

IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
RP-5 LIQUIDS TREATMENT EXPANSION (EN19001)
OFF-SITE FACILITY PROJECTS

Cities of Chino and Chino Hills
San Bernardino County, California

For Submittal to:

Inland Empire Utilities Agency
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Chino, CA 91710

and

State Water Resources Control Board
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CRM TECH Project No. 4035
USGS Prado Dam, Calif., 7.5' (1:24,000) quadrangle
Santa Ana del Chino land grant; T2-3S R7-8W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian
Keywords: western San Bernardino Valley; Phase I survey; no “historic properties” or “historical resources” affected

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between June and October 2023, at the request of Tom Dodson & Associates, CRM TECH performed a Phase I cultural resources survey on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) RP-5 Liquids Treatment Expansion (EN19001) Off-Site Facility Projects in the Cities of Chino and Chino Hills, San Bernardino County, California. The undertaking entails the installation of approximately 1.15 linear miles of dual force main pipeline, the construction of a new lift station along the pipeline alignment, and modifications to the existing RP-2 Lift Station and Butterfield Ranch Pump Station.

The APE for the undertaking is delineated to encompass the maximum extent of ground disturbance required by the project design, both horizontally and vertically. Horizontally, the APE consists of the proposed pipeline right-of-way, which coincides with the Mountain Avenue (formerly Palmetto Avenue) right-of-way from Kimball Avenue to El Prado Road, and three small areas within the boundaries of the Solids Handling Facility at 16168 Mountain Avenue, Regional Plant No. 2 (RP-2) at 16400 El Prado Road, and the Butterfield Ranch Pump Station at 17454 Brookwood Lane. The vertical extent of the APE will not exceed ten feet below ground surface except for a wet well at the new lift station that may reach up to 30 feet in depth. The entire APE lies in a portion of the Santa Ana del Chino land grant as well as various sections of Townships 2-3 South, Ranges 7-8 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the undertaking, as required by the IEUA pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). As the undertaking may require federal funding administered by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), the study was designed to comply with both CEQA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The purpose of the study is to provide the SWRCB and the IEUA with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the undertaking would have an adverse effect on any “historic properties,” as defined by 36 CFR 800.16(l), or “historical resources,” as defined by Calif. Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3), that may exist within the APE.

In order to accomplish this objective, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search, pursued historical and geoarchaeological background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out a systematic field survey. The records search results indicate that four sites from the historic period, designated 36-025445, 36-033081, 36-033112, and 36-033113 in the California Historical Resources Inventory, were previously recorded as lying adjacent to the proposed pipeline route. The field survey reveals that Site 36-025445, a former dairy farm, has since been removed during a recent redevelopment project.

Sites 36-033112 and 36-033113, consisting of the archaeological remains of two other dairy farms, may survive as recorded on adjacent land, and Site 36-033081, encompassing the entire 1,500-acre area of the California Institution for Men, was confirmed to be extant adjacent to the northern end of the pipeline route. However, none of the buildings or other features recorded at Site 36-033081 is located within a half-mile of the undertaking, while Sites 36-033112 and 36-033113, being archaeological remains, are not subject to visual, atmospheric, or other indirect effects from the undertaking. Because the undertaking has no potential for any effect on their current condition and character, either directly or indirectly, these three sites are excluded from the APE.

No other potential “historic properties”/“historical resources” were encountered throughout the course of the study, and the extensively disturbed subsurface sediments in the vertical APE are considered to be relatively low in archaeological sensitivity. Based on these findings, and pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1) and Calif. PRC §21084.1, CRM TECH recommends to the SWRCB and the IEUA a conclusion that *no “historic properties” or “historical resources” will be affected by the proposed undertaking*. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the undertaking unless project plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during earth-moving operations associated with the undertaking, 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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INTRODUCTION

Between June and October 2023, at the request of Tom Dodson & Associates, CRM TECH performed a Phase I cultural resources survey on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) RP-5 Liquids Treatment Expansion (EN19001) Off-Site Facility Projects in the Cities of Chino and Chino Hills, San Bernardino County, California (Figs. 1-3). The undertaking entails the installation of approximately 1.15 linear miles of dual force main pipeline, the construction of a new lift station along the pipeline alignment, and modifications to the existing RP-2 Lift Station and Butterfield Ranch Pump Station.

The APE for the undertaking is delineated to encompass the maximum extent of ground disturbance required by the project design, both horizontally and vertically (Figs. 2, 3). Horizontally, the APE consists of the proposed pipeline right-of-way, which coincides with the Mountain Avenue (formerly Palmetto Avenue) right-of-way from Kimball Avenue to El Prado Road, and three small areas within the boundaries of the Solids Handling Facility at 16168 Mountain Avenue, Regional Plant No. 2 (RP-2) at 16400 El Prado Road, and the Butterfield Ranch Pump Station at 17454 Brookwood Lane (Fig. 3). The vertical extent of the APE will not exceed ten feet below ground surface except for a wet well at the new lift station that may reach up to 30 feet in depth. The entire APE lies in a portion of the Santa Ana del Chino land grant as well as various sections of Townships 2-3 South, Ranges 7-8 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Fig. 2).

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the undertaking, as required by the IEUA pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). As the undertaking may require

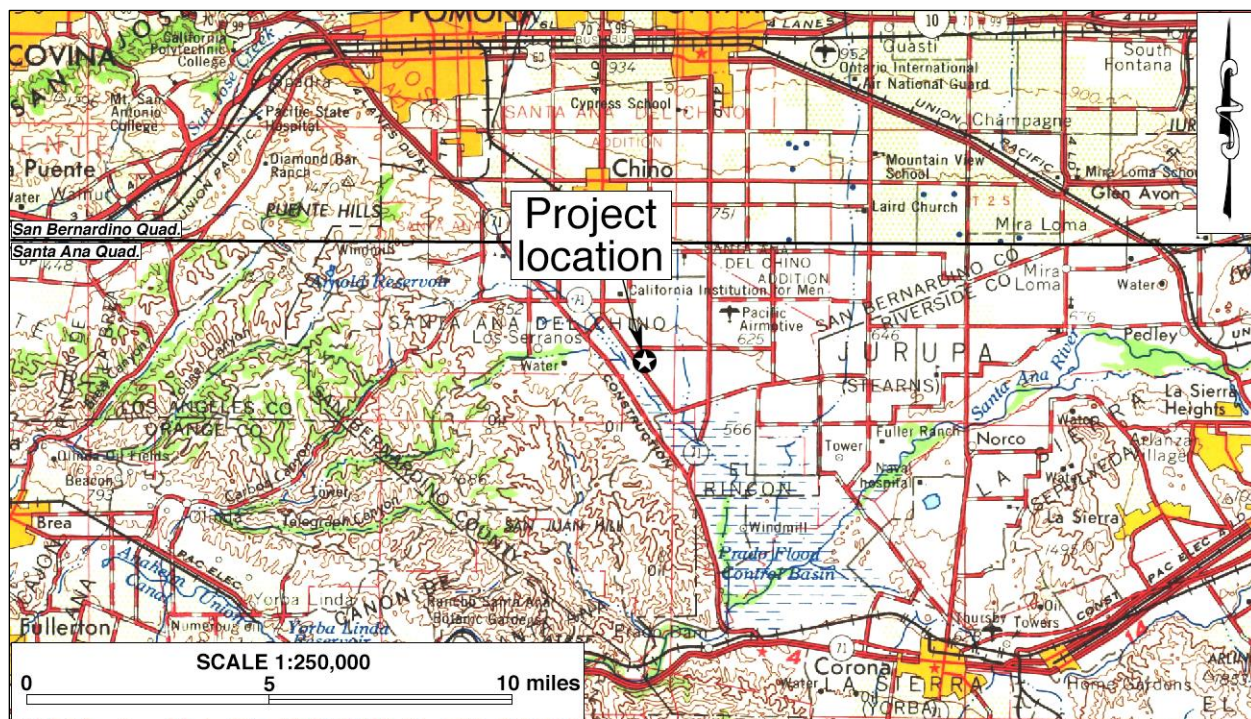


Figure 1. Project location. (Based on USGS San Bernardino and Santa Ana, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangles [USGS 1969; 1979])

