IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

JURUPA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT NON-POTABLE WATER SERVICES EXPANSION PROJECT

Cities of Chino, Eastvale, Jurupa Valley and Ontario
Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California

For Submittal to:

Jurupa Community Services District
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Jurupa Valley, CA 91752
and
State Water Resources Control Board
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Title: Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Jurupa Community Services District Non-Potable Water Services Expansion Project, Cities of Chino, Eastvale, Jurupa Valley, and Ontario, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Corona North and Guasti, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles; various sections in T2-3S R6-7W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, and portions of the Santa Ana del Chino, Santa Ana del Chino (Addition to), and Jurupa (Stearns) land grants

Project Size: Approximately 47 linear miles of pipeline right-of-way, four feet in maximum width and eight feet in maximum depth; 200x200-foot and 280x250-foot facility sites (to be selected within a 96-acre area)

Keywords: Jurupa Valley-Chino Basin area; Phase I historical/ archaeological resources survey; Site 33-016681/36-013627 (Southern Sierras Power Transmission "O" Line) and Site 36-025440 (SCE Chino-Mira Loma No. 1 Transmission Line); no "historic properties" or "historical resources" affected

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between April and June, 2015, at the request of Albert A. Webb Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD) Non-Potable Water Services Expansion Project in the Cities of Chino, Eastvale, Jurupa Valley and Ontario, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California. As proposed by the JCSD, the undertaking entails the installation of approximately 47 miles of underground pipeline to convey recycled water and construction of a booster pump station and three storage tanks. The APE for the undertaking lies across various sections in T2-3S R6-7W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, and portions of the Santa Ana del Chino, Santa Ana del Chino (Addition to), and Jurupa (Stearns) land grants.

The APE is delineated to encompass the maximum extent of ground disturbance required by trenching operations for pipeline installation and construction of the associated features, and comprises the proposed pipeline right-of-way, a "clear well" site, and a potential water storage and booster station site. The pipeline right-of-way, lying mostly within existing roadways, measures four feet in maximum width and eight feet in maximum depth. The "clear well" site, located within the existing Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority treatment plant in the City of Eastvale, measures 200x200 feet in maximum dimension to accommodate a 154-foot-diameter storage tank and the construction activities. The potential water storage and booster station site consists of a total of approximately 95 acres in the City of Ontario, where a 280x250-foot area will be selected in the future for the construction of two 110-foot-diameter storage tanks and a booster pump station.

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed undertaking, as required by the JCSD pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act. Due to the potential involvement of federal funding administered by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), the study is also intended to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act in the CEQA Plus process. The purpose of the study is to provide the JCSD and the SWRCB with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed undertaking would have an effect on any "historic properties," as defined by 36 CFR 800.16(l), or "historical resources," as defined by 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 results of these research procedures indicate that two linear sites, 33-016681/36-013627 and 36-025440, were previously recorded as crossing portions of the APE. Site 33-016681/36-013627 consists of the Southern Sierras Power Transmission "O" Line, originally built in 1929. It remains extant today across the proposed pipeline right-of-way at various locations, but the only features present within the project boundaries are overhead wires running well beyond the vertical extent of the APE. Since the proposed undertaking has no potential to affect its significance or integrity, Site 33-016681/36-013627 requires no further analysis or formal significance evaluation during this study. Site 36-025440 represents the Southern California Edition Company's circa 1937 Chino-Mira Loma No. 1 Transmission Line, which traverses a portion of the potential water storage and booster station site, and has been determined not to qualify as a "historic property" or a "historical resource."

No other potential "historic properties" or "historical resources" were encountered within the APE, and the subsurface sediments at this location were found to be relatively low in sensitivity for significant archaeological remains of prehistoric origin. Based on these findings, and pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1) and Calif. PRC §21084.1, CRM TECH recommends to the JCSD and the SWRCB a finding that *no historic properties or historical resources will be affected by the undertaking*. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the undertaking as currently proposed. However, if buried cultural materials are inadvertently discovered during 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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INTRODUCTION

Between April and June, 2015, at the request of Albert A. Webb Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD) Non-Potable Water Services Expansion Project in the Cities of Chino, Eastvale, Jurupa Valley and Ontario, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California (Fig. 1). As proposed by the JCSD, the undertaking entails the installation of approximately 47 miles of underground pipeline to convey recycled water and construction of a booster pump station and three storage tanks. The APE for the undertaking lies across various sections in T2-3S R6-7W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, and portions of the Santa Ana del Chino, Santa Ana del Chino (Addition to), and Jurupa (Stearns) land grants (Figs. 2a-2d).

The APE is delineated to encompass the maximum extent of ground disturbance required by trenching operations for pipeline installation and construction of the associated features, and comprises the proposed pipeline right-of-way, a "clear well" site, and a potential water storage and booster station site. The pipeline right-of-way, lying mostly within existing roadways, measures four feet in maximum width and eight feet in maximum depth. The "clear well" site, located within the existing Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority treatment plant in the City of Eastvale, measures 200x200 feet in maximum dimension to accommodate a 154-foot-diameter storage tank and the construction activities. The potential water storage and booster station site consists of a total of approximately 95 acres in the City of Ontario, where a 280x250-foot area will be selected in the future for the construction of two 110-foot-diameter storage tanks and a booster pump station.

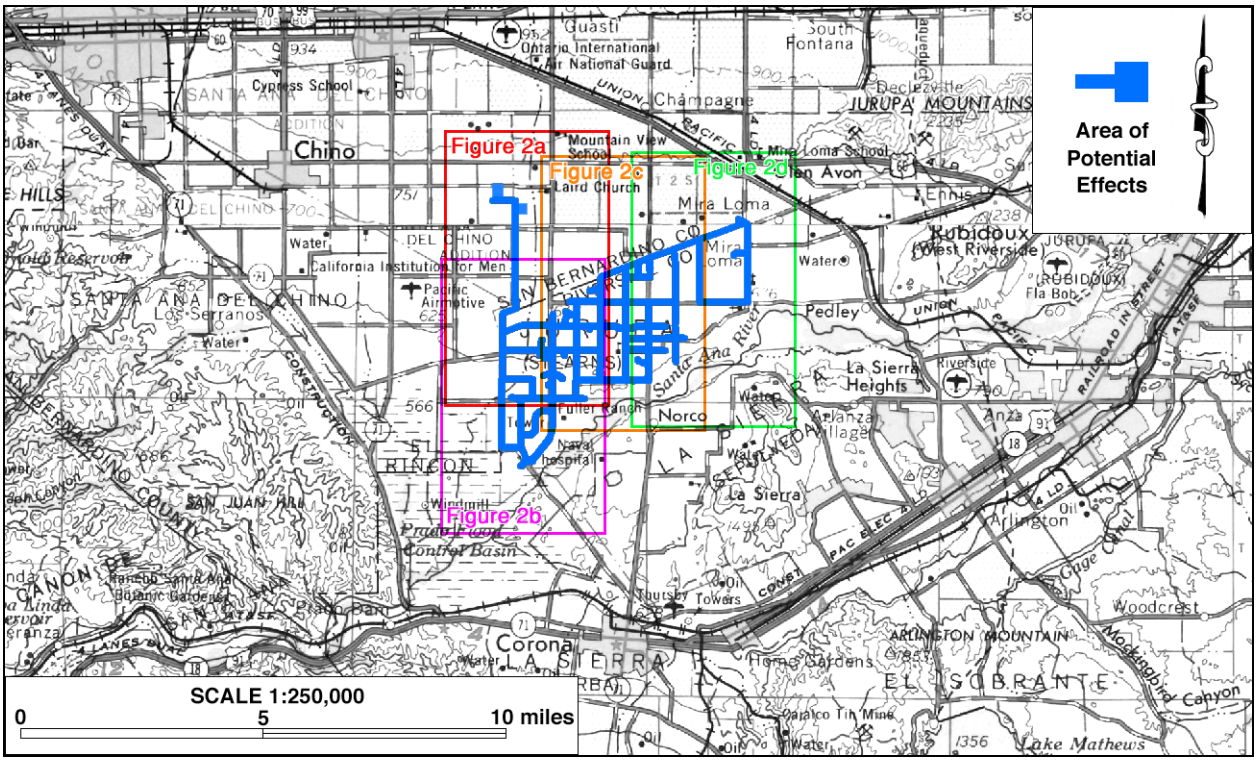


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino and Santa Ana, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangles; see Figs. 2a-2d for detail)

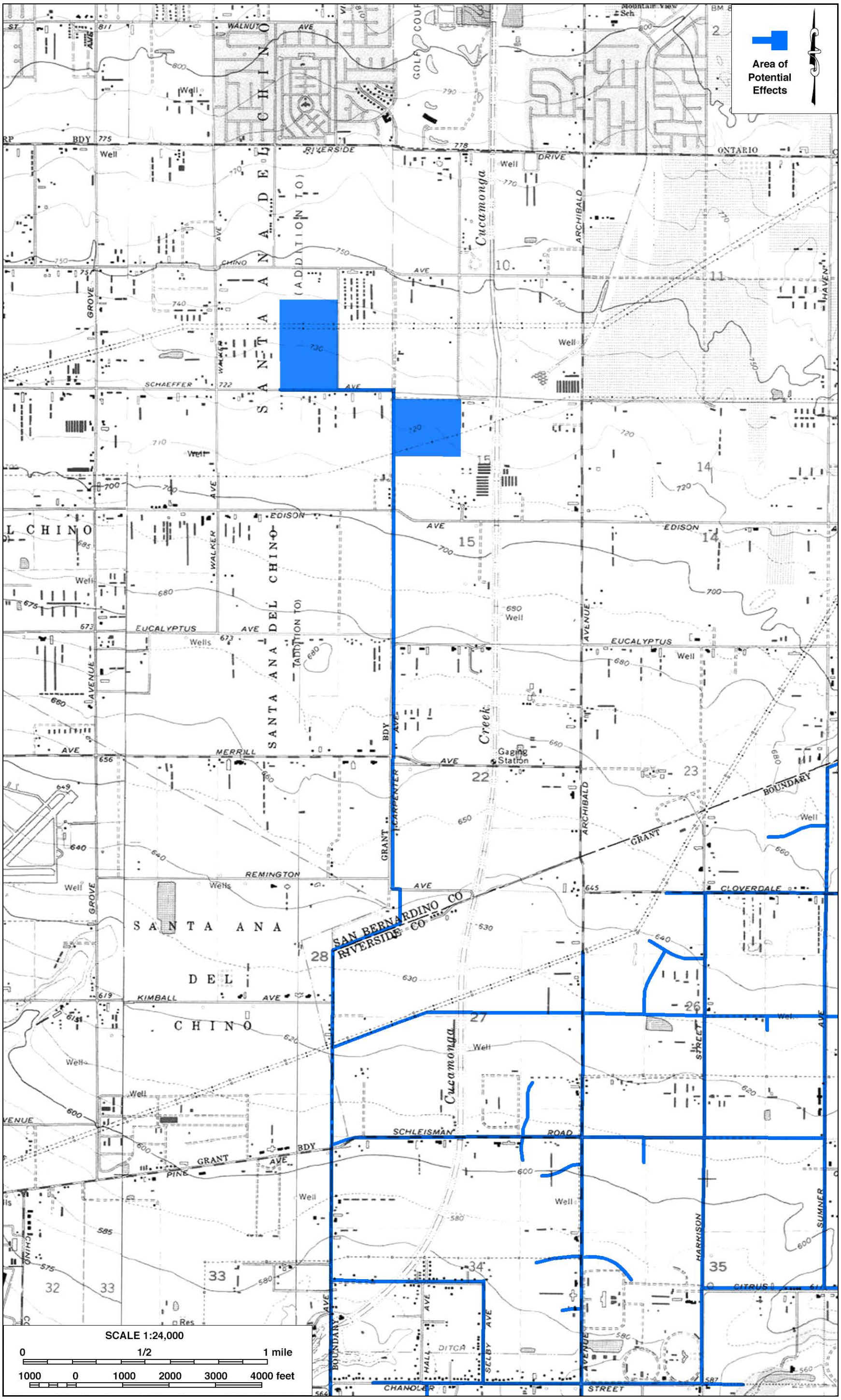


Figure 2a. Project location (1). (Based on the USGS Corona North, Guasti, Ontario, and Prado Dam, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangles)

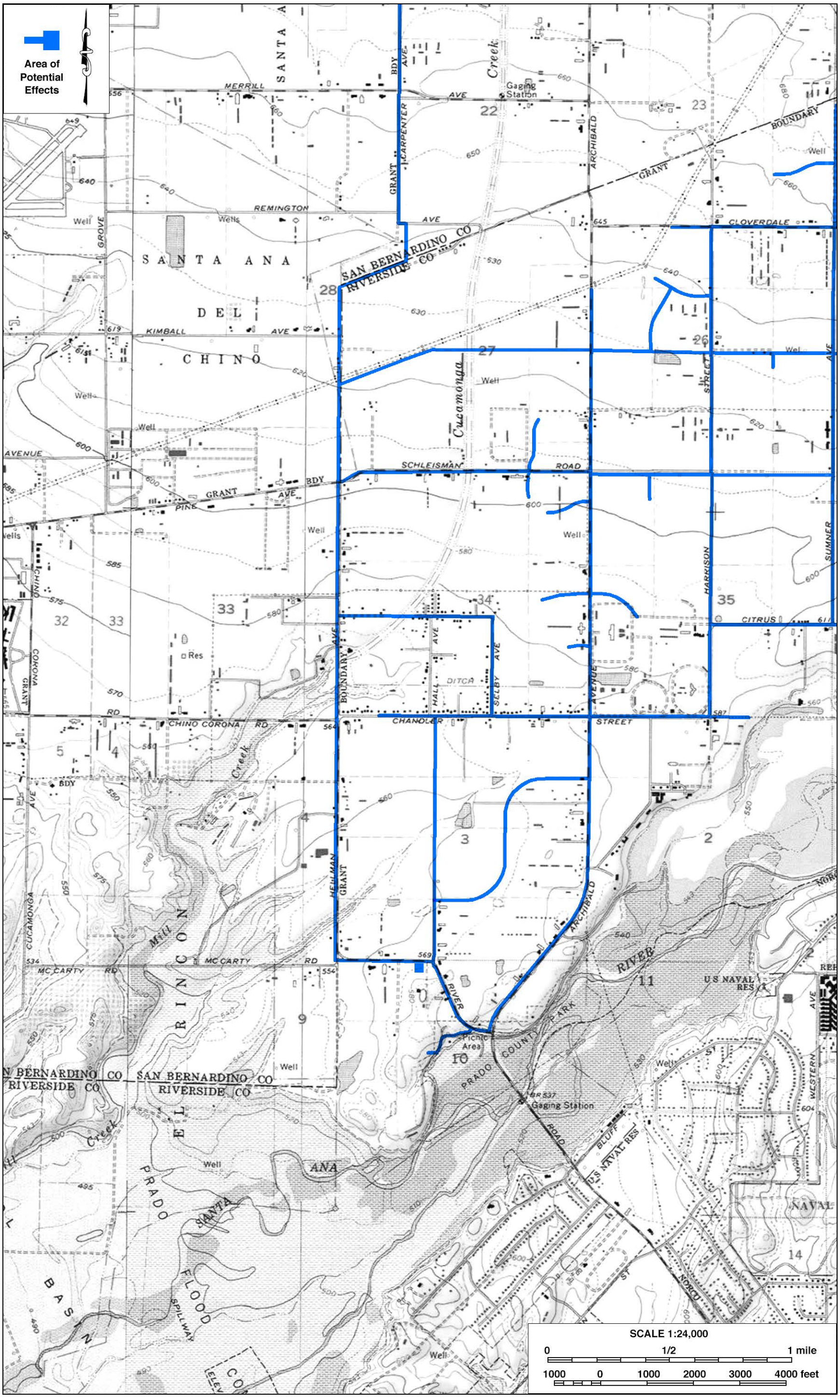


Figure 2b. Project location (2). (Based on the USGS Corona North and Prado Dam, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangles)

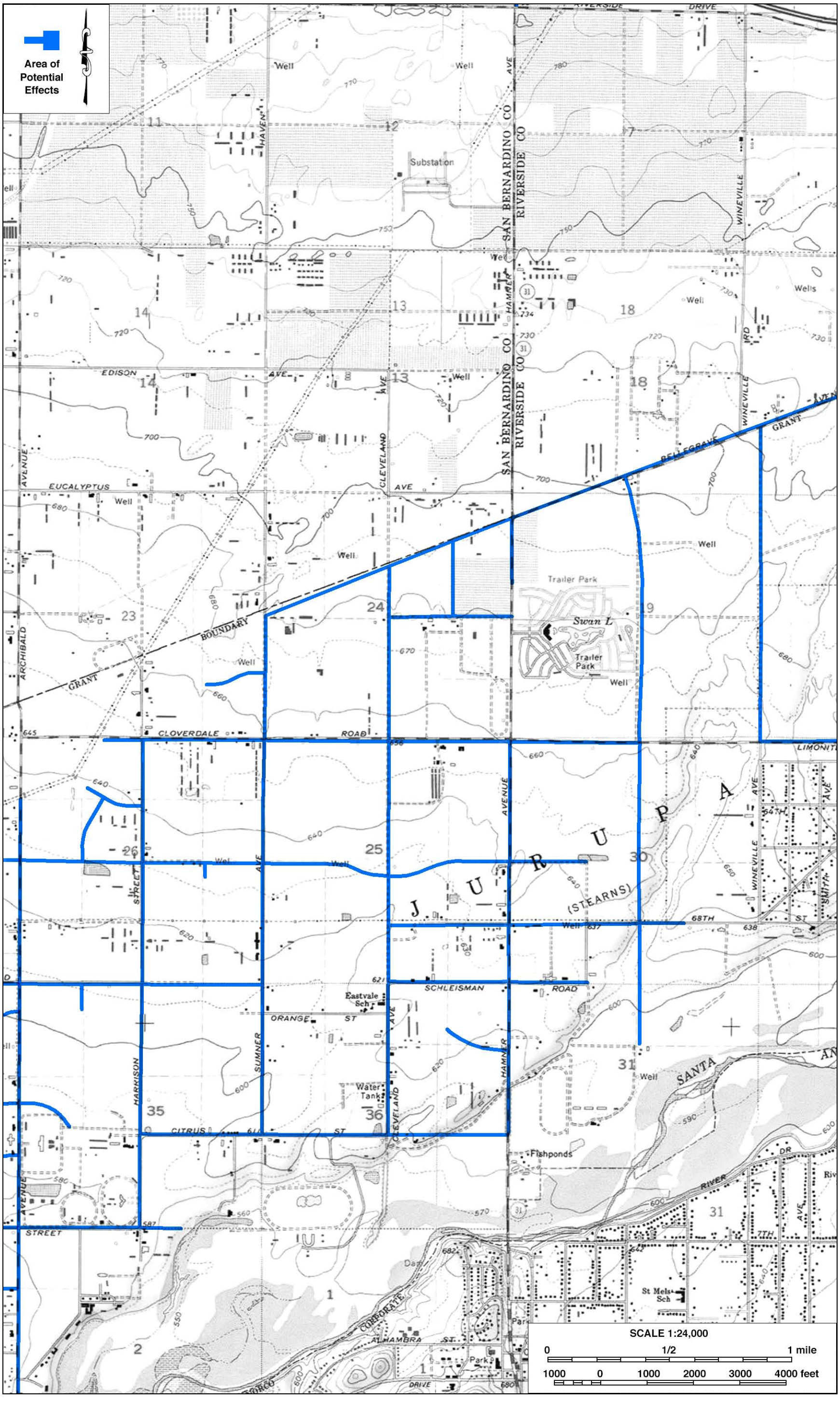


Figure 2c. Project location (3). (Based on the USGS Corona North and Guasti, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangles)

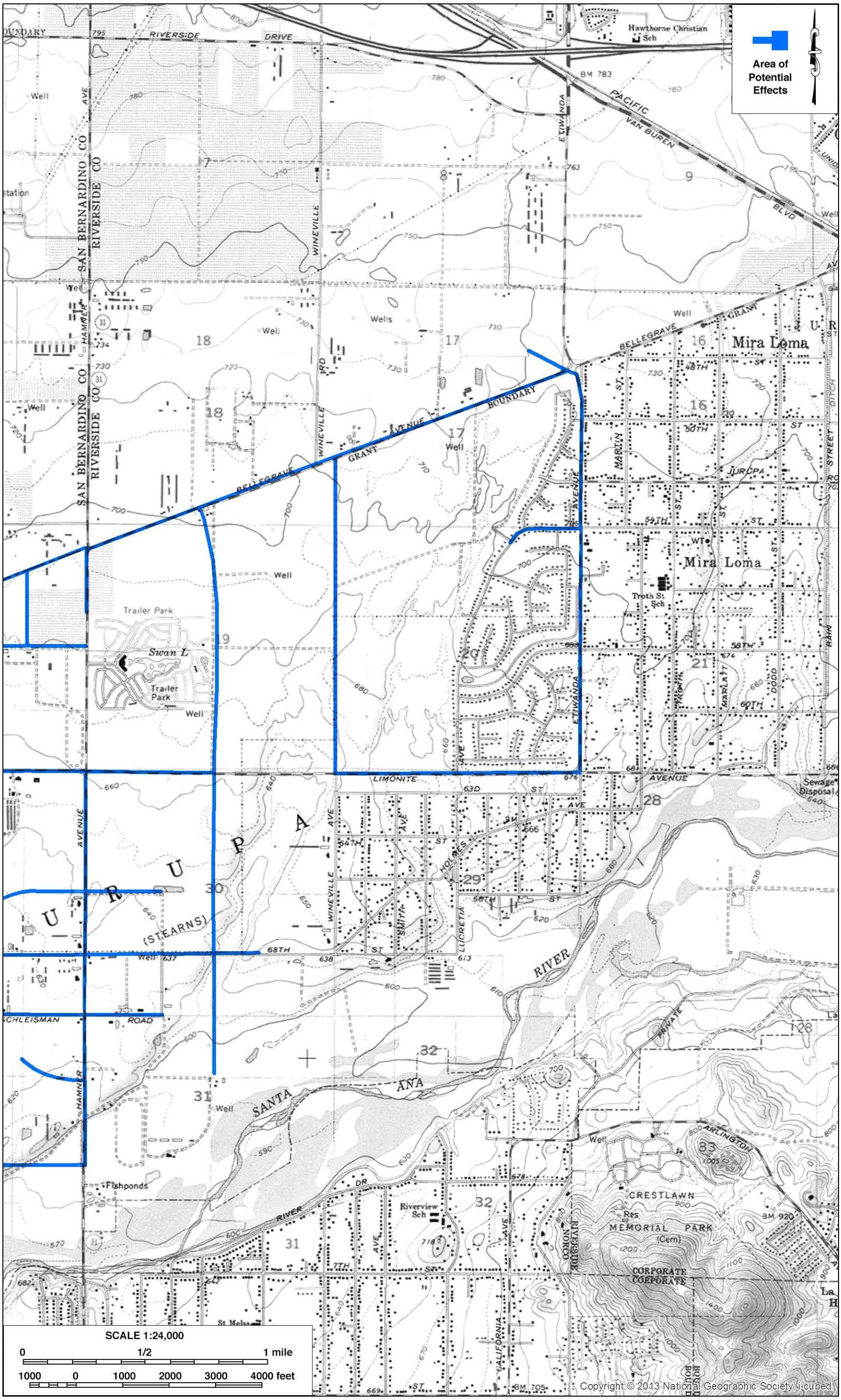


Figure 2d. Project location (4). (Based on the USGS Corona North and Guasti, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangles)

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed undertaking, as required by the JCSD pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act. Due to the potential involvement of federal funding administered by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), the study is also intended to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act in the CEQA Plus process. The purpose of the study is to provide the JCSD and the SWRCB with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed undertaking would have an effect on any "historic properties," as defined by 36 CFR 800.16(l), or "historical resources," as defined by 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 and results of the various avenues of research, and the final conclusion of the study.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The APE is located on the southwestern edge of the San Bernardino Valley, a broad inland valley extending from the San Gabriel-San Bernardino Mountains on the north to the Santa Ana Mountains on the southwest. The temperate Mediterranean climate of southern California dictates the natural environment of the region, with the average maximum temperature in July reaching well into the 90s (Fahrenheit) and the average minimum temperature in January hovering around 35º. Rainfall is typically less than 20 inches annually.

