupa Valley (Riverside County) and south of Ontario Airport and the 60 Freeway, in San Bernardino County (fig.1). The cities of Fontana and Chino lie to the east and west, respectively. Legally, the subject property comprises the Northwest ¼ and a portion of the Northeast ¼ of Section 10 (fractional and partially projected) Township 2 South, Range 7 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian. Figure 2 illustrates the property on a portion of the USGS *Guasti* 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle (fig. 2).

Specifically, the study area lies immediately southeast of the intersection of Vineyard Avenue and East Riverside Drive. Vineyard Avenue forms the western project boundary, Cucamonga Creek (channelized), the eastern. The northern boundary abuts East Riverside Drive.

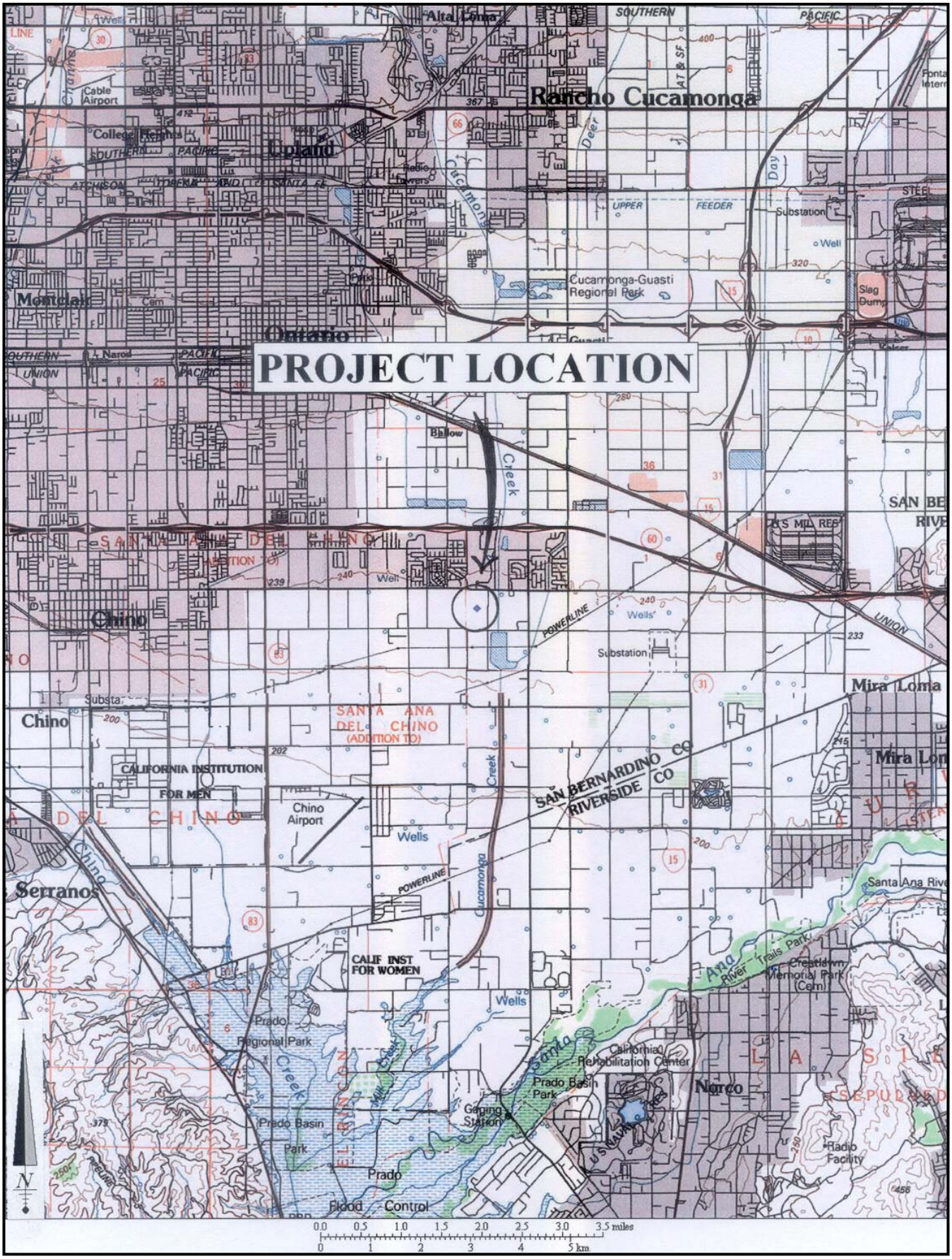

Figure 1. Regional location of the project area as indicated on a portion of the *San Bernardino* USGS 1:100,000 scale topographic map sheet (1982).

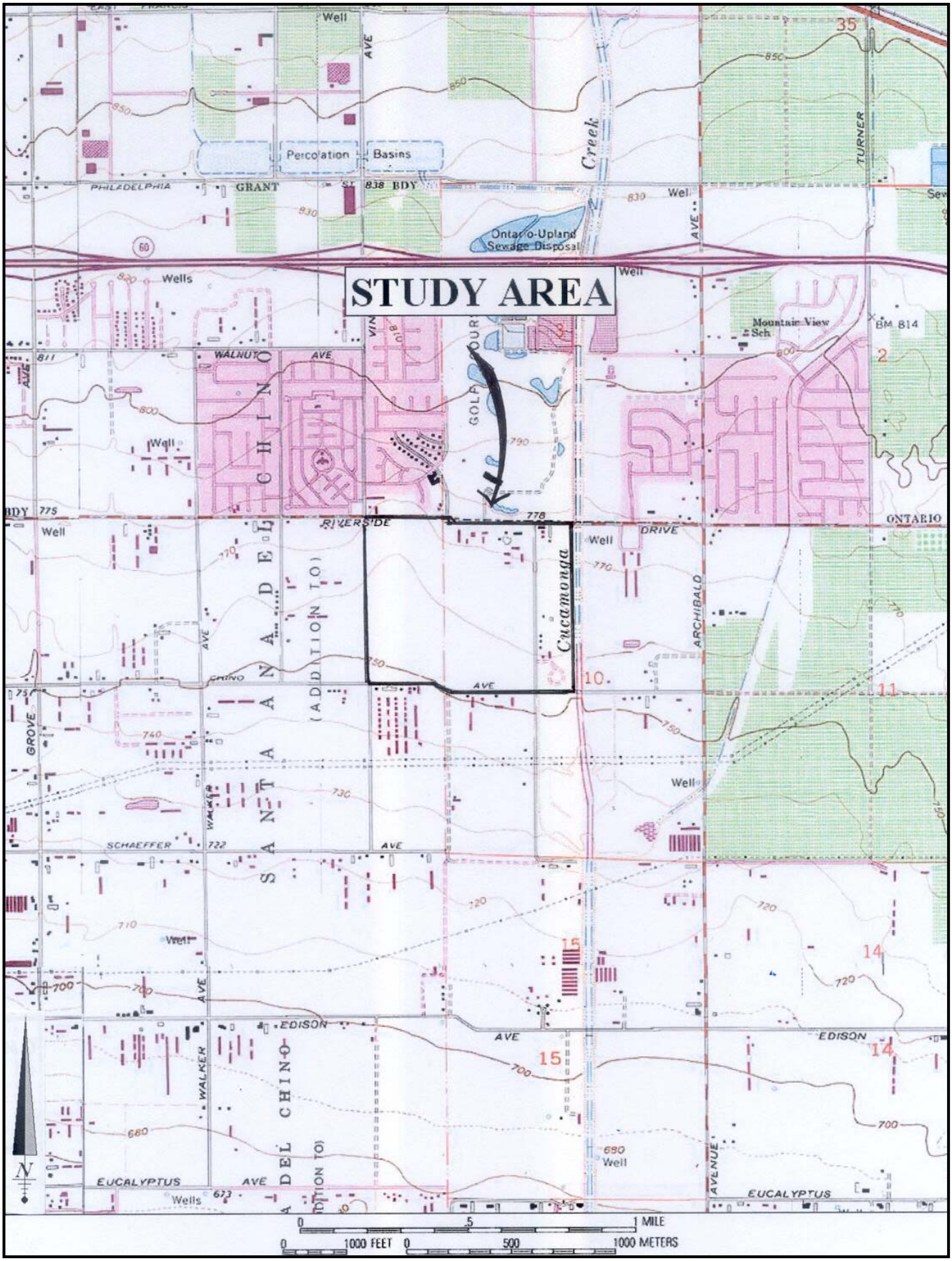

Figure 2. Study area as shown on a portion of the Guasti *7.5'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle (1978/81).

while the southern boundary is delineated by Chino Avenue. Ontario Avenue transects the eastern portion of the specific plan from north to south. (figs 3 & 4.)

III. METHODS

A. Cultural Resources Records Search

An in-person records search of the study area was conducted by Robert S. White at the South Central Coastal Information Center California State University, Fullerton. The search entailed a review of all previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites situated on or within a one-mile radius of the project area. Additionally, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), and the California Directory of Properties (DOP, aka the Historic Resources Inventory [HRI]) were reviewed for the purpose of identifying historic properties.

1. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Located Within the Study Area

a. Prehistoric Resources

The results of the records search indicated that no prehistoric archaeological sites, or isolates have been previously recorded within the boundaries of the study area.

b. Historic Resources

The results of the records search indicated that four historic buildings have been previously recorded within the boundaries of the study area as a result of a 2006 study. Details can be found in Section 5b below.

3. Heritage Properties

Listings of the National Register and California Historical Landmarks indicate that no heritage properties have been recorded within the study area. However, one California Point of Historical Interest is listed along the northern boundary of the Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan. CPHI-SBr-027 (P36-015980) comprises the approximate route followed by Juan Bautista de Anza. Details can be found in Section 5b below.

Source: Google Earth

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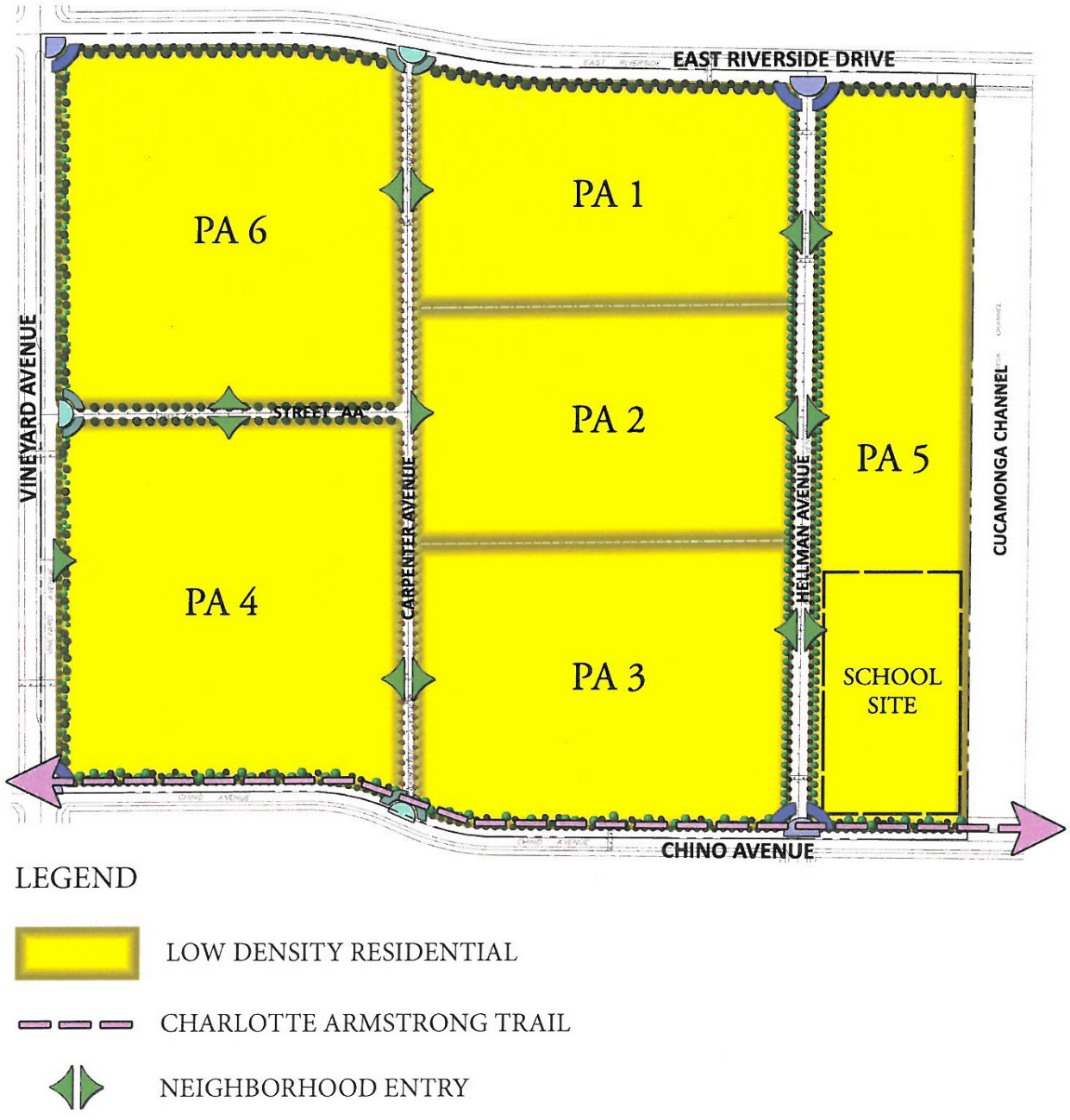
Figure 3

Aerial Photo



Source: Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan

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Figure 4
Proposed Specific Plan

4. Previous Overviews

In 2004, a comprehensive historical framework was prepared for the City of Ontario's New Model Colony Plan Area which included the current Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan (Galvin & Associates 2004). This extremely well-researched document provided a historical context for the area that focused on the dairy industry. Although it did not specifically evaluate each property for historical significance, it nonetheless provided a very complete framework for future focused historical assessments. It is highly recommended reading and can be found on the City's website.

5. Previous Surveys Within the Study Area

a. San Bernardino Museum Association, Chino Avenue

In 1979, the San Bernardino County Museum Association conducted a pedestrian survey of a section of Chino Avenue, a portion of which forms the southern boundary of the Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan. The results of the survey failed to identify any prehistoric or historic resources within the right-of-way of the road improvement project (Hearn 1979).

b. CRM Tech, old Planning Area 4

In 2006, CRM Tech undertook a historical/archaeological survey of 280±acres of dairy lands then identified as Planning Area 4 (CRM Tech 2006). The Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan comprises the eastern 199-acres of old Planning Area 4. Prior to CRM Tech's study, no prehistoric or historic resources had been recorded within the Specific Plan area. However, one linear historic resource was believed to have been situated just south of and paralleling Riverside Drive, the Specific Plan northern boundary. It is described as follows:

> Site P36-015980 consists of the approximate route followed by Juan Bautista de Anza's historic overland expeditions of 1774-1776, which has been designated a California Point of Historic Interest (CPHI-SBr-027). No physical features associated with the de Anza expeditions were ever recorded along the route, and the exact location and course of the route are largely unknown. In the Ontario area, the site is represented by a commemorative marker in Anza Park, more than two miles northwest of the project location. Since no features associated with the site are known to exist in the

project vicinity, P36-015980 requires no further consideration during this study (ibid: 6).