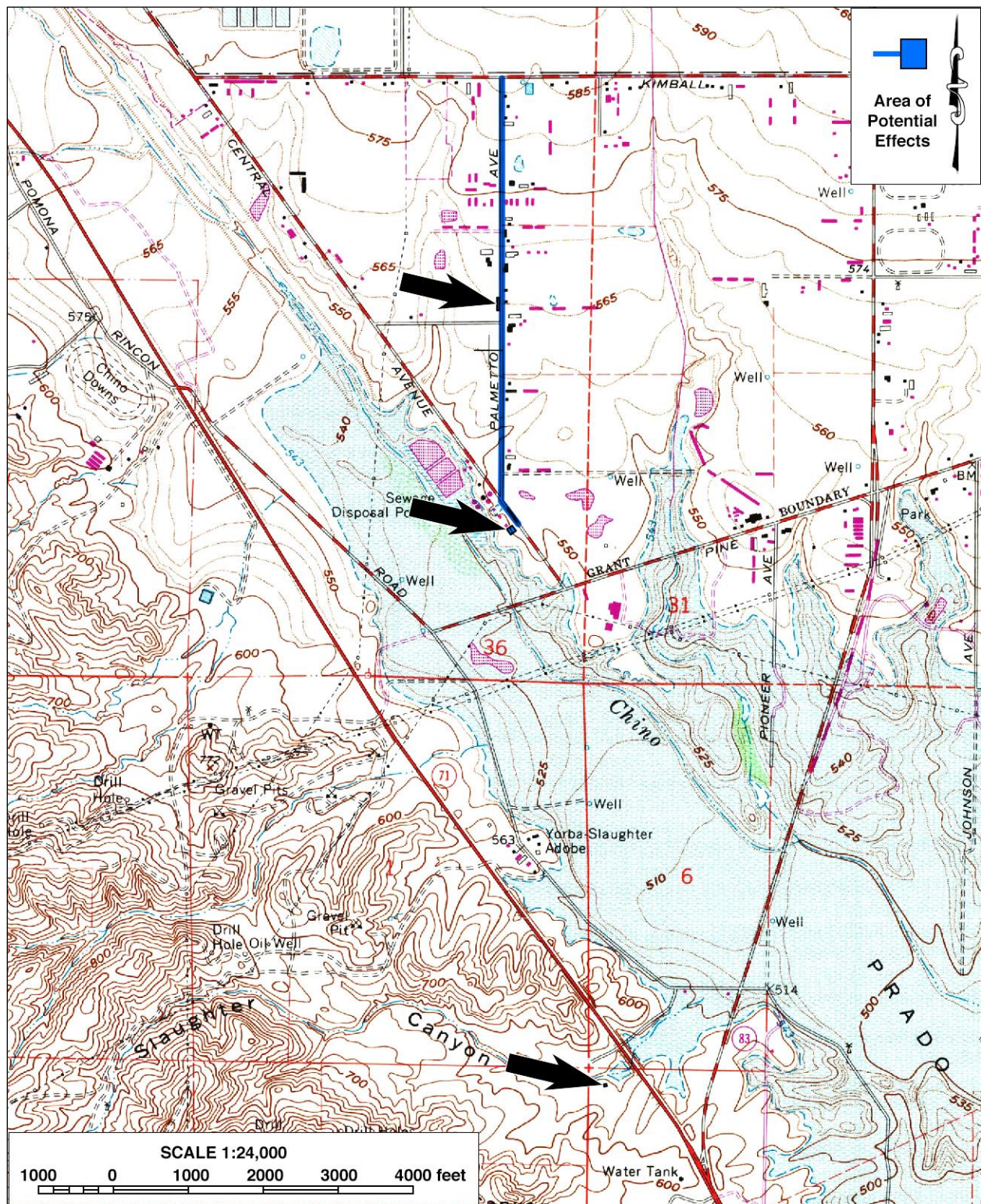


Figure 2. Area of Potential Effects. (Based on Prado Dam, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1981])



Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project vicinity. (Based on Google Earth imagery)

federal funding administered by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), the study was designed to comply with both CEQA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The purpose of the study is to provide the SWRCB and the IEUA with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the undertaking would have an adverse effect on any “historic properties,” as defined by 36 CFR 800.16(l), or “historical resources,” as defined by Calif. Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3), that may exist within the APE.

In order to accomplish this objective, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search, pursued historical and geoarchaeological background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out a systematic field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The Cities of Chino and Chino Hills are located on the southwestern rim of the San Bernardino Valley, a broad inland valley surrounded by the San Gabriel and San Bernardino mountain ranges on the north and a series of low rocky hills on the southeast and the southwest, including the Chino Hills (Fig. 1). Geographically, the San Bernardino Valley comprises a gently sloping alluvial fan extending from the foothills of the mountain ranges to the Santa Ana River, the main natural waterway across the valley. The Mediterranean climate of the region is typical of the inland southern California lowlands, featuring hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters. The average annual rainfall in the Chino-Chino Hills area is approximately 12 inches, most of which occurs typically between November and April.

The APE lies on the southern outskirts of Chino and Chino Hills, straddling the city boundary, and near the Prado Reservoir. All four components of the APE are situated on extensively disturbed soils, with little vestige of the native landscape remaining. The pipeline route, as mentioned above, is confined within the existing right-of-way for Mountain Avenue, a paved public road. The portions of the APE at the RP-2 Lift Station and the Butterfield Ranch Pump Station, measuring approximately 90x90 feet and 38x32 feet in size respectively, are both occupied by existing pumping equipment. In the latter case, all project activities will occur inside a cinderblock pumphouse. The proposed site of the new lift station on Mountain Avenue consists of an approximately 175x28-foot strip of vacant land at the Solids Handling Facility. While evidently least disturbed among the different components, this portion of the APE has clearly also been leveled in the past and is now covered with imported gravel (Fig. 4).

The surrounding land uses were historically dominated by agriculture, especially dairy farming, but are characteristic of its suburban setting today. The PR-2 facility is adjacent to the El Prado Golf Courses and open space along the Chino Creek, the Butterfield Ranch Pump Station is on the edge of a residential neighborhood, while the pipeline alignment is flanked by the same golf courses to the south of the Mountain Avenue lift station site and industrial/commercial properties of recent vintage to its north, with the grounds of the California Institution for Men, a state prison compound, lying



Figure 4. Typical landscape at the proposed lift station site on Mountain Avenue, view to the north. (Photograph taken on September 8, 2023)

further to the north (Fig. 3). Elevations in the APE range approximately 550 feet above mean sea level at the RP-2 Lift Station to 585 feet at the northern end of the pipeline route. The remnants of the native vegetation in and near the APE belong to the Coastal Sage Scrub Plant Community, including sagebrush, sage, mule fat, coyote brush, buckwheat, sycamore, willow, and white and coast live oaks.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The earliest evidence of human occupation in inland southern California, or the Inland Empire, was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains, overlooking the San Jacinto Valley, with radiocarbon dates clustering around 9,500 B.P. (Horne and McDougall 2008). Another site found near the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, close to the confluence of Temescal Wash and the San Jacinto River, yielded radiocarbon dates between 8,000 and 9,000 B.P. (Grenda 1997). Additional sites with isolated Archaic dart points, bifaces, and other associated lithic artifacts from the same age range have been found in the nearby Cajon Pass area of the San Bernardino Mountains, typically atop knolls with good viewsheds (Basgall and True 1985; Goodman and McDonald 2001; Goodman 2002; Milburn et al. 2008).

The cultural history of southern California has been summarized into numerous chronologies, including those developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), and others. Specifically, the prehistory of the Inland Empire has been addressed by O'Connell et al. (1974),

McDonald et al. (1987), Keller and McCarthy (1989), Grenda (1993), Goldberg (2001), and Horne and McDougall (2008). Although the beginning and ending dates of the recognized cultural horizons vary among different parts of the region, the general framework of the prehistory of the Inland Empire can be broken into three primary periods:

- Paleoindian Period (ca. 18,000-9,000 B.P.): Native peoples of this period created fluted spearhead bases designed to be hafted to wooden shafts. The distinctive method of thinning bifaces and spearhead preforms, by removing long, linear flakes, leaves diagnostic Paleoindian markers at tool-making sites. Other artifacts associated with the Paleoindian toolkit include choppers, cutting tools, retouched flakes, and perforators. Sites from this period are very sparse across the landscape and most are deeply buried.
- Archaic Period (ca. 9,000-1,500 B.P.): Archaic sites are characterized by abundant lithic scatters of considerable size with many biface thinning flakes, bifacial preforms broken during manufacture, and well-made groundstone bowls and basin metates. As a consequence of making dart points, many biface thinning waste flakes were generated at individual production stations, which is a diagnostic feature of Archaic sites.
- Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,500 B.P.-contact): Sites from this period typically contain small lithic scatters from the manufacture of small arrow points, expedient groundstone tools such as tabular metates and unshaped manos, wooden mortars with stone pestles, acorn or mesquite bean granaries, ceramic vessels, shell beads suggestive of extensive trading networks, and steatite implements such as pipes and arrow shaft straighteners.

Ethnohistoric Context

The Chino-Chino Hills area is situated on the eastern edge of the traditional territory of the Gabrielino, a Takic-speaking people who were considered among the most populous and powerful ethnic group in aboriginal southern California (Bean and Smith 1978:538). The Gabrielino's territory spanned from San Clemente Island along the coast to the present-day San Bernardino-Riverside area and south into southern Orange County, and their influence spread as far as the San Joaquin Valley, the Colorado River, and Baja California. The leading ethnographic sources on Gabrielino culture and history include Bean and Smith (1978), Miller (1991), and McCawley (1996). The following summary is based mainly on these sources.

Prior to European contact, native subsistence practices were defined by the varying surrounding landscape and primarily based on the cultivating and gathering of wild foods, hunting, and fishing, exploiting nearly all the resources available in a highly developed seasonal mobility system. In inland areas, the predominant food sources included acorns, piñon nuts, other seeds, roots, wild fruits/berries, and wild onions. Medicinal and ceremonial plants such as yerba buena, elderberry, and sage were typically cultivated near villages. Common game animals included deer, antelope, rabbits, wood rats, fish, and waterfowl. Coastal Gabrielino utilized marine resources and had an advanced maritime navigation technology with an emphasis on the *ti'at*, the plank canoe used by only a handful of groups in North America (Gamble 2002).

Both inland and coastal Gabrielino populations had a variety of technological skills that they used to acquire subsistence, shelter, and medicine or to create ornaments and decorations. Common tools included manos and metates, mortars and pestles, hammerstones, fire drills, awls, arrow

straighteners, stone knives and scrapers. These lithic tools were made from locally sourced material as well as those procured through trade or travel. They also used wood, horn, and bone spoons and stirrers, as well as baskets for winnowing, leaching, grinding, transporting, parching, storing, and cooking. However, much of this material cultural, elaborately decorated, does not survive in the archaeological record. As usual, the main items found archaeologically relate to subsistence activities.

The intricacies of Gabrielino social organization are not well known, although evidence suggests the existence of a moiety system in which various clans belonged to one or the other of two main social/cultural divisions. There also seems to have existed at least three hierarchically ordered social classes, topped with an elite class, consisting of the chiefs, their immediate families, and the very rich. Some individuals owned land, and property boundaries were marked by the owner's personalized symbol. Villages were politically autonomous, composed of nonlocalized lineages, each with its own leader. The dominant lineage's leader was usually the village chief, whose office was generally hereditary through the male line. Often several villages were allied under the leadership of a single chief. The villages did engage in warfare against one another, resulting in what some consider to be a state of enmity between coastal and inland Gabrielino groups.

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 forced labor, dietary deficiencies, introduced diseases, 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 groups of Gabrielino descendants, including the reconstruction and utilization of *ti'at* and incorporating the ethnographic names *Kizh* and *Tongva* into official documentation (Stickel 2016).

Historic Context

The present-day State of California, known historically as Alta California, was claimed by Spain in the late 18th century, and the first European explorers traveled through the area as early as the 1770s (Beck and Haase 1974:15). For more than half a century afterwards, however, the arid inland region of the remote province received little attention from the Spanish colonizers, who concentrated their efforts in the coastal regions. Following the establishment of Mission San Gabriel in 1771, the Chino area became one of the mission's 24 principal cattle ranches, known as Rancho Santa Ana del Chino at least by 1834 (Gunther 1984:111), but no Europeans are known to have settled in the area until the late 1830s.

After gaining independence from Spain in 1821, the Mexican government began to dismantle the mission system in 1834 in Alta California 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 1841, Rancho Santa Ana del Chino was granted to Antonio Maria Lugo, an influential figure in the pueblo of Los Angeles at the time. By 1856, Lugo's son-in-law Isaac Williams, a Yankee-turned

ranchero, had acquired all interest in the rancho, and developed it into a prosperous agricultural empire. In addition to cattle raising, Williams' ranch also boasted wheat fields, vineyards, fruit orchards, a flour mill, and a soap factory (Schuiling 1984:34).

The American 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 through much of southern California. A large number of towns, surrounded by irrigated farmland, were laid out in the San Bernardino Valley before the end of the 19th century. The townsite of Chino was laid out in 1887 by Richard Gird, who had purchased the former Williams ranch in 1881 (Schuiling 1984:84). In the meantime, Gird built up a herd of 200 dairy cows on the ranch, and thus started the Chino area's long history as the dairy center of southern California (*ibid.*). Around the turn of the century, however, the area was better known for the cultivation of sugar beets and the industrial production of sugar (Slawson 1998:8-9). In the wake of the financial failure of Gird's enterprises in the 1890s, the Chino ranch was gradually subdivided into smaller farms and ranches. With increased population from new settlers, the town of Chino became an incorporated city in 1910.

During the post-WWII years, with the metropolis of Los Angeles embarking on a rapid expansion, displaced dairy farmers flocked into the Chino area in the 1940s-1950s, greatly contributing to the establishment of milk as the leading agricultural product in both San Bernardino and Riverside Counties. In recognition of the importance of its agricultural economy, the County of San Bernardino officially designated the Chino Basin as an agricultural reserve. Immediately to the west of the Chino Basin, the principal land use in the rugged Chino Hills remained cattle ranching, much as it had been during earlier periods. Starting in the 1990s, the Chino Basin agricultural reserve was incrementally dismantled, losing the majority of its dairies and other agricultural enterprises to an ever-increasing demand for affordable housing. As elsewhere in southern California, urban expansion and residential development have now assumed a dominant role in regional growth. The City of Chino Hills, which began as a bedroom community in the mid-1970s, was incorporated in 1991. Since then, Chino Hills has been one of the fastest growing urban centers in the San Bernardino Valley.

RESEARCH METHODS

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

Due to the location of the APE near the San Bernardino-Riverside county line, the records search for this study was conducted at both the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton, and the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside, which are the designated cultural resource records repositories for the two counties. Nina Gallardo, CRM TECH archaeologist, completed the recorded search between August 16 and 31, 2023. The purpose of the records search was to compile a complete inventory of previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the APE. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or local historical landmarks, as well

as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On July 7, 2023, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. Following the NAHC's recommendations and previously established consultation protocol, CRM TECH further contacted 14 tribal representatives in the region in writing on August 14 and by telephone on September 6-13 for additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the APE. The correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives is attached to this report in Appendix 2.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai "Tom" Tang on the basis of published literature in local and regional history, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1902-1981, and aerial/satellite photographs taken in 1938-2023. The maps are accessible in digital format at the website of the USGS, while the aerial and satellite photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On September 8, 2023, CRM TECH archaeologist Sal Boites carried out the field survey of the APE. The portions of the APE within the existing facility sites were surveyed on foot at an intensive level. In light of the limited sizes of these three areas, a regular transect system was not necessary for the survey. The proposed pipeline alignment was surveyed mostly at a reconnaissance level by driving along Mountain Avenue and visually inspecting the surrounding ground surface for any indication of cultural resources, with various spots along the project route inspected more closely on foot.

Using these methods, the ground surface in the APE was systematically examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Visibility of the native ground surface was generally poor (0-10%) due to the presence of pavement, gravel, or existing equipment. In light of the heavily disturbed condition of the surface soil at all locations in the APE and the reduced archaeological sensitivity, the survey methods and the ground visibility were deemed adequate for this study.

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

As a part of the research procedures, Nicole Raslich conducted a geoarchaeological analysis to assess the APE's potential to contain subsurface cultural deposits from the prehistoric period, which cannot be detected through a standard surface archaeological survey alone. Sources consulted for this purpose included primarily topographic, geologic, and soil maps and reports pertaining to the surrounding area. Findings from these sources were used to develop a geomorphologic profile of the area and to address the archaeological sensitivity of the vertical APE.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

The records search results indicate that the various portions of the APE were included in as many as 12 past cultural resources studies completed between 1975 and 2013 (Fig. 5). These studies ranged from large-scale overviews consisting solely of archival research with no field inspection to standard Phase I surveys involving the existing facilities in or near the APE or redevelopment projects on adjacent properties. Together, these past studies evidently covered the entire APE, but none of them included a systematic survey of the APE as a whole (Fig. 5).

Within the one-mile scope of the records search, SCCIC and EIC records identify more than 70 other studies on various tracts of land and linear features, collectively covering approximately 75% of the land. As a result of these and other similar studies in the vicinity, 67 cultural resources, including 10 prehistoric (i.e., Native American) sites, 53 historic-period sites, 3 prehistoric isolates (i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts), and 1 historic-period isolate, have been identified within the one-mile radius (see App. 3 for locations). Four of the historic-period sites were recorded as lying adjacent to the proposed pipeline route, as listed below in Table 1.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Adjacent to the APE (See App. 3 for Locations)		
Primary No.	Recorded by/Date	Description
36-025445	Dice 2012	Former dairy farm, ca 1950s
36-033081	Cunningham 2016	California Institution for Men, ca. 1938-1941
36-033112	Stropes et al. 2019	Remains of dairy farm, ca 1950s
36-033113	Stropes et al. 2019	Remains of dairy farm, ca 1920s-1930s

The rest of the historic-period cultural resources recorded within the records search scope included buildings, structural remains, refuse deposits, roads, and irrigation features, all of them typical of the San Bernardino Valley region, while the prehistoric sites and isolates consisted mainly of flaked-stone and groundstone artifacts and, in one case, fire-affected soil and rocks. Other than the four sites listed above in Table 1, none of these localities was found in the immediate vicinity of the APE, the prehistoric resources being concentrated along the base of the Chino Hills and along the Chino Creek (see App. 3). Therefore, none of them require further consideration during this study.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC reported in the letter dated August 7, 2023, that the Sacred Lands File identified no Native American cultural resources in or near the APE but recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. For that purpose, the NAHC provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see App. 2). Upon receiving the NAHC's response, CRM TECH contacted all 14 of the tribal organizations on the referral list in writing as well as by telephone, as mentioned above. For some of the tribes, the designated spokespersons on cultural resources issues were contacted in lieu of the tribal political leaders on the referral list, as recommended in the past by the tribal government staff. The 14 tribal representatives contacted during this study are listed below:

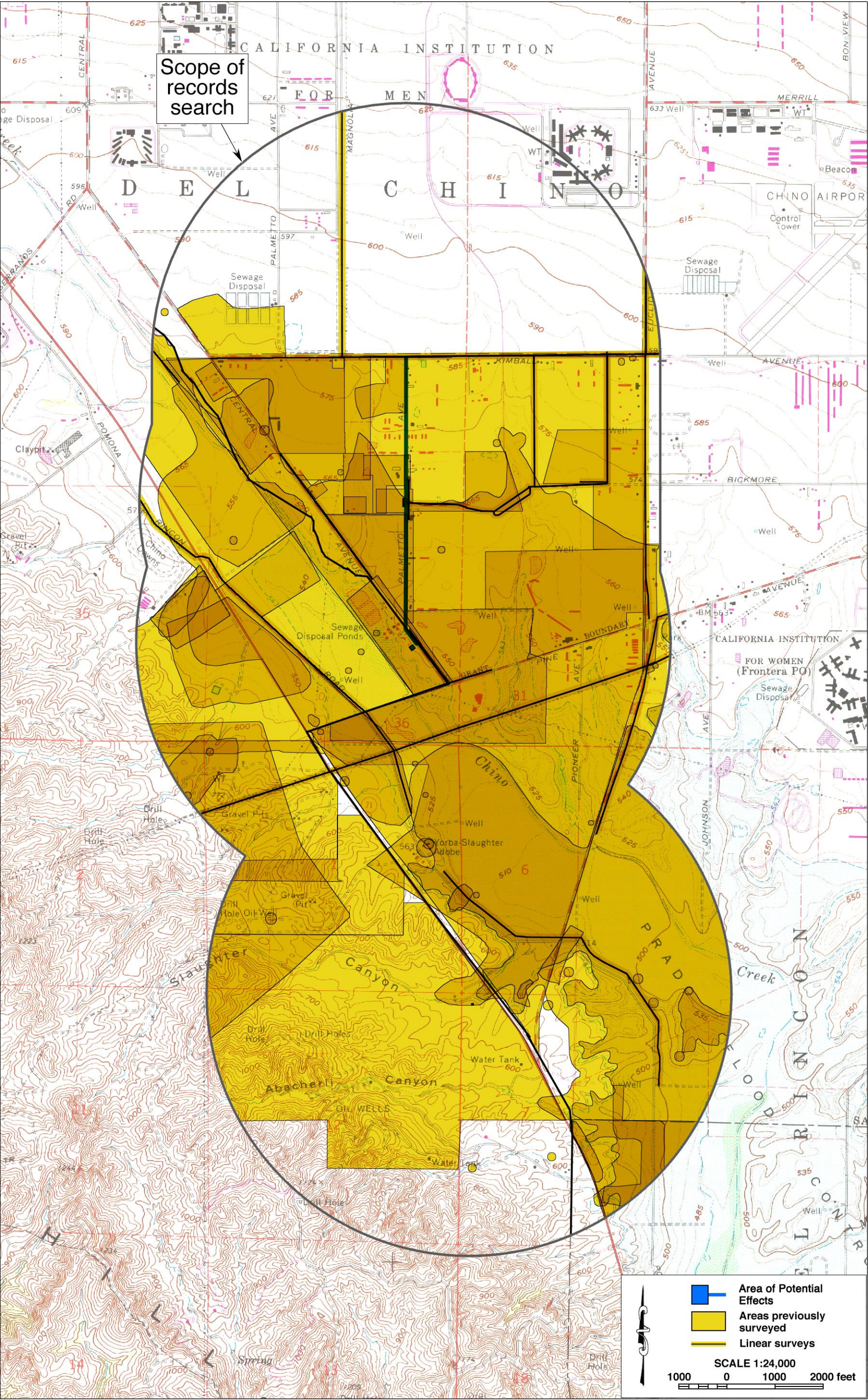


Figure 5. Previous study coverage in the project vicinity. (See App. 3 for locations of known cultural resources)

- Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Jill McCormich, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Fort Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe;
- Andrew Salas, Chairperson, Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation;
- Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant, Gabrieleno Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council;
- Anthony Morales, Chairperson, Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians;
- Sandonne Goad, Chairperson, Gabrielino/Tongva Nation;
- Charles Alvarez, Chairperson, Gabrielino Tongva Tribe;
- Heidi Lucero, Chairperson, Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A;
- Joyce Perry, Cultural Resources Director, Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation Belardes;
- Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Morongo Band of Mission Indians;
- Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Mark Cochrane, Chairperson, Serrano Nation of Mission Indians;
- Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Alexandra McCleary, Cultural Lands Manager, Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians).

As of this time, six of the tribes have responded to the inquiry by telephone or via electronic mail (see App. 2). Among them, the Agua Caliente Band and the Yuhaaviatam stated that the APE was outside their Traditional Use Areas, and the Agua Caliente Band deferred to other tribes located in closer proximity. Similarly, the Gabrieleno Tongva Tribal Council deferred to the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, while the Soboba Band deferred to Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band. The Gabrieleno Band-Kizh Nation requested contact information for the lead agencies, which was provided to the tribe during a telephone call. The Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band identified the project vicinity as a culturally and spiritually sensitive area for the Gabrielino people. Therefore, the tribe recommended Native American and archaeological monitoring during ground-disturbing activities and requested to participate.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted during this study indicate that the segments of Mountain Avenue (historically a part of Palmetto Avenue), El Prado Road, and Kimball Avenue (known in the 1930s as Robles Road) within or adjacent to the APE were in place at least by the 1890s, but the other features in the APE, at the existing facility sites, are all modern in origin. Prior to the 21st century, these rural roads were lined by widely scattered buildings, including the dairy farms previously recorded nearby, and the surrounding land featured primarily farmlands and large agricultural buildings (Figs. 6-9; NETR Online 1938-2002).

Transformation of the area from its agricultural past began in the 1960s-1970s, when a large tract of farmlands near the southern end of the pipeline route was developed into the El Prado Golf Courses (NETR Online 1967; 1980). Meanwhile, RP-2 began operation in 1960 (IEUA n.d.). After 1999, the construction of office complexes and large warehouses along Mountain Avenue completely altered the landscape around the APE (NETR Online 1980-2020; Google Earth 1994-2023). By 2017, all agricultural operations near the APE had ceased, and almost all associated buildings had been removed, although some of the properties remained vacant during the ensuing years (*ibid.*).

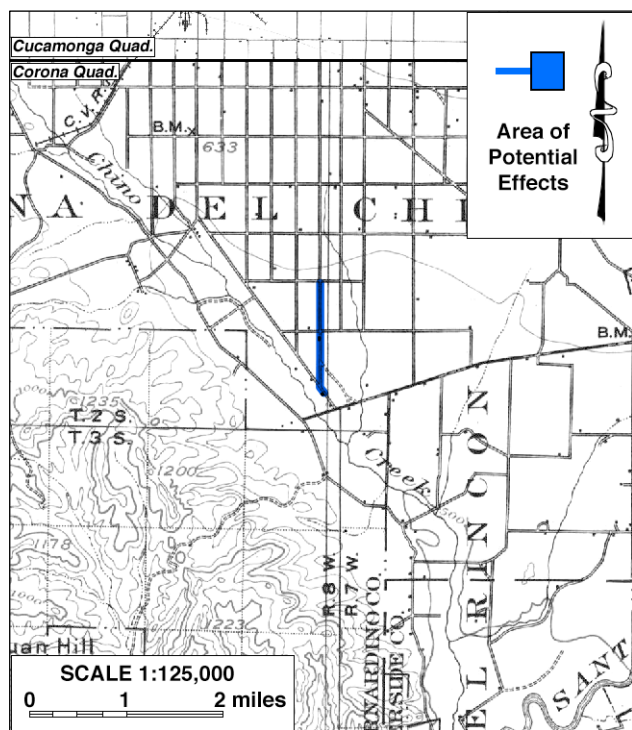


Figure 6. The APE and vicinity in 1894-1899. (Source: USGS 1902; 1903)

Among the three existing facilities that contain portions of the APE, the Butterfield Ranch Pump Station was built around 1987, together with the adjacent Butterfield Ranch residential neighborhood, and the Solids Handling Facility on Mountain Avenue was built between 1999 and 2002 (NETR Online 1987-2002). The beginning of RP-2 dates to circa 1960, as mentioned above, but the lift station in the APE was built in 2002-2003 (Google Earth 2002-2004). None of the features currently extant in the APE at these locations, therefore, is historical in age.

FIELD SURVEY

The field survey encountered no potential “historic properties”/“historical resources” within the APE. As noted above, none of the existing features within the APE boundaries at the three facility sites meets the 50-year age threshold for potential “historic properties”/“historical resources.” The segments of

Mountain Avenue, El Prado Road, and Kimball Avenue within or adjacent to the APE traces their history at least to the 1890s, but the current appearance and character of these roads clearly reflect the results of repeated upgrading and constant maintenance in the modern era. Mountain Avenue and Kimball Avenue, in particular, are now mostly lined with curbs, sidewalks, and landscaping of recent vintage, evidently the results of adjacent development during the current century. Consequently, they are essentially modern in appearance. As working components of the modern transportation infrastructure, none of them demonstrates sufficient historical character to be to be considered a potential “historic property”/“historical resource.”

Immediately outside the APE boundaries, four historic-period sites were previously recorded as lying adjacent to the proposed pipeline route, as mentioned above (see Table 1). Among these, Site 36-025445, a dairy farm near the southeastern corner of Mountain Avenue and Kimball Avenue, is no longer extant, and its former site is now occupied by warehouses constructed in recent years. Sites 36-033112 and 36-033113, consisting of the archaeological remains of two other dairy farms on the eastern side of Mountain Avenue, may survive as recorded on the adjacent properties, and Site 36-033081, encompassing the entire 1,500-acre area of the California Institution for Men, was confirmed to be extant adjacent to the northern end of the pipeline route. However, none of the buildings or other features recorded at Site 36-033081 is located within a half-mile of the undertaking, while Sites 36-033112 and 36-033113, being archaeological remains, are not subject to visual, atmospheric, or other indirect effects from the undertaking. Because the undertaking has no potential for any effect on their current condition and character, either directly or indirectly, these three sites are excluded from the APE.