The APE lies in a largely urbanized setting with the existing land use characterized by residential neighborhoods, retail businesses, and some light industry. Most of the pipeline alignments are located within the existing rights-of-way of various paved streets, and only three short segments traverse across open fields or along dirt roads. The "clear well" site is located within an existing wastewater treatment plant, where the ground surface has also been extensively disturbed. The potential water storage and booster station site is located on agricultural land in an area undergoing rapid urbanization.

The terrain in and around the APE is relatively level, with a gradual decline toward the Santa Ana River immediately to the south of the project location. Elevations in the APE range between approximately 580 and 740 feet above mean sea level. Vegetation observed in the vicinity includes introduced landscaping plants, agricultural crops, as well as native species such as foxtails, tumbleweeds, and other small shrubs and grasses (Fig. 3).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

It is widely acknowledged that human occupation in what is now the State of California began 8,000-12,000 years ago. In attempting to describe and understand the cultural processes that occurred in the ensuing years, archaeologists have developed a number of chronological frameworks that



Figure 3. Typical landscapes in the APE. *Clockwise from top left*: eastern portion of the potential water storage and booster station site, view to the northeast; crop-covered fields in the western portion of the potential water storage and booster station site, view to the northwest; pipeline route along Whispering Lake Lane, a dirt road, view to the south; pipeline route along Wineville Avenue near Limonite Avenue, view to the south. (Photographs taken on May 4 and June 8, 2015)

endeavor to correlate the technological and cultural changes that are observable in archaeological records to distinct time periods. Unfortunately, none of these chronological frameworks has been widely accepted, and none has been developed specifically for the Inland Empire area, the nearest ones being for the Colorado Desert and Peninsular Ranges area (Warren 1984) and for the Mojave Desert (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

The development of an overall chronological framework for the region is hindered by the lack of distinct stratigraphic layers of cultural sequences that could be dated by absolute dating methods to provide concrete dates. Since results from archaeological investigations in this region have yet to be synthesized into an overall chronological framework, most archaeologists tend to follow a chronology adapted from a scheme developed by William J. Wallace in 1955 and modified by others (Wallace 1955; 1978; Warren 1968; Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 1984). Although the beginning and ending dates of the different horizons or periods may vary, the general framework of prehistory in this region under this chronology consists of the following four periods:

- Early Hunting Stage (ca. 10000 B.C.-6000 B.C.), which was characterized by human reliance on big game animals, as evidenced by large, archaic-style projectile points and the relative lack of plant-processing artifacts;

- Millingstone Horizon (ca. 6000 B.C.-1000 A.D.), when plant foods and small game animals came to the forefront of subsistence strategy, and from which a large number of millingstones, especially well-made, deep-basin metates, were left;
- Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1000-1500 A.D.), during which a more complex social organization, a more diversified subsistence base—as evidenced by smaller projectile points, expedient millingstones and, later, pottery—and regional cultures and tribal territories began to develop;
- Protohistoric Period (ca. 1500-1700s A.D.), which ushered in long-distance contact with Europeans, and thereby led to the Historic Period.

Ethnohistoric Context

The APE lies in an area where the traditional territories of the Serrano and Gabrielino Indians adjoined and overlapped with each other, at least during the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Periods. The homeland of the Gabrielinos, probably the most influential Native American group in aboriginal southern California (Bean and Smith 1978a:538), was centered in the Los Angeles Basin, and reached as far east as the San Bernardino-Riverside area. The homeland of the Serranos was primarily the San Bernardino Mountains, but also included the slopes and lowlands on the north and south flanks of the mountain range.

Whatever the linguistic affiliation, Native Americans in the project vicinity exhibited similar social organization and resource procurement strategies. Villages were based on clan or lineage groups. Their home/base sites are marked by midden deposits, often with bedrock mortars. During their seasonal rounds to exploit plant resources, small groups would migrate within their traditional territory in search of specific plants and animals. Their gathering strategies often left behind signs of special use sites, usually grinding slicks on bedrock boulders, at the locations of the resources.

As early as 1542, the Gabrielinos 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. Beginning in the 1810s, when an *asistencia* of Mission San Gabriel was established in present-day Loma Linda, the Serranos were also brought into the mission system. Due to introduced diseases, dietary deficiencies, and forceful reduction, Gabrielino and Serrano population dwindled rapidly. By 1900, the Gabrielinos had almost ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group (Bean and Smith 1978a:540). The Serranos, meanwhile, were mostly settled on the San Manuel and the Morongo Indian Reservations (Bean and Smith 1978b:573).

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 (Beck and Haase 1974:15). 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 area around the APE became nominally the property of that mission, but no Europeans are known to have settled in the area until the late 1830s (Gunther 1984:259).

In 1834, 13 years after gaining independence from Spain, the Mexican authorities began "secularizing" the mission system in Alta California, whereby former mission landholdings were confiscated and granted to prominent citizens in the province. In the area around the APE, three large land grants were created between 1838 and 1843: Rancho Jurupa, awarded to Juan Bandini, then administrator of Mission San Gabriel; Rancho Santa Ana del Chino, awarded to Antonio Maria Lugo of Los Angeles; and Addition to Rancho Santa Ana del Chino, awarded to Lugo's son-in-law Isaac Williams, a Yankee-turned *ranchero* (Beck and Haase 1974:38). While cattle raising remained the most prevalent economic activity on these land grants, Williams eventually established a thriving agricultural enterprise with wheat fields, vineyards, fruit orchards, a flour mill, and a soap factory on both parts of Rancho Santa Ana del Chino (Schuiling 1984:34).

The American annexation of Alta California in 1848 brought increased number of settlers to the sparsely populated territory, which in turn accelerated the demise of the vast *ranchos*. In 1873-1875, the Riverside-San Bernardino region received a major boost in economic growth when the successful introduction of the naval orange propelled it the forefront of the booming citrus industry. Meanwhile, viticulture and wine-making also played an important role in the development and prosperity of western San Bernardino Valley.

During 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 Ontario, founded in the early 1880s by George Chaffey, a prominent local developer who had migrated from Canada, and Chino, laid out in 1887 by Richard Gird (Schuiling 1984:84). Gird, with his herd of 200 dairy cows, also started the Chino area's long history as the dairy center of southern California (*ibid.*).

For the first half of the 20th century, the area remained large agrarian in character in contrast to the emerging regional urban centers such as Riverside and San Bernardino. Starting with the post-WWII suburban housing boom, many of the formerly rural towns in the area, including Ontario and Chino, also embarked on the path to gradual urbanization. To the south and the east, what are now the Cities of Eastvale and Jurupa Valley retained their rural characteristics a few decades longer, partially due to the presence of two officially designated agricultural preserves, Chino and Mira Loma (*San Bernardino County Sentinel* 2013). After the agricultural preserves were abolished in the late 1990s, those area became the latest development "hot spots" in the recent housing boom. In 2010 and 2011, Eastvale and Jurupa Valley became two of the newest incorporated cities in Riverside County.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

The cultural resources records search was carried out by CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo (see App. 1 for qualifications) at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) and the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center (AIC) on April 7-10, 2015. The EIC and the AIC are the State of California's official cultural resource records repositories for the County of Riverside and the County of San Bernardino, respectively. Both are part of the California Historical Resource Information

System established and maintained under the auspices of the California Office of Historic Preservation.

During the records search, Gallardo examined maps, records, and electronic databases at the EIC and the AIC for previously identified cultural resources in or near the APE and existing cultural resources reports pertaining to the project vicinity. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside/ 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 Resources Inventory.

For this study, the scope of the records search included the standard one-mile radius from the perimeters of the APE and an expanded five-mile radius to identify cultural resources in similar geomorphologic contexts as the APE. The purpose of the expanded records search is to assess the sensitivity of the APE for similar cultural resources and help determine the potential of encountering significant subsurface archaeological deposits during earth-moving activities associated with the undertaking.

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

As part of the research procedures, CRM TECH geologist Harry M. Quinn (see App. 1 for qualifications) pursued geoarchaeological analysis to assess the APE's potential for the deposition and preservation of subsurface cultural deposits from the prehistoric period, which cannot be detected through a standard surface archaeological survey. Sources consulted for this purpose included primarily topographic, geologic, and soil maps and reports pertaining to the area. Findings from these sources were used to develop a geomorphologic history of the APE and address geoarchaeological sensitivity of the vertical APE.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

CRM TECH historian Terri Jacquemain (see App. 1 for qualifications) conducted the historical background research on the basis of published literature in local history and historic maps of the project vicinity. Among maps consulted for this study were the U.S. General Land Office's (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1856-1857 and the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1981. 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.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On May 7, 2015, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California's Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's sacred lands file. Following the NAHC's recommendations, CRM TECH further contacted a total of 31 tribal representatives in the region, both in writing and by telephone, between May 11 and 20, 2015, to solicit local Native American input regarding any potential cultural resources concerns over the proposed undertaking. The correspondences between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives are attached to this report in Appendix 2.

FIELD SURVEY

On May 4, June 1, and June 8, 2015, CRM TECH archaeologist Daniel Ballester (see App. 1 for qualifications) carried out the systematic field survey of the APE. In light of past ground disturbances and the reduced archaeological sensitivity, the segments of the pipeline alignments along paved roads were surveyed at a reconnaissance-level through a "windshield" inspection from a motor vehicle. The three segments along dirt roads or across relatively undisturbed open fields (Fig. 4) were survey on foot at an intensive level by walking two parallel transects on either side of the alignment at a distance of five meters (approx. 15 feet) from each other.

The "clear well" site, on the southern side of River Road, and the eastern portion of the potential water storage and booster station site, on the eastern side of Whispering Lake Lane, were also surveyed intensively by walking a series of parallel transects spaced 10 meters (approx.. 30 feet) apart. The western portion of the potential water storage and booster station site, on the northern side of Schaefer Avenue, was covered by a dense growth of agricultural crops at the time of the survey (Fig. 3), where regular transects would have been neither feasible nor productive. Therefore, that portion of the APE was surveyed at reconnaissance level through an on-foot inspection wherever exposed ground surface was accessible.

Using these methods, the ground surface in the entire APE was systematically and carefully 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 poor along the paved roads and in the agricultural fields with crops, but was generally excellent (nearly 100%) elsewhere in the APE due to the sparse vegetation growth.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES IN THE VICINITY

The records search results yielded a large number of previous cultural resources studies that involved portions of the APE or properties along the proposed pipeline route. As a result of these and other similar studies in the vicinity, two linear sites from the historic period, 33-016681/36-013627 and 36-025440, were previously recorded as crossing the APE (see App. 3). Site 33-016681/36-013627 consists of the Southern Sierras Power Transmission "O" Line, built in 1929, and Site 36-025440 represents the Southern California Edition Company's Chino-Mira Loma No. 1 Transmission Line, built in 1937. These two sites are discussed further below.

Outside the APE but within a one-mile radius, AIC and EIC records show that at least 95 additional cultural resources have been identified in the past, including 60 historic-period sites, 14 prehistoric sites, 19 "pending sites," and 2 isolates. All of the prehistoric sites consisted of bedrock-milling features or lithic scatters, and the vast majority of them were clustered near southwestern end of the APE, along the northern bank of the Santa Ana River. The vast majority of historic-period sites were single-family residences, along with a few refuse scatters and the Union Pacific Railroad. None of these sites, however, was found immediately adjacent to the APE.

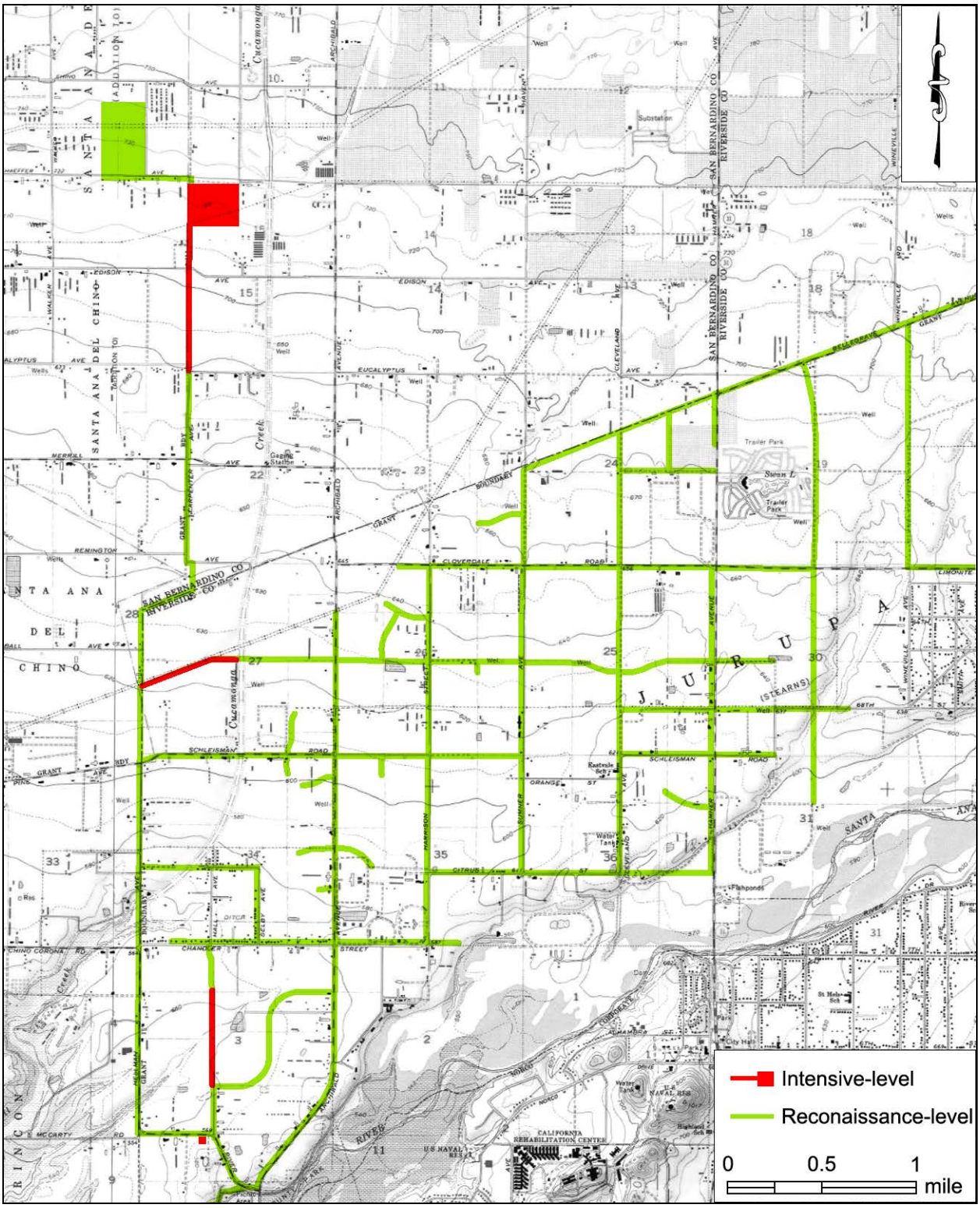


Figure 4. Level of field survey efforts completed during this study. (The portions of the APE not shown in this map were surveyed at a reconnaissance level.)

As mentioned above, the expanded records search covered the area within a five-mile radius for the purpose of identifying any prehistoric archaeological sites situated in the same or a similar geomorphologic context as the APE. Overall, the locations and types of prehistoric archaeological resources identified in the expanded records search, again mostly found at higher elevations above the Santa Ana River bank, appear to support the existing prehistoric hunter-gatherer settlement-subsistence models for inland southern California, which suggest that permanent or long-term settlement was more likely to occur on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges near reliable sources of water, while the valley floor was mostly used for resource procurement, traveling, and opportunistic camping.

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL PROFILE

Based on the pertinent geological maps and literature, soils in the vicinity of the APE typically consist of alluvial sediments that are Holocene or slightly older in age (Morton 1976:Plate 1B; Bortugno and Spittler 1986; Morton 2003; Morton and Miller 2003). Additionally, sediments in the APE nearer to the Santa Ana River contain riverbed alluvium that has been subjected to periodic flooding, which limits the likelihood of significant deposits of buried archaeological resources. While these conditions do not preclude the presence of cultural materials in shallow surface soils, the possibility of significant archaeological deposits surviving intact in these soils is rather slim, given the ground disturbances that have occurred in and near the APE in association with the construction of the existing roadways and long-time agricultural use. In light of this geomorphologic setting, the APE appears to be relatively low in potential for significant archaeological remains in subsurface deposits.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Historic maps consulted for this study confirm that area around the APE was large rural in character until the housing boom of the recent decades (USGS 1902-1981). Throughout the first half of the 20th century and well into the 1950s, the cultural landscape in the project vicinity was characterized by a widely spaced grid of roads lined with scattered buildings, typical of an agrarian settlement pattern (USGS 1902-1954). Based on its depiction in the historic maps, the APE appears relatively low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period, especially considering its location mostly within existing road rights-of-way.

NATIVE AMERICAN INPUT

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC reported in a letter dated May 8, 2015, that the sacred lands record search indicated the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by the undertaking, specifically in or near the portion of the APE in the USGS Corona North 7.5' quadrangle. Therefore, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for further information and provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see App. 2).

Upon receiving the NAHC's response, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to all 26 individuals on the referral list and the organizations they represent (see App. 2). In addition, as referred by these tribal representatives or the appropriate tribal government staff, the following five individuals were also contacted:

- Rob Roy, Environmental Director, La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Raymond Huaute, Cultural Heritage Program Coordinator, Morongo Band of Mission Indians;
- John Gomez, Jr., Cultural Resource Coordinator, Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Jim McPherson, Cultural Resources Manager, Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Daniel McCarthy, Director of Cultural Resources Management Department, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.

The written requests for comments were sent to the tribal representatives on May 11, 2015, and follow-up telephone solicitations were carried out on May 18-20, 2015. As of this time, 12 tribal representatives have responded either in writing or by telephone (see App. 2). Among those who responded by telephone, Rob Roy of the La Jolla Band, Jim McPherson of the Rincon Band, and Ernest Siva, Tribal Elder of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, stated that they had no comments at this time. William J. Pink, a member of the Luiseño community, and Anna Hoover, Cultural Analyst for the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, expressed deferral to other tribes located in closer proximity to the APE, as did Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Pala Band of Mission Indians, and Rose Duro, Rincon Cultural Committee Chairman, in their written replies.