As a result of their study, CRM Tech did not identify any prehistoric resources within the boundaries of the Specific Plan. They did, however, record and evaluate four historic period buildings connected with the dairy industry. They are summarized in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Recorded Historic Buildings within the Armstrong Specific Plan

Site Number (P36-0)	**Building Description**
13241	APN 218-102-11. Ranch style residence with attached two-car garage. Possibly constructed between 1942-1949, perhaps later. Located at 9381-A Riverside Drive.
13242	APN 218-102-11. Vernacular style, multiple family residence. Possibly constructed between 1942-1949, perhaps later. Located at 9381-B Riverside Drive.
13243	APN 218-102-11. Storage barn converted into a Ranch style residence. Possibly constructed between 1942-1949, perhaps later. Located at 9381-D Riverside Drive.
13244	APN 218-111-05. Vernacular style single family residence. Constructed circa 1949. Located at 13165 Ontario Avenue.

Subsequent evaluations conducted by CRM Tech concluded that none of the four buildings appeared to qualify as "historical resources" as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). No further work was recommended (CRM Tech 2006).

c. Stantec, 2007

In 2007, Stantec undertook a cultural resources assessment of the New Model Colony East Backbone Infrastructure project. The project entailed numerous street, bridge, flood control and underground utility improvements throughout the large planning area (Stantec 2007). Stantech concurred with CRM Tech's 2006 study that the approximate route (P36-015980, CPHI-SBr-027) followed by Juan Bautista de Anza through the current study area and beyond had been obliterated. Furthermore, Stantec did not identify any prehistoric or historic resources within the street/channel alignments that fall within the Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan. No further work, including monitoring of earth disturbing activities was recommended.

IV. WINDSHIELD SURVEY

A windshield survey of the built environment indicated that all four buildings identified by CRM Tech in 2006 survive today. In fact, although numerous other buildings within the Specific Plan area have been abandoned or shuttered, few if any appear to have been demolished.

V. MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

A. Prehistoric Resources

The records search indicated that no prehistoric resources have been identified within the boundaries of the Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan over the course of two partial and one complete assessment. Therefore, no further work in conjunction with prehistoric resources, including monitoring of any future grading activities, is warranted or recommended unless such resources are encountered during future development of the study area.

1. Discovery of Human Remains

In the event that human remains are encountered during the course of any future development, California State Law (*Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Section 5079.98 of the Public Resources Code*) states that no further earth disturbance shall occur at the location of the find until the San Bernardino County Coroner has been notified. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD).

B. Historic Resources

Four historic period buildings have been identified within the Specific Plan. None of the buildings/structures evaluated for the project appear significant within the meaning of CEQA. Therefore, no further work in conjunction with cultural resources is recommended for these buildings.

In their 2006 study, CRM Tech pointed out that there were other structures within their study area (old Planning Area 4) that were less than 50 years in age and considered modern. Several of these fall within the boundaries of the Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan. Although some may now be 50 years of age or older, CRM Tech observed:

> Also noted in the project area were numerous additional residences, and a large number of other utility structures associated with these residences. Less than 50 years old and lacking any special historic, architectural, or aesthetic merits, these buildings and structures do not demonstrate the potential to qualify as "historical resources," and were therefore not recorded (CRM Tech 2006).

No further work in conjunction with historic resources, including monitoring of any future grading activities, is warranted or recommended unless such resources are encountered during future development of the study area.

REFERENCES CITED

GALVIN & ASSOCIATES

2004 *The City of Ontario's Historic Context For the New Model Colony Plan Area.* City of Ontario.

HEARN, JOSEPH E.

1979 *Archaeological-Historical Resources Assessment for Chino Avenue. Walker Avenue to Cucamonga Channel. S.O.S. HO 738.* San Bernardino County Museum Association. Redlands.

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2006 *Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Planning Area 4, Riverside Drive and Walker Avenue, City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, CA.* Unpublished report on file with CRM Tech, Colton.

WETHERBEE, MATTHEW and SARAH SIREN, GAVIN ARCHER

2007 Cultural Resource Assessment, New Model Colony East Backbone Infrastructure, City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California. Unpublished report on file with STANTEC, Irvine.

APPENDIX A: Personnel Qualifications

RÉSUMÉ OF

ROBERT S. WHITE

Principal, Archaeological Associates

Mr. White has been affiliated with Archaeological Associates since 1983. Starting in 1991 he became the firm's Director and in 2013, Principal. Mr. White has extensive experience in many aspects of cultural resource management, including but not limited to, project administration, field survey, excavation, lab analysis, land survey and cartography, archival research, budgeting, planning, and report writing/production. In those jurisdictions requiring professional certification, Mr. White is certified by the Counties of Riverside, Orange, and Ventura to conduct all phases of archaeological investigation.

Since 1983, Mr. White has conducted well over 500 prehistoric and historic archaeological investigations in Riverside, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Orange, Kern, San Diego, Imperial, Sonoma, and Inyo Counties. Additionally, in concert with colleague Dr. David Van Horn, they have pioneered innovative techniques that revolutionized data recovery programs on large, low-density archaeological sites.

EDUCATION

B.A., Liberal Studies (emphasis in Anthropology), California State University Long Beach, 1987

A.A., Liberal Arts, Los Angeles Harbor College, 1977

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

Joined Archaeological Associates in 1983
1991 to 2013, Director of Archaeological Associates
2013 to Present, Principal of Archaeological Associates
Riverside County Approved Archaeologist #164
Orange County Approved Archaeologist

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

American Committee for the Preservation of Archaeological Collections (ACPAC)
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society.

PUBLICATIONS

Van Horn, David, Laura S. White, and Robert S. White

2005 The Prehistory of Gretna Green, a Site in Northern San Diego County, pp. 145-168 IN: Onward and Upward! Papers in honor of Clement W. Meighan (Keith L. Johnson, editor). Stansbury Publishing, Chico.

White, R.S.

1991 Prehistoric Fire-Making Techniques of California and Western Nevada. Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 27-38.

Van Horn, D.M. and R.S. White

1986 Some Techniques for Mechanical Excavation in Salvage Archaeology. Journal of Field Archaeology, 13:239-244.

TRAINING

Tortoise Awareness Training. Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County (September, 2008).

SB 18 Consultation Seminar. Riverside (December, 2005). Offered through the Governor's Office of Planning and research et. al.

- 1987 B.A. in Liberal Studies with emphasis in Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach.
- 1977 A.A. Degree in Liberal Arts, Los Angeles Harbor College.
- Riverside County Certified Archaeologist #164
- Orange County Certified Archaeologist
- Over 30 years of full-time experience conducting cultural resource management projects in southern California.

APPENDIX B: Records Search Results

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

An in-person, updated cultural resources records search was conducted by Robert S. White, at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton. Consequently, there is no official letter from the Information Center to attach here. The in-person search included a review of all previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites situated within a one-mile radius of the study area. Additionally, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), and the California Directory of Properties (DOP, aka the Historic Resources Inventory [HRI]) were reviewed for the purpose of identifying any historic properties. Copies of site record forms were obtained for those resources situated within a one-mile radius of the project. Pertinent archaeological reports were also were reviewed and all relevant information was incorporated into the study.

APPENDIX C

REPORTS

INC 5424
SB 5424

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

PLANNING AREA 4

Riverside Drive and Walker Avenue, City of Ontario
San Bernardino County, California

For Submittal to:

City of Ontario Planning Department
303 East B Street
Ontario, CA 91764

Prepared for:

Steve Hathaway
Anso Properties
333 El Camino Real, Suite 201
Tustin, CA 92780

Prepared by:

CRM TECH
4472 Orange Street
Riverside, CA 92501

Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator
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CRM TECH Contract No. 1790A

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Date: October 23, 2006

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Planning Area 4, Riverside Drive and Walker Avenue, City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California

For Submittal to: City of Ontario Planning Department
303 East B Street
Ontario, CA 91764

Prepared for: Steve Hathaway
Anso Properties
333 El Camino Real, Suite 201
Tustin, CA 92780

USGS Quadrangle: Guasti, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Portions of the Addition to Santa Ana del Chino land grant and Section 10, T2S R7W, San Bernardino Base Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 280 acres

Keywords: City of Ontario, San Bernardino County; historical/archaeological resources survey; Assessor's Parcel Nos. 216-173-01 to -012; 216-174-01 to -03, -06 to -09, and -15 to -17; 218-101-01 to -08; 218-102-1 to -4, -7, -8, -10 and -11; 218-111-04 to -06, -08 to -12, -45, -45, and -50; late historic-period residential buildings (1940s-1950s)

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between January and October 2006, at the request of Anso Properties, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 280 acres of rural land in the City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study is located on the south side of Riverside Drive between Walker Avenue and the Cucamonga Creek Flood Control Channel, in Section 10, T2S R7W, San Bernardino Base Meridian, and a portion of the Santa Ana del Chino (Addition) land grant. The study is part of the environmental review process for a proposed development project on the property. The City of Ontario, as Lead Agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The purpose of the study is to provide the City of Ontario with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any historical/archaeological resources that may exist in or around the project area, as mandated by CEQA. In order to identify and evaluate such resources, CRM TECH initiated a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, and carried out a field survey.

As a result of these research procedures, 16 late-historic-period buildings, including 15 residences and a dairy barn, were identified and recorded within the project area, but were determined not to qualify as "historical resources," as defined by CEQA. Also noted in the project area were numerous additional residences, and a large number of other utility structures associated with these residences. Less than 50 years old and lacking any special historic, architectural, or aesthetic merits, these buildings and structures do not demonstrate the potential to qualify as "historical resources," and were therefore not recorded. No archaeological sites or other potential "historical resources" were encountered during the course of the study.

Based on the research results summarized above, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Ontario a finding that the proposed project will have *no impact* on any known historical resources. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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CRM TECH performed the present study to provide the City of Ontario with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any historical/archaeological resources that may exist in or around the project area, as mandated by CEQA. In order to identify and evaluate such resources, CRM TECH initiated a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, and carried out a field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study.

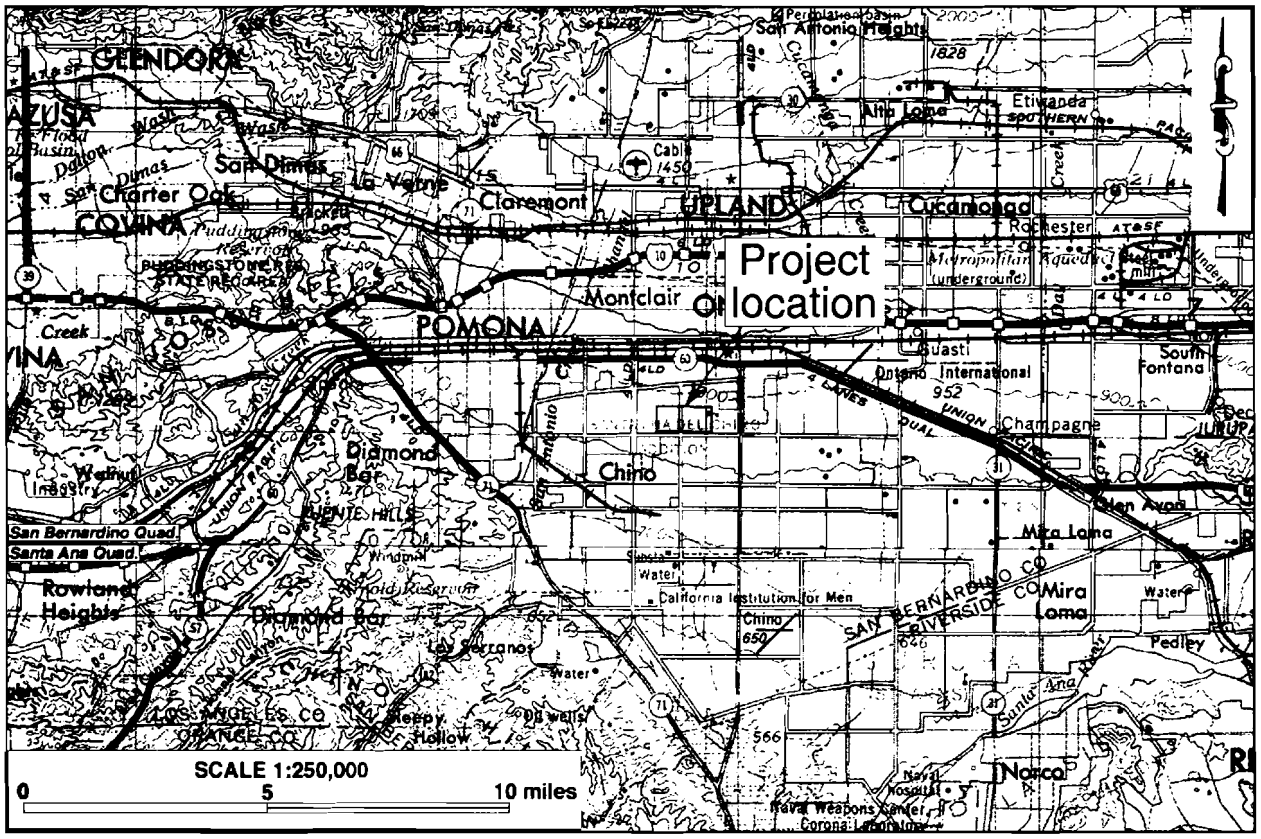

Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino and Santa Ana, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangles [USGS 1969; 1979])

