Appendix C
Cultural Resources Report

Cultural Resources Technical Report

Walnut Valley Unified School District Electric Billboard Project, City of Diamond Bar, Los Angeles County, California

Prepared For:
Christine Abraham
Principal Planner
De Novo Planning Group
180 East Main Street, No. 108
Tustin, California 92780

Prepared By:

SOUTH ENVIRONMENTAL
2061 N. Los Robles Avenue, Ste. 205
Pasadena, California 91104

Authors: Samantha Jovanovic, MA, MS, Kevin Hunt, BA, and Samantha Murray, MA, RPA,

July 2025

Table of Contents

Executive Summary 1
1 Introduction 2
1.1 Project Location 2
1.2 Project Description 2
2 Regulatory Setting 5
2.1 State 5
2.2 Local 9
3 Environmental Setting 11
4 Cultural Setting 13
4.1 Prehistoric Context 13
4.2 Ethnographic Context 15
4.3 Historic Context 18
5 Background Research 23
5.1 CHRIS Records Search 23
5.2 Sacred Lands File Search 25
5.3 Historical Aerial Photographs 26
5.4 Topographic Maps 26
5.5 Geotechnical Investigation 27
6 Findings and Recommendations 28
6.1 Findings 28
6.2 Recommendations 28
7 Bibliography 30

Figures

Figure 1. Project Location Map 3
Figure 2. Project Site Detail 4

Tables

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Investigations Within 0.5-Mile of the Project Site 23
Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 0.5-Mile of the Project Site 25

Exhibits

Exhibit 1. Detail view of Kirkman-Harriman pictorial and historical map of Los Angeles County, 1860-1937 (Kirkman 1937). 17
Exhibit 2. The Gabrielino Indians at the Time of the Portola Expedition (Southwest Museum 1962, reprinted in Johnston 1962) 17
Exhibit 3. Map of Tongva Village Names (Gabrieleño San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians 2007). 18

Appendices

Appendix A: Records Search Results Summary
Appendix B: Sacred Lands File Search

Executive Summary

South Environmental was retained by De Novo Planning Group to complete a cultural resources technical report for the Walnut Valley Unified School District Electronic Billboard Project (project) in the City of Diamond Bar, Los Angeles County, California. This study includes the results of a California Historical Resources Information Center (CHRIS) records search of the project site and a 0.5-mile radius, a California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search, and archival research. This study was completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and all applicable City of Diamond Bar codes, ordinances, and plans.

The project site is located at 880 South Lemon Avenue in the City of Diamond Bar in Los Angeles County, California. It is within Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 8760-015-901 and is in the southwestern corner of the parking lot of the Walnut Valley Unified School District (WVUSD) headquarters. The project study area includes the proposed billboard pole location, a staging area in the paved parking lot, and two trees adjacent to the proposed location that will be topped off or removed and replaced.

No archaeological resources were identified within the project site by the CHRIS records search, background research, or Sacred Lands File (SLF) search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission. No pedestrian survey was performed due to complete site paving, which precluded ground surface visibility.

The project site is located within a fluvial environment, historically adjacent to altered stream courses and near Diamond Bar Creek and San Jose Creek. While such settings typically present moderate archaeological sensitivity due to their attractiveness for prehistoric use, the project area has undergone extensive disturbance over the past century. Historical impacts include decades of agricultural cultivation and subsequent urban development, including the construction of the WVUSD headquarters facility and associated parking areas.

The proposed project involves the installation of a vertical drilling approximately five feet in diameter, extending to a depth of 40 feet. Given the documented surface disturbance, limited horizontal impact area, and the drilling methodology that will bring subsurface materials to the surface for examination, the project site is assessed as having low sensitivity for encountering intact archaeological deposits.

Implementation of standard unanticipated discovery procedures for archaeological resources and human remains are provided in Section 6.2. With the implementation of these regulatory requirements, the proposed project would have a less than significant impact on cultural resources under CEQA.

1 Introduction

South Environmental was retained by De Novo Planning Group to complete a cultural resources technical report for the Walnut Valley Unified School District Electronic Billboard Project (project) in the City of Diamond Bar, Los Angeles County, California. This study includes the results of a California Historical Resources Information Center (CHRIS) records search of the project site and a 0.5-mile radius, a California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search, and archival research.

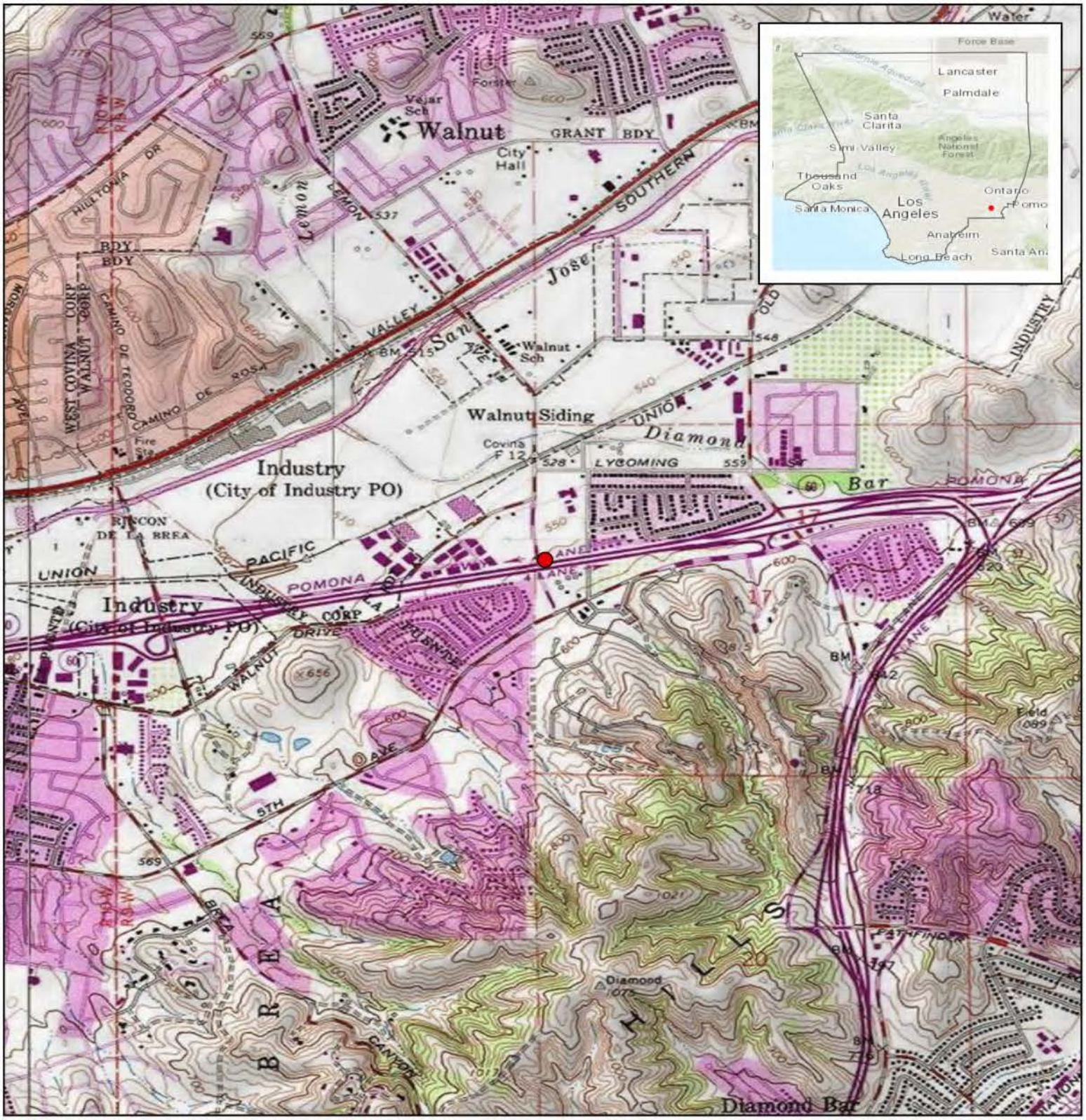
This report was completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and all applicable City of Diamond Bar codes, ordinances, and plans. This archaeological report was prepared by South Environmental Archaeologist Samantha Jovanovic, MA, MS, Principal Archaeologist, Kevin Hunt, BA, and Archaeological Principal Investigator Samantha Murray, MA, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology.