Andrew Salas, Chairperson of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians, considered the APE to be a culturally sensitive area near known village sites, and thus requested Native American monitoring of all ground-disturbing activities associated with the undertaking. He further requested a copy of the completed report and timely notifications of project progress. On May 27, Mr. Salas followed up with an e-mail and reiterated his cultural resources sensitivity assessment of the APE and the request for Native American monitoring. Anthony Morales, Chairperson of the Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, and Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director for the Gabrielino Tongva Nation, recommended monitoring of ground-disturbing activities by both archaeologists and Native American representatives.

In his responses, Raymond Huaute of the Morongo Band stated that the project location was likely not culturally sensitive due to previous ground disturbances, and that the tribe was not aware of Native American cultural resources in the area. He requested proper notification and the implementation of the tribe's "Standard Development Conditions" in the event Native American cultural remains, including human remains, were encountered during the undertaking. Responding on behalf of the Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians, Tribal Cultural Clerk Chris Devers indicated that the APE might be outside the traditional territory of the Luiseño people, but recommended monitoring of ground-disturbing activities, especially in the sensitive areas, and requested updates on project progress.

Daniel McCarthy of the San Manuel Band, initially stated that the tribe was interested in this undertaking since the APE lay partially within the tribe's traditional use area. Mr. McCarthy requested a copy of the records search results and a draft copy of this report for further review and comment, and indicated that the tribe might seek further consultation after review. Additionally, he inquired as to whether the project was subject to SB 18, which requires local governments to consult with Native American tribes on a government-to-government basis before adopting or amending a general plan or a specific plan. After further correspondence, Mr. McCarthy concluded that the APE was outside the San Manuel Band's traditional use area, and thus the tribe had no further comments.

POTENTIAL HISTORIC PROPERTIES/HISTORICAL RESOURCES IN THE APE

As stated above, Site 33-016681/36-013627 (Southern Sierras Power Transmission "O" Line) and Site 36-025440 (Southern California Edition Chino-Mira Loma No. 1 Transmission Line) were previously recorded as lying across the APE. No other sites, features, buildings, structures, objects, or artifact deposits more than 50 years of age were encountered within the APE during the survey.

Site 33-016681/36-013627

Site 33-016681/36-013627 represents the Southern Sierras Power Transmission "O" Line, a single circuit 115kV transmission line built in 1929 between Seal Beach and San Bernardino. The "O' designation denoted an "open" line, intended as an emergency power connection between the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Company and the Southern Sierras Power Company. Its most urgent deployment came in 1933, after the Long Beach earthquake destroyed a portion of the Seal Beach Power Plant. When recorded in 2007, it was reported that portion of the transmission line in Orange County had been removed, while some segments remained in place in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties (Dice 2007:14).



Figure 5. Site 33-016681/36-013627, the Southern Sierras Power Transmission "O" Line, along with other transmission lines along Hellman Avenue; view to the north. (Source: Google Earth)

During the survey, several power transmission lines across the project route were found to be possibly of historical origin, including one matching the alignment recorded for Site 33-016681/36-013627. This power line consists of wooden poles carrying overhead wires across various streets containing the APE (Fig. 5). At these locations, the proposed undertaking entails only trenching for the installation of underground pipelines, which has no potential to affect the physical components, appearance, or function of Site 33-016681/36-013627 or any of the other power transmission lines across the APE. Therefore, these power lines are considered to be outside the vertical extent of the APE.

Site 36-025440

Site 36-025440 was recorded in 2010 as a 12-mile-long 220kV power transmission line connecting the Southern California Edison Company's Chino and Mira-Loma substations, originally built in 1937 but with some of towers replaced in 1940 (Becker 2010:1-2). According to the site record, the line consists of 90-foot-tall, T-shaped steel lattice towers except in the easternmost two-mile segment, where the towers were replaced in 1979 (*ibid.*:1). A short segment of the site lies across the western portion of the potential water storage and booster station site in an east-west direction. During the field survey, the transmission line with its T-shaped steel lattice towers were observed at that location, accompanied by a second line with taller towers of modern appearance (Fig. 6).



Figure 6. Site 36-025440, the Southern California Edition Chino-Mira Loma No. 1 Transmission Line, along with another transmission line across the western portion of the potential water storage and booster station site; view to the southeast. (Photograph taken on June 8, 2015)

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

APPLICABLE STATUTORY/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

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."

"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 National Historic Preservation Act:

> 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's 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 "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))

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In summary of the research results presented above, two linear sites from the historic period, 33-016681/36-013627 and 36-025440, were previously recorded as crossing portions of the APE. Site 33-016681/36-013627 consists of the Southern Sierras Power Transmission "O" Line, originally built in 1929. It remains extant today across the proposed pipeline right-of-way at various locations, but the only features present within the project boundaries are overhead wires running well beyond the vertical extent of the APE. Since the proposed undertaking has no potential to affect its significance or integrity, Site 33-016681/36-013627 requires no further analysis or formal significance evaluation during this study.

Site 36-025440 represents the Southern California Edition Company's circa 1937 Chino-Mira Loma No. 1 Transmission Line, which traverses a portion of the potential water storage and booster station site and was also found to be extant, and apparently functional, during the field survey. When recorded in 2010, the site was the subject of a historic significance evaluation under the provisions of both Section 106 and CEQA, and that study concludes:

> The line was not identified as having a direct association with the historic elements or construction period at the Chino Substation (1912-1920s), nor was the transmission line found to relate to the City of Chino or the City of Ontario's outward expansion or growth patterns. The Chino-Mira Loma Transmission Line was not found to be technologically or materially innovative within the history of electrical transmission and voltage systems, and additional research of the line would not appear to provide additional information that would be considered important to the history of Chino, Ontario, San Bernardino County, the Southern California Inland Empire region, California, or the nation. (Becker 2010:2).

Accordingly, the 2010 study concludes that Site 36-025440 does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources, and does not meet the definition of a "historic property" or a "historical resource" under Section 106 and CEQA provisions (Becker 2010:2). The present study has encountered no new information to necessitate a reexamination of that conclusion.

No other potential "historic properties" or "historical resources" were encountered within the APE, and the subsurface sediments at this location were found to be relatively low in sensitivity for significant archaeological remains of prehistoric origin. Based on these findings, and pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1) and Calif. PRC §21084.1, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the JCSD and the SWRCB:

- No "historic properties" or "historical resources" will be affected by the proposed undertaking.
- No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the undertaking as currently proposed.
- If buried cultural materials are inadvertently discovered during the undertaking, all work in that area will be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find.

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Morton, D. W., and F. K. Miller

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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.

1942 Map: Corona 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.
1954 Map: Corona North, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1952, field-checked in 1954.
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.

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1984 The Desert Region. In Michael J. Moratto (ed.): *California Archaeology*; pp. 339-430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

Warren, Claude N., and Robert H. Crabtree
1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In Warren L. D'Azevedo (ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 11: *Great Basin*; pp. 183-193. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

APPENDIX 1
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN
Bai "Tom" Tang, M.A.

Education

1988-1993	Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, UC 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, UC Riverside.
1990	Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
1990-1992	Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, UC Riverside.
1988-1993	Research Assistant, American Social History, UC 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.

Honors and Awards

1988-1990	University of California Graduate Fellowship, UC Riverside.
1985-1987	Yale University Fellowship, Yale University Graduate School.
1980, 1981	President's Honor List, Northwestern University, 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/ARCHAEOLOGIST
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA*

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.
1996-1998	Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands.
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	Archaeological Technician, Field Director, and Project Director 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

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

Memberships

* Register of Professional Archaeologists; Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT HISTORIAN/ REPORT WRITER
Terri Jacquemain, M.A.

Education

2004 M.A., Public History and Historic Resource Management, University of California, Riverside.
- M.A. thesis: Managing Cultural Outreach, Public Affairs and Tribal Policies of the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Indio, California; internship served as interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, June-October, 2002.

2002 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
2001 Archaeological Field School, University of California, Riverside.
1991 A.A., Riverside Community College, Norco Campus.

Professional Experience

2003- Historian/Architectural Historian/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/ Colton, California.
- Author/co-author of legally defensible cultural resources reports for CEQA and NHPA Section 106;
- Historic context development, historical/archival research, oral historical interviews, consultation with local communities and historical organizations;
- Historic building surveys and recordation, research in architectural history; architectural description

2002-2003 Teaching Assistant, Religious Studies Department, University of California, Riverside.
2002 Interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians.
2000 Administrative Assistant, Native American Student Programs, University of California, Riverside.
1997-2000 Reporter, *Inland Valley Daily Bulletin*, Ontario, California.
1991-1997 Reporter, *The Press-Enterprise*, Riverside, California.

Membership

California Preservation Foundation.

ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR
Daniel Ballester, M.S.

Education

2013	M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.
1998	B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
1997	Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
1994	University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.
2007	Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.
2002	"Historic Archaeology Workshop," presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

Professional Experience

2002-	Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002	Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1998-1999	Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
1998	Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
1998	Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Nina Gallardo, B.A.

Education

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

Honors and Awards

2000	Dean's Honors List, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

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

PROJECT GEOLOGIST
Harry M. Quinn, M.S.

Education

1968 M.S., Geology, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California.
1964 B. S, Geology, Long Beach State College, Long Beach.
1962 A.A., Los Angeles Harbor College, Wilmington North Palm Springs, California.

- Graduate work oriented toward invertebrate paleontology; M.S. thesis completed as a stratigraphic paleontology project on the Precambrian and Lower Cambrian rocks of Eastern California.

Professional Experience

2000- Project Paleontologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
l998- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1992-1998 Independent Geological /Environmental Consultant, Pinyon Pines, California.
1994-1996 Environmental Geologist, E.C E.S., Inc, Redlands, California.
1988-1992 Project Geologist/Director of Environmental Services, STE, San Bernardino, California.
1987-1988 Senior Geologist, Jirsa Environmental Services, Norco, California.
1986 Consulting Petroleum Geologist, LOCO Exploration, Inc. Aurora, Colorado.
1978-1986 Senior Exploration Geologist, Tenneco Oil E & P, Englewood, Colorado.
1965-1978 Exploration and Development Geologist, Texaco, Inc., Los Angeles, California.

Previous Work Experience in Paleontology

1969-1973 Attended Texaco company-wide seminars designed to acquaint all paleontological laboratories with the capability of one another and the procedures of mutual assistance in solving correlation and paleo-environmental reconstruction problems.
1967-1968 Attended Texaco seminars on Carboniferous coral zonation techniques and Carboniferous smaller foraminifera zonation techniques for Alaska and Nevada.
1966-1972, 1974, 1975 Conducted stratigraphic section measuring and field paleontological identification in Alaska for stratigraphic controls. Pursued more detailed fossil identification in the paleontological laboratory to establish closer stratigraphic controls, mainly with Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks and some Tertiary rocks, including both megafossil and microfossil identification, as well as fossil plant identification.
1965 Conducted stratigraphic section measuring and field paleontological identification in Nevada for stratigraphic controls. Pursued more detailed fossil identification in the paleontological laboratory to establish closer stratigraphic controls, mainly with Paleozoic rocks and some Mesozoic and Tertiary rocks. The Tertiary work included identification of ostracods from the Humboldt and Sheep Pass Formations and vertebrate and plant remains from Miocene alluvial sediments.

Memberships

Society of Vertebrate Paleontology; American Association of Petroleum Geologists; Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists; Rocky Mountain Association of Geologists, Pacific Section; Society of Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists; San Bernardino County Museum.

Publications in Geology

Five publications in Geology concerning an oil field study, a ground water and earthquake study, a report on the geology of the Santa Rosa Mountain area, and papers on vertebrate and invertebrate Holocene Lake Cahuilla faunas.

APPENDIX 2

CORRESPONDENCE WITH NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES*

* Thirty-one local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this report.

SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Project: Jurupa Community Services District Water Expansion Project (CRM TECH Contract No. 2913)

County: Riverside and San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle Name: Corona North and Guasti, Calif.

Township 1- 3 South **Range** 6-7 West SB **BM; Section(s)** Various

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 50 miles of pipelines that will connect to the existing IEUA pipeline syste,. The APE is located in the Cities of Chino, Eastvale, Jurupa Valley, and Ontario, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California.

May 7, 2015

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471

May 8, 2015

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Sent by Fax: (909) 824-6405
Number of Pages: 6

Re: Jurupa Community Services District Water Expansion Project (CRM TECH Contract No. 2913), Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.

Dear Ms. Gallardo,

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) for the project referenced above. The search indicates the potential of Native American cultural resources in the Corona North Quadrangle that may be impacted. For specific information regarding this site, please contact Mr. Ernest H. Siva on the attached Native American Contact List.

The absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE. Other sources of cultural resources information should be contacted regarding known and recorded sites. Please contact all of the people on the attached *Native American Contact List*. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. I suggest you contact all of those listed, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Katy.Sanchez@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Katy Sanchez

Katy Sanchez
Associate Government Program Analyst

Native American Contacts
San Bernardino County
May 8, 2015

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager
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pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov
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(951) 506-9491 Fax

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St. Gabrielino Tongva
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sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com
(951) 807-0479

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Joseph Hamilton, Chairman
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
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(951) 763-4105

(951) 763-4325 Fax

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
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(951) 572-6004 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Lynn Valbuena, Chairwoman
26569 Community Center Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
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(909) 864-3370 Fax

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Rroad Cahuilla
Banning , CA 92220 Serrano
(951) 849-8807
(951) 755-5200
(951) 922-8146 Fax

Soboba Band of Mission Indians
Rosemary Morillo, Chairperson; Attn: Carrie Garcia
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Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 Gabrielino Tongva
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(626) 286-1262 Fax

Ernest H. Siva
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Tribal Elder
9570 Mias Canyon Road Serrano
Banning , CA 92220 Cahuilla
siva@dishmail.net
(951) 849-4676

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

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Jurupa Community Services District Water Expansion Project (CRM TECH Contract No, 2913), San Bernardino County.

Native American Contacts
San Bernardino County
May 8, 2015

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 663-5279
(951) 654-5544, ext 4137
(951) 654-4198 Fax

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizi Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrielino
Covina , CA 91723
gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com
(626) 926-4131

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director
P.O. Box 86908 Gabrielino Tongva
Los Angeles , CA 90086
samdunlap@earthlink.net
(909) 262-9351

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Native American Contacts
Riverside County
May 8, 2015

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Shasta Gaughen, PhD, THPO
PMB 50, 35008 Pala-Temecula Rd. Luiseno
Pala , CA 92059 Cupeno
sgaughen@palatribe.com
(760) 891-3515

(760) 742-3189 Fax

Pauma & Yuima Reservation
Randall Majel, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley , CA 92061
(760) 742-1289 ext 317

(760) 742-3422 Fax

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92593
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov
(951) 770-8100

(951) 506-9491 Fax

Rincon Band of Mission Indians
Vincent Whipple, Tribal Historic Pres. Officer
1 West Tribal Road Luiseno
Valley Center , CA 92082
vwhipple@rincontribe.org
(760) 297-2635

(760) 297-2639 Fax

Soboba Band of Mission Indians
Rosemary Morillo, Chairperson; Attn: Carrie Garcia
P.O. Box 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581
carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 654-2765

(951) 654-4198 Fax

Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation
John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Admin.
, Gabrielino Tongva
tattnlaw@gmail.com
(310) 570-6567

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 Gabrielino Tongva
San Gabriel , CA 91778
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
(626) 483-3564 Cell

(626) 286-1262 Fax

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

Pauma Valley Band of Luiseño Indians
Bennae Calac
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley , CA 92061
bennaecalac@aol.com
(760) 617-2872

(760) 742-3422 Fax

Pauma & Yuima
ATTN: EPA
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley , CA 92061
kymberli_peters@yahoo.com
(760) 742-1289

(760) 742-3422 Fax

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Native American Contacts
Riverside County
May 8, 2015

Rincon Band of Mission Indians
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
1 West Tribal Road Luiseno
Valley Center , CA 92082
bomazzetti@aol.com
(760) 749-1051

(760) 749-8901 Fax

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Council
1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno
Vista , CA 92081
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org
(760) 724-8505

(760) 724-2172 Fax

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Cultural Department
1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno
Vista , CA 92081 Cupeno
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org
(760) 724-8505

(760) 724-2172 Fax

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92593
mgoodhart@pechanga-nsn.
(951) 770-6100

(951) 695-1778 Fax

William J. Pink
48310 Pechanga Road Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92592
wjpink@hotmail.com
(909) 936-1216
Prefers e-mail contact

La Jolla Band of Mission Indians
Lavonne Peck, Chairwoman
22000 Highway 76 Luiseno
Pauma Valley , CA 92061
Rob.roy@lajolla-nsn.gov
(760) 742-3771

(760) 742-1704 Fax

Pauma & Yuima Reservation
Charles Devers, Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley , CA 92061
(760) 742-1289

(760) 742-3422 Fax

Pechanga Cultural Resources Department
Anna Hoover, Cultural Analyst
P.O. Box 2183 Luiseño
Temecula , CA 92593
ahoover@pechanga-nsn.gov
(951) 770-8104

(951) 694-0446 Fax

Ernest H. Siva
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Tribal Elder
9570 Mias Canyon Road Serrano
Banning , CA 92220 Cahuilla
siva@dishmail.net
(951) 849-4676

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 663-5279
(951) 654-5544, ext 4137
(951) 654-4198 Fax

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Riverside County
May 8, 2015

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizi Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrielino
Covina , CA 91723
gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com
(626) 926-4131

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director
P.O. Box 86908 Gabrielino Tongva
Los Angeles , CA 90086
samdunlap@earthlink.net
(909) 262-9351

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

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Jurupa Community Services District Water Expansion Project (CRM TECH Contract No. 2913), Riverside County.

May 11, 2015

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians
P. O. Box 393
Covina, CA 91723

RE: Jurupa Community Services District Water Expansion Project
Approximately 50 Linear Miles of Pipeline Right-of-Way in the Cities of Chino, Chino, Eastvale, Jurupa Valley and Ontario
Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California
CRM TECH Contract #2913

Dear Mr. Salas:

Albert A. Webb Associates will be conducting environmental studies under the CEQA Plus process for the Jurupa Community Services District Water Expansion Project in the Cities of Chino, Eastvale, Jurupa Valley and Ontario, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of approximately 50 linear miles of pipeline alignments lying mostly within existing road rights-of-way and small areas for water storage, booster pump, and well facilities. The undertaking entails the installation of the pipeline and associated improvements in order to connect the existing Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority Treatment Plant operated by Western Municipal Water District in the City of Eastvale with the Inland Empire Utility Agency non-potable water system. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Corona North and Guasti, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle, depicts the location of the APE in various sections of T1-3S R6-7W, SBBM. CRM TECH has been hired to conduct a cultural resource study, including the Native American scoping, for this project.

According to records on file at the Eastern Information Center and Archaeological Information Center, there are two known archaeological/historical sites lying partially within the APE boundaries, both of them linear features dating to the historic period. Site 33-016681/36-013627 represents the Southern Sierras Power Transmission Line, and Site 36-015980(CA-SBR-027) represents the 1770s de Anza Trail.

Outside the APE boundaries, AIC and EIC records indicate that 87 additional historic-period sites, 14 prehistoric sites, 19 "pending sites," and 2 isolates were previously identified within a one-mile radius. All of the prehistoric sites consisted of bedrock-milling features or lithic scatters, the closest to the APE being a lithic scatter (33-000652) located nearly a quarter-mile from the southwestern-most portion of the APE, near the northern bank of the Santa Ana River. The vast majority of the historic-period sites were single-family residences, along with a few refuse scatters.

In a letter dated May 8, 2015, the Native American Heritage Commission reports that the sacred lands record search identified the potential for Native American cultural resources in the Corona North quadrangle to be impacted by the proposed undertaking, and recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. 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.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value within or near the APE that need to be taken into consideration as part of the cultural resources investigation. 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 Jurupa Community Services District and the State Water Resources Control Board for CEQA Plus-compliance purposes. We would also like to clarify that CRM TECH, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, is not the appropriate entity to initiate government-to-government consultation. Thank you for the time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH
Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Encl.: project area map

From: Ray Huaute <RHuaute@morongo-nsn.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, May 13, 2015 4:24 PM
To: Nina Gallardo
Cc: Denisa Torres
Subject: RE: NA Scoping Letter for the Jurupa Community Services District Water Expansion Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties (CRM #2913)

Dear Nina,

We recommend following the Standard Development Conditions in the attached letter. I wouldn't consider the project area as culturally sensitive since it is mostly previously disturbed areas and there are no prehistoric sites located within the APE, however if any prehistoric cultural artifacts are inadvertently uncovered during ground disturbing activities associated with the project, Morongo would like to be notified.