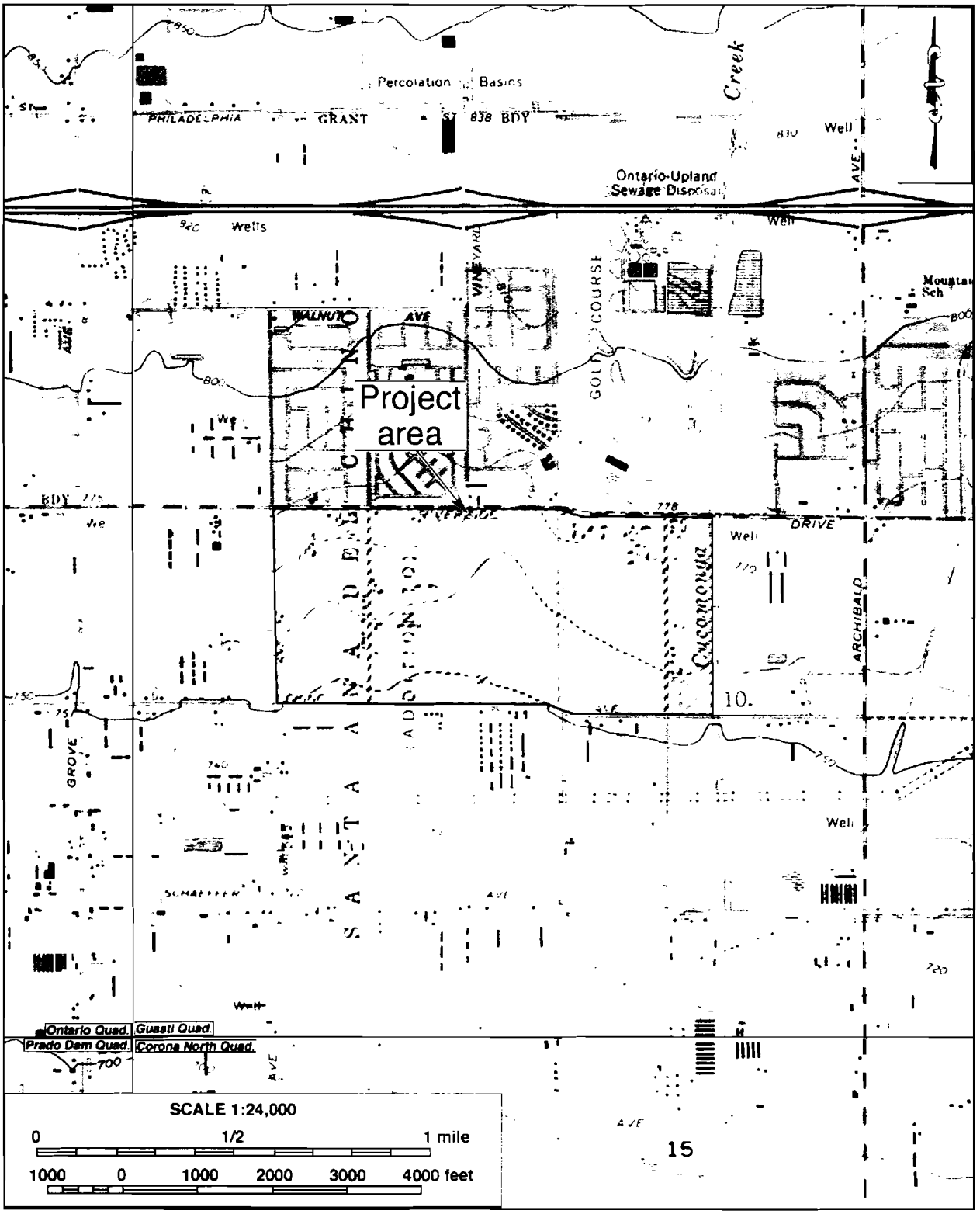

Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Corona North, Guasti, Ontario, and Prado Dam, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangles [USGS 1981a-d])

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The subject property is situated in the western San Bernardino Valley, a region that was formerly dominated by agriculture, especially the dairy industry, but is currently undergoing rapid urban growth. It lies approximately nine miles south of the San Gabriel Mountains and five miles north of the San Ana River, the main natural waterway in the San Bernardino Valley. The terrain in the project area is relatively level, with elevations ranging approximately from 750 to 780 feet above mean sea level.

The project area is bounded by Chino Avenue on the south, Walker Avenue on the west, Riverside Drive on the north, and the Cucamonga Creek Flood Control Channel on the east. The property includes four dairy complexes and their related buildings and structures, including animal pens, metal canopies, and waste reservoirs (Fig. 3). The central portion of the project area also contains agricultural fields, many of them currently under cultivation. More than 25 single-family residences and ancillary buildings were also noted in the project area. Very little native soil is visible. Vegetation in the vicinity consists mainly of ornamental landscaping such as lawns, trees, and bushes.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The project area lies on the eastern edge of the traditional territory of the Gabrielino, a Takic-speaking people who were considered the most populous and most powerful ethnic group in aboriginal southern California (Bean and Smith 1978:538). The Gabrielino territory reached from San Clemente Island to the present-day San Bernardino-Riverside area and south into southern Orange County, but their influence spread as far as the San

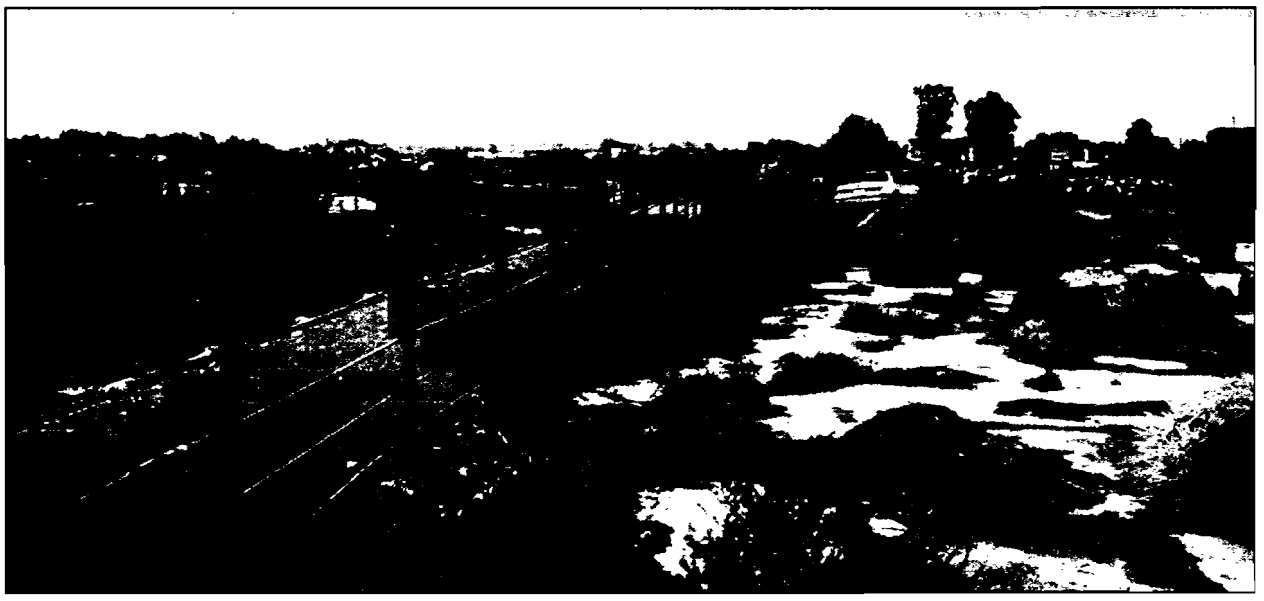

Figure 3. Typical landscape in the project area. (Photo taken on March 9, 2006)

Joaquin Valley, the Colorado River, and Baja California. Unfortunately, most Gabrielino cultural practices had declined long before systematic ethnographic studies were instituted. As a result, knowledge about them and their lifeways is meager. Today, the leading ethnographic sources on Gabrielino culture are Bean and Smith (1978) and McCawley (1996).

According to archaeological record, the Gabrielino were not the first inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin, but arrived around 500 B.C., slowly replacing the indigenous Hokan speakers. As early as 1542, the Gabrielino were in contact with the Spanish during the historic expedition of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo. But it was not until 1769 that the Spaniards took steps to colonize Gabrielino territory. Shortly afterwards, most of the Gabrielino people were incorporated into Mission San Gabriel and other missions in southern California. Due to introduced diseases, dietary deficiencies, and forceful reduction, Gabrielino population dwindled rapidly. By 1900, they had almost ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group (Bean and Smith 1978:540). In recent decades, however, there has been a renaissance of Native American activism and cultural revitalization among a number of groups of Gabrielino descendants.

Historic Context

The San Bernardino Valley, along with the rest of Alta California, was claimed by Spain in the late 18th century, and the first European explorers traveled through the area as early as 1772, only three years after the beginning of Spanish colonization. For nearly four decades afterwards, however, the arid inland valley received little attention from the colonizers, who concentrated their efforts along the Pacific coast. Following the establishment of Mission San Gabriel in 1771, the San Bernardino Valley became a part of the mission's vast land holdings. The name "San Bernardino" was bestowed on the region at least by 1819, when a mission rancho bearing that name was established in the eastern end of the valley.

After Mexico gained independence from Spain in 1821, the new authorities in Alta California began to dismantle the mission system in 1834 through the process of secularization. During the next 12 years, former mission ranchos throughout Alta California were surrendered to the Mexican government, and subsequently divided and granted to various prominent citizens of the province. In 1843, the western portion of the project area was included in an addition to the Santa Ana del Chino land grant and awarded to Isaac Williams, a Yankee-turned *ranchero*, who developed his 35,000-acre domain into a prosperous agricultural empire before his death in 1856.

The U.S. annexation of Alta California in 1848 brought waves of American immigrants into the once sparsely populated territory. In the 1880s, spurred by the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the competing Santa Fe Railroad, a land boom swept across much of southern California. A large number of towns, surrounded by irrigated farmland, were laid out in the San Bernardino Valley before the boom collapsed toward the end of the decade. Among them were Etiwanda and Ontario, both founded in the early 1880s by George Chaffey, a prominent local developer who had migrated from Canada in 1880.

It was in the creation of these two colonies that Chaffey pioneered the influential concept of the mutual water company, by which water rights, a precious commodity in southern California, are directly tied to land ownership. Thanks partially to this practice, the Etiwanda and Ontario colonies survived the disastrous drought of the 1890s that brought an end to the land boom, and flourished with the rise of the citrus industry as the leading

economic pursuit in rural southern California. The area soon became known for the cultivation of citrus fruits and, to a lesser extent, olives and grapes.

In 1891, Ontario, the larger of the two colonies, incorporated as a city, but agriculture remained the primary livelihood of the region through much of the 20th century. During the recent decades, due to its favorable location near the Greater Los Angeles area and major transportation nexuses, the western San Bernardino Valley has become one of the fastest growing regions in inland southern California, spearheaded by Ontario and Rancho Cucamonga. In a historic break from the region's citrus-dominated past, industrial, residential, and commercial development has been the driving force behind the current "boom" in the two cities and the surrounding area.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

The Archaeological Information Center (AIC) at the San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, provided the records search service for this study. The AIC is the official cultural resource records repository for San Bernardino County, and a part of the California Historical Resource Information System, established and maintained under the auspices of the Office of Historic Preservation.

During the records search, Robin Laska, AIC Assistant Coordinator, checked the Center's electronic database for previously identified historical/archaeological resources in or near the project area, and existing cultural resources reports pertaining to the vicinity. Previously identified historical/archaeological resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or San Bernardino County Historical Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resource Information System.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

CRM TECH historian Terri Jacquemain (see App. 1 for qualifications) completed the historical research for this study in two phases. The preliminary background research was based on published literature in local and regional history and historic maps of the Ontario area. Among the maps consulted were the U.S. General Land Office's (GLO) land survey plat map dated 1881 and the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) topographic maps dated 1902-1903, 1941, and 1953. These maps are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley.

After completion of the field survey, Jacquemain pursued more focused research on the subject property and historic-period buildings identified in the project area. The focus of the research was to establish the buildings' date of construction, later alterations, roles and uses over the years, and possible associations with important historic figures and/or events. Sources examined during this phase of the research included primarily the archival records of the County of San Bernardino and the City of Ontario, especially real property

tax assessment records and building safety records. These primary sources were supplemented with information from various contemporary news reports, oral historical interviews with long-time residents of the area, and local historical and genealogical materials on file at the Robert E. Ellingwood Model Colony Room of the Ontario City Library.

FIELD SURVEY

On March 9, 2006, CRM TECH archaeologists Daniel Ballester and John J. Eddy (see App. 1 for qualifications) carried out the on-foot field survey of the project area. During the survey, Ballester and Eddy walked parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart over most of the project area. In areas where such transects were not possible, such as around buildings or animal enclosures, a cursory survey was performed. In this way, the ground surface in the project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 45 years ago or older). Ground visibility ranged from poor to fair (0-70%) throughout the project area.

After the completion of the initial archaeological survey, on March 21, 2006, CRM TECH historical archaeologist Josh Smallwood (see App. 1 for qualifications) carried out a field inspection of all buildings in the project area and field recording procedures on those that appeared to be of historical origin (i.e., more than 45 years old). In order to facilitate the proper recordation and evaluation of these older buildings, Smallwood made detailed notations and preliminary photo-documentation of their structural and architectural characteristics and current conditions. Sixteen buildings which proved to be over 45 years old through further research were subsequently recorded on the State of California's standard site record forms and submitted to the AIC for inclusion in the California Historical Resource Information System (see App. 2).

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES IN THE VICINITY

According to records on file at the Archaeological Information Center, the project area had not been surveyed for cultural resources prior to this study, and no cultural resources had been recorded on the property. Outside the project boundaries but within a one-mile radius, AIC records show at least 12 previous cultural resources studies covering various tracts of land and linear features (Fig. 4). Despite these survey efforts, only one historical/archaeological site, P36-015980, was previously identified within the scope of the records search.

Site P36-015980 consists of the approximate route followed by Juan Bautista de Anza's historic overland expeditions of 1774-1776, which has been designated a California Point of Historic Interest (CPHI-SBr-027). No physical features associated with the de Anza expeditions were ever recorded along the route, and the exact location and course of the route are largely unknown. In the Ontario area, the site is represented by a commemorative marker in Anza Park, more than two miles northwest of the project location. Since no features associated with the site are known to exist in the project vicinity, P36-015980 requires no further consideration during this study.