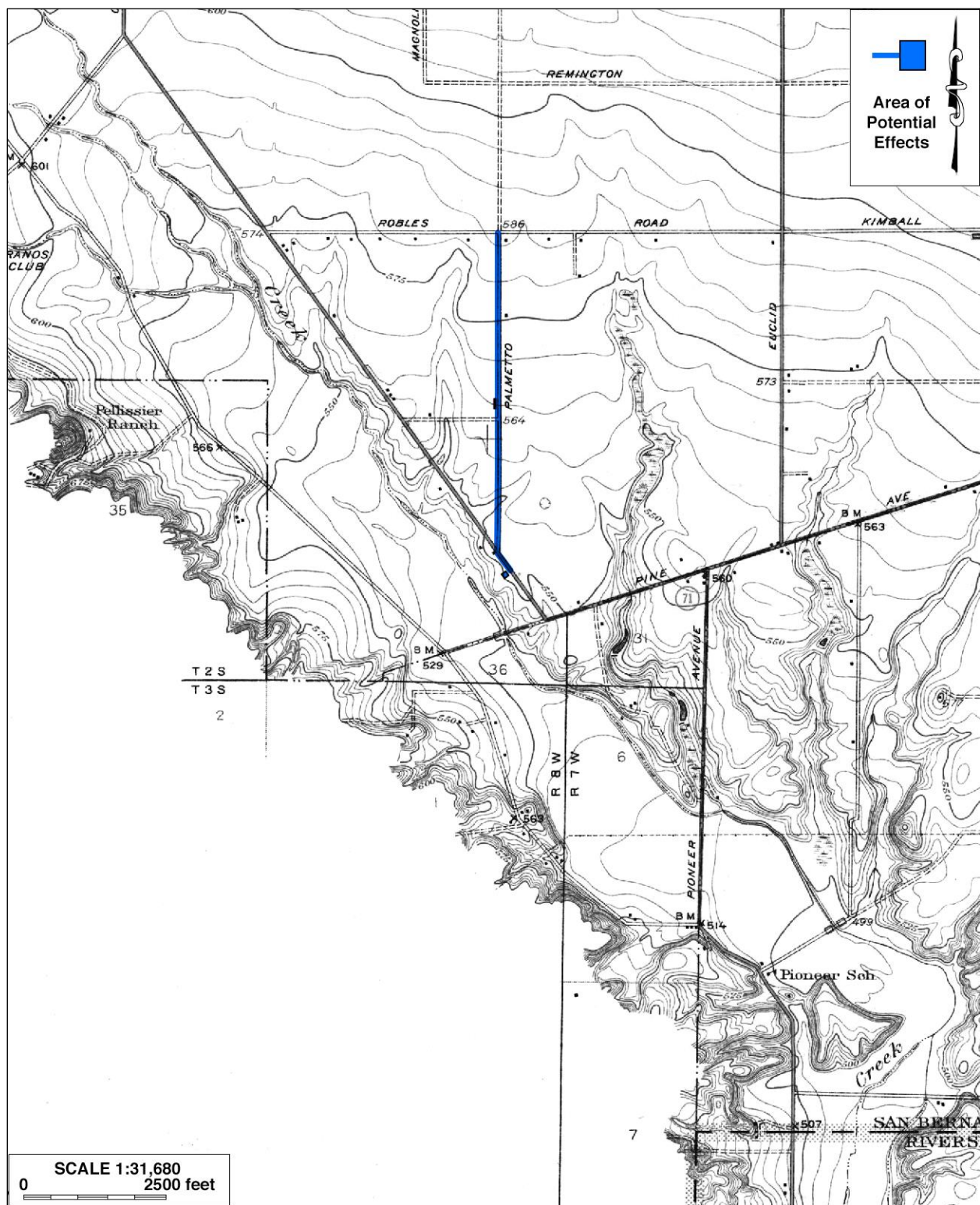


Figure 7. The APE and vicinity in 1933. (Source: USGS 1941)

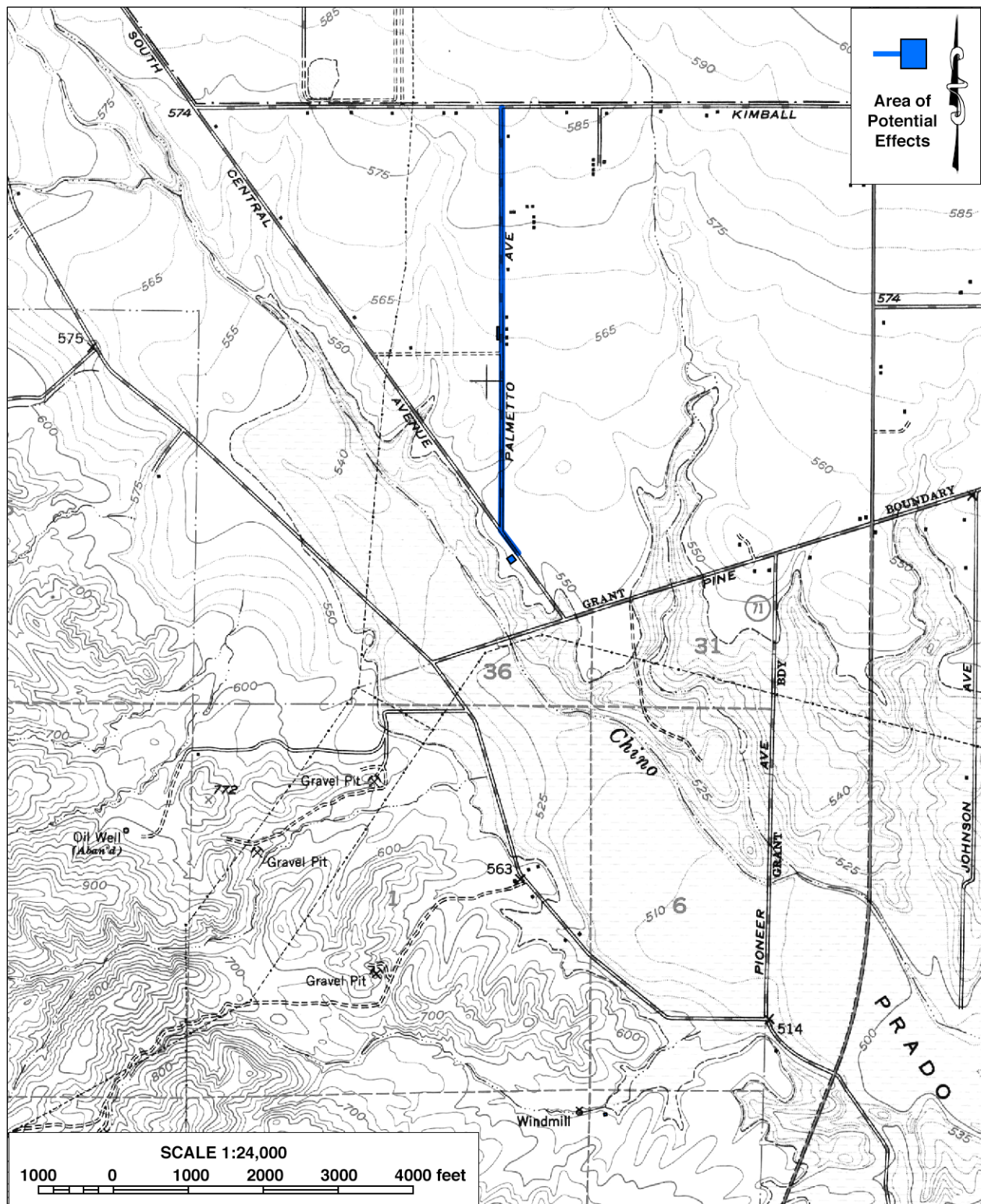


Figure 8. The APE and vicinity in 1946. (Source: USGS 1950)

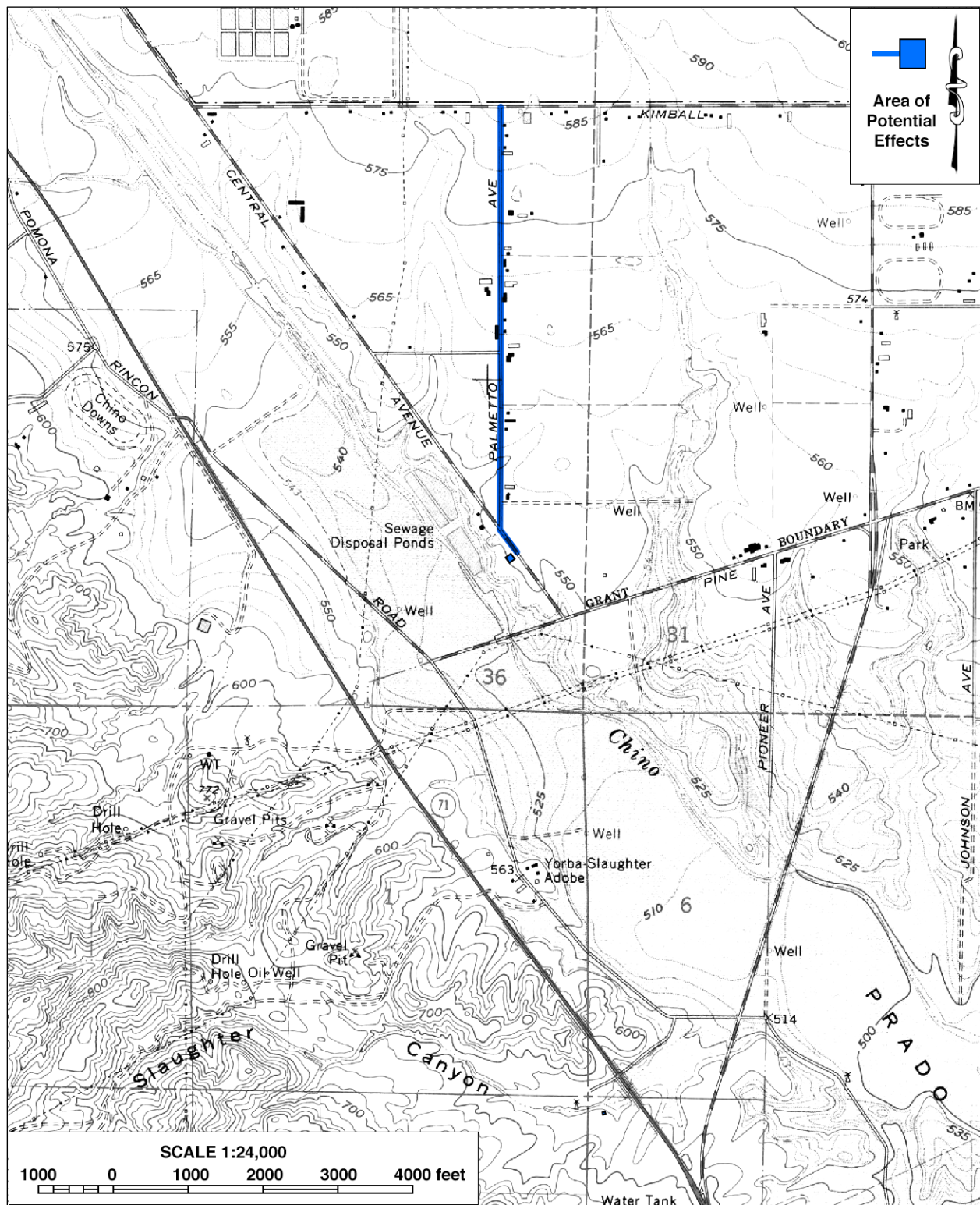


Figure 9. The APE and vicinity in 1966-1967. (Source: USGS 1967)

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

The surface sediments within the APE have been mapped by Morton (2004) as *Qvofa*, namely very old alluvial fan deposits of middle to early Pleistocene age, which are described as “sandy alluvium; reddish-brown, well-indurated, fan surfaces well-dissected.” Geologically, the APE lies within the pre-channelization flood plain of Chino Creek (*ibid.*), in a setting that is subject to occasional flooding. The area likely would have been used for subsistence purposes but would not have been desirable for long-term habitation by the aboriginal population in prehistoric times. Furthermore, the Pleistocene-age alluvium on the surface in and near the APE, deposited prior to human occupation in this part of southern California, suggests that the APE is relatively unlikely to contain deeply buried archaeological remains.

Current archaeological records indicate that prehistoric archaeological resources in the vicinity are mostly found at higher elevations in foothills, including the Chino Hills, or along natural waterways, such as Chino Creek (see App. 3). The commonly accepted prehistoric settlement-subsistence models for inland southern California suggest that the more substantial sites among them, such as long-term settlements, are more likely to occur on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges near such waterways but not immediately adjacent to them. More importantly, the surface and near-surface soils in the entire APE have been extensively disturbed by past construction activities associated with the roadways and the existing facilities as well as installation of underground utilities. In light of their geoarchaeological profile and the extent of past ground disturbances, the subsurface sediments within the vertical APE appear to be relatively low in sensitivity for intact, potentially significance archaeological deposits of prehistoric or early historic origin.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The purpose of this study is to identify any “historic properties” or “historical resources” that may exist within or adjacent to the APE. “Historic properties,” as defined by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, include “any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior” (36 CFR 800.16(l)). The eligibility for inclusion in the National Register is determined by applying the following criteria, developed by the National Park Service as per provision of the NHPA:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and

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

For CEQA-compliance considerations, the State of California Public Resources Code (PRC) establishes the definitions and criteria for “historical resources,” which require similar protection to what NHPA Section 106 mandates for “historic properties.” “Historical resources,” according to PRC §5020.1(j), “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 “generally 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))

In summary of the research results outlined above, no potential “historic properties” or “historical resources” have been identified within the APE. Four historic-period sites were previously recorded as lying adjacent to the APE boundaries, but one of them, 36-025445, has since been removed, and the proposed undertaking has no potential for any effect on the current condition and character of the other three, 36-033081, 36-033112, and 36-033113, either directly or indirectly. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, this study concludes that no “historic properties” or “historical resources” are present within the APE for this undertaking.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act mandates that federal agencies take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects on such properties (36 CFR 800.1(a)). Similarly, 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 an historical resource would be impaired.”

As stated above, the results of this study indicate that no “historic properties” or “historical resources” are known to be present within the APE, and the extensively disturbed subsurface sediments in the vertical APE are considered to be relatively low in archaeological sensitivity.

Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the SWRCB and the IEUA pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1) and PRC §21084.1:

- No “historic properties” or “historical resources” will be affected by the proposed undertaking.
- No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the undertaking unless project plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are inadvertently discovered during earth-moving operations associated with the undertaking, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find.

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2002 Archaeological Survey of the Charter Communications Cable Project, Mountaintop Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, California. San Bernardino National Forest Technical Report 05-12-BB-102. San Bernardino, California.
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2001 Archaeological Survey of the Southern California Trials Association Event Area, Little Pine Flats, Mountaintop Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, California. San Bernardino National Forest Technical Report 05-12-BB-106. San Bernardino, California.

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1967 Map: Prado Dam, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1966, field-checked in 1967.

1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.

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APPENDIX 1 PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, HISTORY/ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.

Education

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1988-1993 | Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, University of California, Riverside. |
| 1987 | M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. |
| 1982 | B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi'an, China. |
| 2000 | “Introduction to Section 106 Review,” presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno. |
| 1994 | “Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites,” presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno. |

Professional Experience

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 2002- | Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California. |
| 1993-2002 | Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California. |
| 1993-1997 | Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California. |
| 1991-1993 | Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside. |
| 1990 | Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento. |
| 1990-1992 | Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, University of California, Riverside. |
| 1988-1993 | Research Assistant, American Social History, University of California, Riverside. |
| 1985-1988 | Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University. |
| 1985-1986 | Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University. |
| 1982-1985 | Lecturer, History, Xi'an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi'an, China. |

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California's Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, ARCHAEOLOGY
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
- 1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.

- 2002 “Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level,”
UCLA Extension Course #888.
- 2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood,
Historical Archaeologist.
- 2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the
Association of Environmental Professionals.
- 1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
- 1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.
- 1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside.
- 1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
- 1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C.
Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
- 1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
- 1984-1998 Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician for
various southern California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural Diversity.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Principal investigator for, author or co-author of, and contributor to numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Nicole A. Raslich, M.A.

Education

- 2017- Ph.D. candidate, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2011 M.A., Anthropology, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2005 B.A., Natural History of Biology and Anthropology, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2022 Adult First Aid/CPR/AED Certification, American Red Cross.
2019 Grant and Research Proposal Writing for Archaeologists; SAA Online Seminar.
2014 Bruker Industries Tracer S1800 pXRF Training; presented by Dr. Bruce Kaiser, Bruker Scientific.
2013 Introduction to ArcGIS, Michigan State University, East Lansing.

Professional Experience

- 2022- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2022 Archaeological Technician, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, California.
- 2008-2021 Archaeological Consultant, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
2019 Archaeologist, Sault Tribe of Chippewa Indians and Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians
- 2018 Teaching Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2017 Adjunct Professor, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2015-2016 Graduate Fellow, Michigan State University Campus Archaeology Program, East Lansing.
- 2015 Archaeologist, Michigan State University, Illinois State Museum, and Dickson Mounds Museum.
- 2013-2015 Curation Research Assistant, Michigan State University Museum, East Lansing.
2008-2014 Research Assistant, Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage, Simon Fraser University, British Columbia, Canada.
- 2009-2012 Editorial Assistant/Copy Editor, *American Antiquity*.
2009-2011 Archaeologist/Crew Chief, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

Publications

- 2017 Preliminary Results of a Handheld X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) Analysis on a Marble Head Sarcophagus Sculpture from the Collection of the Kresge Art Center, Michigan State University. Submitted to Jon M. Frey, Department of Art, Art History, and Design. Michigan State University, East Lansing.
- 2016 Preserving Sacred Sites: Arctic Indigenous Peoples as Cultural Heritage Rights Holders (L. Heinämäki, T.M. Herrmann, and N.A. Raslich). University of Lapland Printing Centre, Rovaniemi, Finland.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON
Nina Gallardo, B.A.

Education

2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Co-author of and contributor to numerous cultural resources management reports since 2004.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Salvadore Z. Boites, M.A.

Education

2013 M.A., Applied Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach.
2003 B.A., Anthropology/Sociology, University of California, Riverside.
1996-1998 Archaeological Field School, Fullerton Community College, Fullerton, California.

Professional Experience

2014- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2010-2011 Adjunct Instructor, Anthropology, Everest College, Anaheim, California.
2003-2008 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2001-2002 Teaching Assistant, Moreno Elementary School, Moreno Valley, California.
1999-2003 Research Assistant, Anthropology Department, University of California, Riverside.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Applied Archaeology/Anthropology, Indigenous Cultural Identity, Poly-culturalism.

APPENDIX 2

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES**

SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916)373-3710
(916)373-5471 (Fax)
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Project: Proposed RP-5 Liquids Treatment Expansion (EN19001): Off-Site Facility Projects (CRM TECH No. 4035)

County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle Name: Prado Dam, Calif.

Township 2-3 South **Range** 7-8 West **SB** BM; **Section(s):** Santa Ana del Chino land grant

Company/Firm/Agency: CRM TECH

Contact Person: Nina Gallardo

Street Address: 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B

City: Colton, CA **Zip:** 92324

Phone: (909) 824-6400 **Fax:** (909) 824-6405

Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Project Description: The primary component of the project is to install approximately 1.15 linear miles water main pipeline within the existing Mountain Avenue right-of-way from Kimball Avenue to El Prado Road, along with the construction of a new lift station along the alignment at the Solids Handling Facility and improvements and modifications to the Butterfield Ranch Pump Station and RP-2 Lift Station, with all three stations ultimately connecting to the new mainline. The Area of Potential Effects is in the City of Chino Hills, San Bernardino County, California.

July 7, 2023



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

August 7, 2023

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

ACTING CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

Re: Proposed RP-5 Liquids Treatment Expansion (EN19001): Off-Site Facility Projects (CRM TECH No. 4035), San Bernardino County

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
*Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki*

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseno

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Cameron.vela@nahc.ca.gov.

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

Sincerely,

Cameron Vela

Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst
Attachment

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok, Nisenan

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

Native American Heritage Commission Native American Contact List San Bernardino County 8/7/2023								
Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians+B4:K17	F	Patricia Garcia, Director of Historic Preservation	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 699-6907	(760) 699-6919	pagarcia@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino, San Diego
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(626) 926-4131		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(626) 926-4131		chairman@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	N	Anthony Morales, Chairperson	P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564	(626) 286-1262	GTTribalcouncil@aol.com	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Ventura
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	N	Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	(951) 807-0479		sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Ventura
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator	P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	(626) 407-8761		christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Robert Dorame, Chairperson	P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417	(562) 761-6417	gtongva@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048		Chavez1956metro@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Ventura
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351		tongvatcr@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Ventura
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes	N	Joyce Perry, Cultural Resource Director	4955 Paseo Segovia Irvine, CA, 92603	(949) 293-8522		kaamalam@gmail.com	Juaneno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A	N	Heidi Lucero, Chairperson, THPO	31411-A La Matanza Street San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675	(562) 879-2884		jbmian.chairwoman@gmail.com	Juaneno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles, Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739		culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles, Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Cultural Lands Manager	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054		alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	Isaul@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange, Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 528-9032		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370-0167		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange, Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange, Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.								Record: PROJ-2023-003929 Report Type: List of Tribes Counties: San Bernardino NAHC Group: All
This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed RP-5 Liquids Treatment Expansion (EN19001): Off-Site Facility Projects (CRM TECH No. 4035), San Bernardino County.								

August 14, 2023

RE: Proposed RP-5 Liquids Treatment Expansion (EN19001): Off-Site Facility Projects
Approximately 1.15 Linear Miles of Pipeline Installation and Five Acres of Facilities
In the City of Chino Hills, San Bernardino County, California
CRM TECH Contract #4035

Dear Tribal Representative:

I am writing to bring your attention to an ongoing CEQA-Plus study for the project referenced above. The undertaking entails the installation of approximately 1.15 linear miles of new main water pipeline alignment, construction of a new lift station, and improvements and modifications to existing pump and lift stations. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the projects include the existing Mountain Avenue right-of-way from Kimball Avenue to El Prado Road and areas within the Solids Handling Facility, the Butterfield Ranch Pump Station, and the RP-2 Lift Station. The accompanying maps, based on the USGS Prado Dam Calif., 7.5' quadrangle, depict the APE lying within T2-3S and R7-8W, SBBM, and a portion of the Santa Ana del Chino land grant.

The Native American Heritage Commission reports in a letter dated August 7, 2023, that the Sacred Lands File search results were negative for tribal cultural resources in the vicinity but recommends contacting local Native American groups for any additional information (see attached). Therefore, as part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the APE. Any information or concerns may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agencies, namely the Inland Empire Utilities Agency. The State Water Resource Control Board will also be overseeing the proposed undertaking.

We would also like to clarify that, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, CRM TECH is not involved in the AB 52-compliance process or in government-to-government consultations. The purpose of this letter is to seek any information that you may have to help us determine if there are cultural resources in or near the project area that we should be aware of and to help us assess the sensitivity of the APE. Thank you for your time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison
Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Encl.: NAHC response letter and project location map

From: Alexandra Mc Cleary <Alexandra.McCleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Sent: Monday, August 14, 2023 4:03 PM
To: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Subject: RE: NA Scoping Letter for the Proposed RP-5 Liquids Treatment Expansion (EN19001) Off-Site Facility Projects in the City of Chino Hills, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH #4035)

Dear Nina,

Thank you for contacting San Manuel regarding the above-referenced project. The proposed project is located outside of Serrano ancestral territory and, as such, the tribe will not be requesting to receive consulting party status with the lead agency or to participate in the scoping, development, or review of documents created pursuant to legal and regulatory mandates.

Best,
Alexandra

From: Xitlaly Madrigal <xmadrigal@aguacaliente.net>
Sent: Tuesday, August 15, 2023 8:33 AM
To: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Subject: RE: NA Scoping Letter for the Proposed RP-5 Liquids Treatment Expansion (EN19001) Off-Site Facility Projects in the City of Chino Hills, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH #4035)

Greetings,

A records check of the Tribal Historic Preservation Office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Thank you,

Xitlaly Madrigal
Cultural Resources Analyst
xmadrigal@aguacaliente.net
C: (760) 423-3485 | D: (760) 883-6829
5401 Dinah Shore Drive, Palm Springs, CA 92264

From: Christina Marsden Conley <christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, September 6, 2023 4:46 PM
To: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Subject: Re: NA Scoping Letter for the Proposed RP-5 Liquids Treatment Expansion (EN19001) Off-Site Facility Projects in the City of Chino Hills, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH #4035)

Good afternoon,
We will defer our comment to

Sandonne Goad
Tribal Council Chairwoman
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

tehoovet taamet

CHRISTINA CONLEY

- Native American Monitor - Caretaker of our Ancestral Land and Water
- Cultural Resource Administrator Under Tribal Chair, Robert Dorame (Most Likely Descendant) of Pimugna (Catalina Island), Carson, Huntington Beach, Long Beach, Marina del Rey, Playa Vista, Studio City
- Native American Heritage Commission Contact
- Fully qualified as a California State Recognized Native American Tribe fulfilling SB18, AB52 Compliance Regulations
- HAZWOPER Certified
- 626.407.8761

From: Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
Sent: Wednesday, September 13, 2023 4:17 PM
To: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Subject: Re: NA Scoping Letter for the Proposed RP-5 Liquids Treatment Expansion (EN19001) Off-Site Facility Projects in the City of Chino Hills, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH #4035)

Hello Nina

Thank you for your email and your call today. Can you please provide the lead agencies contact information regarding the above project?

Thank you

Brandy Salas
Admin Specialist
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation PO Box 393 Covina, CA 91723
Office: 844-390-0787
website: www.gabrielenoindians.org

The region where Gabrieleño culture thrived for more than eight centuries encompassed most of Los Angeles County, more than half of Orange County and portions of Riverside and San Bernardino

counties. It was the labor of the Gabrieleño who built the missions, ranchos and the pueblos of Los Angeles. They were trained in the trades, and they did the construction and maintenance, as well as the farming and managing of herds of livestock. “The Gabrieleño are the ones who did all this work, and they really are the foundation of the early economy of the Los Angeles area .” “That’s a contribution that Los Angeles has not recognized--the fact that in its early decades, without the Gabrieleño, the community simply would not have survived.”

TELEPHONE LOG

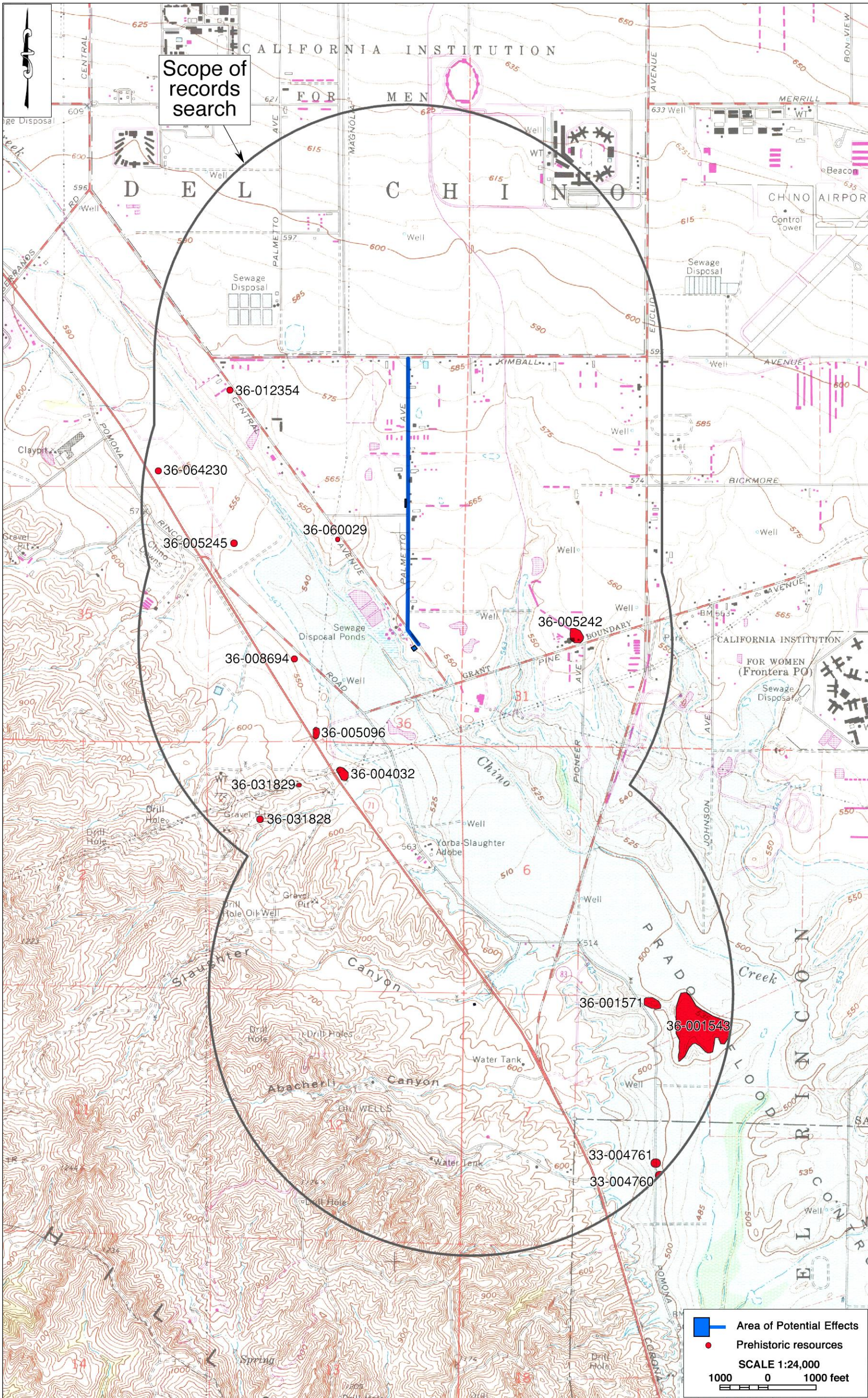
Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Telephone/Email	Note
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	None	Xitlaly Madrigal, Cultural Resources Analyst for the tribe, responded by e-mail on August 18, 2023 (copy attached).
Andrew Salas, Chairperson	Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians–Kizh Nation	2:36 pm, September 6, 2023; 11:38 am, September 13, 2023	Brandy Salas, Tribal Administrator, requested contact information for the lead agencies because Chairperson Salas would like to send confidential information directly to the agencies. The contact information was provided to the tribe during the call.
Anthony Morales, Chairperson	Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	2:39 pm, September 6, 2023; 11:18 am, September 13, 2023	Mr. Morales believes that the APE is located in a culturally and spiritually sensitive area for the Gabrieleno people. He recommended Native American and archaeological monitoring during ground-disturbing activities and stated that the tribe would like to participate in Native American monitoring.
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	2:42 pm, September 6, 2023; 3:33 pm, September 13, 2023	Left messages; no response to date.
Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator	Gabrieleno Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	2:46 pm, September 6, 2023	Ms. Conley responded by e-mail on September 6, 2023 (copy attached).
Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	2:56 pm, September 6, 2023; 3:42 pm, September 13, 2023	Left messages; no response to date.
Joyce Perry, Cultural Resources Director	Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation Belardes	2:57 pm, September 6, 2023; 3:44 pm, September 13, 2023	Left messages; no response to date.
Heidi Lucero, Chairperson	Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A	2:59 pm, September 6, 2023; 3:47 pm, September 13, 2023	Left messages; no response to date.

Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	3:05 pm, September 6, 2023; 3:50 pm, September 13, 2023	Ms. Brierty stated that she would respond in writing if the tribe had any comments. No further response to date.
Jill McCormick, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Fort Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe	3:08 pm, September 6, 2023; 3:53 pm, September 13, 2023	Left messages; no response to date.
Alexandra McCleary, Cultural Lands Manager	Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation	None	Ms. McCleary responded by e-mail on August 14, 2023 (copy attached).
Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	3:12 pm, September 6, 2023; 3:56 pm, September 13, 2023	Left messages; no response to date.
Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	3:15 pm, September 6, 2023; 4:00 pm, September 13, 2023	Left messages; no response to date.
Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	3:20 pm, September 6, 2023	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist for the tribe, stated that they would defer to Mr. Anthony Morales of the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians for this undertaking.

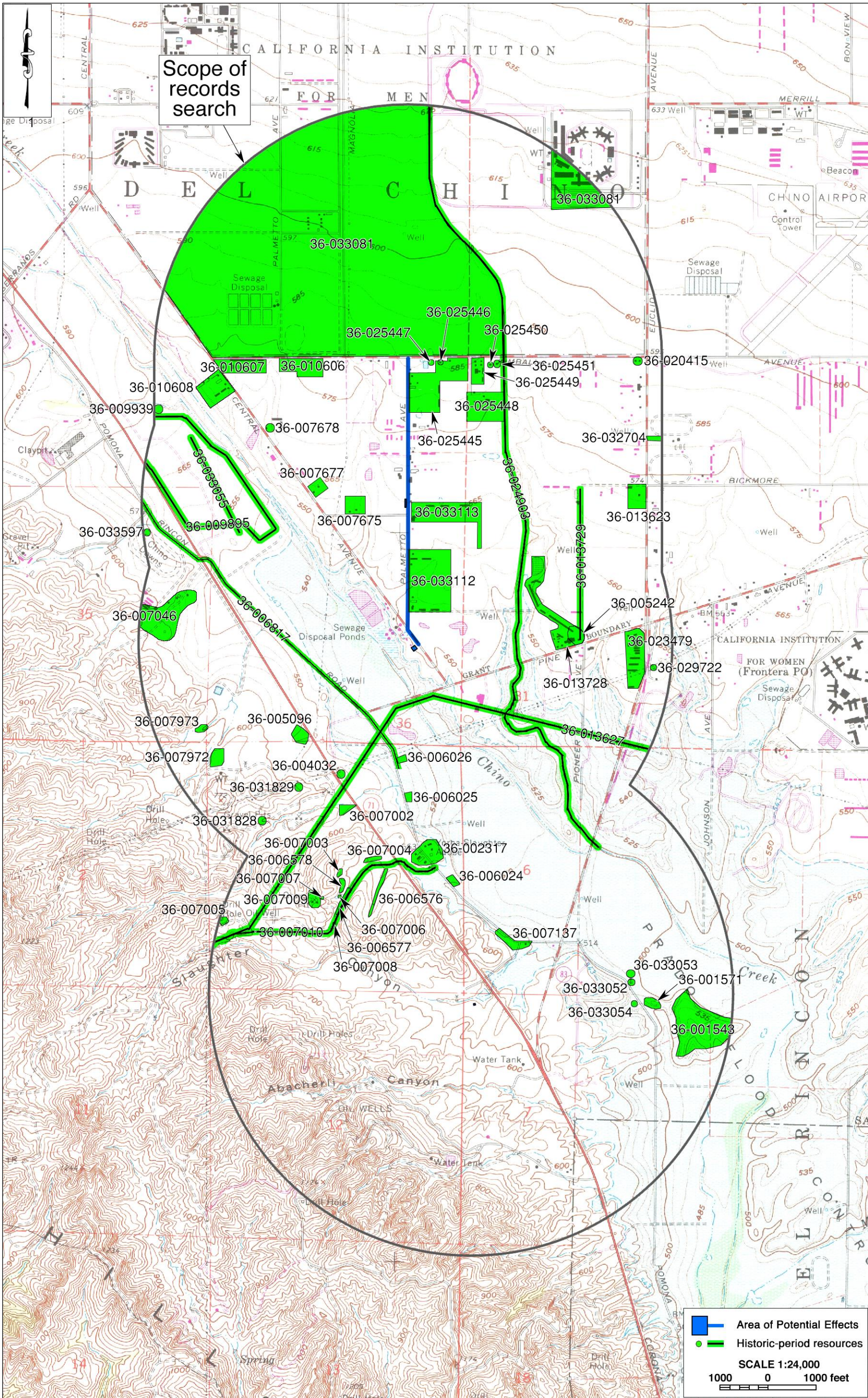
APPENDIX 3

**LOCATIONS OF RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES
WITHIN THE RECORDS SEARCH SCOPE**

(Confidential)



Prehistoric cultural resources previously recorded in the project vicinity



Historic-period cultural resources previously recorded in the project vicinity