Raymond Huaute
Cultural Resource Specialist
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220
Phone: (951) 755-5025
Fax: (951) 572-6004
Email: rhuaute@morongo-nsn.gov

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Cultural Heritage Program
12700 Pumarra Road, Banning, CA 92220
Phone (951)755-5025
Fax (951)572-6004

Date: May 13, 2015

Re: Jurupa Community Services District Water Expansion Project
Approximately 50 Linear Miles of Pipeline Right-of-Way in the Cities of Chino,
Eastvale, Jurupa Valley and Ontario Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California
CRM TECH Contract #2913

Dear,
Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Thank you for contacting the Morongo Band of Mission Indians regarding the above referenced project(s). The tribe greatly appreciates the opportunity to comment on the project. After reviewing our records and consulting with our tribal elders and cultural experts, we would like to respectfully offer the following comments and/or recommendations:

___ The project is outside of the Tribe's current reservation boundaries and is not within an area considered to be a traditional use area or one in which the Tribe has cultural ties (i.e. Cahuilla or Serrano Territory). We recommend contacting the appropriate tribes who have cultural affiliation to the project area. We have no further comments at this time.

_X_ The project is outside of the Tribe's current reservation boundaries but within in an area considered to be a traditional use area or one in which the Tribe has cultural ties (i.e. Cahuilla or Serrano Territory). At this time, we are not aware of any cultural resources on the property; however, that is not to say there is nothing present. At this time, we ask that you impose specific conditions regarding all cultural and/or archaeological resources and buried cultural materials on any development plans or entitlement applications (see Standard Development Conditions attachment).

___ The project is outside of the Tribe's current reservation boundaries but within in an area considered to be a traditional use area or one in which the Tribe has cultural ties (i.e. Cahuilla or Serrano Territory). At this time we ask that you impose specific conditions regarding all cultural and/or archaeological resources and buried cultural materials on any development plans or entitlement applications (see Standard Development Conditions attachment). Furthermore, we would like to formally request the following:

___ A thorough records search be conducted by contacting one of the CHRIS (California Historical Resources Information System) Archaeological Information Centers and have a copy of the search results be provided to the tribe.

___ A comprehensive cultural survey be conducted of the proposed project property and any APE's (Areas of Potential Effect) within the property. We would also like to request that a tribal monitor be present during the cultural survey and that a copy of the results be provided to the tribe as soon as it can be made available.

___ Morongo would like to request that our tribal monitors be present during any test excavations or subsequent ground disturbing activities during the construction phase of the project.

___ The project is located with the current boundaries of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians Reservation. Please contact the Morongo Band of Mission Indians planning department for further details.

Once again, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians appreciates the opportunity to comment on this project. Please be aware that receipt of this letter does not constitute "meaningful" tribal consultation nor does it conclude the consultation process. This letter is merely intended to initiate consultation between the tribe and lead agency, which may be followed up with additional emails, phone calls or face-to-face consultation if deemed necessary. If you should have any further questions with regard to this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Raymond Huaute
Cultural Resource Specialist
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Email: rhuaute@morongo-nsn.gov
Phone: (951) 755-5025

MORONGO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

A SOVEREIGN NATION

Standard Development Conditions

The Morongo Band of Mission Indians asks that you impose specific conditions regarding cultural and/or archaeological resources and buried cultural materials on any development plans or entitlement applications as follows:

1. If human remains are encountered during grading and other construction excavation, work in the immediate vicinity shall cease and the County Coroner shall be contacted pursuant to State Health and Safety Code §7050.5.

2. In the event that Native American cultural resources are discovered during project development/construction, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find shall cease and a qualified archaeologist meeting Secretary of Interior standards shall be hired to assess the find. Work on the overall project may continue during this assessment period.

    a. If significant Native American cultural resources are discovered, for which a Treatment Plan must be prepared, the developer or his archaeologist shall contact the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.

    b. If requested by the Tribe[1], the developer or the project archaeologist shall, in good faith, consult on the discovery and its disposition (e.g. avoidance, preservation, return of artifacts to tribe, etc.).

[1] The Morongo Band of Mission Indians realizes that there may be additional tribes claiming cultural affiliation to the area; however, Morongo can only speak for itself. The Tribe has no objection if the archaeologist wishes to consult with other tribes and if the city wishes to revise the condition to recognize other tribes.

RINCON BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS

Culture Committee

1 W. Tribal Road · Valley Center, California 92082 ·
(760) 297-2621 or·(760) 297-2622 & Fax:(760) 749-8901

May 14, 2015

Nina Gallardo
CRM Tech
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Re: Jurupa Community Services District Water Expansion Project Contract # 2913

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

Thank you for inviting us to submit comments on the Jurupa Community Services District Water Expansion Project Contract No. 2913. This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. Rincon is submitting these comments concerning your projects potential impact on Luiseño cultural resources.

The Rincon Band has concerns for impacts to historic and cultural resources and the finding of items of significant cultural value that could be disturbed or destroyed and are considered culturally significant to the Luiseño people. This is to inform you, your identified location is within the Aboriginal Territory of the Luiseño people, but is not within Rincon's Historic boundaries. We defer you to the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians or Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians who are closer to your project area

Please contact the Native American Heritage Commission and they will assist with a referral to other tribes in the project area.

Thank you for the opportunity to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Rose Duro
Rincon Culture Committee Chairman

Bo Mazzetti, Tribal Chairman · Stephanie Spencer, Vice Chairwoman · Steve Stallings, Council Member · Laurie E. Gonzalez, Council Member · Alfonso Kolb, Council Member

RECEIVED
JUN 10 2015
BY:

From: Daniel McCarthy <DMcCarthy@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Sent: Thursday, May 14, 2015 12:04 PM
To: Nina Gallardo
Subject: RE: NA Scoping Letter for the Jurupa Community Services District Water Expansion Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties (CRM #2913)

Nina,

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment. The Tribe is interested in this project as it is located, at least partially, within the Tribe's traditional use area. Please forward the records search results and a draft copy of your report for review and comment. The Tribe may want to consult on this project depending on the findings of your study. Is this project subject to SB 18 law?

Daniel

Daniel McCarthy MS, RPA
Director - CRM Department
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA 92346

From: sam dunlap <samdunlap@earthlink.net>
Sent: Monday, May 18, 2015 1:02 PM
To: Nina Gallardo
Subject: Re: NA Scoping Letter for the Jurupa Community Services District Water Expansion Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties (CRM #2913)

Dear Ms. Gallardo,

Thank you for the consultation letter regarding the proposed project. I would request Native American as well as archaeological monitoring for any ground disturbing construction activity associated with the proposed project. Since the project lies within the traditional tribal territory of the Gabrielino Tongva Nation I request that the Native American monitor be selected from our tribal group.

I also request the contact information for Jurupa Community Services District and the State Water Resources Control Board be forwarded to me as your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Sam Dunlap
Cultural Resource Director
Gabrielino Tongva Nation
(909) 262-9351 cell

From: Cultural <Cultural@pauma-nsn.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, May 19, 2015 8:59 AM
To: Nina Gallardo
Cc: Dixon, Patti; Jeremy Zagarella
Subject: RE: NA Scoping Letter for the Jurupa Community Services District Water Expansion Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties (CRM #2913)

Ms. Gallardo,

Thank you for the email. The proposed project may be outside of the ancestral lands of the Luiseno people. The protection of ancestral sites is important to us. Are recommendation is to have monitors on site especially in known sensitive areas. Please keep us updated on the progression of the project. if there are any questions please contact us.

Thank you,

Chris Devers
Cultural Clerk
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians

From: Andy <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, May 27, 2015 11:05 PM
To: Nina Gallardo; Dr. Christina Swindall Martinez; Tim Miguel.Kizh Gabrieleno; Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno
Subject: Jurupa community services district water Expiation project 50 miles of linear pipeline right away in the cities of chino , Eastvale, jurupa valley and ontario riverside and San Bernardino counties CA

Dear Ms Gallardo

This is in regards to the above project locstions:

“The entire project locale lies in an areas where the traditional territories of the **Gabrieleño** villages adjoined and overlapped with each other, at least during the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Periods. The homeland of the **Gabrieleños** , probably the most influential Native American group in aboriginal southern California (Bean and Smith 1978a:538), was centered in the **Los Angeles Basin**, and reached as far east as the **San Bernardino-Riverside - Channel Islands and the inland costal areas**. Villages were based on clan or lineage groups. Their home/ base sites are marked by midden deposits, often with bedrock mortars. During their seasonal rounds to exploit plant resources, small groups would migrate within their traditional territory in search of specific plants and animals. Their gathering strategies often left behind signs of special use sites, usually grinding slicks on bedrock boulders, at the locations of the resources. **Therefore in order to protect our Cultural resources we're requesting one of our experienced & certified Native American monitors to be on site during any & all ground disturbances.**

In all cases, when the NAHC states there are “**No**" records of sacred sites” in the subject area; they always refer the contractors back to the Native American Tribes whose tribal territory the project area is in. This is due to the fact, that the NAHC is only aware of general information on each California NA Tribe they are "**NOT** " the “experts” on our Tribe. Our Elder Committee & Tribal Historians are the experts and is the reason why the NAHC will always refer contractors to the local tribes. Please contact our office regarding this project to coordinate a Native American Monitor to be present.

Sincerely,

Andy Salas Chairman Of Gabrieleño Band Of Mission Indians/Kizh
(Kit'c) Nation
Of the Los Angeles Basin, Orange county and the Channel islands.
NOTICE: PLEASE FILE OUR CONTACT INFORMATION FOR
CONSULTATION ON ALL FUTURE PROJECTS WITHIN OUR TRIBAL
TERRITORY.....

From: Daniel McCarthy <DMcCarthy@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, June 2, 2015 10:19 AM
To: Nina (ngallardo@crmtech.us)
Subject: Jurupa Community Services District water Expansion Project

Nina,

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the above referenced project. The project is located outside of the Tribes' traditional use area, therefore, we have no comments.

Daniel

Daniel McCarthy MS, RPA
Director - CRM Department
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA 92346

PALA TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road
Pala, CA 92059
760-891-3510 Office | 760-742-3189 Fax

PALA THPO

June 5, 2015

Nina Gallardo
CRM Tech
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Re: Jurupa Community Services District Water Expansion Project- CRM Tech Contract #2913

Dear Mrs. Gallardo:

The Pala Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office has received your notification of the project referenced above. This letter constitutes our response on behalf of Robert Smith, Tribal Chairman.

We have consulted our maps and determined that the project as described is not within the boundaries of the recognized Pala Indian Reservation. The project is also beyond the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). Therefore, we have no objection to the continuation of project activities as currently planned and we defer to the wishes of Tribes in closer proximity to the project area.

We appreciate involvement with your initiative and look forward to working with you on future efforts. If you have questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me by telephone at 760-891-3515 or by e-mail at sgaughen@palatribe.com.

Sincerely,

Shasta C. Gaughen, PhD
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pala Band of Mission Indians

ATTENTION: THE PALA TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL REQUESTS FOR CONSULTATION. PLEASE ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE TO **SHASTA C. GAUGHEN** AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO ALSO SEND NOTICES TO PALA TRIBAL CHAIRMAN ROBERT SMITH.

TELEPHONE LOG

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Telephone Contacts	Comments
Andrew Salas, Chairperson	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians	2:32 pm, May 18, 2015; 8:35 am, May 20, 2015	Mr. Salas requested Native American monitoring during ground-disturbing activities in the APE since it was located near known village sites. He stated that the tribe considered the APE to be a very sensitive area. He also requested a copy of this report and notified of project progress. On May 27, Mr. Salas followed up the telephone conversation with an e-mail (copy attached).
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director	Gabrielino Tongva Nation	None	Mr. Dunlap responded by e-mail on May 18, 2015 (copy attached).
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	Gabrielino Tongva Nation	None	Sam Dunlap is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see above).
Anthony Morales, Chairperson	Gabrieliño/Tongva Band of San Gabriel Mission Indians	2:43 pm, May 18, 2015	Mr. Morales stated that the tribe considered the APE to be culturally sensitive. He recommended archaeological and Native American monitoring during the construction phase of the undertaking, and indicated that the tribe would like to participate in any monitoring activities.
Lavonne Peck, Chairperson	La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians	None	Rob Roy is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see below).
Rob Roy, Environmental Director	La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians	1:53 pm, May 18, 2015	Mr. Roy stated that the tribe had no comments at this time.
William J. Pink	Luiseño	1:56 pm, May 18, 2015	Mr. Pink stated that he would defer to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.
Raymond Huaute, Cultural Resource Specialist	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	None	Mr. Huaute responded in writing on May 13, 2015 (copy attached).
Robert Martin, Chairperson	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	None	Raymond Huaute is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see above).
Ernest Siva, Tribal Elder	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	2:35 pm, May 18, 2015; 9:15 am, May 20, 2015	Mr. Siva stated that he had no comments regarding this undertaking.
Denisa Torres, Cultural Heritage Program Assistant	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	None	Raymond Huaute is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see above).
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Pala Band of Mission Indians	2:01 pm, May 18, 2015; 9:17 am, May 20, 2015	Ms. Gaughen responded in a letter dated June 5, 2015 (copy attached).
Bennae Calac, Tribal Council Member	Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians	None	Charles Devers is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see below).
Chris Devers, Cultural Clerk	Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians	2:22 pm, May 18, 2015	Mr. Devers responded by e-mail on May 19, 2015 (copy attached).

Randall Majel, Chairperson	Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians	None	Charles Devers is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see above).
Kymberli Peters, EPA Specialist	Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians	None	Charles Devers is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see above).
Anna Hoover, Cultural Analyst	Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians	2:07 pm, May 18, 2015; 4:13 pm, May 19, 2015	Ms. Hoover stated that the APE was outside the tribe's territory and the tribe wished to defer to a tribe in closer proximity to the APE.
Mark Macarro, Chairperson	Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians	None	Anna Hoover is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see above).
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Director	Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians	None	Anna Hoover is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see above).
John Gomez, Jr., Cultural Resource Coordinator	Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians	2:09 pm, May 18, 2015; 9:22 am, May 20, 2015	Left messages; no response to date.
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians	None	John Gomez, Jr., is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see above).
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson	Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	None	Jim McPherson is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see below).
Jim McPherson, Culture Resources Manager	Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	2:14 pm, May 18, 2015	Mr. McPherson stated that the APE was outside the tribe's territory, and that the tribe had no comments at this time. Meanwhile, Rose Duro, Rincon Cultural Committee Chairman, responded separately on behalf of the tribe in a letter dated May 14 and received on June 10 (copy attached).
Cami Mojado, Cultural Resources Manager	San Luis Rey Band of Luiseño Indians	2:25 pm, May 18, 2015; 9:25 am, May 20, 2015	Left messages; no response to date.
Carmen Mojado, Co-Chairperson	San Luis Rey Band of Luiseño Indians	None	Cami Mojado is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see above).
Daniel McCarthy, Director of Cultural Resources	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	None	Mr. McCarthy responded by e-mail on May 14 and June 2, 2015 (copies attached).
Lynn Valbuena, Chairperson	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	None	Daniel McCarthy is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see above).
Rosemary Morillo, Chairperson	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	None	Joseph Ontiveros is the designated spokesperson for the tribe (see below).
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Director	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	2:30 pm, May 18, 2015; 9:28 am, May 20, 2015	Left messages; no response to date.
John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Administrator	Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation	2:37 pm, May 18, 2015; 2:48 pm, April 11, 2014	Left messages; no response to date.

APPENDIX 3

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY SITE RECORD FORMS

33-016681/36-013627 and 36-0025440

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD
NRHP Status Code::
Other Listings | Review Code | Reviewer | Date

Primary: P33-16681 (RivCo).....P36-013627 (SBCo)....P30-179857 (OCo)
HRI #
Trinomial: None (RivCo)....CA-SBR-12613H (SBCo)....None (OCo)

*Resource Name or #: Southern Sierras Powerline

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** San Bernardino, Riverside and Orange

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** San Bernardino South, Fontana, Riverside West, Corona North, Prado Dam, Yorba Linda, CA. **Date:** various, all 7.5' **T/R: various**

c. Address: none **City:** none (County) **Zip:**

d. UTM: 0470772mE/3772525mN (origination point, SB County) & 0429341mE/3752669 (end point, Orange County). Zone 11. Note: Plots taken using Garvin GPS, **NAD 1983.**

e. Other Locational Data: **Elevation:** various.

***P3a. Description:** This historic property consists of an electric power line right-of-way and historic towers that eminates from substation located in San Bernardino. The powerline right of way ran from the substation through the northeast corner of Riverside County, back into San Bernardino County and thence across the Chino Hills to Orange County. The substation and current switching yard should be recorded as a separate historic property as it is likely Significant. Known as the "O" line by one tower enthusiast, the right-of-way can be located on 1940's-era topographic maps and was transferred to modern topographic maps when the maps were upgraded to 7.5'. As of the date of this DPR, the sections exhibiting historic-era towers are shown on the attached topo maps but not all towers remain and it appears that electricity runs in the line only in San Bernardino County. The old line now ends near Rim Road in northeast Yorba Linda. It once ran to Seal Beach.

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)
see Photo log and Sketch maps

RECEIVED IN
OCT 22 2007
EIC

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP11.

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☒Site ☐ District ☐Element of District ☐Other

P5b. Description of Photo: None.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☒Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both

***P7. Owner and Address:** Southern California Edison
2244 Walnut Grove Ave.
Rosemead, CA 91770

***P8. Recorded by:**
M. Dice
Michael Brandman Associates
220 Commerce, Suite #200
Irvine, CA 92602

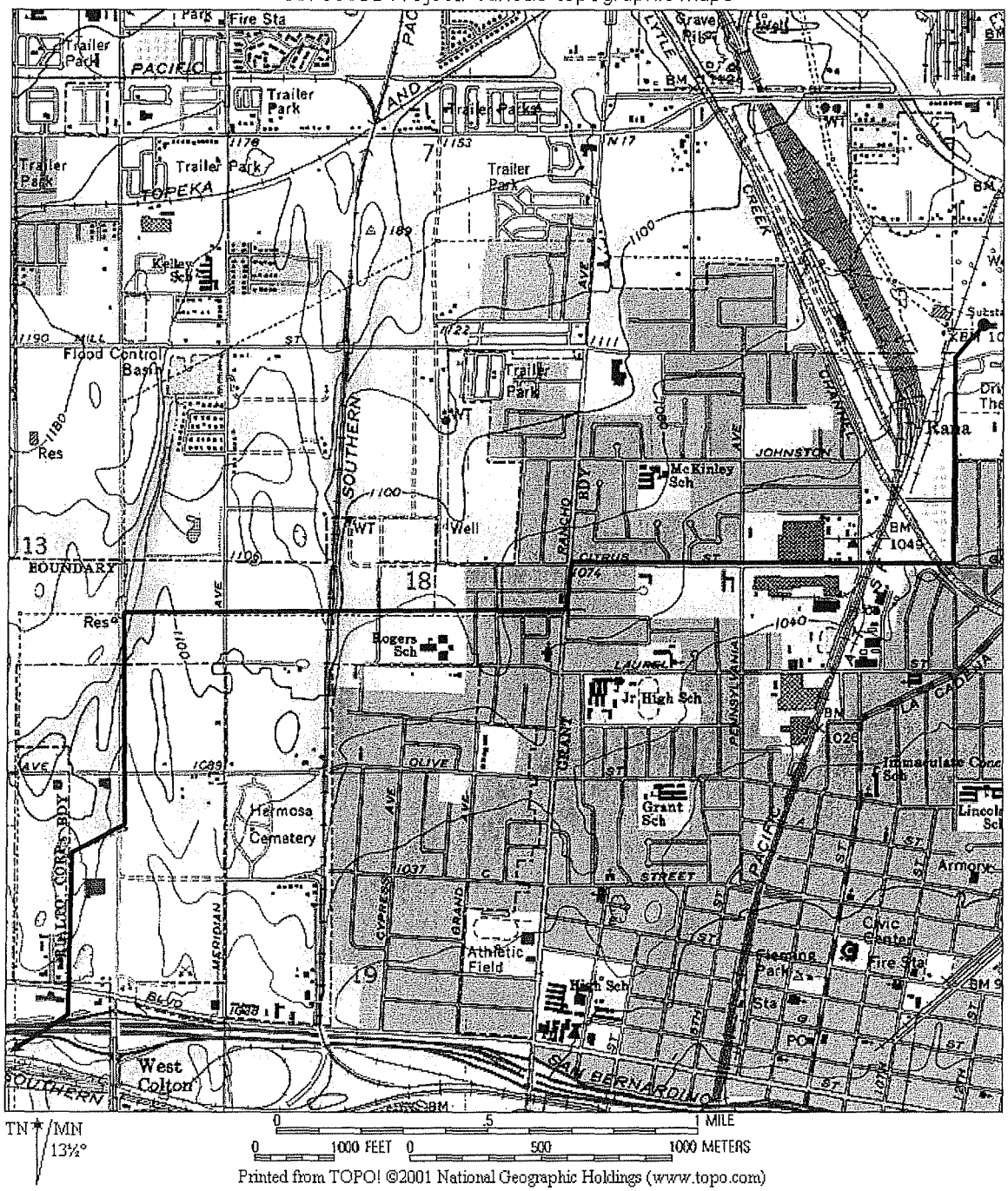
***P9. Date Recorded:**
October 16, 2007

***P10. Survey Type:**
CEQA level Phase 1 survey, ARMR format.

***P11. Report Citation:** Dice, M.H. (2007). *Phase I Archaeological Survey Assessment, Paleontological Records Review, Edgewater Lake Communities Project, Chino, California.* Draft on-file, Michael Brandman Associates Inc., Irvine.