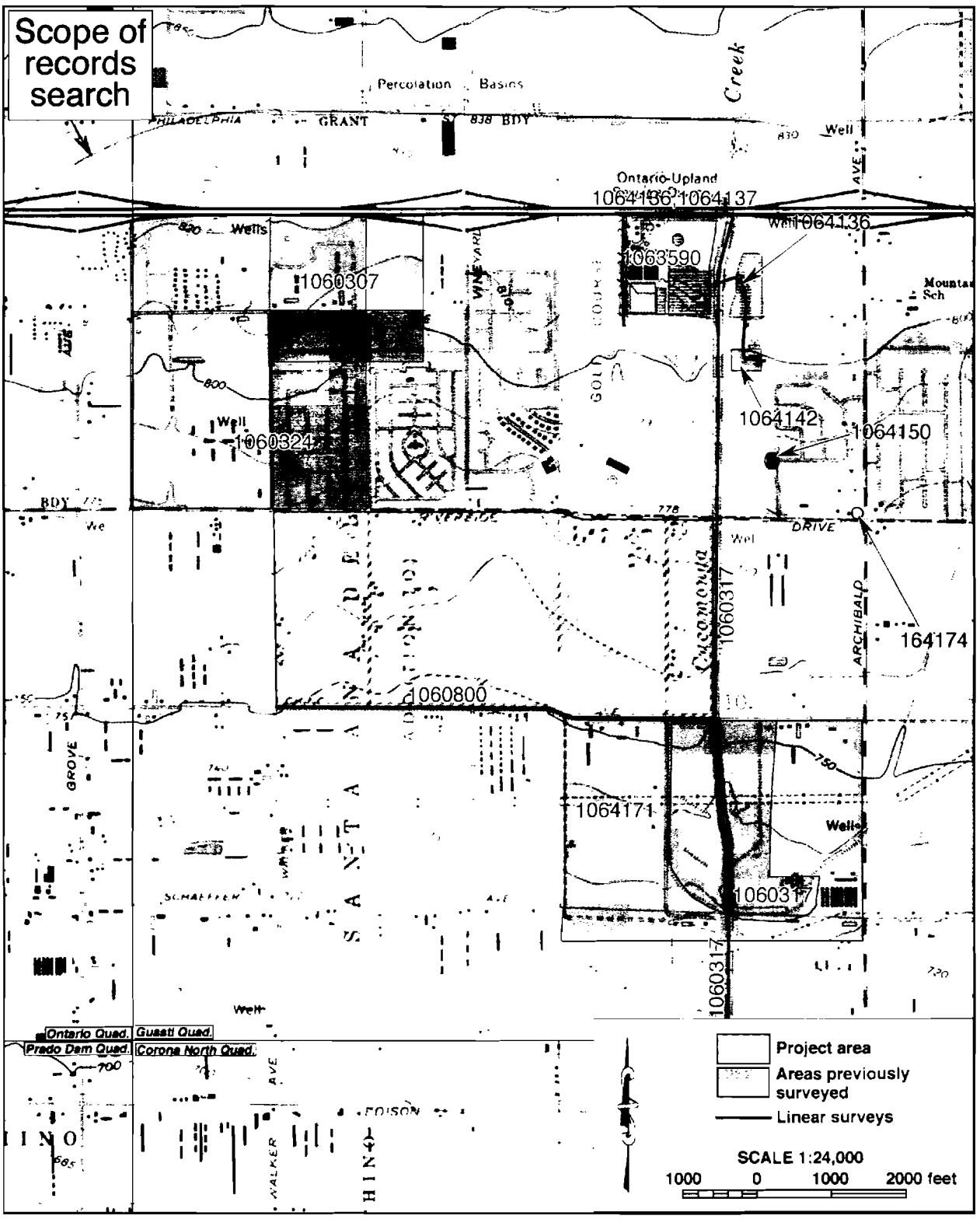

Figure 4. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by AIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT AREA

In 1878, when the U.S. government conducted the first official land survey in the Present-day Ontario area, no man-made features of any kind were observed in the eastern portion of the project area (Fig. 5). The western portion of the property, as a part of the privately held Rancho Santa Ana del Chino, was not surveyed at that time. Some 20 years later, after the land boom of the 1880s brought an influx of settlers into the San Bernardino Valley, the project vicinity reflected a cultural landscape that was typical of rural southern California at the time, featuring scattered farmsteads connected by an extensive network of roads (Fig. 6). Several roads were present by that time within or along the project boundaries, including the forerunners of today's Riverside Drive, Chino Avenue, and Ontario Avenue, and one building was noted in the easternmost portion of the project area, on the east side of present-day Ontario Avenue (Fig. 6).

By 1933, a number of buildings were in existence within the project boundaries, including at least nine along present-day Baker Avenue, two on the east side of Ontario Avenue, one on the north side of Chino Avenue, and two more near the intersection of Baker Avenue and Riverside Drive (Fig. 7). Archival records indicate that, beginning in the early 1940s, at least one significant agricultural interest was operating in the northeastern portion of the project area (County Assessor 1942-1948). Maj. Corliss Champion Moseley, a well-known aviation pioneer, and his family owned an approximately 80-acre parcel at that location between circa 1942 and 1945, and developed it into the Orange Blossom Dairy Farm, on which they assembled a prize-winning herd of Jersey cattle (anonymous 1942). The Moseley family's herd was reportedly the first officially classified Jersey herd in southern California, a designation that helped establish American standards and helped perpetuate the breed (*ibid.*).

By 1952-1953, a cluster of at least nine buildings was noted at that location, including six buildings identified as barns or sheds, presumably used for agricultural purposes (Fig. 8). Also at this time, several other apparent farming or dairy operations were found in the project area, as evidenced by the presence of other barns/sheds, an orchard along the northern project boundary, and a vineyard in the southeastern corner of the property (Fig. 8). Cucamonga Creek had by then been channeled, forming the eastern boundary of the project area (Fig. 8).

Dairy farming, a long-standing industry in the area since the turn of the 20th century that had grown at a steady pace over the years, exploded in the 1950s as urban encroachment in Los Angeles and Orange Counties during the post-WWII boom led to a "mass exodus" of dairy farmers to the Chino Basin. Between 1947 and 1955, the number of dairies in operation in the Chino Basin increased from approximately 60 to 135, with more under construction, making dairy farming the "biggest single economic factor in the Valley" (*Chino Champion* 1955). At least four dairies would eventually be established within the project area and remain in operation through recent times, including Bekendam and Hogg Bros. dairies on Baker Avenue and Knudsen, De Boer and, possibly, Pacific Coast dairies on Riverside Drive (Banbury 2006).

POTENTIAL HISTORICAL RESOURCES IN THE PROJECT AREA

During the field survey, no evidence of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—cultural resources was found within the project area. However, as mentioned above, more than 25

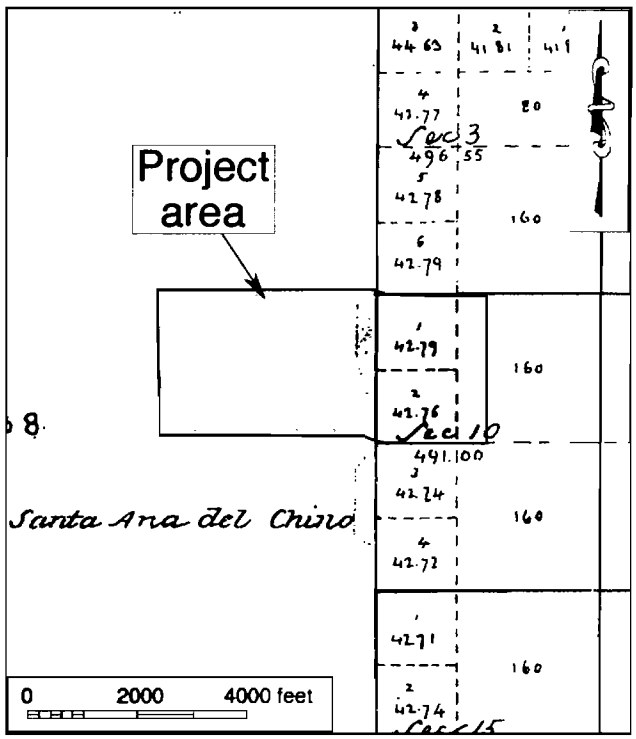

Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1878. (Source: GLO 1881)

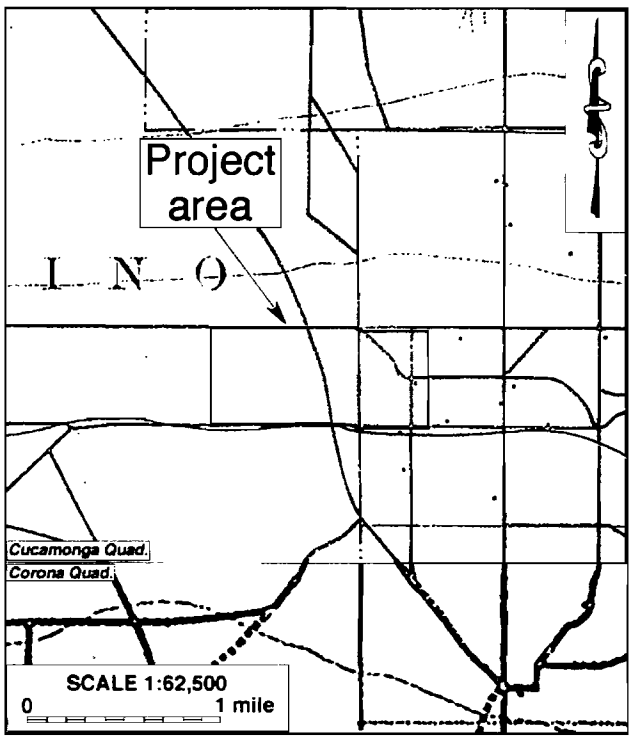

Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1894-1899. (Source: USGS 1902; 1903)

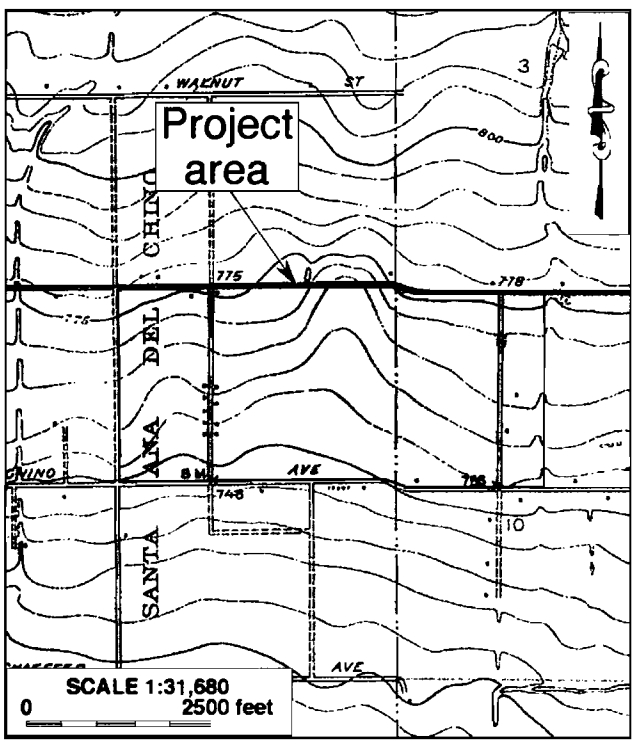

Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1933. (Source: USGS 1941)

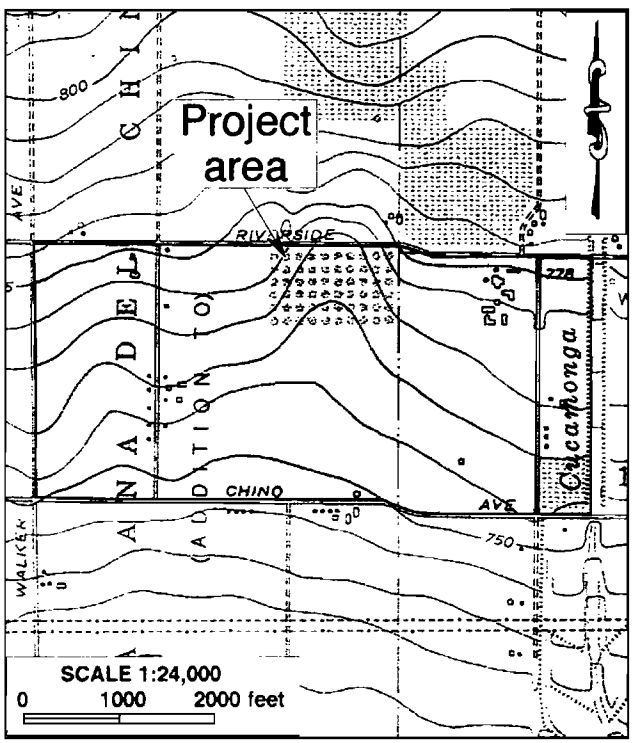

Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1952-1953. (Source: USGS 1953)

buildings are present throughout the project area, including mainly single-family residences but also multi-family farm worker's residences, dairy houses, and a number of ancillary structures such as barns and sheds. Among these, 14 single-family residences, a farm worker residence, and a dairy house evidently date to the 1950s or earlier, and were recorded during this study as potential historical resources.

Many of the other buildings and structures in the project area are determined to be of modern origin, and their appearance is characteristic of such buildings constructed on dairy farms in the Chino Basin area during the 1960s. Some of the ancillary structures are of indeterminate age, but demonstrate no particular historical characteristics. These buildings and structures were not recorded as potential historical resources.

The 16 buildings recorded during this study are listed below. Further information on these buildings is presented in the attached DPR 523 forms (see App. 2). The historic significance evaluation of these buildings is also discussed in the DPR 523 forms, and is summarized in the section below.

	Parcel No.	Address	Property Type	Const. Date
13229	0216-173-07	13100 Baker Avenue	Single-family residence	Ca. 1954-1960
13230	0216-173-07	13102 Baker Avenue	Single-family residence	Ca. 1954-1960
13231	0216-173-08	13104 Baker Avenue	Single-family residence	Ca. 1954-1960
13232	0216-174-02	13129 Baker Avenue	Single-family residence	Ca. 1947
13234	0216-173-06	8625 Riverside Drive	Single-family residence	1950s
13235	0216-173-06	8625 Riverside Drive	Dairy house	1950s
13236	0216-173-06	8657 Riverside Drive	Single-family residence	1950s
13237	0216-173-09	13130 Baker Avenue	Single-family residence	Ca. 1954-1960
13238	0216-174-09	8715 Riverside Drive	Single-family residence	Ca. 1945
13239	0216-174-15	8815 Riverside Drive	Single-family residence	1950s?*
13240	0216-174-16	8821 Riverside Drive	Single-family residence	Pre-1945?**
13241	0216-174-16	8825 Riverside Drive	Single-family residence	1950s?*
13242	0218-102-11	9381A Riverside Drive	Single-family residence	Post-1945
13243	0218-102-11	9381B Riverside Drive	Farm workers' quarters	Post-1945
13243	0218-102-11	9381D Riverside Drive	Single-family residence	Post-1945
13244	0218-111-05	13165 Ontario Avenue	Single-family residence	Ca. 1949

* Moved to this location in the 1970s.
** Moved to this location sometime between 1966 and 1978.

NO OUT

Screwed up #'s

DISCUSSION

Based on the research results discussed above, the following sections present CRM TECH's conclusion on whether any of the historic-period buildings recorded during this study meets the official definition of a "historical resource," as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA.

DEFINITION

According to PRC §5020.1(j), "'historical resource' includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically

significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California." More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term "historical resources" applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the Lead Agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)).

Regarding the proper criteria of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that "a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources" (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

(1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
(2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
(3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
(4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

EVALUATION

In summary of the research results discussed above, the historic-period buildings in the project area evidently date mostly to the post-WWII period. Buildings from that period survive in large numbers in the Ontario area and throughout southern California, and generally require outstanding historical, architectural, aesthetic, or other merits to be considered "historical resources," as defined above. These buildings demonstrate no such merits. The only building in the project area that may predate 1945, the residence at 8821 Riverside Drive, was evidently moved to this location at a much later time, and is of limited integrity to relate to the pre-WWII era.