1.1 Project Location

The project site is located at 880 South Lemon Avenue in the City of Diamond Bar in Los Angeles County, California. The project site is within the southwest corner of Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 8760-015-901. The site is directly north of the Pomona Freeway (State Highway 60) and east of South Lemon Avenue. The project site is depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Yorba Linda, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map, and within Section 17 of Township 02 South, Range 09 West, San Bernardino base and meridian (Figures 1 and 2).

1.2 Project Description

The project site is currently fully developed, with a paved parking lot and landscaping. The surrounding area is a mix of light industrial and residential areas, with State Route 60 elevated directly adjacent to the south. The project proposes removing existing asphalt paving and installing an electronic billboard mounted on a pole. The pole will be 90 feet tall, featuring two opposing billboards, each measuring 14 feet by 48 feet. The base of the pole will be approximately 42 inches in diameter, with a base covering approximately eight feet wide. The pole will extend at least 40 feet below surface level. The project study area includes the proposed billboard pole location, a staging area in the paved parking lot, and two trees adjacent to the proposed location that will be topped off or removed and replaced.



Source: ESRI USA Topo Maps and World Topo Map 2025

Walnut Valley Unified School District Electronic Billboard Project

Figure 1. Project Location Map

● Project Site

Project Location is within Diamond Bar, California, in Los Angeles County on the USGS Yorba Linda 7.5-minute quadrangle map in Section 17 of Township 02 South and Range 09 West

Center Coordinate (Decimal Degrees):
Latitude: 33.9991258N Longitude: -117.8549055W

0 1,150 2,300 Feet

N

Scale: 1:24,000

SOUTH ENVIRONMENTAL

2 Regulatory Setting

2.1 State

2.1.1 California Register of Historical Resources

In California, the term "historical resource" includes but is not limited to "any object, building, structure, 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" (California Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) "to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (California PRC Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), enumerated below. According to California PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains "substantial integrity," and (ii) meets at least one 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.

In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than 50 years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (see 14 CCR 4852(d)(2)).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are the state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

2.1.2 California Environmental Quality Act

As described further below, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- California PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines "unique archaeological resource."
- California PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) define "historical resources." In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource." It also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of an historical resource.
- California PRC Section 21074(a) defines "tribal cultural resources."
- California PRC Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
- California PRC Sections 21083.2(b)-(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; preservation-in-place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

More specifically, under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause "a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" (California PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b).) If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or if it is included in a local register of historic resources or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of California PRC Section 5024.1(q)), it is a "historical resource" and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (California PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (California PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)).

A "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired" (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1); California PRC Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(b)(2) states the significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

1. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
2. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
3. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any "historical resources," then evaluates whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource's historical significance is materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (California PRC Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

California PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

Impacts to non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (California PRC section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as tribal cultural resource (California PRC Section 21074(c), 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used

when Native American remains are discovered. As described below, these procedures are detailed in California PRC Section 5097.98.

2.1.3 California State Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52)

AB 52 amended PRC Section 5097.94 and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3. Section 4 of AB 52 adds Sections 21074(a) and (b) to the PRC, which address tribal cultural resources and cultural landscapes. Section 21074(a) defines tribal cultural resources as one of the following:

(1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:

(A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
(B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.

(2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Section 1(a)(9) of AB 52 establishes that "a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment." Effects on tribal cultural resources should be considered under CEQA. Section 6 of AB 52 adds Section 21080.3.2 to the PRC, which states that parties may propose mitigation measures "capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource."

2.1.4 California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains can occur until the county coroner has examined the remains (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5(b)). PRC Section 5097.98 also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact the NAHC within 24 hours (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5(c)). The NAHC will notify the "most likely descendant." With the permission of the landowner, the most likely descendant may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 48 hours of notification of the most likely descendant by the

NAHC. The most likely descendant may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and items associated with Native Americans.

2.2 Local

2.2.1 City of Diamond Bar General Plan

Resource Conservation: Cultural and Historic Resources Policies

Historical Resources

RC-P-41 Support property owners in seeking registration of eligible historic structures and sites in registration programs such as California's Historical landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, California Register of Historical Resources, and the National Register of Historic Places.

Archaeological Resources

RC-P-42 Establish a procedure for the management of archaeological materials found on-site during a development, including the following provisions:

a. If significant resources are known or suspected to be present on a site, require that a qualified archaeologist conduct monitoring of building demolition and/ or construction grading activities.
b. If materials are found on-site during construction activities, require that work be halted until a qualified archaeologist evaluates the find and makes a recommendation for the preservation in place or recovery of the resource.

RC-P-43 Seek to preserve discovered archaeological resources in place to maintain the relationship between the artifacts and their archaeological context, where feasible.

RC-P-44 Preservation can be achieved through measures such as planning construction to avoid archaeological sites, incorporating sites within open space areas, capping the site prior to construction, and permanently protecting the site using a conservation easement.

Tribal Cultural Resources

RC-P-45 Establish development processes to avoid the disturbance of tribal cultural resources. Where possible, seek to preserve resources in place, exploring opportunities of permanent protection of the resources where feasible.

RC-P-46 Conduct project-specific Native American consultation early in the development review process to ensure adequate data recovery and mitigation for adverse impacts to significant Native

American sites. Ensure that City staff and local developers are aware of their responsibilities to facilitate Native American consultation under Senate Bill 18 and Assembly Bill 52.

Paleontological Resources

RC-P-47 Establish a procedure for the management of paleontological materials found on-site during a development, including the following provisions:

a. If materials are found on-site during grading, require that work be halted until a qualified professional evaluates the find to determine if it represents a significant paleontological resource, and makes a recommendation for the preservation in place or recovery of the resource.
b. If the resource is determined to be significant, the paleontologist shall supervise removal of the material and determine the most appropriate archival storage of the material.
c. Appropriate materials shall be prepared, catalogued, and archived at the applicant's expense and shall be retained within Los Angeles County if feasible.

2.2.2 City of Diamond Bar Municipal Code

Chapter 22.16 General Property Development and Use Standards

Sec. 22.16.040. - Environmental resource protection

Development proposals shall be evaluated in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code § 21.000 et seq.), city and general plan environmental policies including, but not limited to, open space habitat, sensitive biological and botanical resources; rare, threatened and/or endangered species; air quality; mineral resources; archaeological resources; and geologic hazards.

(Ordinance Number 02(1998), § 2, 11-3-98)

3 Environmental Setting

In broad terms, the project site is immediately west of the junction of the Pomona Freeway (State Highway 60) and the Orange Freeway (State Highway 57) and south of the San Bernardino Freeway (Interstate 10). The project is in a valley between the San Jose Hills to the north and the Puente Hills and Chino Hills to the south. The project site is located within the Walnut Valley Unified School District property and is completely developed with a paved parking lot.

The topography within the project site is flat, with an elevation of approximately 560 feet above mean sea level (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 2025). However, the region is characterized by hills and valleys. The climate in the region is characterized by a temperate Mediterranean climate, with hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters (California Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2023:15). Rainfall is highly seasonal, with the majority of the average annual 16 inches falling between November and March (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration 2025). Several water sources are near the project site, including San Jose Creek, which traverses the valley floor north of the project site; Diamond Bar Creek, immediately north of the project site; and Lemon Creek, to the northwest. Historically, a small unnamed stream ran immediately south of the project, but it is no longer visible on the surface due to development.

The project site is at the northern end of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province, characterized by northwest-southeast trending mountain ranges and valleys (Norris and Webb 1990; Kennedy and Tan 2008). The region is influenced by complex tectonic activity along multiple faults and is broken into blocks by several northwest-striking faults (Morton and Miller 2006). This province is a westward-leaning plateau bound by the Pacific Ocean and Salton Trough and extends from Los Angeles to Baja California (Sylvester and Gans 2016).

Due to the intersection of the Peninsular Ranges and Transverse Ranges, Diamond Bar's geological setting is significantly influenced by the faults that surround the area, including the Whitter Fault Zone to the south, the San Jose Fault to the north, and Chino Fault to the east along with numerous unnamed minor faults throughout the area. These faults are within the greater San Andreas Fault system that extends from the Mexican border into the Santa Monica Mountains before extending north (Morton and Miller 2006; Sylvester and Gans 2016). The faults dictate the local topography and influence the location of water flow (e.g., groundwater, streams, and rivers) (Sylvester and Gans 2016:194). Diamond Bar is located within the Puente Hills Formation, mainly consisting of marine sedimentary rock actively deformed and uplifted by compression along the adjacent strike-slip faults (e.g., Whittier Fault) (Morton and Miller 2006). This uplift separates the Los Angeles Basin to the southwest from the San Gabriel Valley to the north.

The geology of the hills around the project site predominantly comprises Miocene-age (23–5 million years ago) sandstone and siltstone marine sedimentary rocks. Within the valleys is young (Holocene Age) alluvial erosion of the hills (Morton and Miller 2006). The project site is located within one of

these alluvial valleys; however, due to the significant amount of development in the area, the surface soils in the project site are predominantly composed of urban land soil fills. Minor units include Arbolado, Sorrento, and Ballona soil series that all form on alluvial fans from sedimentary sources (University of California, Davis [UCD] and Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS] 2025). The soils tend to be fine-grained with high amounts of loam and clay with some sand (UCD and NRCS 2025).

4 Cultural Setting

4.1 Prehistoric Context

While many chronological sequences have been developed to describe cultural changes in Southern California, the following is built on the chronological framework established by Jones and Klar (2007:299-302). The cultural chronology is based on Wallace's (1955, 1978) work, which established a prehistoric chronology for the Southern California coastal region that remains widely used today. Four periods are presented in this sequence: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. The summary of prehistoric chronological sequences for Southern California coastal and near-coastal areas presented below combines Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) and additions from more recent studies.

4.1.1 Early Horizon (ca. 12,000 – 8,000 B.P.)

The transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene saw a significant increase in global temperatures that radically shifted regional ecologies, such as coniferous forests of the inland deserts turning into the desert scrub brush of the modern period (Jones and Klar 2007:300). Additionally, megafauna such as American mastodons, giant ground sloths, dire wolves, and saber-tooth cats that flourished in colder, more forested environments gradually died out (Stock 1992; Jones and Klar 2007:30). The shift in temperatures precipitated shifts in flora and fauna available to human inhabitants, necessitating the evolution of tools required to hunt, collect, and process food sources.

Numerous pre-8,000 B.P. sites have been identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of Southern California (Moratto 1984; Erlandson 1991; Rick et al. 2001; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007). The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island produced human femurs dated to approximately 13,000 years ago (Johnson et al. 2002). The most widely accepted dates for archaeological sites on the Southern California coast are from two of the northern Channel Islands, located off the coast of Santa Barbara. On San Miguel Island, Daisy Cave establishes the presence of people in this area about 10,000 years ago (Erlandson 1991:105).

Early Horizon sites are generally associated with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate that the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, with a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas and inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 1984).

4.1.2 Milling Stone Horizon (ca. 7,000 – 4,000 B.P.)

Set during the Altithermal, which began around 6,000 B.P., the Milling Stone Horizon is characterized by changing subsistence strategies in response to a drier climate that included greater emphasis on plant foods and small game. Extensive seed processing is evident in the dominance of stone grinding

implements in contemporary archaeological assemblages, namely, milling stones (metates) and handstones (manos). The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968). Other food resources include small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish, other littoral and estuarine species, near-shore fishes, yucca, agave, seeds, and other plant products (Kowta 1969). Depending on the environmental setting (coastal or inland), food procurement strategies are found to be highly variable (Byrd and Raab 2007:220).

4.1.3 Intermediate Horizon (ca. 5,000 B.P. – 1,500 B.P.)

The Intermediate Horizon is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, along with a greater reliance on plant-derived food sources,. During this period, there is a marked increase in technologies specifically adapted to local resources, including a wide variety of fish, land mammals, and sea mammals along the coast. This diversity was reflected in the toolkits used for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials, including the manufacture of flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and fishhooks made from shells. Mortars and pestles became more common during this period, gradually replacing the mano and metate as the dominant milling tool. This change in milling stone technology marks a shift from processing and consuming hard seed resources to an increasing reliance on acorns (Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993).

4.1.4 Late Prehistoric Horizon (ca. 1,500 B.P. – 250 B.P.)

The Late Prehistoric Horizon is characterized by an increased diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting. Material culture became more complex, as evidenced by the emergence of diverse classes of artifacts. During this period, the northern Channel Islands populations continued to develop craft specializations, including shell bead manufacturing, that sustained trade with mainland settlements and trading partners further east, thereby creating a regional economy. Steatite quarried on Santa Catalina Island was used to make stone bowls, pipes, comals, sucking tubes, pendants, beads, and effigies. The lack of pottery in coastal and near-coastal sites within the Los Angeles Basin implies that ceramic technology was not widely used or that ceramics were obtained by trade with neighboring groups to the south and east. The lack of widespread pottery manufacture may also be due to the utility of tightly woven and watertight basketry that functioned in much the same way as ceramic vessels (Bean and Smith 1978; Warren 1968).

By the end of the Intermediate Period, permanent settlements developed in favor of previous generations' seasonal long-distance migration patterns. The period between A.D. 500 and the time of historic contact is divided into three regional patterns: Chumash (Santa Barbara and Ventura counties), Takic/Numic (Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties), and Yuman (San Diego County). Modern Gabrielino/Tongva, Juaneño, and Luiseño people in this region are considered the descendants of the Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled along the California coast during this period (Warren 1968).

4.2 Ethnographic Context

4.2.1 Gabrielino (Gabrieleño)/Tongva

The project area is in Gabrielino/Tongva cultural territory (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925: Plate 57). Gabrielino/Tongva lands encompass the greater Los Angeles Basin and three Channel Islands: Santa Catalina, San Clemente, and San Nicolas. Their mainland territory is bounded on the west by the Chumash at Topanga Creek, the Tataviam to the north, the Serrano at the San Gabriel Mountains in the east, the Cahuilla to the east, and the Juaneño on the south at Aliso Creek (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925:636).

The name "Gabrielino" or "Gabrieleño" comes from Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, the dominant mission in the region. Assimilated Native Americans spoke a language that is part of the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family, closely related to Luiseño, Cahuilla, and Serrano (Golla 2011). Many modern Gabrieleño identify themselves and their language as the Tongva (King 1994; Golla 2011). Though "Tongva" or "Gabrieleño" are the most common names used by Native American groups today, other groups identify themselves differently, such as the Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation.

The Gabrielino/Tongva established large, permanent villages in the fertile lowlands along rivers and streams, and in sheltered areas along the coast, stretching from the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. As the population expanded, the larger permanent villages established satellite communities that stayed connected via economic, religious, and social ties. Structures within the village were typically large, circular, domed structures made of willow poles thatched with tule, fern, or *carrizo*. Other structures found in Gabrielino villages included sweathouses, menstrual huts, and a ceremonial enclosure (Bean and Smith 1978).

The Gabrielino/Tongva subsistence economy centered on gathering and hunting. The location of known Gabrielino/Tongva villages suggests three principal settlement and subsistence strategies in their mainland territory (McCawley 1996:35–74). In the valleys near the Transverse Ranges, such as the San Fernando and San Gabriel valleys, the primary means of subsistence was the exploitation of acorns. Seasonal gathering of resources found in the foothills, like chia and yucca, also contributed to their diet. Additionally, pinyon nuts and juniper berries were important resources for communities close to the Transverse Ranges; these were gathered locally or exchanged from inland areas. A second subsistence strategy involved villages on the high ground along major river courses' middle or lower (coastward) reaches. Upriver communities had access to acorn stands, while the downriver ones had closer access to marine resources (McCawley 1996). The third strategy included both bluff and estuary coastal villages. These appear clustered in the shoreline and estuaries near the Palos Verdes Peninsula and San Pedro region. Offshore fishing was conducted using plank canoes, in addition to nearshore fishing and shellfish gathering. Both shell hooks and nets were used in obtaining fish that were dried for storage (McCawley 1996:62–71, 122–127). Sea mammals were hunted with harpoons, spear throwers, and clubs (Bean and Smith 1978).

The Gabrielino/Tongva employed various tools and implements to gather and collect food resources. Fishing involved line and hook, nets, basketry traps, spears, and bow and arrows. Mammal hunting was accomplished using bow and arrows, deadfalls, snares, traps, and throwing sticks (Bean and Smith 1978). Food was processed using various tools, including portable and bedrock mortars, pestles, basket hopper mortars, manos and metates, hammerstones and anvils, woven strainers and winnowers, leaching baskets and bowls, woven parching trays, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Food was then stored in large, finely woven baskets, and the unprocessed acorns were stored in large granaries woven of willow branches and raised off the ground on platforms. Food was consumed from various woven and carved wood vessels (McCawley 1996).

Registers from Missions San Gabriel and San Juan Capistrano refer to *Puvunga* (located on the California State University, Long Beach campus) as a native rancheria. Many (but not all) Gabrielino identified *Puvunga* to the Spanish as the "birthplace of the prophet *Chinigchinich* and a religious movement led by him" (Byrd and Raab 2007:45). The basis of Gabrielino religious life was the *Chinigchinich* cult, centered on the last of a series of heroic mythological figures. *Chinigchinich* instructed on laws and institutions and taught the people how to dance, the primary religious act for this society. He later withdrew into heaven, where he rewarded the faithful and punished those who disobeyed his laws (Kroeber 1925:637 638). The *Chinigchinich* religion seems to have been relatively new when the Spanish arrived. It was spreading south into the southern Takic groups even as Christian missions were being built and may represent a mixture of Native and Christian belief and practices (McCawley 1996:143–144).

Deceased Gabrielino were either buried or cremated, with inhumation more common on the Channel Islands and the neighboring mainland coast, and cremation predominating on the remainder of the coast and in the interior (Harrington 1934; McCawley 1996:157).

South Environmental reviewed ethnographic maps covering the project site (Exhibits 1-3). It should be noted that these maps represent generalized/approximate locations of Native American villages, placenames, ethnographic boundaries, and other markers, and should not be considered exact. Although these maps do not indicate the presence of any ethnohistoric village sites within the immediate vicinity of the project site, the nearest village sites include *Pemookanga* and *Ahwingna*, west of the project site (Exhibit 2, 3). The village of *Pemookanga* was located within the neighboring city of Walnut, approximately two miles southwest of the project on the south side San Jose Creek. The village of *Ahwingna* was located in La Puente, approximately three to four miles west of the project site on the north side of San Jose Creek (Tongva People 2025; Mount San Antonio College 2025).

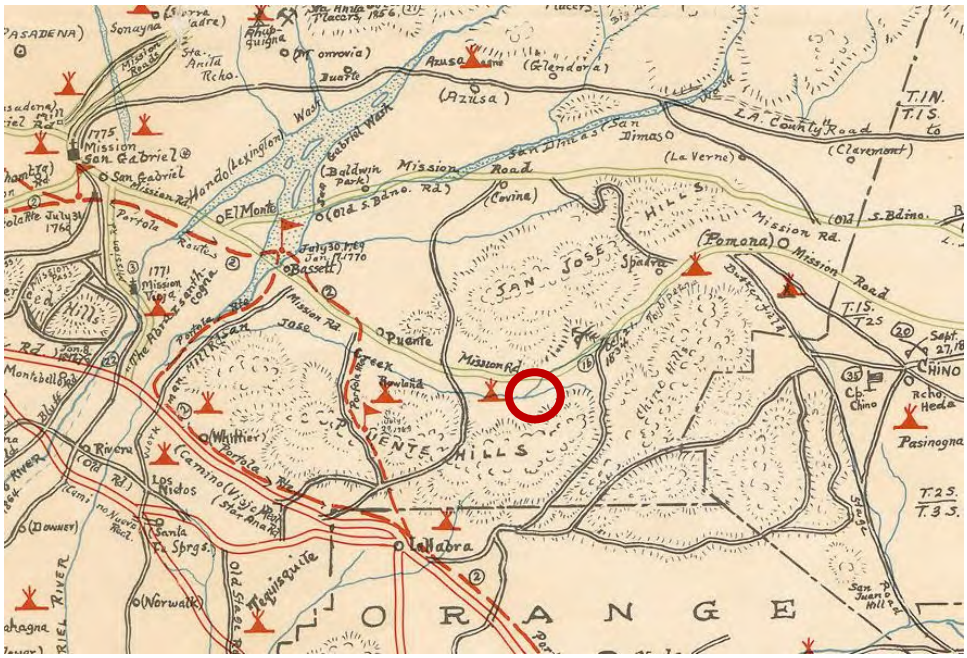


Exhibit 1. Detail view of Kirkman-Harriman pictorial and historical map of Los Angeles County, 1860-1937 (Kirkman 1937).

The vicinity of the project site is circled in red. This map provides a representation of the approximate locations of Native American villages, battle sites, mines, and other historical markers.

Exhibit 2. The Gabrielino Indians at the Time of the Portola Expedition (Southwest Museum 1962, reprinted in Johnston 1962)

The vicinity of the project site is circled in red. This map provides a representation of the approximate locations of Native American villages and other features in the Los Angeles area.

Exhibit 3. Map of Tongva Village Names (Gabrieleño San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians 2007).

The vicinity of the project site is indicated with a red circle. This map provides a representation of the approximate locations of Native American villages and other features within the greater Los Angeles Basin region.

4.3 Historic Context

Post-colonization history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), Mexican Period (1822–1848), and American Period (1848–present).

4.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1822)

In search of the legendary Northwest Passage, Spanish explorer Juan Rodríquez Cabrillo stopped at present-day San Diego Bay in 1542. Cabrillo explored the shorelines of present-day San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays, as well as Catalina Island. Much of the present California and Oregon coastline was mapped and recorded in the next half-century by Spanish naval officer Sebastián Vizcaíno. Spain laid claim to California based on the surveys conducted by Cabrillo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1885:96–99; Gumprecht 1999:35).

In a race against England and Russia to claim as much of the Americas as possible, Spain implemented a colonization campaign along the coast of Alta California in the late 18th century. Spain's goal was to establish self-sustaining colonies; they did this with a three-pronged approach that focused on religion, commerce, and military (Kimbro and Costello 2009:13). The Missions presided over religious and agricultural affairs; the Pueblos provided residences and a commercial base for trade; and the presidios housed soldiers and provided military defense against attack (Kimbro and Costello 2009:13).

The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspar de Portolá marks the start of California's Historic period. With a band of 64 soldiers, missionaries, Baja (lower) California Native Americans, and Mexican civilians, Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego, a fortified military outpost, as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California. In July of 1769, while Portolá was exploring southern California, Franciscan Fr. Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823.

The Portolá expedition first reached the present-day boundaries of Los Angeles in August 1769, thereby becoming the first Europeans to visit the area. Father Juan Crespí, a member of the expedition, named "the campsite by the river Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de la Porciúncula" or "Our Lady the Queen of the Angeles of the Porciúncula." Friar Junípero Serra returned two years later to the valley to establish a Catholic mission, the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, on September 8, 1771 (Kyle 2002:151).

A major emphasis during the Spanish Period in California was the construction of missions and associated presidios to assimilate the Native American population into Christianity and communal enterprise. Incentives were also provided to bring settlers to pueblos or towns, but just three pueblos were established during the Spanish Period, only two of which were successful and remain as California cities (San José and Los Angeles).

Mission San Gabriel would have controlled the Diamond Bar region at the time. Mission San Gabriel's ultimate location is approximately 16 miles northwest of the project site. The fourth mission established, Mission San Gabriel was strategically placed along major trade and travel routes, and close to Gabrielino/Tongva habitation sites. Mission San Gabriel controlled approximately 30,000 acres at the height of its power with a peak population of around 1,700 people (Kimbro and Costello 2009:182). Due to its location, it was one of the most productive missions, often providing goods to neighboring missions (National Park Service [NPS] 2025).

4.3.2 Mexican Period (1822–1848)

After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain (Mexico and the California territory) won independence from Spain in 1821. In 1822, the Mexican legislative body in California ended isolationist policies designed to protect the Spanish monopoly on trade, and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants (Dallas 1955:14).

Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican Period to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. The secularization of the missions following Mexico's independence from Spain resulted in the subdivision of former mission lands and the establishment of many additional ranchos. During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners focused mainly on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary southern California export,

providing a commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico (Dallas 1955; Cleland 2005). The number of nonnative inhabitants increased during this period because of the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who had no associated immunity.

4.3.3 American Period (1848–Present)

The Mexican–American War ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ushering California into its American Period (U.S. National Archive and Records 2022). California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as U.S. Territories (Library of Congress 2019).

The Gold Rush began in 1848, and with the influx of people seeking gold, cattle were no longer desired mainly for their hides but also as a source of meat and other goods. During the 1850s cattle boom, rancho vaqueros drove large herds from southern to northern California to feed that region's burgeoning mining and commercial boom. The cattle boom ended for southern California as neighboring states and territories drove herds to northern California at reduced prices. Operation of the enormous ranchos became increasingly difficult, and droughts severely reduced their productivity (Cleland 2005:102–103).

The County of Los Angeles was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties established in the months before California acquired official statehood in the United States. Many of the ranchos in the area now known as Los Angeles County remained intact after the United States took possession of California; however, a severe drought in the 1860s resulted in many of the ranchos being sold or otherwise acquired by Americans. Most of these ranchos were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns (Dumke 1944).

4.3.4 City of Diamond Bar

After Mexican Independence and the secularization of the missions, the Diamond Bar area was divided into several ranchos, with the land changing hands multiple times. Most of the City of Diamond Bar was part of Rancho Los Nogales, named for the black walnut trees brought to California by Spanish missionaries (Spitzzeri 2016; City of Diamond Bar 2025). In March of 1840, approximately 4,340 acres encompassing Brea Canyon and the eastern Walnut Valley, were granted by Governor Juan Alvarado to Jose de la Luz Linares, who establish Rancho Los Nogales (Ranch of the Walnut Trees) (City of Diamond Bar 2025; City of Walnut 2025; Cal Poly Pomona University Library 2025a). Following Linares's death in 1847, his widow sold a portion of the Rancho to Ricardo Vejar from neighboring Rancho San Jose. The entirety of Rancho Los Nogales was eventually acquired by Vejar, bringing his land holdings to over 10,000 acres and becoming one of Los Angeles County's wealthiest landowners (City of Diamond Bar 2025; Cal Poly Pomona University Library 2025a).

Vejar lost most of his land after American surveying of the ranchos, and due to debt incurred during the 1860s drought (City of Diamond Bar 2025; Cal Poly Pomona University Library 2025a). He was eventually forced to turn over his remaining lands in 1864 to merchants Isaac Schlesinger and Hyman Tischler, to whom he was indebted. In 1866, they sold it to Louis Phillips, expanding his holdings to over 12,000 acres. Phillips sold 100 acres to William Rubottom, who established a tavern and stage station named Spadra, and eventually gave the town the same name, marking the first named settlement in the area near the present-day California Polytechnic Pomona campus (City of Diamond Bar 2025; Cal Poly Pomona University Library 2025a).

In 1873, Rancho Los Nogales was sold to Wilson Beach and George Butler, who sold off numerous small parcels to various buyers. In 1918, Frederich E. Lewis consolidated much of the land, registering the "Diamond Bar" brand with the California Department of Agriculture, naming the operation after the "diamond over a bar" branding iron symbol (Cal Poly Pomona University Library 2025b). The Bartholome family acquired the ranch in 1943, maintaining cattle operations until 1956. That year, the Transamerica Corporation purchased 8,000 acres for $10 million, initiating the development of a master-planned community. By 1960, model homes were constructed, and a development boom ensued, transforming Diamond Bar into the suburban city it is today (City of Diamond Bar 2025).

The suburban development and expansion of Diamond Bar and the surrounding area was facilitated by the construction of the Pomona Freeway (State Highway 60) and Orange Freeway (State Highway 57). The Pomona Freeway, which currently runs between Downtown Los Angeles and Beaumont in Riverside County, was constructed in the early 1960s and was built upon pre-existing alignments such as Legislative Route 172 (Faigin 2024). The Orange Freeway, currently running from the Foothill Freeway (State Highway 210) southwardly to the Pacific Coast Highway (Route 1), was completed in the late 1960s (Faigin 2025).

Walnut Valley Unified School District

In the 1890s, a small one-classroom schoolhouse served the region around Diamond Bar and Walnut, then called Lemon (Walnut Valley Unified School District [WVUSD] 2025). The Lemon School was located approximately one mile north of the project site along Lemon Avenue. In 1904, bonds were used to pay for the construction of "an addition to the school building" with construction completed in October (Progress-Bulletin 1904; Pomona Daily Review 1904).

As the region's population grew, so did the Lemon School. In the 1920s, the school was expanded to four classrooms, and the name changed to the Walnut Grammar School. It was also around this time that the Walnut Elementary School District was formed. The school was renamed Walnut Elementary School sometime in the 1940s, and an increase in enrollment to 185 students was announced in 1947 (Progress-Bulletin 1947). The school building was replaced in 1954 to meet contemporary earthquake standards (Plunk 2011). Demand eventually outgrew this building, and the location was repurposed for the Del Paso High School (Ron Hockwalt Academics 2025).

In 1962, due to the increasing population and the creation of the city of Diamond Bar, regional redistricting and the construction of new schools were confirmed. The Walnut Valley Unified School District was formed in 1969, combining several local elementary and high school districts (Progress-Bulletin 1969). Initial designs for the new "Glenwick" elementary school were announced in 1968; however, due to funding issues, plans were not approved until 1976 (Progress-Bulletin 1976), and the new Walnut Elementary School finally opened for students in 1977 (Progress-Bulletin 1977). Construction of the Walnut Valley Unified School District headquarters (where the project site is located) occurred in the 1980s.

5 Background Research

5.1 CHRIS Records Search

On May 19, 2025, South Environmental Archaeologist Samantha Jovanovic, MA, MS, completed a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) via the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), which included the project site and a 0.5-mile search radius. This search included their collections of mapped prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and historic built-environment resources, State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Site Records (DPR forms), technical reports, archival resources, and ethnographic references. Additional consulted sources include historical maps of the project site, the NRHP, the CRHR, the lists of California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the Archaeological Resources Directory. A summary of the results of the records search is presented in Appendix A.

5.1.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

The SCCIC records search results indicate that one previously conducted cultural resource study is mapped overlapping the project site but regards State Route 60 adjacent to the south and is discussed following Table 1. An additional eight studies were identified outside the project site within the 0.5-mile records search radius. A list of all previously conducted studies identified within the records search radius is provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Investigations Within 0.5-Mile of the Project Site

SCCIC Report Number	Author	Year	Report Title	Proximity to Project Site
LA-02970	Chamberlaine, Pat and Jean Rivers-Council	1992	Cajon Pipeline Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Environmental Impact Report	Outside Approx. 0.45 mi north
LA-04835	Ashkar, Shahira	1999	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Proposed Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Riverside, Los Angeles and Riverside Counties	Outside Approx. 0.30 mi north
LA-04954	Smith, Philomene C.	2001	Road Reconstruction Along Route 60 from 1.1km East of Stimson Ave. to Diamond Bar Blvd. Undercrossing	Adjacent to south
LA-05735	Crabtree, Robert H.	1975	Survey of 85 Acres in Diamond Bar, E-201	Outside Approx. 0.15 mi south

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Investigations Within 0.5-Mile of the Project Site

SCCIC Report Number	Author	Year	Report Title	Proximity to Project Site
LA-08249	Peterson, Patricia A.	2002	Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey Report for the Reclaimed Water Backbone Transmission Project, Los Angeles County, California	Outside Approx. 0.20 mi NE
LA-08821	Bonner, Wayne H.	2006	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications, LLC Candidate La0449a (Nogales Sub-SCE), 574 South Lemon Avenue, City of Industry, Los Angeles County, California	Outside Approx. 0.50 mi north
LA-11065	Hatoff, Brian	2009	Verizon - Fairlance 574 South Lemon Ave., City of Industry, CA 91787	Outside Approx. 0.50 mi north
LA-11821	Panich, Lee and John Holson	2010	Archaeological Survey Report, Tehachapi Renewable transmission Project Segment 8 Telecommunications route, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California	Outside Approx. 0.45 mi north
LA-13222	Roland, Jennifer	2016	Phase I Investigation for the Crown Castle VY220 SCE Nogales Substat Antenna Installation Project, City of Industry, Los Angeles County, California	Outside Approx. 0.50 mi north

LA-4954 (Smith 2001)

The *Road Reconstruction Along Route 60 from 1.1km East of Stimson Ave. to Diamond Bar Blvd. Undercrossing* report was prepared by Philomene C. Smith in 2001 for the California Department of Transportation. The proposed project involved repairing utility mainlines and replacing uneven cement on State Route 60. The project Area of Potential Effects was mapped broadly and included the current project site; however, the description of the project indicated it regarded only Caltrans right of way. At the time of the investigation, the project area was entirely paved, and the project did not scope for ground disturbing activities, so a windshield survey was conducted in lieu of a pedestrian survey. No prehistoric or historic cultural resources were observed during the survey. A record search conducted at the SCCIC revealed no previously recorded resources within the project's study area. Mitigation recommendations included halting work if any cultural resources were discovered until "the material can be evaluated by a Caltrans archaeologist." Any expansion of the project into unsurveyed land required additional archaeological reconnaissance.

5.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The SCCIC records search results indicate that no previously recorded cultural resources occur within the project site. One previously recorded historic built environment resource was identified within the 0.5-mile records search radius (Table 2).

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 0.5-Mile of the Project Site

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Description	Resource Eligibility	Recorded Year (By Whom)	Proximity to Project Site
19-186112	N/A	Union Pacific Railroad line	Varies by segment	1999 (S. Ashkar) 2009 (R. Ramirez and F. Smith) 2009 (F. Smith and J. Steely) 2002 (Rand F. Herbert) 2012 (Alyssa Newcomb) 2018 (Audrey von Ahrens) 2019 (Jenna Kachour)	Outside Approx. 0.30 mi north

5.2 Sacred Lands File Search

A Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search was requested by South Environmental on May 13, 2025. The NAHC responded to the request on May 28, 2025, and reported negative results. The NAHC also provided a list of Native American tribes to contact for additional information or knowledge they may have regarding the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed project. This list is provided in Appendix B. South Environmental did not conduct further outreach.

Separately, the City of Diamond Bar is conducting government-to-government tribal consultation per Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (as amended).

5.3 Historical Aerial Photographs

To assess changes to the project site and surrounding neighborhood over time, historical aerial photographs from 1928 through 2022 were reviewed. Historic aerial photographs of the project site were available from Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR 2025) Historic Aerials image database for the years of 1946, 1948, 1953, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1972, 1980, 1985, 1988, 1991-2000, 2002-2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022. Aerial photographs were also available from the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB) FrameFinder image database (UCSB 2025) for the years of 1928, 1938, 1947, 1949, 1954, 1956, 1960, 1968, 1976, 1977, and 1982.

Between 1928 and the 1950s, the entire project site was used as an orchard. Diamond Bar Creek (now channelized) is visible just north of the project site, and San Jose Creek (also now channelized) is further north. In the 1928 photograph, a stream is immediately south of the project site with a cluster of buildings to the southeast. In 1960, the stream and buildings appear the same , but the trees appeared to have been replaced with a different agricultural crop. By 1972, the Pomona Freeway (State Highway 60) was constructed immediately south of the project site, and Lemon Street was constructed in the mid-1970s. The land on which the project site is located appears to no longer be actively used for agricultural purposes in the 1970s. By 1980, a building and parking lot, now part of Walnut Elementary School, was constructed in the parcel to the north, and the project site's parcel was developed in the mid-1980s with the existing school district building. Minimal changes occurred between 1985 and the present day.

5.4 Topographic Maps

To assess changes to the subject property and surrounding neighborhood over time, historical maps from 1928 through 2022 were reviewed. Maps available from the United State Geological Survey's (USGS) Historical Topographic Map Collection (HTMC) include 1896, 1898, 1901, and 1942 versions of the *Anaheim, California* (1:62,500 scale); 1901 *Southern California Sheet No. 2, California* map (1:250,000 scale); 1901 and 1902 versions of the *Corona, California* map (1:250,000 scale); 1947, 19449, 1956, 1959, 1960, and 1965 versions of the *Santa Ana, California* map (1:250,000 scale); 1983 version of the *Santa Ana, California* map (1:100,000 scale); 1928 *La Brea, California* map (1:24,000 scale); and 1949, 1950, 1964, 1981, 2012, 2015, 2018, and 2022 versions of the *Yorba Linda, California* map (1:24,000 scale). The project site is near the northern boundary of many maps. Therefore, the maps just north of the project site were also consulted for a contextual assessment of the region.

The topographic maps from the nineteenth century and the turn of the twentieth century display regional information, such as rancho boundaries and large roads from the time, but provide no detail within the project site. The 1894 *Pomona, California* (1:62,500) map depicts the northern part of Lemon Avenue, the Southern Pacific Railroad line, and the San Jose Creek just north of the project site. There are structures within the general vicinity of the project site, but not within it. These early maps refer to the region as Lemon. The 1927 *Covina, California* (1:24,000) depicts Walnut Station next to the

Southern Pacific Rail line just north of Lycoming Street (modern name), which would have been approximately 0.3 miles north of the project site. The 1928 *La Brea, California* map (1:24,000) depicts nothing within the project site, but there are two structures east of the project site. From the 1920s through to the 1980s, maps referred to the area as Walnut; then, Diamond Bar was used south of the project site, and Walnut was used farther north.

Throughout the 1930s through the 1960s, the surrounding area continued to develop with more roads and structures, but the project site remained undeveloped. The 1949 *Yorba Linda, California* (1:24,000) map is the only one that depicts a blue line for the unnamed stream south of the project site. However, previous maps have indicated a ditch in the topographic lines. The 1966 *San Dimas, California* (1:24,000) map depicts the completion of the residential neighborhood east of the project site. The 1975 edition of the 1964 *Yorba Linda, California* (1:24,000) map is the first to depict the Pomona Freeway, and the 1982 edition depicts the extension of Lemon Avenue southwards, passing the project site, and connecting to 5th Avenue (now Golden Springs Drive). The 1982 edition of the 1966 *San Dimas, California* (1:24,000) map depicts the completion of a large structure just north of the project site. The maps from 2012 to the present depict little change or no detail in the project site.

5.5 Geotechnical Investigation

The "Foundation Engineering Investigation Proposed Billboard 880 S. Lemon Avenue Diamond Bar, California" was completed by Rybak Geotechnical, Inc. for the proposed project on September 4, 2024 (Rybak 2024). This geotechnical investigation involved boring to a depth of 51.5 feet below surface and identified approximately six inches of construction fill overlying native alluvial deposits, with groundwater encountered at 25.5 feet below the surface level. No cultural resources were identified during the exploratory drilling.

6 Findings and Recommendations

6.1 Findings

No archaeological resources were identified within the project site through the CHRIS records search, background research, or NAHC Sacred Lands File search. No pedestrian survey was performed due to complete site paving, which precluded ground surface visibility.

The project site is located within a region historically used for agriculture and lies adjacent to the former course of a stream that has been heavily altered by development including the Pomona Freeway, directly adjacent to the south. Historical aerial photographs and maps confirm the presence of cultivated fields and proximity to San Jose Creek and Diamond Bar Creek. Environments like this near creeks are preferred for prehistoric habitation due to access to fresh water, plant and animal resources, and transportation routes.

While the environmental setting indicates inherent moderate archaeological potential, the documented disturbance history and absence of recorded cultural resources within the immediate project vicinity support a determination of low sensitivity for buried archaeological deposits. The shallow depth of documented fill materials suggests that any near-surface archaeological deposits would likely have been disturbed by historical land use activities.

Implementation of standard unanticipated discovery procedures for archaeological resources and human remains (as detailed in Section 6.2) would ensure that potential impacts remain less than significant.

6.2 Recommendations

6.2.1 Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

Should archaeological resources (sites, features, or artifacts) be exposed during construction activities for the proposed project, all construction work shall immediately stop until a qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, can evaluate the significance of the find and determine whether or not additional study is warranted. Depending upon the significance of the find, the archaeologist may simply record the find and allow work to continue. If the discovery proves significant under CEQA, additional work such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan, testing, or data recovery may be warranted.

6.2.2 Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the County Coroner shall be notified within 24 hours of the discovery. No further excavation or

disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined, within two working days of notification of the discovery, the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the Coroner shall notify the NAHC in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with California PRC, Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) from the deceased Native American. The MLD shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.

In conclusion, no historic built environment or archaeological cultural resources were identified within the project site as a result of this study. With implementation of the unanticipated discovery regulatory requirements above, the proposed project will have a less than significant impact on cultural resources under CEQA. No mitigation is recommended.

7 Bibliography

Bancroft, Hubert Howe. 1885. *History of California, Volume III: 1825-1840*. A.L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco.

Bean, L.J. and C. Smith. 1978. Gabrielino. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 538-549. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, William G. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Byrd, B.F. and L. Mark Raab. 2007. Prehistory of the Southern Bight: Models for a New Millennium. In *California Prehistory*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, pp. 215-228. AltaMira Press, New York.

Cal Poly Pomona University Library. 2025a. Diamond Bar. Pomona Valley Historical Collection. Electronic document, https://libguides.library.cpp.edu/c.php?g=771946&p=7979559, accessed May 14, 2025.

Cal Poly Pomona University Library. 2025b. Ranchos. Pomona Valley Historical Collection. Electronic document, https://libguides.library.cpp.edu/c.php?g=771946&p=6014369, accessed May 14, 2025.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2023. A Remarkable Geography. *Atlas of the Biodiversity of California, Second Edition*. California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Sacramento. Electronic document, https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/Atlas, accessed May 9, 2025.

Cleland, Robert Glass. 2005. *The Cattle on a Thousand Hills: Southern California, 1850-80*, second ed., sixth printing. The Huntington Library Press, San Marino, California.

Dallas, S. F. 1955. *The Hide and Tallow Trade in Alta California 1822–1848*. Ph.D. dissertation, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

Diamond Bar, City of. 2025. Our History. City of Diamond Bar, California website. https://www.diamondbarca.gov/290/Our-History, accessed May 9, 2025.

Dumke, Glenn S. 1944. *The Boom of the Eighties in* Southern *California*. Huntington Library Press, San Marino, California.

Erlandson, Jon M. 1991. Early Maritime Adaptations on the Northern Channel Islands. In *Hunter-Gatherers of Early Holocene Coastal California*, edited by J. M. Erlandson and R. Colten. Perspectives in California Archaeology, Vol. 1. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Faigin, Daniel P. 2024. State Route 60. *California Highways*. https://www.cahighways.org/ROUTE060.html, accessed May 27, 2025.

Faigin, Daniel P. 2025. State Route 57. *California Highways*. https://www.cahighways.org/ROUTE057.html, accessed May 27, 2025.

Gabrieleno San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians. 2007. Gabrieleno-Tongva Villages map. History. Gabrieleno San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians website. https://www.gabrieleno-nsn.us/home-3-1-1-1-1-2-1-2, accessed May 9, 2025.

Glassow, M.A., L. Wilcoxen, and J. M. Erlandson. 1988. Cultural and Environmental Change during the Early Period of Santa Barbara Channel Prehistory. In *The Archaeology of Prehistoric Coastlines*, edited by G. Bailey and J. Parkington pp. 64–77. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Golla, Victor. 2011. *California Indian Languages*. University of California Press Los Angeles.

Gumprecht, Blake. 1999. *The Los Angeles River: Its Life, Death, and Possible Rebirth*. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland.

Harrington, John P. 1934. Fieldwork among the Indians of California. In *Explorations and Fieldwork of the Smithsonian Institution in 1934*, pp. 81-84. Smithsonian Institute, Washington, DC.

Johnson, J. R., T. W. Stafford, Jr., H. O. Ajie, and D. P. Morris. 2002. Arlington Springs Revisited. In *Proceedings of the Fifth California Islands Symposium*, edited by D. Browne, K. Mitchell, and H. Chaney, pp. 541–545.

Johnston, B.E. 1962. Map of California's Gabrielino Indians. By [California – Tongva]. Southwest Museum. Los Angeles, California.

Jones, Terry L. and Kathryn A. Klar. 2007. Colonization, Culture, and Complexity. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, pp. 299-315. AltaMira Press, Maryland.

Kimbro, Enda E. and Julia G. Costello. 2009. *The California Missions: History, Art, and Preservation*. Getty Publications, Los Angeles.

King, Chester D. 1994. Native American Placenames in the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, Agoura Hills. Topanga Anthropological Consultants, California.

Kirkman, George W. 1937. Principal historic sites, old highways, also battle fields, Spanish, Mexican, early American, in old Los Angeles County, 1937. TESSA Digital Collections of the Los Angeles Library. https://tessa2.lapl.org/digital/collection/maps/id/29/rec/1, accessed January 29, 2025.

Kowta, Makoto. 1969. The Sayles Complex, A Late Milling Stone Assemblage from the Cajon Pass and the Ecological Implications of its Scraper Planes. *University of California Publications in Anthropology* 6:35–69. Berkeley, California.

Kroeber, Alfred J. 1925. Handbook of the Indians of California. *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78*. Dover Publications, Inc., New York.

Kyle, Douglas E. 2002. *Historic Spots in California*. 5th ed. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California.

Library of Congress. 2019. Compromise of 1850: Primary Documents in American History. *Library of Congress Research Guides*. Electronic document, https://guides.loc.gov/compromise-1850, accessed June 10, 2025.

Mandeville, J. W. 1867. Plat of the Rancho La Puente. United States Geological Survey.

Masters, Nathan. 2013. Why Did a 1542 Spanish Voyage Refer to San Pedro Bay as the 'Bay of the Smoke'? *PBS SoCal*. https://www.pbssocal.org/shows/lost-la/why-did-a-1542-spanish-voyage-refer-to-san-pedro-bay-as-the-bay-of-the-smoke, accessed June 4, 2025.

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

Moratto, M. 1984. *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.

Morton, Douglas M and Fred K. Miller. 2006. Geologic Map of the San Bernardino and Santa Ana 30' x 60' quadrangles, California. *United States Geological Survey Open-File Report 2006-1217*. United States Geological Survey. Electronic document: https://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2006/1217/, accessed January 29, 2025.

Mount San Antonio College. 2025. Land Acknowledgment. Mission Statement. Electronic document, https://www.mtsac.edu/library/mission.html, accessed May 14, 2025.

National Geologic Map Database Project. 2025. TopoView. United States Geological Survey. https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#16/33.9983/-117.8536, accessed May 15, 2025.

National Park Service (NPS). 2025. Mission San Gabrel Archangel. Old Spanish National Historic Trail. National Park Service. https://home.nps.gov/places/mission-san-gabriel-archangel.htm, accessed February 26, 2025.

NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC). 2025. Historic aerial photographs of project site and surroundings. https://historicaerials.com/viewer, accessed May 15, 2025.

Plunk, Lydia. 2011. Diamond Bar: A Tale of Two School Districts. Patch.com. Electronic document, https://patch.com/california/diamondbar-walnut/diamond-bar-a-tale-of-two-school-districts, May 14, 2025.

Pomona Daily Review. 1904. Announcements. *Pomona Daily Review*, October 3, 1904.

Progress-Bulletin. 1902. Personal Announcement. *Progress-Bulletin*, July 25, 1902.

Progress-Bulletin. 1904. Personal Announcement. *Progress-Bulletin*, August 15, 1904.

Progress-Bulletin. 1947. Valley Schools Show Increase in Enrollment. *Progress-Bulletin*, September 20, 1947.

Progress-Bulletin. 1969. Walnut Valley District to Hold Bond Election. *Progress-Bulletin*, September 4, 1969.

Progress-Bulletin. 1976. Math Program Will Change in Walnut Grade Schools. *Progress-Bulletin*, January 7, 1976.

Progress-Bulletin. 1977. Walnut's 4th School. *Progress-Bulletin*, August 7, 1977.

Rick, T.C., Jon M. Erlandson, and René Vellanoweth. 2001. Paleocoastal Marine Fishing on the Pacific Coast of the Americas: Perspectives from Daisy Cave, California. In *American Antiquity* 66:595–613.

Ron Hockwalt Academics. 2025. History of the School. About Us. https://ronhockwalt.wvusd.org/apps/pages/index.jsp?uREC_ID=64589&type=d&pREC_ID=102474, accessed May 14, 2025.

Rybak, Richard. 2024. *Foundation Engineering Investigation of Proposed Billboard. Rybak Geotechnical, Project No. 4191. September 4, 2024*. Rybak Geotechnical, Inc. On file at South Environmental office in Pasadena, California.

Southwest Museum. 1962. The Gabrienlino Indian at the time of the Portola Expedition. Los Angeles Public Library. Electronic document, https://www.lapl.org/sites/default/files/media/images/blog-lapl/Tongva/Gabrielino%20Indians.jpg, accessed June 12, 2025.

Spitzzeri, Paul R. 2016. Wo/Men at Work in a Diamond Walnuts Packing House, 1920s. *Homestead Museum Blog*. Electronic document, https://homesteadmuseum.blog/2016/08/26/women-at-work-in-a-diamond-walnut-packing-house-1920s/, accessed May 14, 2025.

Stock, Chester. 1992. Rancho La Brea: A Record of Pleistocene Life in California. 7th ed. Revised by John M. Harris. *Science Series* No.37. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles.

Stratton, James. 1875. Survey map of Township No. 2 South, Range No. 9 West, San Bernardino Meridian. General Land Office Records. https://glorecords.blm.gov/details/survey/default.aspx?dm_id=291037&sid=uimpiky1.aoc#surveyDetailsTabIndex=1, June 12, 2025.

Sylvester, Aurther G. and Elizabeth O. Gans. 2016. *Roadside Geology of Southern California*. Mountain Press Publishing, Missoula, Montana.

Tongva People. 2025. Villages. Tongva People Website. Electronic document, https://www.tongvapeople.org/?page_id=696, accessed May 14, 2025.

True, D.L. 1993. Bedrock Milling Elements as Indicators of Subsistence and Settlement Patterns in Northern San Diego County, California. In *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 29(2):1–26.

United States Geologic Service (USGS). 2025. The National Map Viewer. U.S. Department of the Interior. Washington D.C. Electronic resource, https://apps.nationalmap.giv/viewer/, accessed November 25, 2024.

University of California, Davis (USD) and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 2025. SoilWeb: An Online Soil Survey Browser. Electronic resource, https://casoilresource.lawr.ucdavis.edu/gmap/, accessed May 9, 2025.

University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB). 2025. Historic Aerial Photographs of project area, various years. Map & Imagery Laboratory (MIL) UCSB Library, Electronic Resource. Accessed online: https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/, accessed May 14, 2025

Wallace, W. 1955. Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. In *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11:214–230.

Wallace, W. 1978. Post-Pleistocene Archaeology, 9000 to 2000 B.C. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 25–36. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, William G. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

Walnut Valley Unified School District (WVUSD). 2025. Over 40 Years of Dedication and Excellence. Electronic document, https://wvusd.edlioschool.com/apps/pages/index.jsp?uREC_ID=116321&type=d&pREC_ID=226760, accessed May 14, 2025.

Walnut, City of. 2025. City History. City of Walnut website. Electronic document, https://www.cityofwalnut.org/for-residents/city-facts/city-history, accessed May 14, 2025.

Warren, C.N. 1968. Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, edited by Cynthia Irwin-Williams, pp. 1–14. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology No. 1. Portales.

Appendix A:
Records Search Results Summary

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-02970		1992	Chamberlaine, Pat and Jean Rivers-Council	Cajon Pipeline Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Environmental Impact Report	City of Adelanto, and Bureau of Land Management	19-000059, 19-000060, 19-000067, 19-000077, 19-000194, 19-000213, 19-000216, 19-000248, 19-000441, 19-000444, 19-000823, 19-000903, 19-000925, 19-000926, 19-000927, 19-000962, 19-001015, 19-001046, 19-001134, 19-001354, 19-001595, 56-000027, 56-000062, 56-000141, 56-000240, 56-000241, 56-000644, 56-000842, 56-000916, 56-000917
LA-04835		1999	Ashkar, Shahira	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Proposed Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Riverside, Los Angeles and Riverside Counties	Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.	19-186109, 19-186112, 19-187090
LA-04954		2001	Smith, Philomene C.	Road Reconstruction Along Route 60 From 1.1km East of Stimson Ave. to Diamond Bar Blvd. Undercrossing	Department of Transportation Office of Environmental Planning	
LA-05735		1975	Crabtree, Robert H.	Survey of 85 Acres in Diamond Bar, E-201	Archaeological Research, Inc.	
LA-08249		2002	Peterson, Patricia A.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey Report for the Reclaimed Water Backbone Transmission Project, Los Angeles County, California	Chambers Group, Inc.	19-000179, 19-001044, 19-001045, 19-001046, 19-002805, 19-120031, 19-186112
LA-08821	Cellular -	2006	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications, Llc Candidate La0449a (nogales Sub-sce), 574 South Lemon Avenue, City of Industry, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	19-186112
LA-11065		2009	Hatoff, Brian	Verizon - Fairlance 574 South Lemon Ave., City of Industry, CA 91787	URS	
LA-11821		2010	Panich, Lee and Holson, John	Archaeological Survey Report, Tehachapi Renewable transmission Project Segment 8 Telecommunictaions route, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California	Pacific Legacy	19-000179, 19-000522, 19-000852, 19-000853, 19-000854, 19-001046, 19-001049, 19-001136, 19-001414, 19-001867, 19-186112
LA-13222		2016	Roland, Jennifer	Phase I Investigation for the Crown Castle VY220 SCE Nogalas Substat Antenna Installation Project, City of Industry, Los Angeles County, California	NWB Environmental Services, LLC	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-186112		Resource Name - Union Pacific RR, Southern Pacific R R Los Angeles Division; Other - C-Los Angeles-A-1; Other - MetroLink Riverside Line; Other - SPRR Los Angeles Division; Other - SPRR Sunset Line; Other - Map Reference #2-35	Structure	Historic	AH07; HP11; HP39		LA-04835, LA-05125, LA-05501, LA-05643, LA-07834, LA-07943, LA-07954, LA-08231, LA-08249, LA-08298, LA-08517, LA-08635, LA-08667, LA-08671, LA-08701, LA-08703, LA-08744, LA-08821, LA-08822, LA-08826, LA-08827, LA-08911, LA-09156, LA-09199, LA-09236, LA-09441, LA-09660, LA-09795, LA-09880, LA-09894, LA-10189, LA-10284, LA-10299, LA-10323, LA-10340, LA-10394, LA-10513, LA-10638, LA-10698, LA-10911, LA-10997, LA-10998, LA-11048, LA-11180, LA-11253, LA-11537, LA-11775, LA-11821, LA-11988, LA-11989, LA-12133, LA-12211, LA-12212, LA-12349, LA-12499, LA-12526, LA-12552, LA-12558, LA-12697, LA-12928, LA-13458, VN-03153

Appendix B:
Sacred Lands File Search

Local Government Tribal Consultation 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

Type of List Requested

■ **CEQA Tribal Consultation List (AB 52)** – *Per Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subs. (b), (d), (e) and 21080.3.2*

☐ **General Plan (SB 18)** - *Per Government Code § 65352.3.*

Local Action Type:

☐ **General Plan** ☐ **General Plan Element** ☐ **General Plan Amendment**

☐ **Specific Plan** ☐ **Specific Plan Amendment** ☐ **Pre-planning Outreach Activity**

Required Information

Project Title: Walnut Valley Unified School District Electronic Billboard Project

Local Government/Lead Agency: City of Diamond Bar

Contact Person: Samantha Jovanovic, South Environmental

Street Address: 2061 N. Los Robles Ave. Ste. 205

City: Pasadena **Zip:** 91104

Phone: 562-900-8816 **Fax:** N/A

Email: sjovanovic@southenvironmental.com

Specific Area Subject to Proposed Action

County: Los Angeles **City/Community:** Diamond Bar

Project Description:

The project site is currently fully developed. The project proposes removing some of the existing asphalt paving and installing an electronic billboard mounted on a pole. The pole will be 90 feet tall with two opposing billboards each 14 feet by 48 feet. The base of the pole will be approximately 42 inches in diameter with a base covering approximately eight feet wide. For stability, the pole will extend 40 feet below surface level.

Additional Request

■ **Sacred Lands File Search** - *Required Information:*

USGS Quadrangle Name(s): Yorba Linda, California

Township: 02 South **Range:** 09 West **Section(s):** 17

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki, Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of Luiseño Indians

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

ACTING EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Steven Quinn

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

May 28, 2025

Samantha Jovanovic
South Environmental

Via Email to: sjovanovic@southenvironmental.com

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Walnut Valley Unified School District Electronic Billboard Project, Los Angeles County

To Whom It May Concern:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

    - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

      All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
5/28/2025

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	(951) 763-2808	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	2/1/2024
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/18/2023
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/18/2023
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	N	Anthony Morales, Chairperson	P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564	(626) 286-1262	GTTribalcouncil@aol.com	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	12/4/2023
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator	P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	(626) 407-8761		christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/16/2023
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Robert Dorame, Chairperson	P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417	(562) 761-6417	gtongva@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/16/2023
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	N	Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	(951) 807-0479		sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/28/2023
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048		Chavez1956metro@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/30/2023
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351		tongvatcr@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/30/2023
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Mercedes Estrada, Cultural Director	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	mestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/21/2025
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023

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

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Walnut Valley Unified School District Electronic Billboard Project, Los Angeles County.

Record: PROJ-2025-002861
Report Type: AB52 GIS
Counties: Los Angeles
NAHC Group: All