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

05760031 Project: various topographic maps

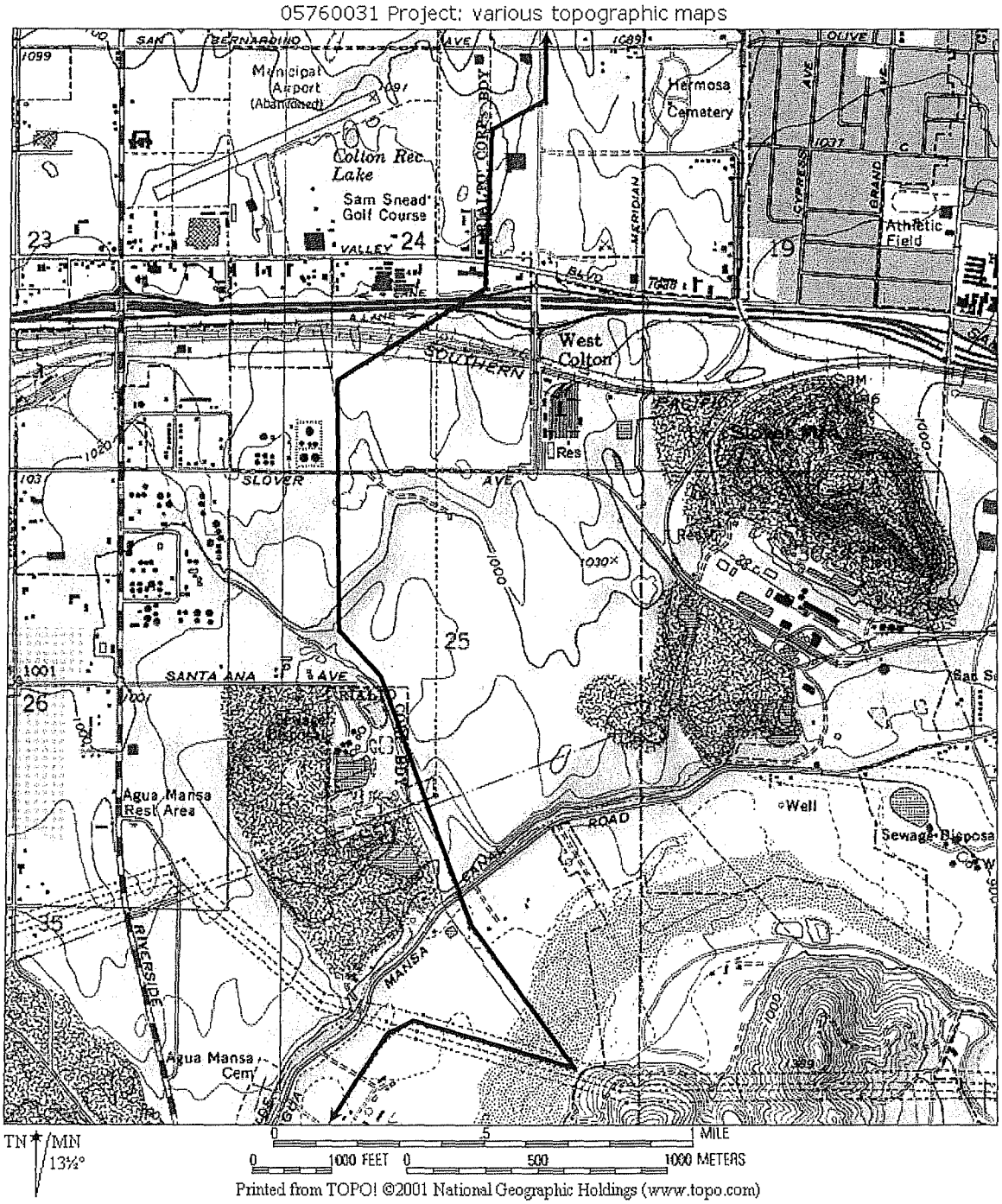


Printed from TOPO! ©2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

End point shows beginning of powerline at Southern Sierras Power Company substation west of Chestnut & Grape, SB. Power at this station was brought from Mono Lake/Owens River and Boulder Dam powerhouses during the historic period.

Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green.

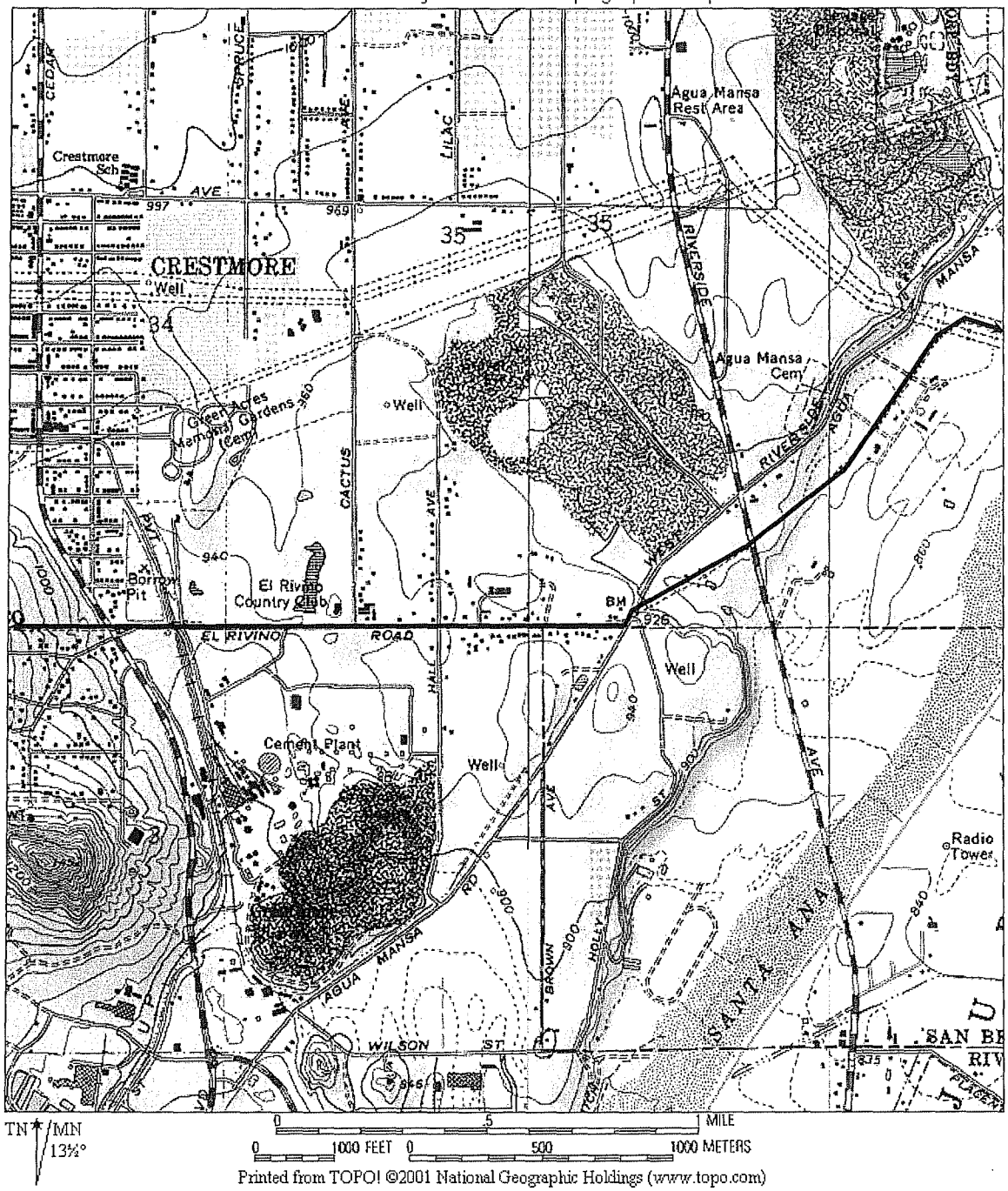
Topo: San Bernardino South



Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green.

Topo: San Bernardino South

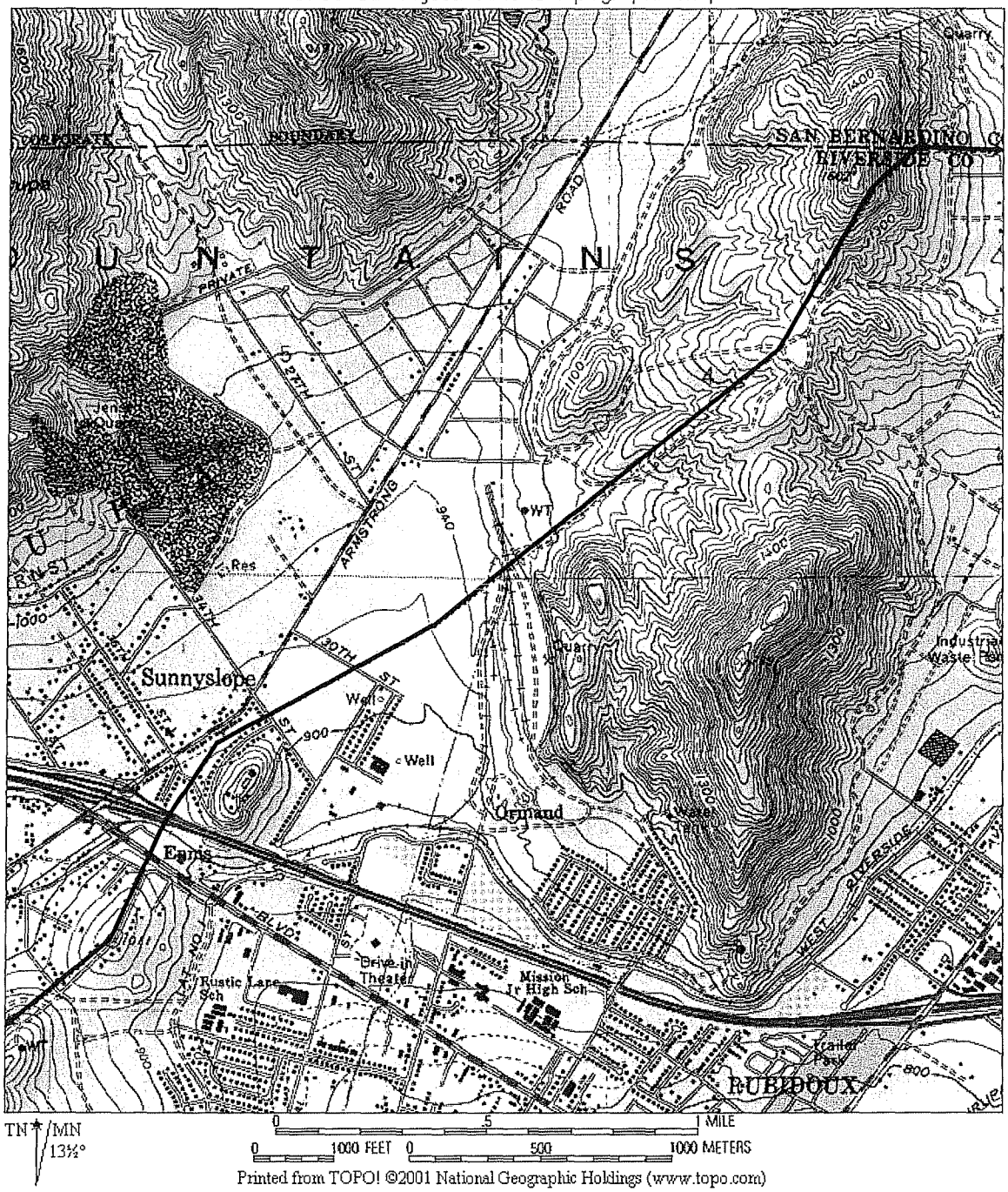
05760031 Project: various topographic maps



Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green.

Topo: San Bernardino South, Fontana.

05760031 Project: various topographic maps

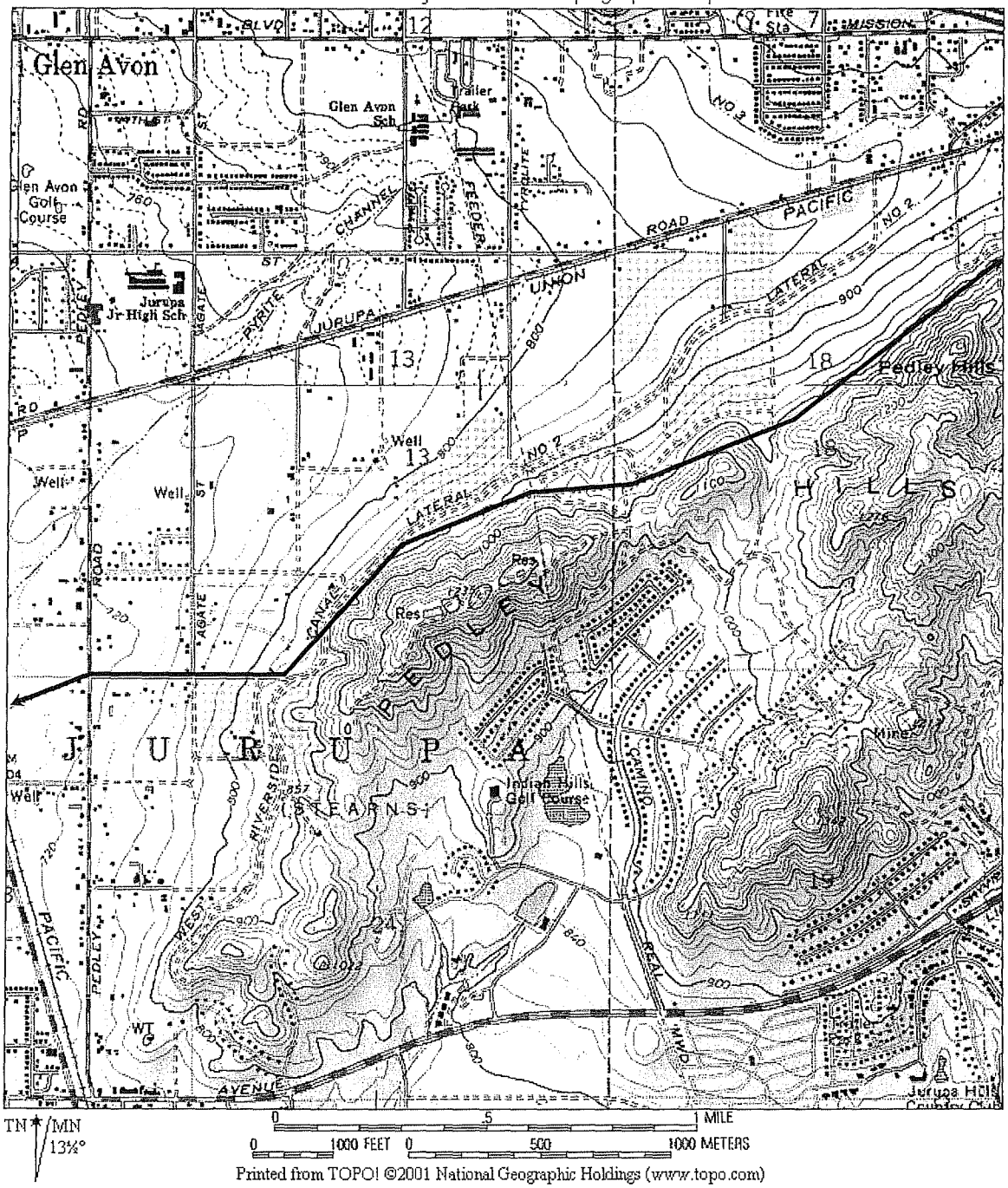


Printed from TOPO! ©2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green.

Topo: Fontana

05760031 Project: various topographic maps



Printed from TOPO! ©2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green.

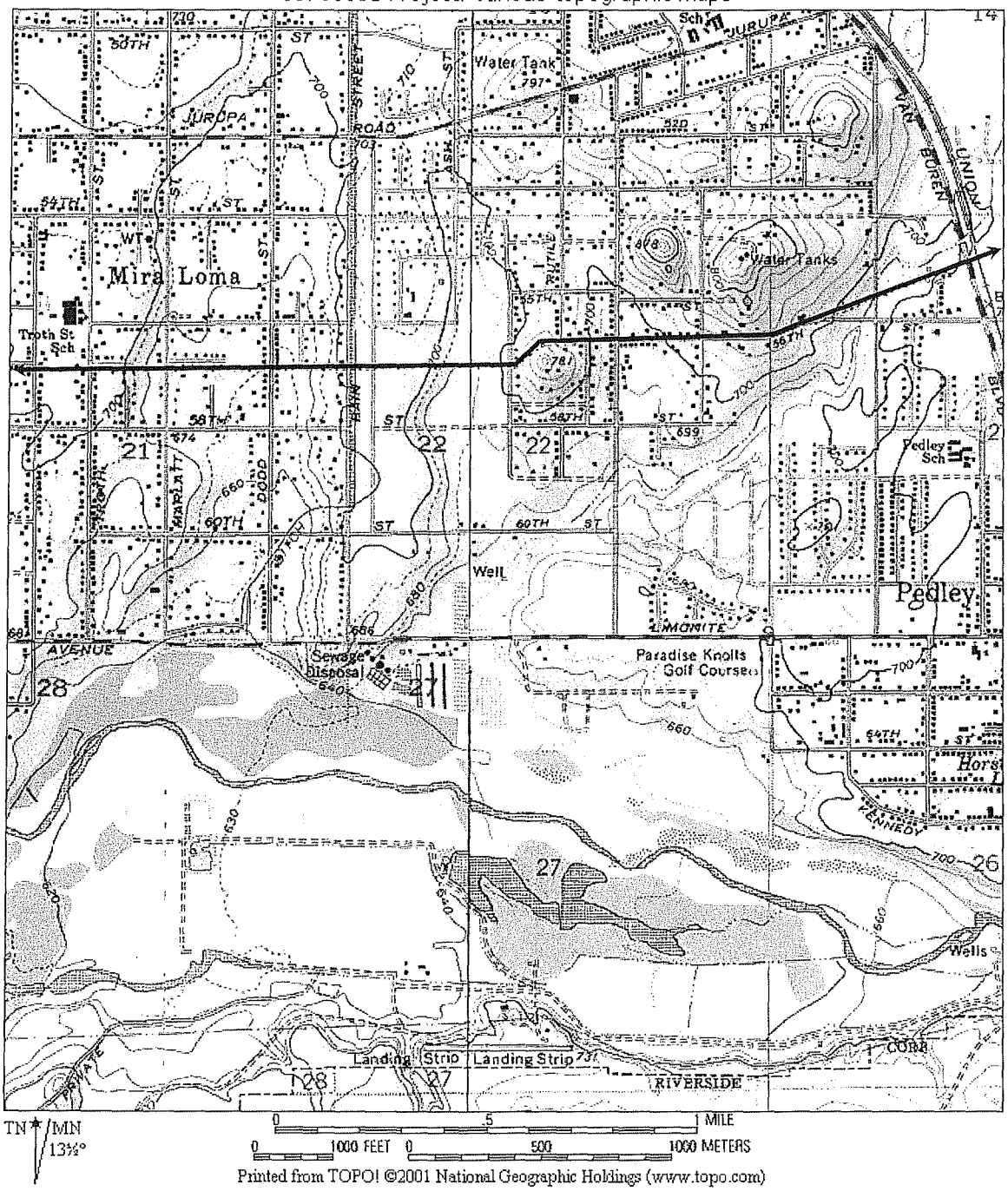
Topo: Fontana, Riverside West

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary: P33-16681 (RivCo).....P36-013627 (SBCo)....P30-179857 (OCo)
HRI#
Trinomial: None (RivCo)....CA-SBR-12613H (SBCo)....None (OCo)

*Resource Name or #: Southern Sierras Powerline

05760031 Project: various topographic maps

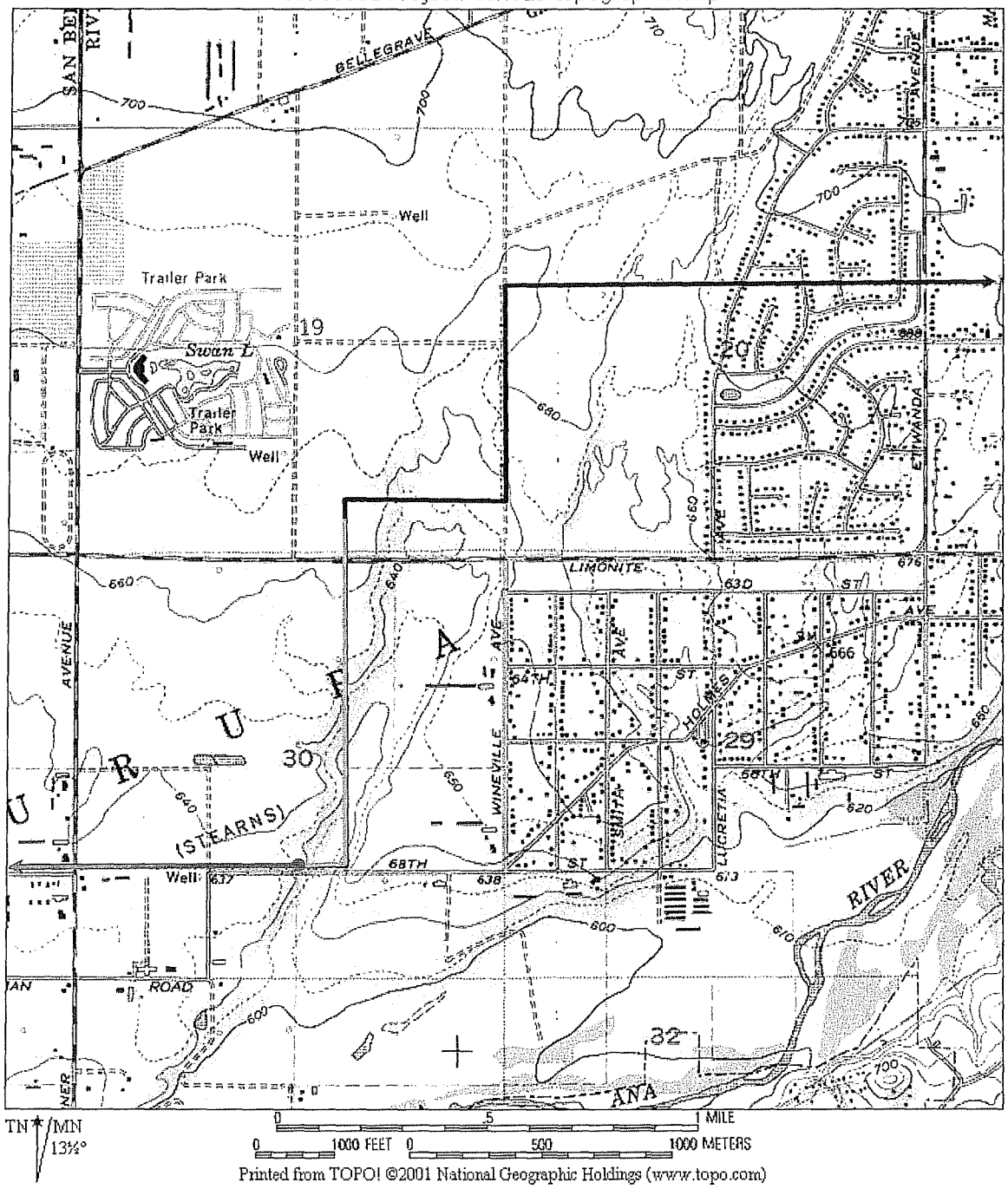


Printed from TOPO! ©2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green.

Topo: Riverside West, Corona North

05760031 Project: various topographic maps



Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green.

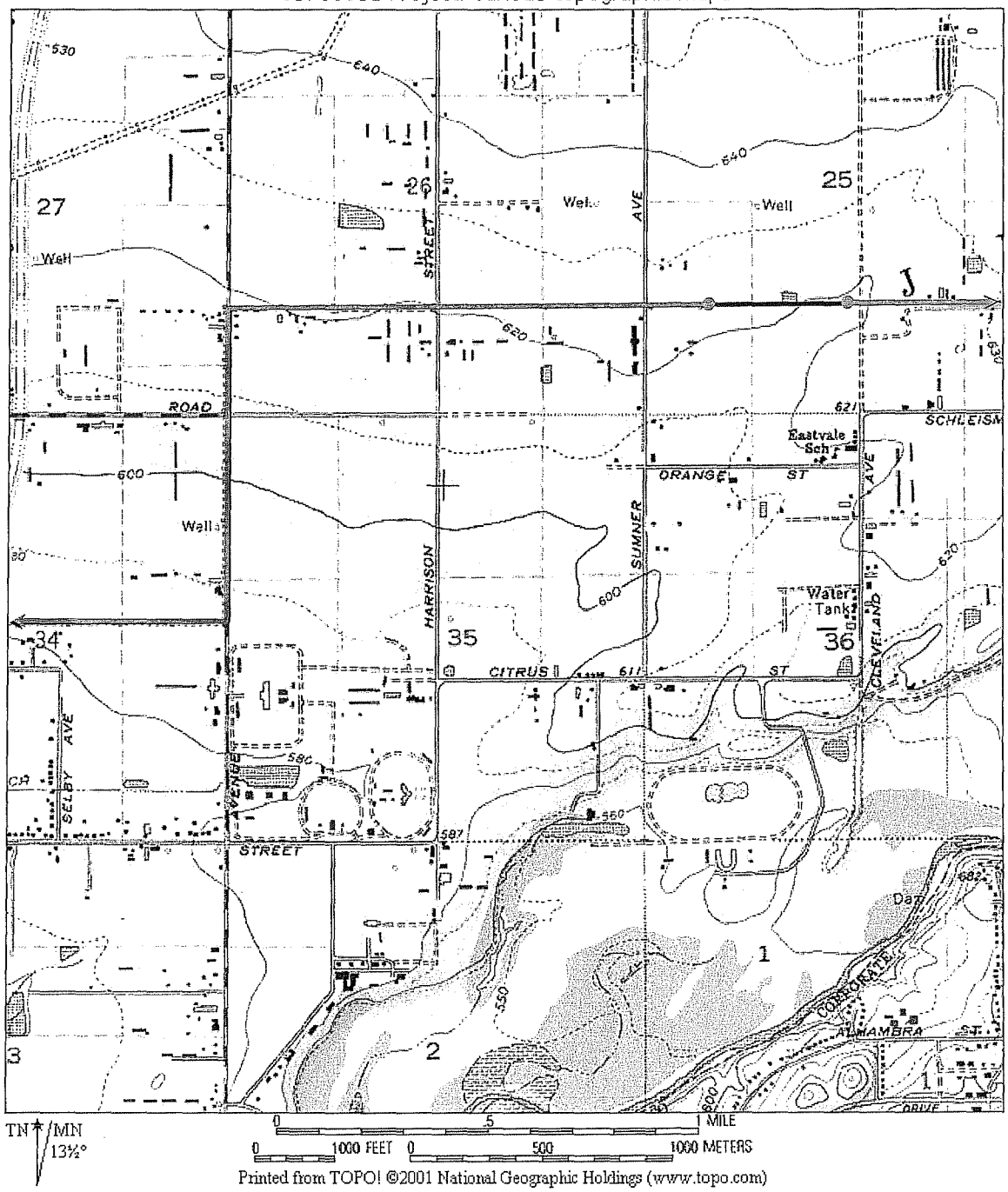
Topo: Corona North

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary: P33-16681 (RivCo).....P36-013627 (SBCo)....P30-179857 (OCo)
HRI#
Trinomial: None (RivCo)....CA-SBR-12613H (SBCo)....None (OCo)

***Resource Name or #: Southern Sierras Powerline**

05760031 Project: various topographic maps

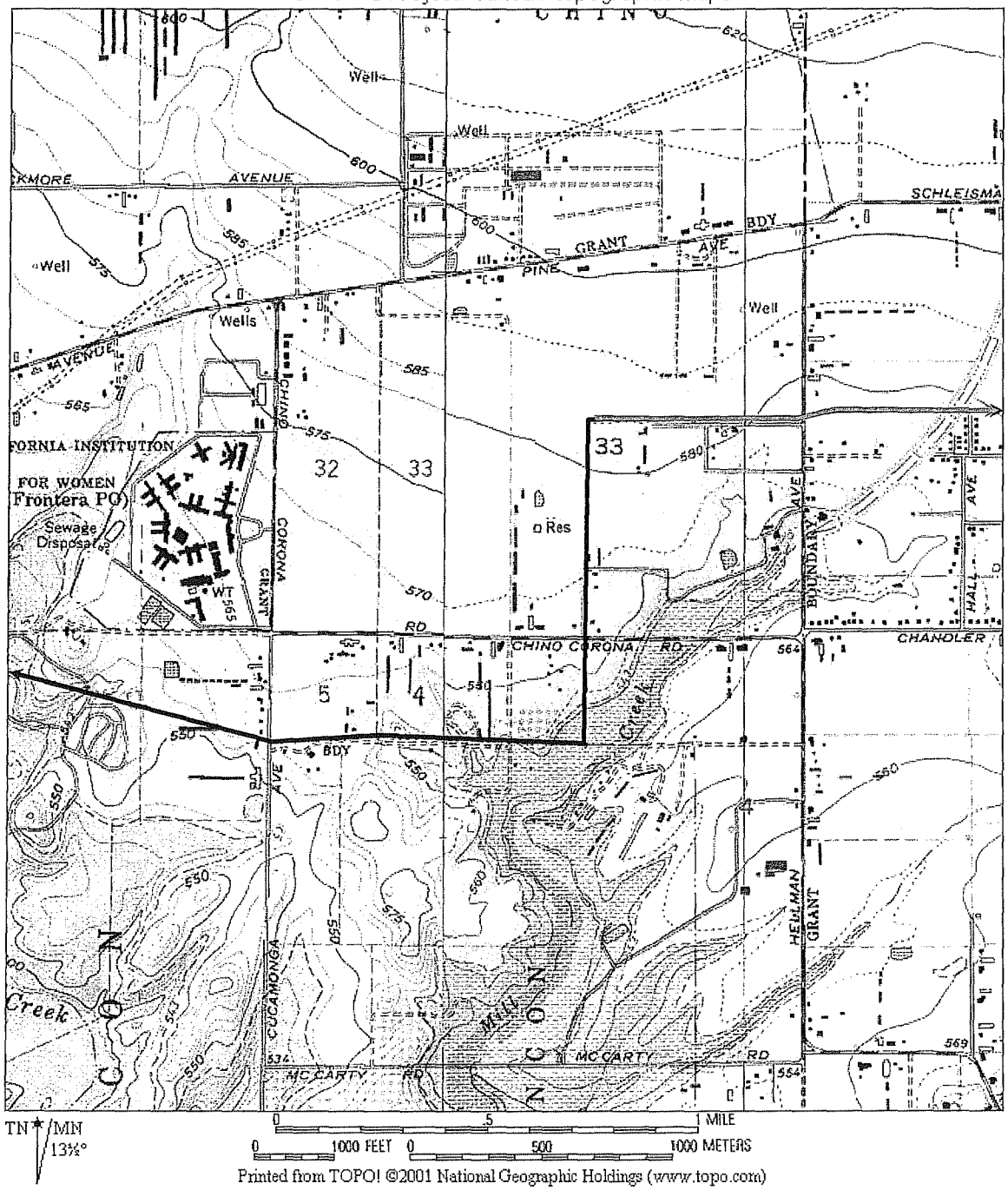


Printed from TOPO! ©2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green.

Topo: Corona North

05760031 Project: various topographic maps



Printed from TOPO! ©2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

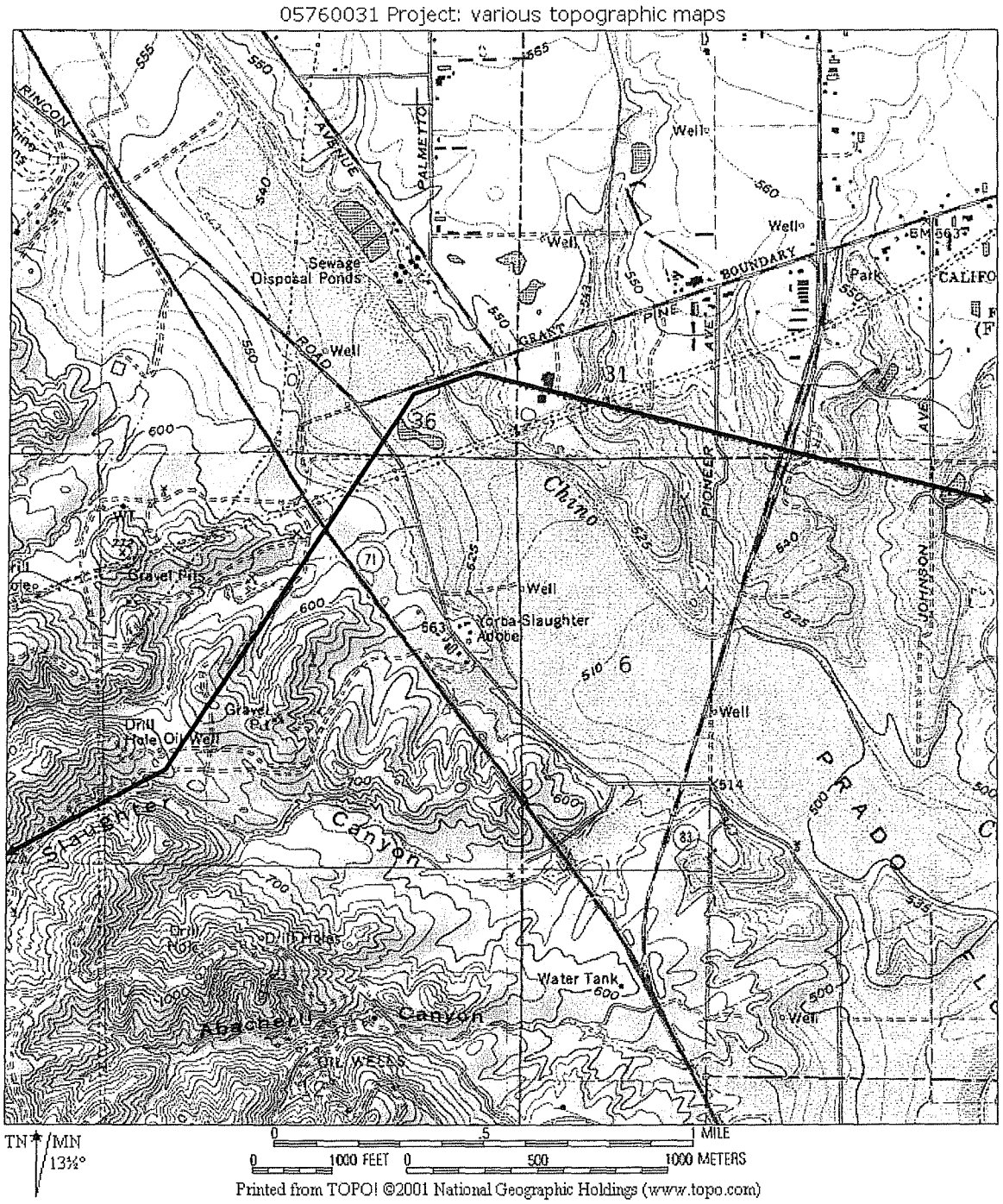
Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green.

Topo: Corona North, Prado Dam

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary: P33-16681 (RivCo).....P36-013627 (SBCo)....P30-179857 (OCo)
HRI#
Trinomial: None (RivCo)....CA-SBR-12613H (SBCo)....None (OCo)

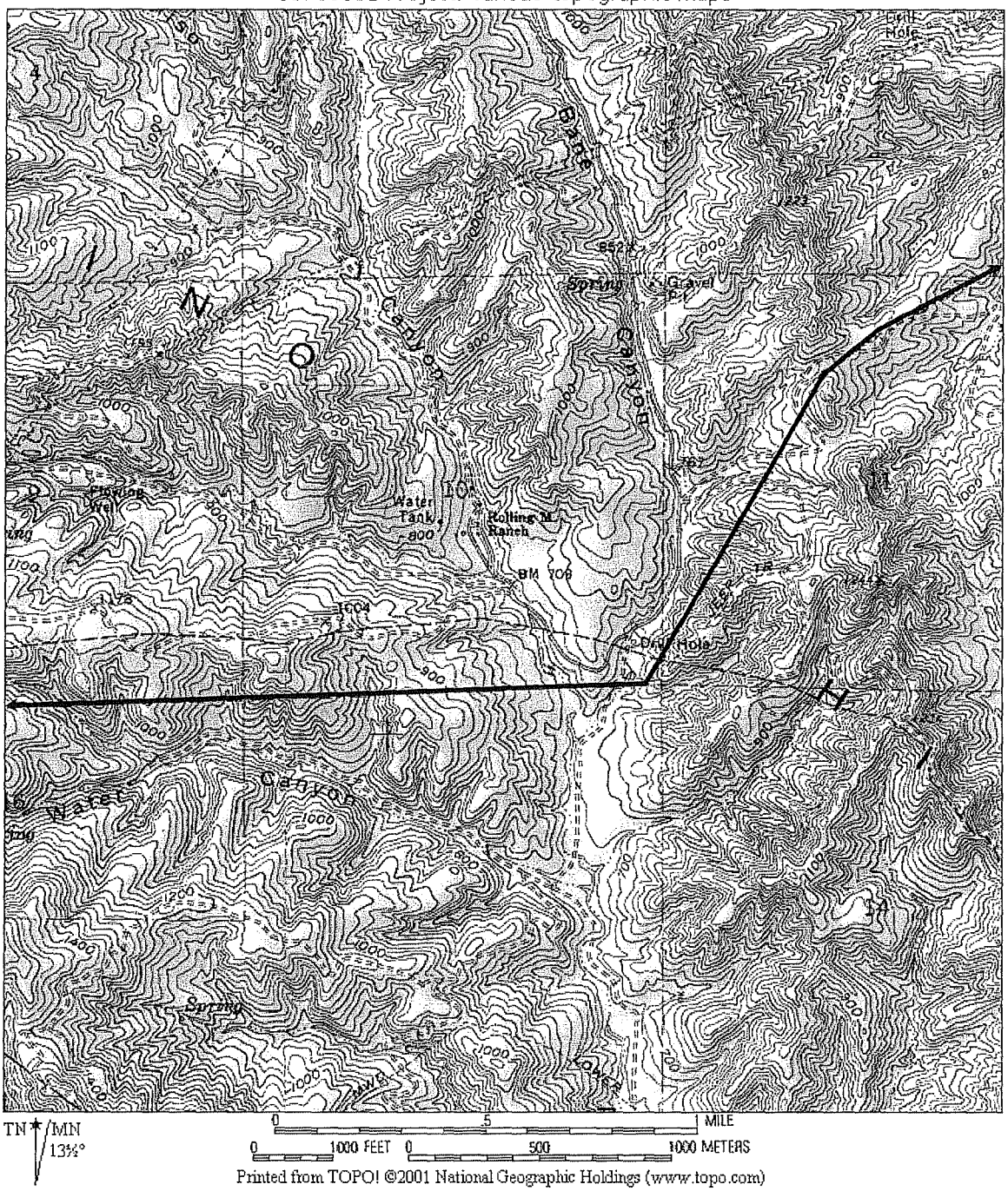
*Resource Name or #: Southern Sierras Powerline



Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green.

Topo: Prado Dam

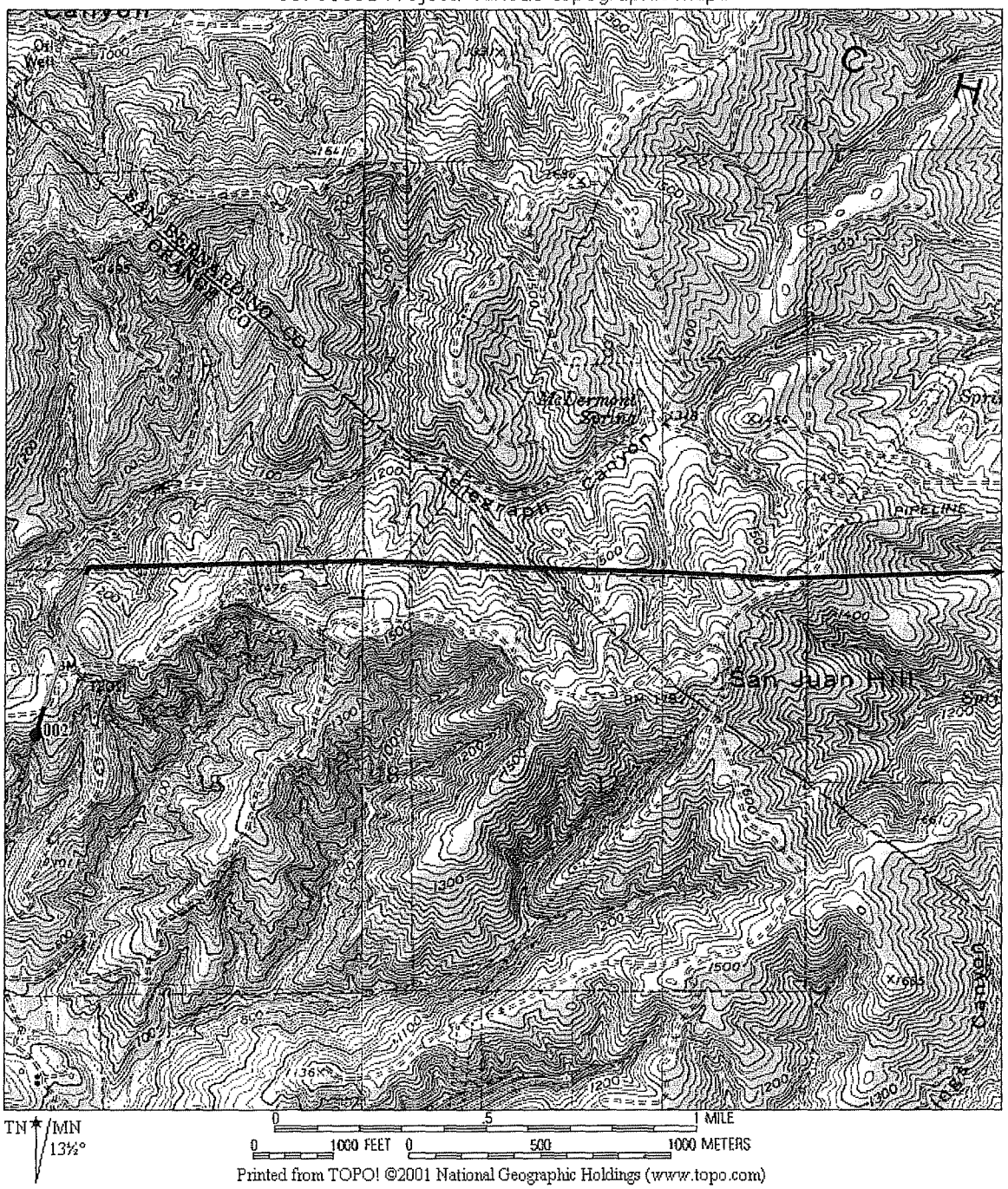
05760031 Project: various topographic maps



Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green.

Topo: Prado Dam

05760031 Project: various topographic maps



Printed from TOPO! ©2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green. End point (last original tower) shown.

Topo: Prado Dam, Yorba Linda.

***Resource Name or #:** None
B1. Historic Name: Southern Sierras Power Company "O" Line ("O" line designation is possible: see Anon below)
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Transmission of kilovoltage on late 1920's grid.
B4. Present Use: Part electric transmission. Voltage likely on only in San Bernardino County
***B5. Architectural Style:** none.
***B6. Construction History:** The rights-of-way were designated in the late 1920's and the towers may have been built in that year. Originally, this was part of a system that brought power from the eastern Sierras, then once Boulder Dam was operational, power grids were improved and additional stations and lines were added to the Sierras system.

In 1905, the Southern Sierras Power Company (SSPC) built a powerplant on Bishop Creek in Inyo County to provide power to the Goldfield, NV mining district. Electric power lines were placed on steel towers, a practice invented by Edison in the early 1900's, and by 1917 a grid had been created that linked power plants so that power could be sold to customers in Mexico along a 400 mile stretch. By 1917, five stations were on-line in the SSPC system. According to the National Electric Light Association (1913), SSPC operated a 5000hp steam generating and distribution system in San Bernardino and had completed the transmission line between the SB plant and the Bishop Creek power station in 1912. In that same year the company was purported to operate distributing system in San Bernardino, Riverside, Corona, San Jacinto and the Perris Valley. Thus, it is possible that the O line By 1923, San Diego Consolidated had connected its lines with SSPC. In 1927, SSPC signed interconnect agreements with Los Angeles Edison and powerlines were buiklt, including the "O" line discussed here. Records show that the right-of-way in the Edgewater project area was granted to the company in 1928, but it is possible that counties granted such right-of-way post-hoc after being built as Whittier-Fairchild aerial photos from 1929 show the towers running across the property as of that date. SSPC was acquired by the California Electric Power Company in the 1940's, which later merged with Edison in 1963.

Anon (http://www.insulators.com/pictures/?id=138232080) reports:

> "The "O" line is a single-circuit 115 kilovolt power transmission line built in 1929 by SSPC. It originally ran between a then-prominent steam generating power plant at Seal Beach (near Long Beach) California, and a major power switching substation in San Bernardino. The old line route runs through the Chino Hills State Park entering on the south end near Yorba Linda and on the north near the parks main Ranger station near Colton. The "OPEN" line was constructed as an emergency power interconnect between Los Angeles Gas & Electric Company and the Southern Sierras Power Company. The power line was only energized during emergency power transfers thus it's "open" designation. Interestingly, within a few years of it's completion, it was energized after the 1933 Long Beach earthquake destroyed a portion of the LAG&E Seal Beach steam plant then the main supplier of electric energy for that area. The original reason that this long distance transmission interconnection was built was that SSPC and the LAG&E were both generating power at 60 cycles, while other closer utilities around San Bernardino generated at 50 cycles. Expensive cycle converters were limiting and technology had not yet produced one which could handle intended interconnection capacities desired. The "O" line terminated at the very San Bernardino substation where another power line, built later in the 1930's for the construction of Hoover Dam, originated. It contributed to the overall reliability of construction power on that major Colorado River dam. Towers were a direct burial type and the conductors were a copper alloy. Few of the original towers (shown) remain today (except at the Thorne residence in Oak Creek Canyon, AZ), however most still remain intact on the Chino Hills Park right-of-way. This tower is in my back yard in northern Arizona near Sedona. I use it to train linemen, and also as a testing tower for rescue equipment. I have the original JD blue porcelain insulators on the tower that were originally used."

Continued....

BSO Continued.

***B7. Moved ?** ☒No ☐Yes ☐Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** Original Southern Sierras substation is located at the northeastern terminus. The building and adjacent electric switching components should be considered a significant resource at the State Level.
B9a. Architect: unknown b. **Builder:** Southern Sierras Power Company
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Electrification **Area:** Southern California
Period of Significance: 1920's **Property Type:** Powerline towers. **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

The electric feature exhibits original towers between San Bernardino and western Mira Loma. Towers have been removed due to extreme development in the former Ontario-Chino dairylands between Limonite Road and Archibald. A few towers remain between Archibald and SR71. The towers are likely intact through the Chino Hills but end near Rim Drive in northeast Yorba Linda. All original towers have been removed in the rest of Orange County. The right-of-way once extended to a 1930's powerhouse in Seal Beach. The towers are not considered a significant resource because more than half of the original run of towers has been lost (incompleteness). I consider the substation/switching yard near the corner of Chestnut and Mill in SB to be a significant historic resource. A photo of the substation building has been attached herein.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: none.
***B12. References:**
Taylor, W.T. and D.H. Braymer. 1917. *American Hydroelectric Practice.* McGraw-Hill, New York.
Hughes, T.P. 19xx. *Networks of Power, The Electrification of Western Society, 1880-1930.*
National Electric Light Assoc. 1913. *Hydroelectric and Transmission Sessions of the National Electric Light Assoc 36th Convention: Papers, Reports and Discussions.* National Electric Light Assoc. Chicago, June 2-6, 1913.
Anon. 2007. (http://www.insulators.com/pictures/?id=138232080). Website review of SSPC "O" powerline.
B13. Remarks: None.
***B14. E valuator:** Michael Dice
Michael Brandman Associates
220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, CA 92602
***Date of Evaluation:** October 16, 2007

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Southern Sierras Power Company "O" Line ("O" line designation is possible)

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation Designation: Edgewater section.

b. Location of Point or Segment (provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a location map).

The SSPC powerline segment is located between a tower in the northeast section of the Edgewater property and a tower adjacent to the northwest corner of the Edgewater property: 0442704mE/3755916mN and 0441492mE/3755946mN.

L3. Description: (describe construction methods, materials and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate).

The segment exhibits original steel scaffold towers every third (total of 4) and 8 originals have been replaced with wooden poles. The towers are about 30 feet high and about 8 feet square at the base. The line carried three braided steel cables with a total of 66kv (22kv per cable) maximum on the line as recorded on a pole in the segment. Towers are supported on small blocks of concrete. The are supported on full slabs in the Chino Hills Golf course.

L4e. Sketch of cross-section (include scale) Facing: Not appropriate to provide.

L4 Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

a. Top width: 20 feet est cross member
b. Bottom width: 6 feet square
c. Height or depth: 50 feet est
d. Length of segment: 3800 feet (0.72 miles)

L5. Associated Resources: none.

L6: Setting: (describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc, as appropriate) Dairy lands, low rolling hummocks and the Mill Creek watershed.

L7: Integrity Considerations: Every third original tower is located in the segment described. The lack of
Period of Significance: 1920's **Property Type:** Powerline towers. **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

The electric feature exhibits original towers between San Bernardino and western Mira Loma. Towers have been removed due to new residential development in the former Ontario-Chino dairylands between Limonite Road and Archibald. A few towers remain between Archibald and SR71. The towers are likely intact through the Chino Hills but end near Rim Drive in northeast Yorba Linda. All original towers have been removed in the rest of Orange County. The right-of-way once extended to a 1930's powerhouse in Seal Beach. The historic property is not considered a significant resource because more than half of the original run of towers has been lost (incompleteness). I consider the substation/switching yard at the end of the alignment and near the corner of Chestnut and Mill in SB to be a significant historic resource. A photo of the substation building has been attached herein. It must be noted that additional historic lines begin at the substation, as does the line that runs north through the Owens Valley.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing (View, scale, etc): see attached photograph pages.

L9. Remarks: none.

L10. Form Prepared by (Name, affiliation and address):

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

L11. Date: October 16, 2007

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Primary: P33-16681 (RivCo).....P36-013627 (SBCo)....P30-179857 (OCo)
HRI #
Trinomial: None (RivCo)....CA-SBR-12613H (SBCo)....None (OCo)

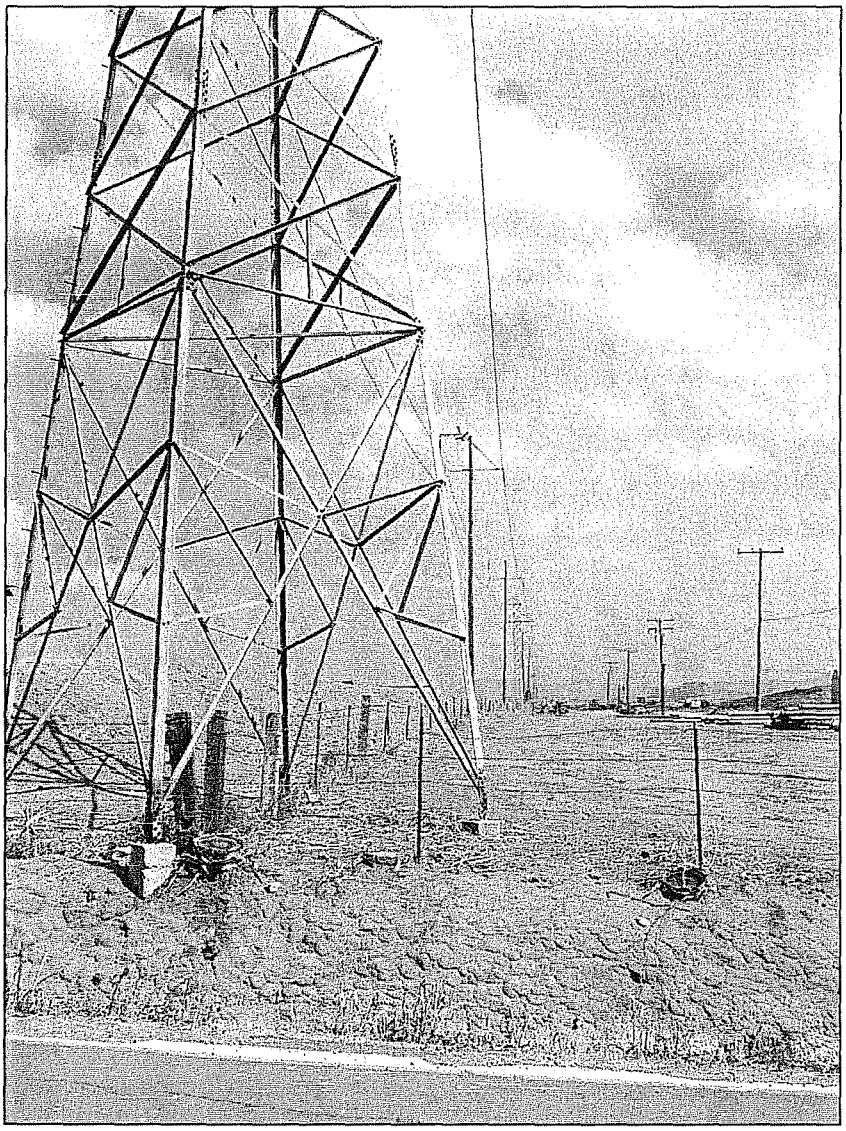
*Resource Name or #: Southern Sierras Powerline

Camera format: Digital only
Film type and speed: _____

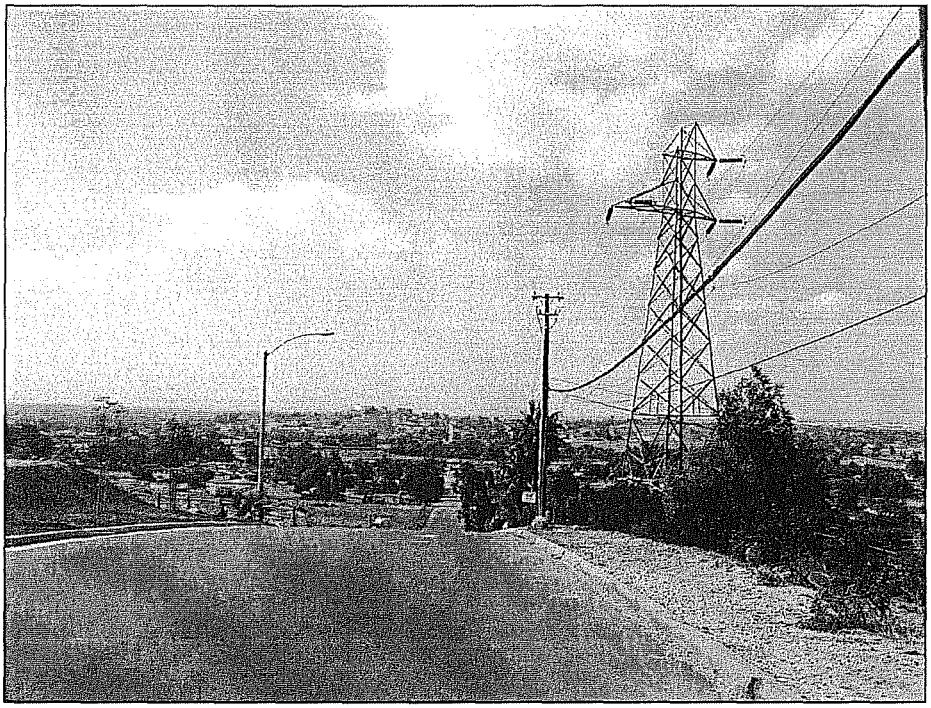
Lens size: _____
Negative on file at: _____

Photographs and photograph list.

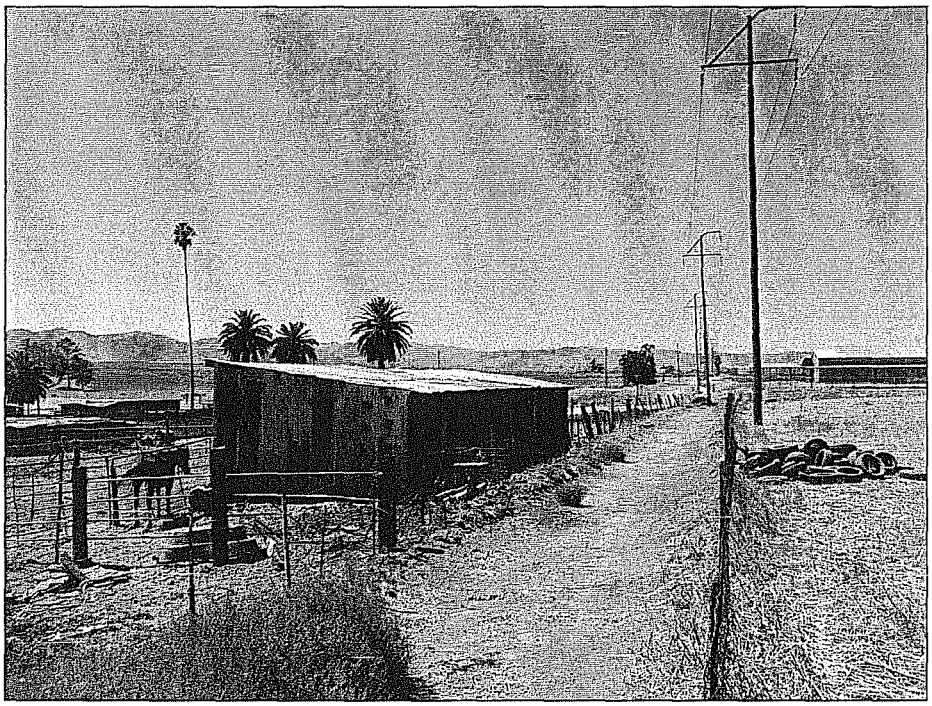
Mo.	Day	Time	Exposure	Subject/Description	View To	Accession#
10	13, 2007	11am	1	Steel towers at Edgewater property	E	
10	13, 2007	1pm	2	Line location on 54th Street, Pedley Road area	W	
10	4, 2006	2pm	3	Wood poles at Edgewater property	W	
10	13, 2007	2pm	4	Overview of Edison substation	W	
10	13, 2007	2pm	5	Souther Sierras embellishment, substation	W	



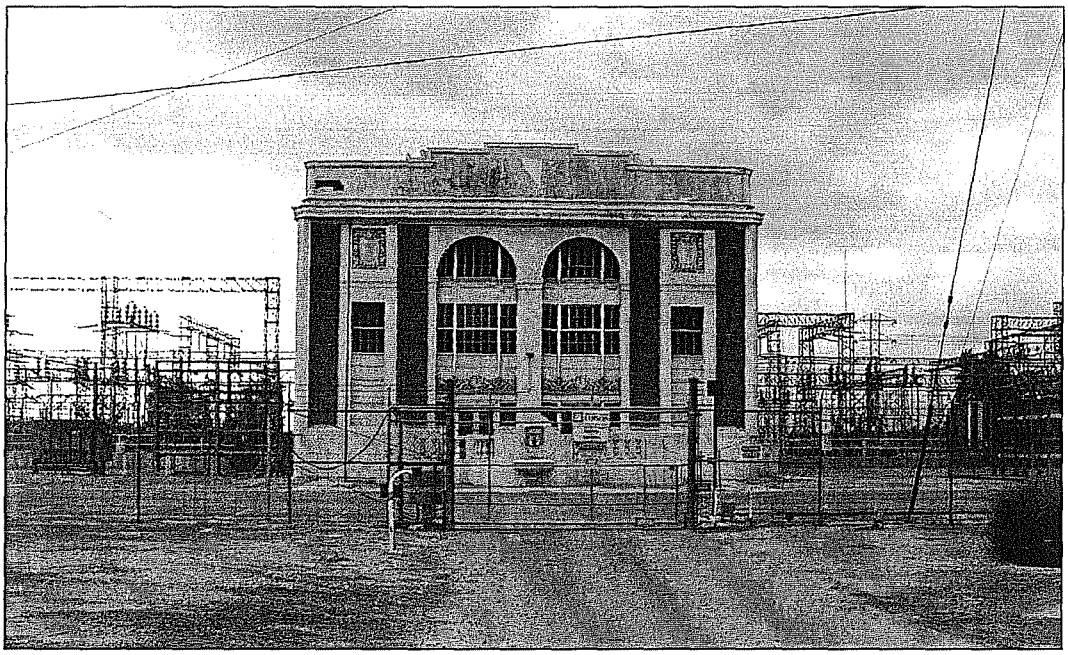
Photograph 1: View of a tower at the northeast corner of the Edgewater property along Cucamonga Road in south Chino, San Bernardino County. View due east. Another steel tower can be seen in the distance.



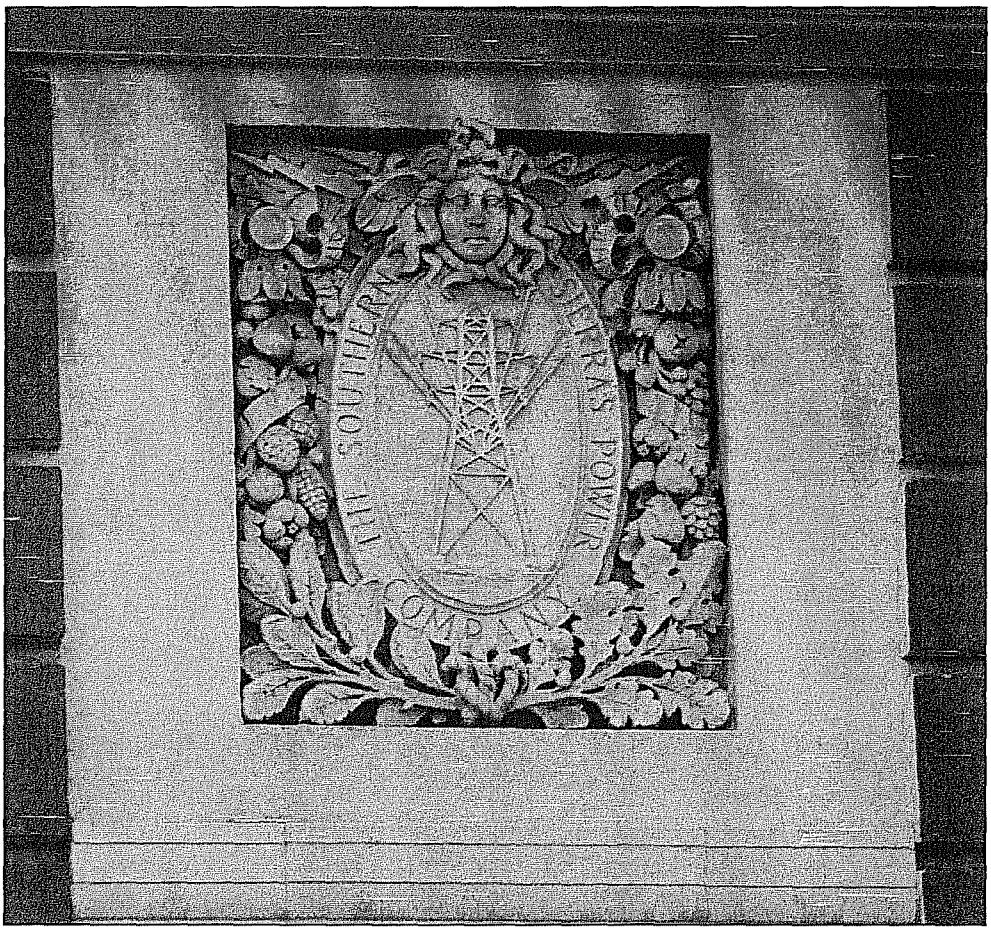
Photograph 2. View west of the tower and right-of-way east of the corner of 54th and Agate Street, Riverside County. Pedley Road in the distance. Tower allows a bend in the lines. The lines at this point are probably not electrified.



Photograph 3: Overview of powerline in Edgewater project area, view west near northeast corner of project area. Towers replaced with poles at this point.



Photograph 4: Origination point of SSPC powerline discussed herein: this Edison substation is located west of the intersection of Chestnut and Grape in the City of San Bernardino near Mill Street. The building appears original and is in excellent condition. Note lion fountain behind entrance gate. Insets in upper right and left corners of the façade shown below. Other historic power lines eminate from this substation, as does the line north to the Owens Valley. The switching yard exhibits towers and steel frameworks many of which were likely built more than 45 years ago.



Photograph 5. Decorative embellishment in upper corers of building to the right and the left of the main entrance. This substation may be the building that housed a 5000hp motor that generated electricity in the 1910's, or may have been specifically built to house substation equipment/offices in the late 1920's. The building should be recorded as a separate property and should be considered significant.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary#: 36-025440
HRI #:
Trinomial: H
NRHP Status Code: 6Z
Other Listings:

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

 ***Resource Name or #** Southern California Edison Company (SCE) Chino-Mira Loma No. 1 Transmission Line

P1. Other Identifier:

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

***a. County** San Bernardino + GUAST 1

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Ontario & Prado Dam** Date: 1967 photo revised 1981 **T** _; **R** _; _ ¼ **of** _ ¼ **of Sec** _; _ **B.M.** _____

c. Address: n/a City: n/a Zip: n/a T2S R7W SBM

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11, _____ mE/ _____ mN

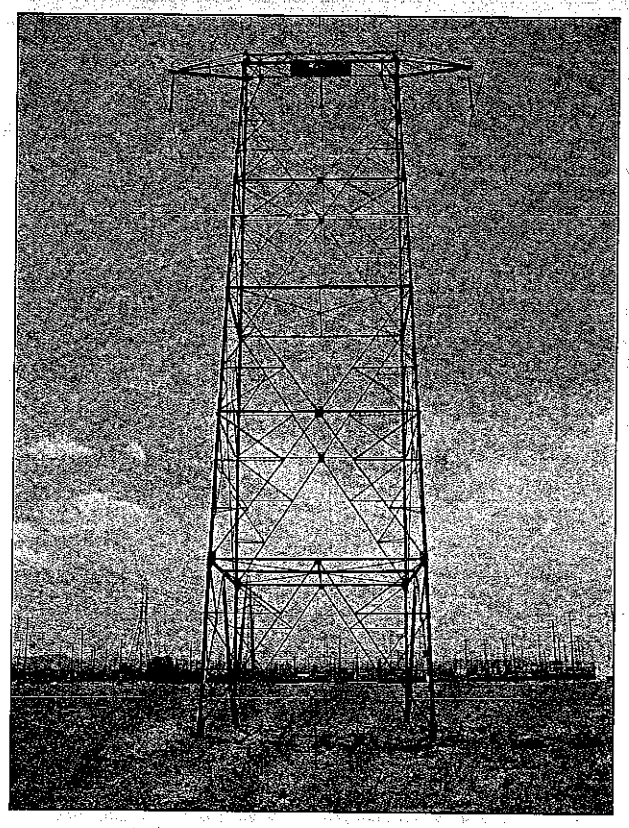
e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:**

The subject property is an approximate 12-mile 220kV electrical transmission line connecting the Southern California Edison Company's Chino and Mira Loma substations. The circuit is comprised of the transmission cables and their supporting towers as well as a grounding system. The line was originally designed with two parallel lines of single circuit towers; however in 1979 the eastern two-mile segment was converted to a single line of double circuit towers. The towers, which are the steel lattice type, are the most obvious feature of the transmission line. They are "T" shaped, holding the transmission cables in a horizontal array across their top. The towers were designed to be modular and their heights vary based on the given topography of their location, however they are typically approximately 90 feet tall. Each tower has four legs, approximately twenty feet apart, and rest on simple concrete footings. Spacing, like their height, varies based on topography, but they are generally installed 1,200 feet apart. Coil mount insulators provide connection between the transmission cables and the towers.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP11: Engineering Structure (Transmission Line)

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



***P5b. Description of Photo:**
Contemporary view of the Chino-Mira Loma No.1 220 kV Transmission Line. Image Source: Matthew Wetherbee, SCE Contingent Archaeologist / PCR Services, Inc.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
☑Historic, 1937 -1979
☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Southern California Edison Co.
2244 Walnut Grove Avenue
Rosemead, CA 91770

***P8. Recorded by:**
Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, AICP, RPH, Principal
Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC
3525 4th Avenue, San Diego, CA 92103
619-543-0693/Phone
248 3rd Street #841, Oakland, CA 94607
510-663-7443/Phone

***P9. Date Recorded:**
June 2010

***P10. Survey Type:**
Intensive Level
(CEQA / NHPA §106 Survey)

***P11. Report Citation:** Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC, *Southern California Edison Company's Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Historic Infrastructure Eligibility Evaluation – NRHP/CRHR Review Chino-Mira Loma No. 1 220kV Transmission Line*, July 2010.

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

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
Primary #: 36-025440
HRI #:

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 5 *Resource Name or # SCE Chino-Mira Loma No. 1 220kV Transmission Line *NRHP Status Code: 6Z
B1. Historic Name: Chino-Mira Loma No.1 220 kV Transmission Line
B2. Common Name: Chino-Mira Loma No.1 220 kV Transmission Line
B3. Original Use: Electrical Transmission Line
B4. Present Use: Electrical Transmission Line
***B5. Architectural Style:** Utilitarian / Steel Lattice Tower
***B6. Construction History:** Original parallel two line single circuit constructed in 1937. Several towers were replaced in 1940. Over the years minor changes/maintenance activities completed to the lines as required, including the replacement of insulators in 1953. In 1979, the eastern two miles of line was rerouted and converted from a single to a double circuit configuration, which included the removal of seven towers (which were reused on the Mira Loma-Vincent 500kV transmission line), the relocation of two towers and addition of one new tower.
***B7. Moved?** ☑No ☐Yes ☐Unknown **Date:** _____ **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** The Chino and Mira Loma substations that the line physically connects to.
B9a. Architect: Southern California Edison Company **b. Builder:** Southern California Edison Company
***B10. Significance: Theme:** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance: N/A **Property Type:** Engineering Structure **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

The Chino-Mira Loma No. 1 220kV Transmission Line does not appear to be eligible for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources or the National Register of Historic Places. No information was found during the course of historical research to support a positive eligibility statement for the transmission line or its steel lattice transmission towers. The line was not identified as having a direct association with the historic elements or construction period at the Chino Substation (1912-1920s), nor was the transmission line found to relate to the City of Chino or the City of Ontario's outward expansion or growth patterns. The Chino-Mira Loma Transmission Line was not found to be technologically or materially innovative within the history of electrical transmission and voltage systems, and additional research of the line would not appear to provide additional information that would be considered important to the history of Chino, Ontario, San Bernardino County, the Southern California Inland Empire region, California, or the nation.

The Chino-Mira Loma No. 1 220kV Transmission Line does not appear to meet the definition of a historic property under the National Historic Preservation Act or a historical resource under the California Environmental Quality Act. Future undertakings or discretionary projects proposed along the line, including replacement of existing cables or steel towers, would not appear to cause a significant adverse effect or cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic property or historical resource.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None
***B12. References:** Southern California Edison Company, Civil Engineering Group – Chino-Mesa Transmission Line files.
Edison Electric Institute Bulletin, *Developments in Electrical Transmission*, 327-329.
(http://www.eei.org/industry_issues/industry_overview_and_statistics/history/Entering7thDecade.pdf)
B13. Remarks: None.
***B14. Evaluator:** Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, AICP, RPH, Principal, Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC
***Date of Evaluation:** June 2010

See Location Maps included as Pages 3-5.

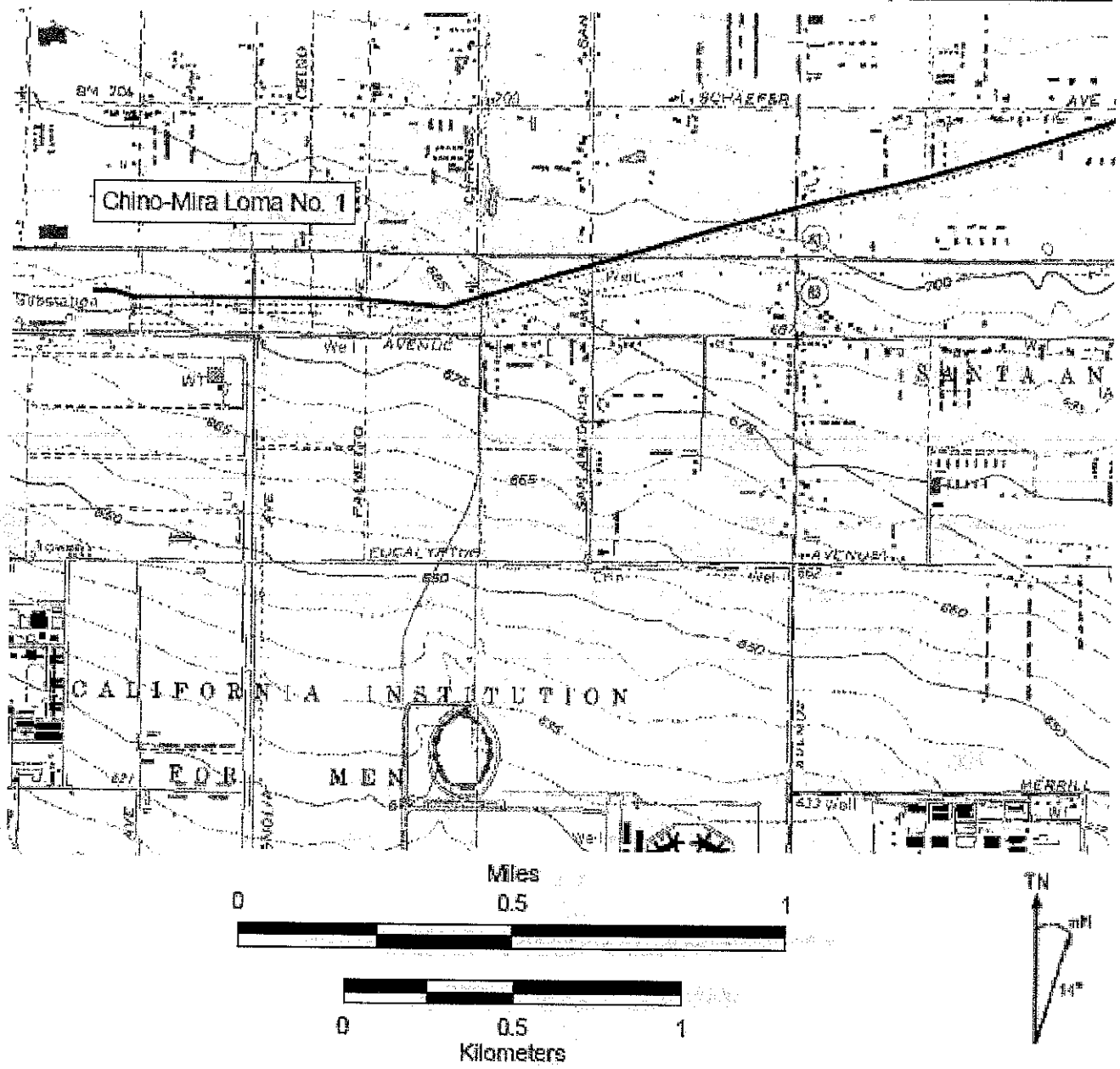
Official Comments:

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary#: 36-025440
HRI #:
Trinomial:

 *Resource Name or # SCE Chino-Mira Loma No. 1 220 kV Transmission Line *NRHP Status Code: 6Z
*Map Name: Ontario & Prado Dam *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1967 Revised 1981/1981



Showing the general location of the Chino-Mira Loma No. 1 Transmission Line (Map 1 of 3).

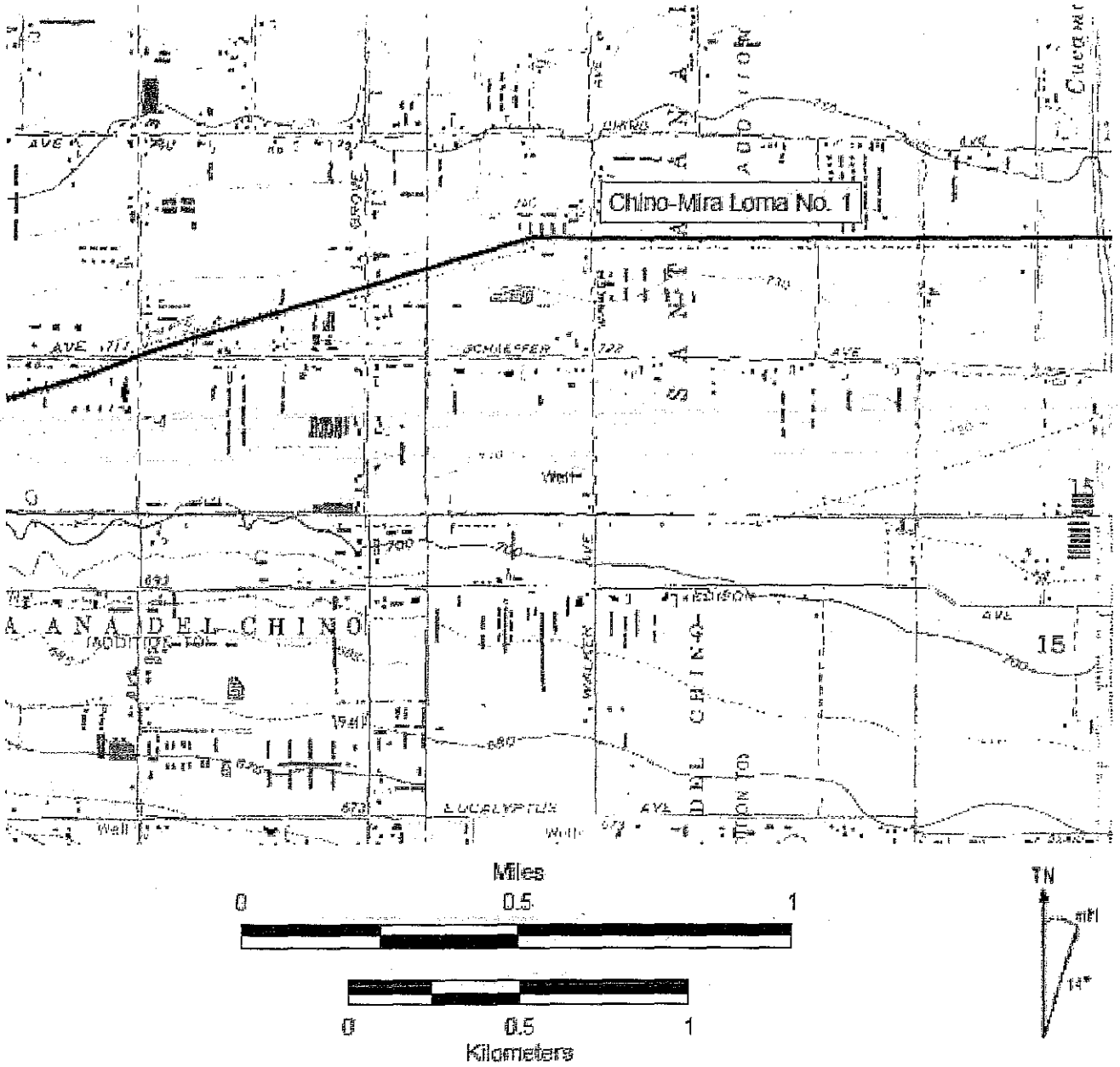
*Required information

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LOCATION MAP

Primary#: 36-025440
HRI #:
Trinomial:

Page 4 of 5 *Resource Name or # SCE Chino-Mira Loma No. 1 220 kV Transmission Line *NRHP Status Code: 6Z
*Map Name: Ontario & Prado Dam *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1967 Revised 1981/1981



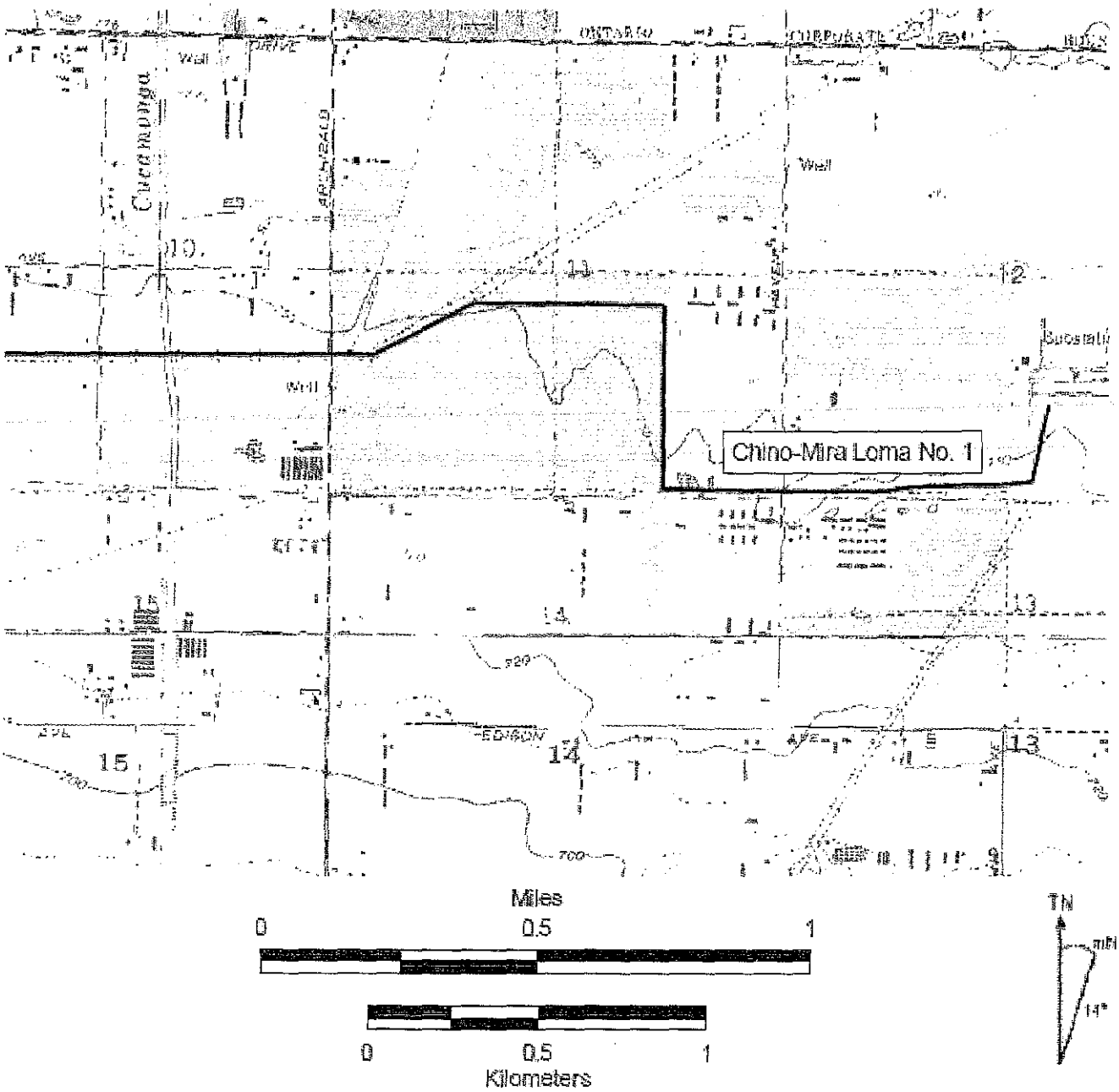
Showing the general location of the Chino-Mira Loma No. 1 Transmission Line (Map 2 of 3).

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary#: 36-025440
HRI #:
Trinomial:

Page 5 of 5 *Resource Name or # SCE Chino-Mira Loma No. 1 220 kV Transmission Line *NRHP Status Code: 6Z
*Map Name: Ontario & Prado Dam - EQUAST7 *Scale: 1:24000 *Date of Map: 1967 Revised 1981/1981



Showing the general location of the Chino-Mira Loma No. 1 Transmission Line (Map 3 of 3).