Throughout the course of this study, no historical figures or events of recognized significance in national, state, or local history were identified in association with any of these buildings. One of the properties in the project area, a dairy farm located at 9381 Riverside Drive, was once owned by Corliss C. Moseley, a notable figure in American aviation history, between circa 1942 and 1945, and his Orange Blossom Dairy Farm evidently earned a level of distinction during the few years it was in operation at that location. However, all of the existing buildings on the property today appear to date to the post-1945 era, and none of them is known to be closely associated with Corliss C. Moseley or the Orange Blossom Dairy Farm.

In terms of architectural and esthetical qualities, the historic-period buildings recorded in the project area are generally plain and utilitarian in appearance and do not stand out as important or notable examples of their style, type, period, region, or method of construction, nor do they express any ideals or design concepts more fully than the numerous other buildings of similar vintage in the region. In addition there is no evidence that any of these buildings represents the work of a noted architect, designer, or builder.

Based on these considerations, the present study concludes that the 16 historic-period buildings recorded in the project area do not appear eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, and thus do not meet CEQA's definition of "historical resources," as outlined above.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that "a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC §21084.1). "Substantial adverse change," according to PRC §5020.1(q), "means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired."

Since none of the historic-period buildings recorded in the project area meets CEQA's definition of a "historical resource," and since no other potential "historical resources" were encountered during the course of this study, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Ontario:

- No historical resources exist within or adjacent to the project area, and thus the project as currently proposed will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known historical resources.
- No further cultural resources investigation is necessary for the proposed project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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1955 Valley Pays Tribute to Thriving Local Dairies. June 16:1

City of Ontario
2001-2003 Building safety records, various addresses. On file, Building Department, City of Ontario.

County Assessor, San Bernardino
1942-1948 San Bernardino County real property tax assessment records; Book 120, Map 33, and Book 141a, Maps 26 and 27. On file, San Bernardino County Archives, San Bernardino.

GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)
1881 Plat Map: Township No. 2 South Range No. 7 West, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1878.

McCawley, William
1996 *The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles*. Malki Museum Press/ Ballena Press, Banning/Novato, California.

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)
1902 Map: Corona, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1894 and 1899.
1903 Map: Cucamonga, Calif. (30', 1:62,500); surveyed in 1894.
1941 Map: Guasti and Vicinity, Calif. (1:31,680), surveyed in 1933.
1953 Map: Guasti, Calif. (7.5'. 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1952, field-checked in 1953.
1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.
1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.
1981a Map: Corona North, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1978.
1981b Map: Guasti, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1966 edition photorevised 1978.
1981c Map: Ontario, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1981.
1981d Map: Prado Dam, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1978.

Stantec

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT
NEW MODEL COLONY EAST BACKBONE INFRASTRUCTURE

City of Ontario
San Bernardino County, California

Prepared by:

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USGS Corona North and Guasti 7.5' Quadrangles

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Acronyms Used in the Text

AIC	Archaeological Information Center
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CNAHC	California Native American Heritage Commission
CPHI	California Points of Historical Interest
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
EIC	Eastern Information Center
GLO	General Land Office
LACM	Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NMC	New Model Colony
NRHP	National Register of Historical Places
RPA	Register of Professional Archaeologists
RPLI	Regional Paleontological Locality Inventory
SBBM	San Bernardino Base and Meridian
SBCM	San Bernardino County Museum
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
USGS	United States Geological Survey

INTRODUCTION

Stantec Consulting Inc. was retained by NMC Builders, LLC to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed New Model Colony (NMC) East Backbone Infrastructure project in the City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1).

The proposed project will include the widening and extension of several streets, bridge improvements and construction of bridges, construction of subsurface water, sewer, storm drain, and dry utilities, and improvements along the concrete-lined Cucamonga and Deer creek channels. Construction will involve excavations to depths ranging from 6 to 25 feet below current ground surfaces. The proposed project will include improvements within the 80- to 165-feet-wide rights-of-way of Riverside Drive and the following avenues: Archibald, Bellgrave (Merrill), Chino, Edison, Haven, Hellman (Ontario), Merrill (Eucalyptus), Mill Creek (Cleveland), Millikin (Hamner), and Schaefer. Proposed project components will be constructed mostly on dairy farm and agricultural land, and along developed and landscaped street rights-of-way. The alignments of the proposed project traverse through Sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, and 23, Township 2 South, Range 7 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 1967 Corona North and 1966 Guasti 7.5-minute quadrangle maps (Figure 2).

For the purposes of this report, "project" refers to the proposed backbone infrastructure construction. "Project area" refers to all land within the boundary of NMC East as shown in Figure 2. "Study area" refers to the project area and all land within a one-mile-wide zone around the project area boundary. "Project site" refers to the proposed construction footprint for the project. The project area and project site boundaries are depicted and addressed herein as proposed as of the date of this report.

The City of Ontario, lead regulating agency for the proposed project, requires this study as part of compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code, §21000 et seq.), CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, §15000 et seq.), and the *City of Ontario Sphere of Influence Final Environmental Impact Report* (Envicom Corporation 1997).

This assessment is intended to provide the City of Ontario with the necessary information and analyses to determine whether or not the proposed project would significantly impact cultural resources as defined in CEQA Guidelines, to make recommendations for the conservation of cultural resources, and to recommend options for the mitigation of impacts to cultural resources.

The historical and archaeological study included a search of California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) maps, record forms, and technical reports, a search of the California Historic Bridges Inventory, a search of the California Native American Heritage Commission (CNAHC) sacred land file, a search of historical USGS maps and General Land Office (GLO) historical land patents, and a pedestrian survey of unpaved portions of the project site. The paleontological study included geologic map interpretation, a literature search, an institutional records search, and a review of previous paleontological investigations in the area and documented fossil-bearing localities, and a pedestrian survey of unpaved portions of the project site. Paleontological literature and records reviews were conducted by the San Bernardino

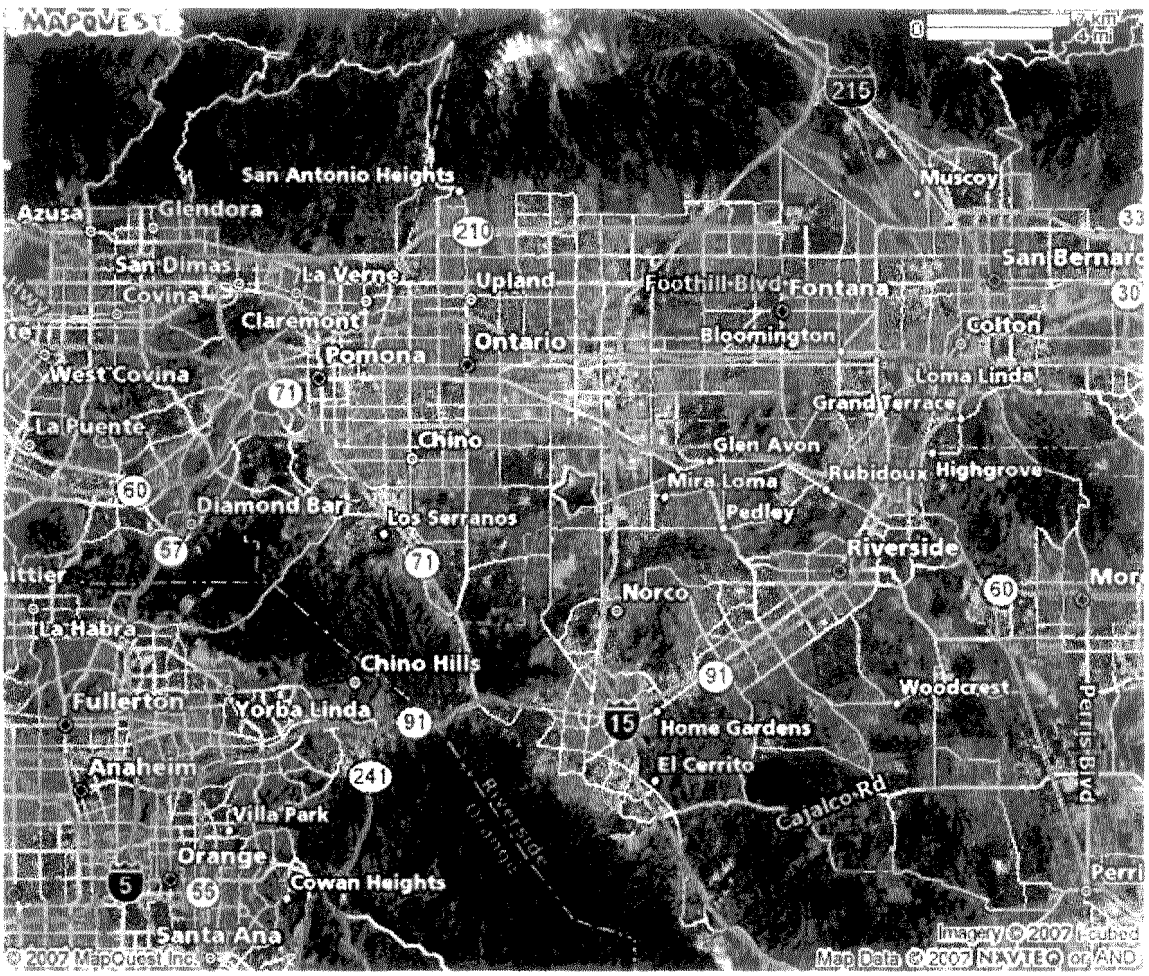

Figure 1. NMC East Backbone Infrastructure project location map.

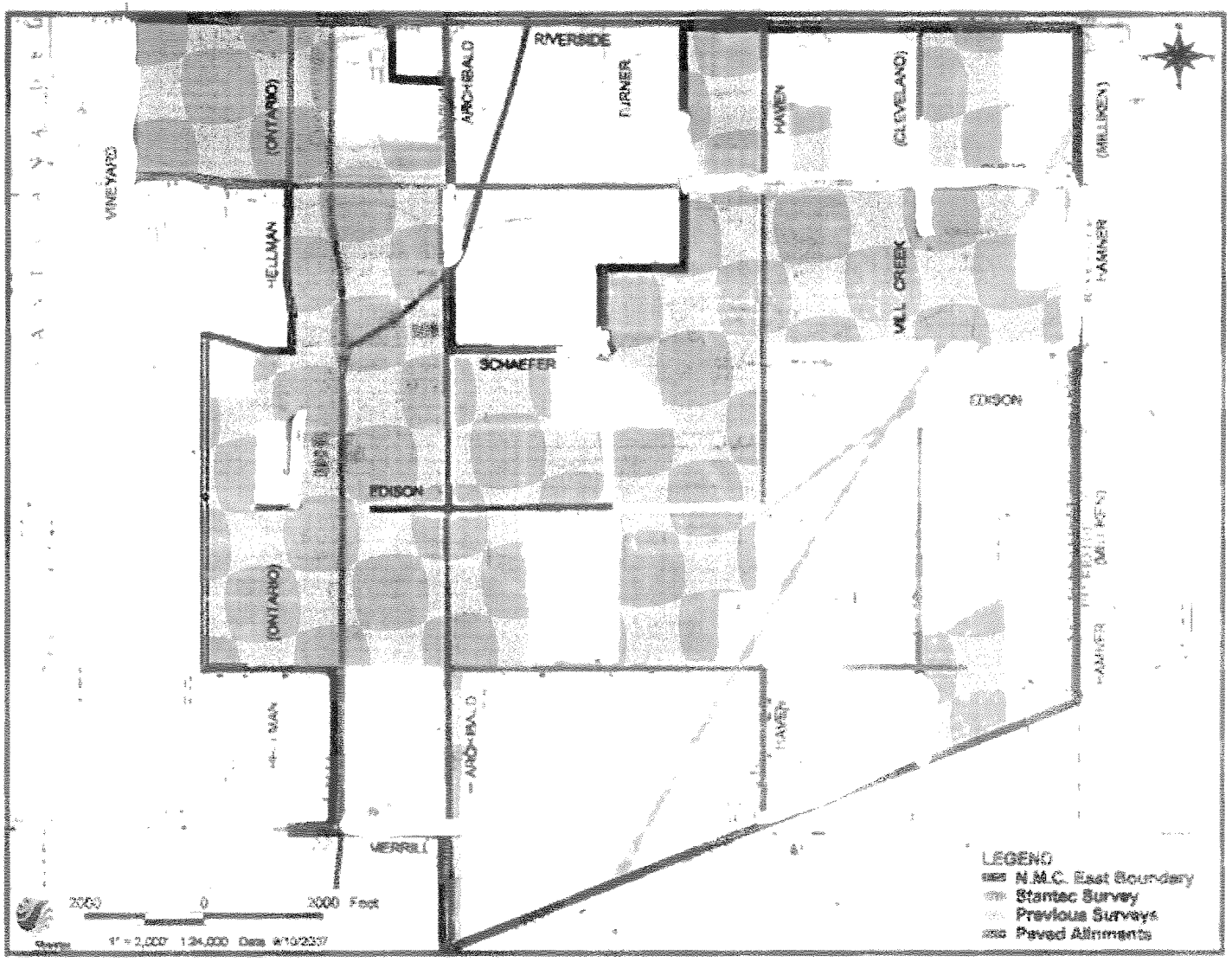

Figure 2. NMC East Backbone Infrastructure project area map

County Museum (SBCM) and by the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM). The studies were conducted by archaeologist Matthew Wetherbee, M.Sc., RPA, paleontologist Sarah Siren, M.Sc., and principal archaeologist Gavin Archer, MA, RPA (see Appendix A for statements of qualifications).

The results of the records search indicate that one significant Historic Period cultural resource, the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail (CPHI number SBr-027, CHRIS site number 36-015980), crosses the northern portion of the project site just south of Riverside Drive, but the exact location of the trail is unknown. Recent land development in the area has likely destroyed all physical traces of the trail in the study area. Several historical land patents including land within the study area and dated between 1869 and 1891 were identified. Any buildings located on the project site during that time period would have been removed by subsequent land use activities. In addition, historical maps indicate that several Historic Period buildings were formerly located in the study area but not within the project site boundaries. The CNAHC staff searched the sacred land file and reported no Native American cultural resources in the study area. Paleontological records indicate that no known paleontological resources are located within the study area.

This study identified one extant Historic Period building within the project site boundaries, but it does not to meet the CEQA Guidelines definition of a "historical resource." No other buildings, other structures, or objects more than 45 years old were encountered during the pedestrian survey. In summary, no significant historical, archaeological or paleontological resources were identified by this study within or adjacent to the project site.

Based on the results of this study, the project will not impact known historical resources or unique archaeological resources as defined by CEQA Guidelines. The project site is unlikely to include buried and undiscovered historical resources or unique archaeological resources. The project site may, however, include buried and undiscovered paleontological resources. Paleontological monitoring is recommended to ensure that significant paleontological resources unearthed by construction, if any, are protected, salvaged, and placed with a suitable museum. Earth-moving activities in fossiliferous sediments should be observed full-time by a paleontological monitor. If archaeological deposits are encountered during construction, earth-moving activities should halt in the immediate area of the find. Archaeological finds should be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. Archaeological finds meeting CEQA Guidelines definitions of historical resource or unique archaeological resource should be preserved in place or the subjects of data recovery programs. In addition, California State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 dictates that if human remains are unearthed during construction, no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

Natural Setting and Built Environment

The study area is situated in a region currently dominated by agriculture, especially the dairy industry in the western San Bernardino Valley. The nearest natural water source, the Santa Ana River, lies four miles south of the project area. The San Gabriel Mountains are located approximately 10 miles to the north. The terrain of the study area

is relatively level, with the elevations ranging approximately 650 to 750 feet above mean sea level. Recent (Holocene; 10,000 years or younger) quaternary fan and eolian (sand dune) deposits underlie the study area (McLeod 2006; Scott 2006).

The project area is generally bounded by Riverside Drive on the north. the Riverside/San Bernardino County line on the south, Milliken (Hamner) Avenue on the east, and Vineyard Avenue on the west. Several of the project site alignments lie adjacent to agricultural fields and active dairy farms, and exhibit such features as barns, cow pens, metal canopies, pasture land, dairy rinse water and runoff retention ponds, and a number of small associated buildings and sheds. In addition, several single-family residences, ancillary buildings, and other buildings including Fuji Natural Foods and the Archibald Ranch Community Church were also noted near the alignments. Portions of the project site traverse a number of existing paved streets including Archibald Avenue, Chino Avenue, Edison Avenue, Hamner Avenue, Haven Avenue, Merrill Avenue, and Riverside Drive. Cucamonga Creek flows in a north-south direction on the western side of the project area. Bridges included in the planned improvements are located at Cucamonga Creek crossings on Chino Avenue, Edison Avenue, Merrill Avenue, and Riverside Drive. New bridges will be constructed at Cucamonga Creek crossings for Eucalyptus Avenue and Schaefer Avenue.

The dairy and agricultural operations as well as the more recent land developments and mechanical disturbances have extensively altered the natural landscape in the project area. As a result, traces of native terrain and vegetation are sparse in the project area. Non-native vegetation consists of landscaping plants (lawns, flowers, trees, bushes and small grasses and shrubs) and crops. The planned new alignments of Bellgrave (Merrill) Avenue, Chino Avenue, Edison, Hellman (Ontario) Avenue, Merrill (Eucalyptus) Avenue, Mill Creek (Cleveland) Avenue, and Schaefer Avenues, and new underground utility alignments pass through dairy and farm land. Portions of the proposed alignments which cross Dick Dykstra Dairy Farm and other private property were not surveyed in the field as part of the investigations for this assessment.

Cultural Setting

Prehistoric and Protohistoric Context

The study area lies on the eastern edge of the traditional territory of the Gabrielino, a Takic-speaking group who were second only to their Chumash neighbors in being the wealthiest and most populous Native American group in southern California (Bean and Smith 1978:538). These people are thought to have migrated from the Great Basin area and moved westward toward the coast between A.D. 500 and 1,000, or 1,000-1,500 years ago, slowly replacing the indigenous Hokan speakers (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984:186). The Gabrielino territory reached from the present-day San Bernardino Valley and Riverside areas to the coast where it flourished in the current Orange County and Los Angeles areas, as well as across the channel to San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina islands. Archaeological evidence further indicates that their cultural influence reached as far as the San Joaquin Valley, the Colorado River, and Baja California. The Gabrielino controlled valuable steatite outcrops on Santa Catalina Island. Steatite is soft soapstone ideal for producing animal carvings, pipes, ritual objects,

ornaments, and cooking utensils. The Gabrielino traded steatite and steatite artifacts extensively with neighboring groups (Bean and Smith 1978:542). Unfortunately, the Gabrielino cultural practices are not well documented as they declined before ethnographic studies were conducted.

Like many other aboriginal groups in southern California, the Gabrielino were hunter-gatherers who settled primarily near permanent water sources or in the forest transition zone. Bean and Smith (1978) characterize this range as the "Interior Mountains/Adjacent Foothills" zone of the Gabrielino culture. The interior mountains and foothills comprise an area of numerous subsistence resources including small mammals, acorns, and a variety of other plant and animal foods (Bean and Smith 1978:528). The coastal regions also provided a variety of food resources including various shellfish, sharks, rays, fish, sea mammals, waterfowl, and offshore kelp beds. Men were responsible for the hunting, fishing, and assisting in some gathering activities, conducted most trading ventures, and provided for the ceremonial and political well being of their families and homes (*ibid.*:546). Women were responsible for collecting and preparing food resources and the production of baskets, pots, and clothing. The intricacies of Gabrielino social organization are unknown; however, studies suggest that a moiety system similar to that of other southern California Takic speakers existed (*ibid*: 543). Villages were politically autonomous, composed of non-localized lineages, often segmentary in nature, and were under the leadership of a single chief (*ibid*: 544). The arrival of the Spanish explorers and the establishment of missions and outposts during the late 18th century ended the Prehistoric Period in California.

Contact with Europeans may have occurred as early as 1542 with the Spanish expedition of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo. It is difficult to determine the size of the population at the time of European contact; however, possibly more than 50 or 100 mainland villages were inhabited simultaneously with an average population in each village of 50-100 persons (Bean and Smith 1978: 540). It was not until the 1770s that Spaniards began to slowly colonize the Gabrielino territory, subsequently resulting in the incorporation of most Gabrielino into the Mission San Gabriel and other missions in southern California. Europeans brought not only a new religion and way of life, they also introduced a host of diseases and dietary deficiencies resulting in a decline of the Gabrielino population. The decline of the Gabrielino population was extremely severe and by the 1900s they had almost ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group (Bean and Smith 1978:540). However, in recent decades, there has been a renaissance of Native American activism and revitalization among several southern California Native American groups including the Gabrielino.

Historic Period Context

The first European explorers arrived in the San Bernardino Valley as early as 1772, but the area was later claimed by Spain in the late 1800s. However, the hot, arid inland valley was not the first choice of settlement as the Pacific Coast provided much more abundant resources, as well as harbors. The Mission San Gabriel was established in 1771 and the San Bernardino Valley came under control of the mission. Soon after, the area received the name "San Bernardino" when a mission rancho bearing that name was established at the eastern end of the valley.

In the 1830s, a trade route known as the Spanish Trail was established between southern California and New Mexico. Traders from New Mexico traveled for two months and traversed rough terrain carrying goods on mules and horses to trade for California goods. The San Bernardino Valley served as an excellent pasturage for the livestock of the trading expeditions. The mission system was dismantled in 1834 through a process of secularization after the Mexican government gained its independence from Spain in 1821. In the following years, the Mexican government acquired the former mission ranchos, and divided and granted them among prominent citizens of the province. One of the largest grants in the area was the Rancho Santa Ana del Chino, located just south of the project area. In 1848, with the U.S. annexation of Alta California, the San Bernardino area received a slow migration of American immigrants. However, it was not until the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Santa Fe Railroad in 1880, and offshoot of the Central Pacific, that a land boom swept across all of southern California and a number of towns surrounded by irrigated farmland were laid out in the San Bernardino Valley.

Among the several towns established in the area were Etiwanda and Ontario, both founded by local developer and Canadian immigrant George Chaffey. One of the keys to Chaffey's success as a developer was his creation of a "mutual water company" in which each landowner became a stockholder. With these improvements laid out, Chaffey made water available to every parcel of land. By the 1890s these two colonies flourished with the rise of the citrus and dairy industries, and set the example for other towns in rural southern California. Not only were citrus fruits a main commodity, but olives and grapes were grown as well. The City of Ontario was incorporated in 1891 and has experienced continual slow growth of settlement since that time. This agricultural land has been farmed primarily by Dutch, French Basque, and Portuguese dairy farmers in the last 50 years.

The dairy industry moved into the Chino Valley in three distinct phases. The three phases include: 1) the pre-1930 establishment of rural residential and free-grazing dairy properties; 2) the 1930-1940 dry lot dairying with mechanization phase; and 3) the post-1950 establishment of scientific, large-capacity dairies. The earliest phase occurred between 1900 and 1930 and involved the free grazing of cattle located on lots smaller than nine acres that were likely located near Riverside Drive or Euclid Avenue and other streets in the near vicinity. During the second wave of dairies, the lot sizes remained small, but eventually grew in size by the end of this era in terms of acreage, multiple dairy generations, and more cattle occupying each lot. By 1950 and beyond, dairy farms were much larger and often encompassed many parcels totaling 40 acres or more and mechanization had become a large part of the operations.

By the 1950s, Ontario was experiencing a massive post-war housing boom along with the rest of southern California. The decline in agricultural land spurred the San Bernardino Board of Supervisors in 1967 to designate 14,000 acres of agricultural land located south and west of the City of Ontario as an "agricultural preserve." By the 1980s, this area had become a world-class dairy area. However, escalating dairy operation costs and another housing boom caused the long-term agricultural uses of these lands to be forfeited and thousands of acres were annexed to the City of Ontario, City of Chino Hills, and the City of Chino. Ontario named its portion of the former San Bernardino Agricultural preserve the "New Model Colony," after the original "Model Colony of Ontario" established by the Chaffey brothers in 1882.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The initial objective of this assessment is to identify cultural and paleontological resources on and near the project site using records and a pedestrian survey. Available records include CHRIS maps, site forms, and technical reports, the California Historic Bridges Inventory, the CNAHC sacred land file, historical USGS maps, and GLO historical land patents. Archival research was conducted to gather information on possible prehistoric and historical buried remains on the project site. The pedestrian survey was undertaken to meet current standards for identifying cultural resources with visible surface manifestations on the project site.

In the region, most cultural resources are archaeological sites associated with prehistoric, protohistoric, and historical Native American occupations. They may also be associated with historical Europeans and European Americans who explored and settled in the area. Cultural resources are usually material remains more than 50 years old. Although rare, more recent buildings, such as dairy farms and their associated structures and other man-made features can be cultural resources. Non-material cultural resources, such as places and natural features considered sacred by Native Americans, and traditional Native American resources (e.g. plants used in traditional basketry) are also possible.

As summarized above, the prehistoric Native Americans who occupied the area were the Gabrielino. Prehistoric and Historic Period archaeological remains that are identifiable by pedestrian survey typically include artifact scatters on the surface. The most common Native American artifacts found during pedestrian surveys include chipped-stone debitage and tools, ground-stone tools, and pottery sherds. Features, such as fire-cracked rock clusters, may also be identified during pedestrian surveys. Historic Period artifacts most commonly consist of glass bottle, can, and ceramics fragments. Features, such as structural remains (e.g. house foundations), are also possible. Historically important sites may not have material remains, but can be identified using historical maps and records. Sacred land and other traditional cultural places may or may not have physical components, but can be identified in consultation with Native Americans based on oral history and traditional knowledge.

METHODS

The tasks performed for this study consisted of those recognized as standard professional practices for cultural resource management studies conducted for compliance with the CEQA. The goals and objectives of this assessment included the identification of all known cultural resources in the study area and cultural resources evident by physical manifestations on the project site in unpaved portions. The purpose of the study is to provide recommendations for planning and project impacts mitigation to the City of Ontario. This report closely follows State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) guidelines (COHP 1990).

California Historical Resources Information System Records Search

The CHRIS was established and is maintained under the auspices of the SHPO. The CHRIS records search included the project area and a one-mile-wide (1.61-kilometer-wide) zone around the project area (i.e. the study area). The study area lies on the boundary between Riverside and San Bernardino counties, and the CHRIS records search included records on file at the CHRIS Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside, and at the CHRIS Archaeological Information Center (AIC) at the San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands. The EIC and AIC are the CHRIS repositories for Riverside County and San Bernardino County, respectively.

Historical and archaeological site record forms, site location and site boundary maps, and technical reports resulting form previous studies for proposed projects in the study area were reviewed. Previously identified historical and archaeological resources may include, but are not limited to, California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), San Bernardino County Historical Landmarks, sites listed on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

California Historic Bridges Inventory Search

Four bridges are present on the project site. They were inspected in the field to obtain California Department of Transportation ("Caltrans") bridge numbers. A search of the California Historic Bridges Inventory (Caltrans 2003) was conducted to determine if they are listed as historical resources.

Sacred Land File Search

A request for a sacred land file search was initiated on July 13, 2007 with the Native American Heritage Commission to identify recorded sacred sites and other cultural resources within or near the study area, and to obtain contact information for local Native American consultants.

Historical Maps and Land Patents Search

Historical maps consulted during this study were found in published literature on local and regional history and in the archival records of the County of San Bernardino. Among the maps consulted were a GLO land survey plat map dated 1881, and USGS topographic maps dated 1902-1903, 1941-1942, 1953-1954, and 1966-1967. In addition, GLO historical land patents were searched (BLM n.d.).

Paleontological Records Search

The paleontological records search included geological maps and literature, reports of previous paleontological investigations in the study area, and documentation of fossil-bearing localities. Museum records searches and a search of the Regional Paleontological Locality Inventory (RPLI) were requested from Dr. Eric Scott of the SBCM and Dr. Samuel McLeod of the LACM.

Pedestrian Survey

The pedestrian survey was carried out on July 6, 2007, and September 6, 2007, by archaeologist Matthew Wetherbee, MA, RPA, paleontology technician Rachael Mills, B.Sc., and archaeology technician Ryan Taft, BA. It covered unpaved road rights-of-way on the project site. During the survey, the field crew walked parallel, 15-meter-wide (ca. 50-feet-wide) transects to fully cover proposed project alignments, where accessible, and which measure 80 to 165 feet in width. The ground surface was examined for material evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods, and for visible evidence of paleontological resources such as fossils and fossil-bearing geologic formations. The coverage of the pedestrian survey was constrained by limited access in some areas due to the presence of livestock, extant residences, and other modern, man-made features. Most of the land was covered by dairy by-products, agricultural fields, and developed landscape, and visibility of the native soil ranged from extremely poor (0-20 percent) in developed areas and areas covered with dense ground vegetation, to good (90 percent) in vacant areas.

RESULTS

California Historical Resources Information System Records

According to records on file at the EIC and AIC, 25 cultural resource studies have been previously conducted in the study area including on portions of the project site (Dice 2004, 2006; Dice and Irish 2002; Foster and Greenwood 1985; Fulton 2003; Hearn 1979; Hogan and Tang 2006; Love et al. 2001; Marken et al. 2006; Martz 1976; Maxwell 2001; Pollock 2006; Sander et al. 2004, 2005a, 2005b, 2005c; SBCM 1978; Scott and Gust 2005; Tang et al. 2002, 2004, 2006a, 2006b, 2007; Wetherbee 2007; Wetherbee and Siren 2006;). All but one of these studies consisted of cultural resource records searches and pedestrian surveys on various tracts and corridors of land within the study area. One study consisted of archaeological monitoring of construction grading along Archibald Avenue. As a result of these studies, one Historic Period roadbed and one Historic Period trail (Table 1), seven Historic Period structures (Table 2), and two prehistoric isolates (Table 3), were identified within the study area.

Table 1. Summary of Historic Period Roadbed and Trail in the Study Area

CHRIS Site Number	Description	CRHR Eligible?
36-012533	Roadbed made of Historic Period debris	No
36-015980	Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail (CPHI SBr-027)	Yes

Table 2. Summary of Historic Period Structures in the Study Area

Parcel Number	Address	Building Type	Construction Date	CRHR Eligible?
0218-111-29	9586 Chino Ave.	Single Family Residence	ca. 1920-1930	No
0218-191-22	9490 Archibald Ave.	Single Family Residence	1915	No
0218-191-24	9203 Edison Ave.	Fencing	1923	No
0218-191-04	13990 S. Archibald Ave.	Single Family Residence	1920	No
0218-191-14	13838 S. Archibald Ave.	Barn/Stables	1940	No
0218-201-18	13923 S. Archibald Ave.	Farm Complex	ca. 1920	No
N/A	14355 Archibald Ave.	Single Family Residence	ca. 1940-1950	No

Table 3. Summary of Prehistoric Isolates in the Study Area

Isolate Number	Description
P-1	Basalt flake
P-2	Mano fragment

The Historic Period roadbed (36-012533) was found during archaeological monitoring on Archibald Avenue between Merrill Avenue and Chino Avenue. The roadbed feature consisted of crushed brick, glass, ceramics, and other refuse items, reportedly from salvage and clean-up operations from the City of Long Beach after the earthquake of 1933 (Hogan and Tang 2006). Despite extensive research and inquiries to the City of Long Beach Historic Preservation Officer, no definitive historical documentation has been found to substantiate that claim (*ibid.* 2006). While the 1933 Long Beach earthquake may be considered an important event in local and regional history, the site does not demonstrate a particular close association-or any documented association-with that event (*ibid.* 2006). The debris and refuse found during the monitoring program had poor archaeological integrity and little potential to yield important information for the study of local and regional history (*ibid.* 2006). Site 36-012533 does not meet the definition of a historical resource as defined by CEQA Guidelines.

The Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail (CHRIS site number 36-015980; CPHI SBr-027) which has been documented as traversing the northern portion of the project site just south of Riverside Drive, but the exact location is unknown. Recent development has most likely destroyed any physical evidence of this historic trail in the study area. None of the previous studies were able to locate any physical evidence of

the historic trail. A marker, located in the study area but outside of the project site boundaries, was erected to commemorate the Juan Bautista de Anza expedition of 1774.

The seven Historic Period structures identified in the study area consist of single-family residences, barns and other dairy/farm structures, and fencing that date from the early- to mid-20th century. Previous studies indicate that, even though all of the strutures appear to be at least 50 years of age, they were found not historically significant and not eligible for listing on the CRHR. In addition, several of the reports listed above indicate that a number of modern residences (built post-1950) were also noted in the study area.

The two prehistoric isolates identified in the study area were located west of Cucamonga Creek and south of Edison Avenue. The areas of the finds were surveyed using close interval pedestrian transects in an effort to identify additional artifacts, but no other artifacts were found. The report indicates that the areas of the finds have been extensively disturbed by both natural processes and agricultural activities. Three-feet-deep disturbance was estimated and it was noted that any artifacts on the surface or to a depth of three feet in these areas are likely not in their original context (Marken et al. 2006).

All of the sites, structures, and isolates identified in the study area by previous studies were evaluated as part of those studies. Other than the Anza Trail, none were considered eligible for the CRHR. Based on the results from these studies, there is little potential for buried and undiscovered, significant cultural resources on project site. The previous studies covered only portions of the project site, and pedestrian survey of the remaining, unpaved portions was included in this study (see below). Cultural resource site records, which include confidential site location descriptions and maps, are not included in this report per CHRIS policy, but they are on file at the EIC, the AIC, and Stantec.

California Historic Bridges Inventory

Table 4 provides a list of bridges on the project site and their eligibility for the NRHP. As noted above, two new bridges will be constructed on Schaefer and Eucalyptus avenues and they are not, therefore, in the Caltrans Historic Bridges Inventory at this time. The four extant bridges were constructed in 1979 and are not eligible for the NRHP. Similarly, they are not CRHR eligible.

Table 4. Summary of Extant Bridges in the Study Area

Number	Location	Date of Construction	NRHP or CRHR Eligible?
54C0528	Riverside Drive	1979	No
54C0529	Chino Avenue	1979	No
54C0531	Edison Avenue	1979	No
54C0532	Merrill Avenue	1979	No

Sacred Land File

A request was made to the CNAHC for a search of the sacred land file. A response was received on July 18, 2007, from the CNAHC that a search of their file failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the area. It was also noted that this absence of information in their files does not indicate an absence of cultural resources in any project area. The CNAHC's letter report and list of potential Native American informants is provided in Appendix B.

Historical Maps and Land Patents

Historical sources consulted for this study suggest that in the late 1870s, shortly before George Chaffey founded the community of Ontario, no man-made features were present in the study area (GLO 1881; T2S R7W). Two decades later, after Ontario became incorporated, early settlers began settling in the area and this is reflected by several scattered farmsteads connected by an extensive network of roads shown on maps made at the beginning of the 20th century (USGS Corona 1902; Cucamonga 1903). By 1933, several of the present-day roads including Archibald Avenue, Chino Avenue, and Edison Avenue were established, and dairy and other agricultural operations continued to expand in the study area (USGS Guasti and Vicinity 1941; Corona and Vicinity 1942). Several structures shown on the 1940s maps were located along a number of project site roads. Over the next 20 years, the Ontario area continued to experience considerable growth as dairy farming, a long-standing industry in the area, boomed in the 1950s with a significant increase in the number of dairies in the study area shown on 1950s maps (USGS Corona North 1954; Guasti 1953; Ontario 1954).

GLO records pertain to initial transfers of land from the federal government to other parties. The records indicate that 13 patents pertaining to land within the study area were issued between 1869 and 1891. The first two patents issued for land in the study area were issued in for Spanish/Mexican grant land to Issac Williams, in 1869, and to Juan Bandini in 1879. The third patent for land in the study area was issued in 1879 to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. Between 1885 and 1891, with the land boom occurring in the Ontario area, several plots of land were acquired by early settlers including John F. Watkins, John Doyle, Philip O'Brien, Cyrus Willard, and Archie McDougall by cash sale. In 1880, Samuel A. Bishop, C. E. Deforst, and George Johnson acquired pieces of land by scrip or Nature of scrip. Finally, as a result of the Homestead Act of 1862, George W. Ingram and James I. Roach each acquired 165-acre pieces of land within the study area in 1890 and 1891, respectively.

Paleontological Records

According to paleontological records on file at Stantec, the LACM, and the SBCM, no known vertebrate fossil localities are present within the study area (McLeod 2006; Scott 2006). Dr. Eric Scott (2006) determined that the geology of the surficial Holocene fan and wind-blown sand deposits within the study area should be assigned a rating of low paleontological sensitivity. Underlying older Pleistocene deposits may be present at an

unknown depth below the surface. These deposits have a high probability of including significant vertebrate fossils and have yielded *Mammuthus* (mammoth) fossils 3.5 miles northeast of the project area (SBCM locality 5.1.8; Scott 2006) (Appendix C).

Shallow (e.g. upper three feet), younger Quaternary deposits across the project area have not yielded significant vertebrate fossils and are not paleontologically sensitive (McLeod 2006). However, older Quaternary deposits occur at the surface west and south of the project area, these deposits having a high probability of including significant vertebrate fossil remains. A fossil specimen of deer (*Odocoileus*) was found in locality LACM 1207, due south of the project area, between the cities of Corona and Norco in older Quaternary deposits (McLeod 2006) (Appendix C).

Pedestrian Survey

No surface evidence of prehistoric or Historic Period archaeological sites, features, or artifacts, or fossils was found in the surveyed areas. Some segments of the project site are currently private dairy and other agricultural land, and right-of-entry was not granted at the time of the pedestrian survey. They are excluded from the current study. Where right-of-entry was available, the pedestrian survey was completed using 15 meter spacing between surveyors.

One extant building on the project site, a house located at 9572 Merrill Avenue, was constructed more than 45 years ago (Figure 3). According to a grant deed on file at the San Bernardino County Assessor's office, the residence dates to 1956. It is typical of many extant houses in the Ontario area which were built during the post-World-War-II construction boom. The results of records research do not indicate that it is associated with significant historical events or persons, and it is not architecturally distinctive, and it does not have potential to yield important historical information. The building does not meet CRHR eligibility criteria and it is not a historical resource as defined by CEQA.

Figure 3. Building located at 9572 Merrill Avenue.

Additionally, segments of the proposed project alignments traverse landscaped areas, the parking lot of Fuji Natural Foods located at 13500 Milliken Avenue, and the adjacent Southern California Edison property located at 13568 Milliken Avenue. The Dick Dykstra

dairy farm located at 10129 Schaeffer Avenue and a number of ancillary buildings and structures associated with dairy farming operations were identified on or adjacent to the project site. These buildings and other structures were built prior to the 1950s and represent vernacular architecture. Since they are modern and are not architecturally significant, they do not require further consideration as potential cultural resources.

A fair amount of modern trash was also observed on the project site, including machinery, metal fragments/debris, and refuse associated with the dairy operations. None of these items was of any historical or archaeological interest. Many segments of the project site have been heavily disturbed by off-road vehicles, agricultural, landscaping, and construction activities associated with the various public roadways and utility lines (Figure 4). During the field survey, no fossils were observed on the surface exposures of Recent sandy alluvium.

Figure 4. Representative views of existing street alignments. Clockwise from upper left: west side of Archibald Avenue (view to south); southwest corner of Archibald Avenue and Chino Avenue intersection (view to south); Schaeffer Avenue (view to east); south side of Merrill Avenue (view to south).

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of any known historical resources or unique archaeological resources as defined by CEQA Guidelines. The project would not disturb any known human remains including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. The project would not directly or indirectly destroy any known unique paleontological resources or sites, or unique geologic resources as defined by CEQA Guidelines. The project would have potentially significant impacts on cultural resources because buried and undiscovered historical resources, unique archaeological resources, human remains, unique paleontological resources or sites, and unique geologic resources may be present within the boundaries of the project site, and they may be unearthed, disturbed, and destroyed by construction excavations. The impacts would be less than significant with incorporation of the following mitigation measures in the project.

Historical Resources

Historical resources, as defined by CEQA Guidelines, are cultural resources eligible for the CRHR. To be eligible for the CRHR, a resource must have integrity and meet one or more of the following significance 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.

4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

Buried and undiscovered prehistoric and Historic Period archaeological sites may be eligible for the CRHR. Most commonly, CRHR eligible archaeological sites meet Criterion 4.

If an archaeological site is discovered during construction, implementation of Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure 1.0 is recommended.

Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure 1.0: Historical Resources

1.1 Immediately halt all activity within 15 meters of the archaeological site.

1.2 Complete an evaluation of the archaeological site conducted by a qualified archaeologist. Evaluation may require archaeological test excavation. If so, submit a copy of the test excavation technical report to the CHRIS, and donate documentation of the test excavation and artifact collection to the San Bernardino County Museum, or another suitable museum or repository.

1.3 If the archaeological site is CRHR eligible, and protection, stabilization, and preservation of the archaeological site is feasible, implement protection, stabilization, and preservation in accordance with a plan prepared by a qualified archaeologist.

1.4 If the archaeological site is CRHR eligible, and protection, stabilization, and preservation of the archaeological site is not feasible, implement data recovery by a qualified archaeologist in accordance with a research design and data recovery plan prepared by a qualified archaeologist. Data recovery may require archaeological excavation.

1.5 If data recovery is conducted, submit a copy of the data recovery technical report to the CHRIS, and donate documentation of the data recovery and the

artifact collection to the San Bernardino County Museum, or another suitable museum or repository.

Unique Archaeological Resources

As defined by CEQA (§21083.2), a unique archaeological resource meets one or more of the following criteria:

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

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

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

Buried and undiscovered Prehistoric and Historic Period artifacts, objects, and sites may be unique archaeological resources as defined by CEQA.

If an archaeological site is discovered during construction, implementation of Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure 2.0 is recommended.

Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure 2.0: Unique Archaeological Resources

2.1 Immediately halt all activity within 15 meters of the archaeological site.

2.2 Complete an evaluation of the archaeological site conducted by a qualified archaeologist. Evaluation may require archaeological test excavation. If so, submit a copy of the test excavation technical report to the CHRIS, and donate documentation of the test excavation and artifact collection to the San Bernardino County Museum, or another suitable museum or repository.

2.3 If the archaeological site is a unique archaeological resource as defined by CEQA, and protection, stabilization, and preservation of the archaeological site is feasible, implement protection, stabilization, and preservation in accordance with a plan prepared by a qualified archaeologist.

2.4 If the archaeological site is a unique archaeological resource as defined by CEQA and protection, stabilization, and preservation of the archaeological site is not feasible, implement data recovery by a qualified archaeologist in accordance with a research design and data recovery plan prepared by a qualified archaeologist. Data recovery may require archaeological excavation.

2.5 If data recovery is conducted, submit a copy of the data recovery technical report to the CHRIS, and donate documentation of the data recovery and the artifact collection to the San Bernardino County Museum, or another suitable museum or repository.

Human Remains

In addition to CEQA protection, human remains are protected by the California Health and Safety Code and the California Public Resources Code (CNAHC n.d.). Buried, unmarked, and undiscovered human remains may inhumations or cremations, and may be prehistoric, Historic Period, or modern.

If human remains are discovered during construction or archaeological excavations, implementation of Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure 3.0 is recommended.

Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure 3.0: Human Remains

3.1 Treat human remains with dignity and respect at all times.

3.2 Immediately halt all activity within 15 meters of the human remains.

3.3 Immediately report the discovery of human remains to the coroner. If the human remains are Native American, the coroner will report the discovery to the CNAHC and the CNAHC will report the discovery to the Most Likely Descendant (MLD).

3.4 In consultation with the MLD, develop a plan for the treatment and disposition of the human remains and grave goods. Treatment may include archaeological excavation and scientific investigation.

3.5 With the concurrence of the MLD, implement the plan for the treatment and disposition of the human remains and grave goods.

Paleontological Resources

Older Pleistocene alluvium at the project site is a paleontological resource because it is a significant fossiliferous deposit. The Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (1995) defines a significant fossiliferous deposit as:

> "... a rock unit or formation which contains significant nonrenewable paleontological 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."

Implementation of Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure 4.0 is recommended.

Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure 4.0: Paleontological Resources

4.1 When and where construction excavation is to a depth greater than the depth of recent Holocene alluvial fan and wind-blown sand deposits, implement

monitoring by a qualified paleontologist. Monitoring may require full-time observation, inspection of trench faces, inspection of excavated sediments, sample screening of excavated sediments, collection, stabilization, preparation, and analysis of samples of plant and invertebrate fossils, and salvage, stabilization, preparation, and analysis of vertebrate fossils.

4.2 Donate paleontological documentation, plant and invertebrate fossil samples, and salvaged vertebrate fossils, and a copy of the paleontological monitoring technical report to the San Bernardino County Museum, or another suitable museum or repository.

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APPENDIX A: PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

Matthew Wetherbee, M.Sc., RPA
Archaeologist

Education: M.Sc., Palaeoecology of Human Societies, University College, London
BA, Anthropology, University of California, Santa Cruz

Mr. Matthew Wetherbee is an archaeologist with 10 years experience in archaeological practice throughout southern California and Egypt as well as in cultural resources management including prehistoric and historic archaeology, traditional cultural properties, and Native American consultation. He has preformed Cultural Resources investigations for CEQA/NEPA cultural resources sections of environmental documents. In addition, Mr. Wetherbee has extensive experience in Federal Section 106 compliance documentation, cultural resource evaluation, analyses, and reports, of the National Historic Preservation Act. He has planned and conducted cultural resource literature and records searches, historical research, archaeological field surveys, site recordation and mapping, and construction monitoring. He has also analyzed faunal remains from archaeological sites in Egypt and southern California. Mr. Wetherbee has experience consulting with the Native American Heritage Commission and Native American tribes, and has served as a liaison between construction personnel, tribal monitors, and agency representatives. Mr. Wetherbee is a member of the Society for American Archaeology, the International Council of Archaeozoology, and several other professional organizations, and is a Registered Professional Archaeologist. Mr. Wetherbee holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Anthropology from University of California at Santa Cruz, and a Masters of Science in Palaeoecology of Human Societies from the Institute of Archaeology at University College London, England. Prior to working at Stantec he held positions with CRM TECH, Viejo California, SWCA, and an internship at the American University in Cairo, Egypt.

Sarah Siren, M.Sc.
Paleontologist

Education: M.Sc., Paleontology, South Dakota School of Mines and Technology
B.Sc., Geology, The George Washington University

Mrs. Siren attended George Washington University and was awarded a Master's degree in Vertebrate Paleontology from the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology. She conducted studies at both the Smithsonian Institution and Badlands National Park, and has supervised as lead research scientist for various field activities, curation projects, and laboratory preparations. Her diverse experience includes monitoring, identifying, mapping and preparing fossils. She currently serves as Project Manager / Paleontologist for numerous projects in southern California involving multiple agencies, public and private sector clients, a variety of resources, and multidisciplinary staff supervision. She is also a curatorial assistant with the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, and an associate professor of geology at Saddleback College in Mission Viejo, California.

Gavin Archer, MA, RPA
Principal, Archaeology & Paleontology

Education: MA / 1990 / Anthropology (Archaeology Thesis), University of Arizona
BA / 1987 / Anthropology, University of Arizona

Mr. Archer has studied and practiced anthropology and archaeology in California, Arizona, Hawaii, Colorado, Alaska, Louisiana, Georgia, and northwest Mexico since 1982. In 1990, he earned a Master's degree in Anthropology at the University of Arizona with an archaeology thesis. His research interests include the prehistory, history and ethnography of California and the Greater Southwest. Mr. Archer is a member of the Society for American Archaeology, the Society for California Archaeology, and several other professional organizations, and a Registered Professional Archaeologist. His expertise includes all aspects of archaeological investigation, documentary research, Native American consultation, and regulatory compliance. Previously, he has held positions with The Keith Companies, SWCA Environmental Consultants, Gila River Indian Community, Desert Archaeology, Bishop Museum, and University of Arizona.

Rachel Mills
Paleontology Technician

Education: B.Sc., Earth Sciences, University of California, Santa Cruz

Ms. Mills has performed full and part time archaeological and paleontological monitoring during mass grading operations of various development projects ranging from single industrial buildings to large residential developments. Her experience includes using GPS to document and map locations of resources, preserving paleontological and archaeological resources for collection and transport utilizing the guidelines of the Orange County Curation, and preparing specimens in laboratory for further study and categorizing.

Ms. Mills is also experienced in the performance of detailed geologic reconnaissance studies through literature review, analysis of stereoscopic aerial photographs, and field mapping. She has performed geologic and geotechnical field evaluations including detailed logging of borings, test pits, and trenches, and conducted the analysis of collected geotechnical field and office data such as the preparation of cross sections and performance of engineering calculations. Ms. Mills has also prepared geotechnical and geologic reports; and has provided geotechnical observation, documentation, and testing services for earthwork projects including mass grading, stability fill, and underground utilities; and has provided of support to staff level engineers, geologists, and field technicians.

Ryan Taft
Archaeology Technician

Education: BA, Anthropology, Humboldt State University, Arcata, California

Mr. Taft is a second year graduate student in the Anthropology Department at California State University, Fullerton. He is fully qualified to conduct archaeological surveys, excavations, and laboratory work for cultural resource management in southern California. Mr. Taft is a member of the Pi Gamma Mu International Honor Society for Social Sciences. He also conducts chipped stone analysis for project reports with Stantec.

APPENDIX B: SACRED LAND FILE SEARCH RESULTS

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

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

July 18, 2007

Matthew Wetherbee, MSc., RPA
Project Archaeologist
Stantec Inc
East Guasti Road
Ontario, CA 91761

Sent by FAX: 909-390-8885
Number of pages: 3

Re: Proposed New Model Colony East Infrastructure in Ontario, San Bernardino County.

Dear Mr. Wetherbee:

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

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

Lack of surface evidence of archeological resources does not preclude the existence of archeological resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery. Discussion of these should be included in your environmental documents, as appropriate.

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

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

Native American Contacts
San Bernardino County
July 16, 2007

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Anthony Madrigal, Jr., Interim-Chairperson
P.O. Box 391760 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
tribalcouncil@cahuilla.net
(951) 763-2631

(951) 763-2632 Fax

Gabrieleno/Tongva Tribal Council
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
PO Box 693 Gabrielino Tongva
San Gabriel , CA 91778
ChiefRBwife@aol.com
(626) 286-1632
(626) 286-1758 - Home
(626) 286-1262 Fax

Ramona Band of Mission Indians
Joseph Hamilton, vice chairman
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
admin@ramonatribe.com
(951) 763-4105
(951) 763-4325 Fax

Gabrielino/Tongva Council / Gabrielino Tongva Nation
Sam Dunlap, Tribal Secretary
761 Terminal Street; Bldg 1, 2nd floor Gabrielino Tongva
Los Angeles , CA 90021
office @tongvatribe.net
(213) 489-5001 - Officer
(909) 262-9351 - cell
(213) 489-5002 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Henry Duro, Chairperson
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
(909) 864-8933
(909) 864-3370 Fax

Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians of CA
Ms. Susan Frank
PO Box 3021 Gabrielino
Beaumont , CA 92223
(951) 897-2536 Phone/Fax

Ti'At Society
Cindi Alvitre
6602 Zelzah Avenue Gabrielino
Reseda , CA 91335
calvitre@yahoo.com
(714) 504-2468 Cell

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Britt W. Wilson, Cultural Resources-Project Manager
49750 Seminole Drive Cahuilla
Cabazon , CA 92230 Serrano
britt_wilson@morongo.org
(951) 755-5206
(951) 755-5200/323-0822-cell
(951) 922-8146 Fax

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

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American with regard to cultural resources for the proposed New Model Colony East Infrastructure in Ontario; San Bernardino County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search was requested.

Native American Contacts
San Bernardino County
July 16, 2007

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Ann Brierty, Environmantal Department
101 Pure Water Lane Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
abrierty@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
(909) 863-5899 EXT-4321

(909) 862-5152 Fax

Serrano Band of Indians
Goldie Walker
6588 Valeria Drive Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
(909) 862-9883

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Maurice Chacon, Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 391760 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
cbandodian@aol.com
(951) 763-2631

(951) 763-2632 Fax

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

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed New Model Colony East Infrastructure in Ontario; San Bernardino County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search was requested.

APPENDIX C: PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM
2024 Orange Tree Lane • Redlands, California USA 92374-4560
(909) 307-2669 • Fax (909) 307-0539 • www.sbcountymuseum.org

COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO
PUBLIC AND SUPPORT
SERVICES GROUP

ROBERT L. McKERNAN
Director

4 April 2006

Stantec Consulting, Incorporated
attn: Sarah Siren
19 Technology Drive
Irvine, CA 92618

re: **PALEONTOLOGY RECORDS REVIEW, SUBAREA #18, CITY OF ONTARIO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Dear Sarah,

The Division of Geological Sciences of the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM) has completed a literature review and records search for the above-named project property in the southern Ontario region of San Bernardino County, California. Specifically, the project is located in portions of sections 14 and 15, Township 2 South, Range 7 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as seen on the Corona North, California and Ontario, California 7.5' United States Geological Survey topographic quadrangle maps (1967 and 1966 editions, respectively, both photorevised 1981).

Previous mapping of the proposed property (Rogers, 1965; Morton and Gray, 2002) indicates that the study area is situated upon surface exposures of Holocene fan deposits (= unit **Qyf**) overlain in some areas by Holocene windblown sand (= **Qye**). These Holocene sediments have low paleontologic sensitivity. However, these sediments overlie older Pleistocene alluvial sediments that have high potential to contain significant nonrenewable paleontologic resources, and so are assigned high paleontologic sensitivity. Pleistocene alluvial sediments elsewhere throughout Riverside and San Bernardino Counties and the Inland Empire have been reported to yield significant fossils of extinct animals from the Ice Age (Jefferson, 1991; Reynolds and Reynolds, 1991; Woodburne, 1991; Springer and Scott, 1994; Pajak and others, 1996; Scott, 1997; Springer and others, 1998, 1999). Fossils recovered from these Pleistocene sediments represent extinct taxa including mammoths, mastodons, ground sloths, dire wolves, sabre-toothed cats, large and small horses, large and small camels, and bison, as well as plant macro- and microfossils (Jefferson, 1991; Reynolds and Reynolds, 1991; Woodburne, 1991; Springer and Scott, 1994; Scott, 1997; Springer and others, 1998, 1999; Anderson and others, 2002). If present in the subsurface, and depending upon the lithology exhibited, these sediments have high potential to contain significant nonrenewable paleontologic resources.

For this review, I conducted a search of the Regional Paleontologic Locality Inventory (RPLI) at the SBCM. The results of this records search indicated that no paleontologic localities are recorded from within the boundaries of the proposed study area. The nearest paleontologic resource locality that

has yielded fossils from Pleistocene older alluvium (SBCM 5.1.8) is situated roughly 1½ miles northeast of the property. This locality yielded fossil remains of extinct mammoth (*Mammuthus*) from depths of approximately 20' below the existing ground surface.

Recommendations

The results of the literature review and the search of the RPLs at the SBCM demonstrate that the proposed property is situated upon Pleistocene older alluvial deposits present at depth that, if not previously disturbed by development, have high potential to contain paleontologic resources. Excavation in this older alluvium therefore has high potential to impact paleontologic resources. A qualified vertebrate paleontologist must develop a program to mitigate impacts to nonrenewable paleontologic resources. This mitigation program must be consistent with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Scott and Springer, 2003), as well as with regulations currently implemented by the County of San Bernardino and the proposed guidelines of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology. This program should include, but not be limited to:

1. Monitoring of excavation in areas identified as likely to contain paleontologic resources by a qualified paleontologic monitor. Areas requiring monitoring include all previously-undisturbed Pleistocene older alluvial sediments present at depth within the boundaries of the property. Paleontologic monitors should be equipped to salvage fossils as they are unearthed, to avoid construction delays, and to remove samples of sediments that are likely to contain the remains of small fossil invertebrates and vertebrates. Monitors must be empowered to temporarily halt or divert equipment to allow removal of abundant or large specimens. Monitoring may be reduced if the potentially-fossiliferous units described herein are not present in the subsurface, or if present are determined upon exposure and examination by qualified paleontologic personnel to have low potential to contain fossil resources.

2. Preparation of all recovered specimens to a point of identification and permanent preservation, including washing of sediments to recover small invertebrates and vertebrates. Preparation and stabilization of all recovered fossils are essential in order to fully mitigate adverse impacts to the resources (Scott and others, 2004).

3. Identification and curation of specimens into an established, accredited museum repository with permanent retrievable paleontologic storage (e.g., SBCM). These procedures are also essential steps in effective paleontologic mitigation (Scott and others, 2004) and CEQA compliance (Scott and Springer, 2003). The paleontologist must have a written repository agreement in hand prior to the initiation of mitigation activities. Mitigation of adverse impacts to significant paleontologic resources is not considered complete until such curation into an established museum repository has been fully completed and documented.

4. Preparation of a report of findings with an appended itemized inventory of specimens. The report and inventory, when submitted to the appropriate Lead Agency along with confirmation of the curation of recovered specimens into an established, accredited museum

repository, would signify completion of the program to mitigate impacts to paleontologic resources.

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Please do not hesitate to contact us with any further questions you may have

Sincerely,

Eric Scott, Curator of Paleontology
Division of Geological Sciences
San Bernardino County Museum

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7 March 2006

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Attn: Sarah Siren, Paleontologist

re Paleontological resources for the proposed Subarea 18, in the City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, Project No. 2052 204400, project area

Dear Sarah:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed Subarea 18, in the City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, Project No. 2052 204400, project area as outlined on the section of the Corona North and Guasti USGS topographic quadrangle maps that you sent to me via e-mail on 3 March 2006. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project boundaries, but we do have a fossil vertebrate locality nearby from sediments similar to those that may occur as subsurface deposits in the proposed project area.

Surficial deposits in the proposed project area are either younger Quaternary fan deposits, in the western portion, or younger Quaternary aeolian (sand dune) deposits, in the eastern portion. We have no vertebrate fossil localities anywhere nearby from these deposits and they typically do not contain significant fossil vertebrate materials, at least in the uppermost layers. Older Quaternary deposits occur at the surface west and south of the proposed project area, however, and are likely to occur as subsurface deposits in the proposed project area. One closest fossil vertebrate locality for these older Quaternary deposits is LACM 1207, almost directly south of the proposed project area between Corona and Norco, that produced a fossil specimen of deer, *Odocoileus*.

The uppermost layers of younger Quaternary fan and aeolian deposits in the proposed project area are unlikely to contain significant fossil vertebrate remains. Excavations that extend down into the older Quaternary sediments, however, may well encounter significant vertebrate fossils. Any substantial subsurface excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains while not impeding development. Additional fossil locality information for the area may be available through the University of California at Riverside Department of Geology (collections and records now at the University of

California at Berkeley Museum of Paleontology or the San Bernardino County Museum in Redlands. Any fossils collected should be placed in an accredited repository for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice