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October 8, 2025 JN 205694

SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIES
William Travers, PE
16835 West Bernardo Drive, Suite 210
San Diego, CA 92127

SUBJECT: Cultural Resources and Paleontological Resources Assessment for the Diamond Ranch High School Solar Farm Project, City of Pomona, Los Angeles County, California

Dear William Travers,

Michael Baker International, Inc. is pleased to submit this technical letter report documenting the results of a cultural resources assessment in support of the Diamond Ranch High School Solar Farm Project (project) located in the City of Pomona, Los Angeles County, California. As part of the cultural resources assessment, Michael Baker completed a South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) records search, a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search, a literature and historical map review, an archaeological and built environment field survey, and an archaeological sensitivity analysis. The above-mentioned cultural resources identification efforts were conducted to determine if there are historical resources, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), within the project area. Additionally, a Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County records search and review of literature and geologic maps were also conducted to determine the presence of previous paleontological resources within and near the project area.

The Pomona Unified School District (District) is the lead agency. Methods, results, and recommendations are summarized below.

1.0 PROJECT LOCATION

The project area consists of approximately 12.4 acres in the City of Pomona, Los Angeles County, California (**Attachment A, Figure 1, Regional Vicinity**). The project is situated within Section 1, Township 2 South, Range 9 West, as depicted on the San Dimas, California, 7.5-minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map (**Attachment A, Figure 2, Project Location**). The project area is bounded by the Pomona Freeway to the north and Diamond Ranch Road to the south. The project area is a graded landform though undeveloped (**Attachment A, Figure 3, Project Area**).

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project proposes constructing a 2.8 megawatt (MW) solar farm designed for an unused area at Diamond Ranch High School, providing a use for parcels 907 and 908. The system would include 4,284 ground-mounted photovoltaic panels that would have a maximum height of 6 feet, 7 inches. The project includes a maintenance access road along the south side of the tennis

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courts, starting from Diamond Ranch Drive; a new 12 kilovolt (kV) substation south of the arrays, which would face south, toward Diamond Ranch High School; underground interconnect cables; fencing; and drainage improvements. The entire project site would be graded to ensure a level area and that proper drainage is provided.

3.0 SETTING

3.1 Geological Context

The project site is in southwestern Los Angeles County, 32 miles east of downtown Los Angeles and 36 miles west of downtown San Bernardino. The area is within the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province of southern California, which is distinguished by northwest-trending mountain ranges and intervening valleys (California Geologic Survey 2002). The City of Pomona sits within the greater Santa Ana River Basin in the eastern Los Angeles Region; this region formed as a result of tectonic activity along the Elsinore and Whittier fault zones along the Transverse and Peninsular Ranges and is part of a larger, broad, alluvial-filled valley located between the San Gabriel/San Bernardino Mountains to the north (Transverse Ranges) and the elevated Perris Block/San Jacinto Mountains to the south (Peninsular Ranges) (Schoellhamer et al. 1981). The region's geology is dominated by Mesozoic granitic rocks of the Southern California Batholith, which formed during the late Cretaceous period due to subduction-related magmatism (Morton and Miller 2006). Overlying these bedrock formations are extensive Quaternary alluvial deposits, which have been transported by fluvial and colluvial processes from the surrounding San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains. Alluvium varies in thickness from about 200 feet thick near the southwestern end of the Chino Creek Basin to over 1,100 feet thick southwest of Fontana, and averages about 500 feet throughout the Santa Ana River Basin (Wildermuth Environmental 2003). The project site is situated at an elevation of 1,007 feet above mean sea level. The nearest large body of water in the area is Lake Mathews, approximately 22 miles southeast of the project site.

The geology of the project site has been mapped by Dibblee and Minch (2002) at a scale of 1:24,000, and Morton and Miller (2006) at a scale of 1:100,000. The mapped geological units at the surface of the project area consist of late Holocene-aged very young landslide deposits (Qls), as well as Yorba (Tpy) and Soquel (Tpsq) Members of the early Pliocene and Miocene-aged Puente Formation (Morton and Miller 2006).

The late Holocene (present to 11,700 years old) very young landslide deposits, also known as Landslide and Talus Rubble (Dibblee and Minch 2002), is composed of very young landslide deposits, including rubble and talus (angular rock debris) formed by breakdown of local bedrock through weathering on slopes and cliffs. Deposits from the Holocene epoch can contain remains of animals and plants; however, only those from the middle to early Holocene (older than about 5,000 radiocarbon years) are considered scientifically important or significant (Society of Vertebrate Paleontology [SVP] 2010). Holocene-age deposits may overlie older alluvium of Pleistocene age at unknown but potentially shallow depths.

The Puente Formation spans the middle Miocene to the upper Miocene (15 to 7 million years ago) (Bramlette 1946). Its type section in the Puente Hills is about 3,900 meters thick and is generally composed of sandstone, conglomerate, and mudstone deposited on a submarine fan at bathyal depths (Durham and Yerkes 1964). Four member units are formally recognized: La Vida, Soquel, Yorba, and Sycamore Canyon. The Yorba Member (Tpy) consists of light gray, thin bedded diatomaceous semi-siliceous clay shale and siltstone containing small amounts of sandstone and

fish scales. The Soquel Member (Tpsc) is a sequence of interbedded white to yellow-orange, angular to subangular, medium- to coarse-grained, poorly sorted, arkosic sandstone, with rare thinly bedded diatomaceous shale and siltstone, deposited in a deep-water turbidite system (Morton and Miller 2006). The Soquel Member has been described by Dibblee and Minch (2002) as unfossiliferous (not containing fossils); however, sources from Orange County (e.g., Schoelhammer et al. 1981) give evidence of fossils from the Soquel Member in portions of Orange County. The Puente Formation has produced an extensive collection of both marine invertebrates and vertebrates, including fossil fish and whales. Both the Yorba Member and Soquel Member of the Puente Formation are considered to have high paleontological sensitivity according to the SVP 2010 Mitigation Guidelines.

Soil series in the project area have been mapped as Gaviota-Chumash-Rock, 20 to 55 percent slopes (Natural Resources Conservation Service n.d.). The Gaviota series consists of shallow, well-drained soils that form hard sandstone or meta-sandstone (US Department of Agriculture [USDA] 2007). The Chumash series consists of very shallow, well-drained soils formed from shale and sandstone (USDA 2001).

3.2 Environmental Context

The project site is within the Venturan-Angeleno Coastal Hills ecoregion land. This ecoregion includes the Santa Monica Mountains, Simi Hills, Oak Ridge, Verdugo Mountains, San Rafael Hills, Chino Hills, Puente Hills, San Jose Hills, and the hills of the Palos Verdes Peninsula. These shrub-covered hills and mountains, with elevations ranging from sea level to more than 3,000 feet above mean sea level, contrast with the adjacent heavily urbanized flat plains and valleys. Mesozoic and Tertiary sedimentary rocks and some Miocene volcanics occur. Annual precipitation ranges from 14 to 26 inches. Soil temperature regimes are thermic and soil moisture regimes are xeric. Vegetation includes annual grassland, California sagebrush, California buckwheat, mixed sage, chamise chaparral, mixed chaparral, and coast live oak (Griffith et al. 2016).

The region also supported a diverse faunal assemblage, including deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), rabbits (*Sylvilagus* spp.), rodents, and migratory birds. These animals were essential to indigenous diets and provided materials for tool production, clothing, and ritual use.

3.3 Precontact Context

The City of Pomona, located in the Pomona Valley of Southern California, falls within a region with a long history of human occupation. Archaeological research in this area reflects influences from multiple cultural traditions, including coastal, inland, and desert adaptations. The following chronology integrates key cultural phases and traditions known from Southern California, emphasizing how they apply to Pomona.

Paleoindian Period (ca. 12,000–8,000 before present [BP])

Southern California's earliest known human occupation is associated with Paleoindian groups, highly mobile hunter-gatherers that likely exploited megafauna and relied on a diverse range of resources (Warren 1968; Moratto 1984). While direct evidence of Paleoindian sites in Pomona is absent, characteristic artifacts such as Clovis and fluted projectile points have been identified elsewhere in Southern California (Erlandson et al. 2007). Nearby inland desert sites (e.g., Lake Mojave) suggest sporadic early human activity, likely involving temporary camps used for hunting and resource gathering.

Early Archaic Period (ca. 8,000–5,000 BP)

During the Early Archaic period, environmental conditions became more arid, leading to subsistence and settlement pattern adaptations like greater reliance on small game, plant resources, and milling technology. Archaeological sites from this phase commonly include basin metates, manos, and percussion-flaked tools (Warren 1968). The Early Archaic period is associated with the Millingstone Horizon and the Encinitas Tradition, reflecting early foraging strategies focused on the collection of plant resources and small game (Wallace 1955; True 1958; Byrd and Raab 2007). The presence of manos, metates, and other ground stone tools suggests a reliance on hard-seed processing and a broad-spectrum diet that included acorns, roots, and tubers (Kowta 1969). Inland adaptations in Pomona may show similarities to the Greven Knoll Pattern of the Encinitas Tradition, though direct evidence is limited. This suggests seasonal movements between inland and coastal resource zones (Sutton and Gardner 2010). The Santa Ana River and other riparian environments likely supported seasonal resource exploitation, with evidence of fishing and shellfish collection in nearby sites (Sutton 2011).

Middle Archaic Period (ca. 5,000–3,000 BP)

The Middle Archaic period is characterized by continuing Early Archaic subsistence strategies but with evidence of increased regional trade and social complexity. Distinctive material culture includes core tools, scraper planes, and increased use of mortars and pestles for processing hard seeds and acorns (Bean and Smith 1978). During the Middle Archaic period, subsistence strategies diversify, with increasing reliance on acorns, small game, and freshwater resources (Basgall and Hall 1992). The influence of the Topanga Tradition, emphasizing coastal-inland exchange networks and greater social organization, becomes more apparent (Kroeber 1925; Warren 1968). The appearance of contracting-stemmed projectile points suggests a shift in hunting technology and weaponry, improving hunting efficiency (Koerper et al. 1991). Some overlap with desert traditions from the Mojave region indicates interaction between inland and desert groups, particularly in terms of trade and shared subsistence strategies (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

Late Archaic Period (ca. 3,000–1,500 BP)

The Late Archaic period marks the introduction of socioeconomic intensification, with greater sedentism and more extensive trade networks. This period is associated with a shift toward reliance on acorns, as evidenced by increased bedrock milling features and portable mortars and pestles (McCawley 1996). Projectile points become more refined, and there is evidence of the bow and arrow technology replacing atlatl-based weaponry. A shift toward more complex societies occurred during this period, with evidence of larger, more sedentary village sites reflecting increased social organization and long-term settlement patterns (Moratto 1984). The use of bow and arrow technology became widespread, replacing atlatls and allowing for more efficient hunting of smaller and faster game animals (Justice 2002). The San Luis Rey Complex in parts of the inland region is characterized by cremation practices, increased social stratification, and the introduction of ceramic technology (Meighan 1954). The Liberty Grove site (CA-SBR-901), located in Rancho Cucamonga, provides significant evidence of Late Archaic period occupation, including residential features, ground stone tools, and evidence of plant processing. This site suggests long-term habitation and interaction with nearby groups, possibly serving as a regional habitation center (Sutton and Gardner 2010).

Late Prehistoric/Protohistoric Period (ca. 1,000–200 BP)

The Late Prehistoric period is associated with the migration of Takic-speaking peoples (ancestors of the Gabrielino and Serrano), who brought new linguistic and cultural elements into the region (Golla 2007; Sutton 2009). The introduction of pottery during this time suggests shifts in food storage and preparation methods, as well as greater reliance on domesticated plant resources, including intensified acorn processing and storage (McCawley 1996). This period is also marked by an intensification of trade, an increase in specialized crafts such as shell bead production, and the widespread adoption of ceramic technology. Notably, steatite (soapstone) artifacts from the Channel Islands become common during this phase (McCawley 1996).

The project area lies within the traditional homeland of the Gabrielino people, who occupied much of the Los Angeles Basin and surrounding areas at the time of European contact (Bean and Smith 1978). The Gabrielino were semi-sedentary hunter-gatherers who established seasonal villages near rivers, marshes, and coastal estuaries. The Gabrielino established settlements throughout the Inland Empire, with evidence of coastal trade connections indicating a well-established exchange economy extending to the Channel Islands (Bean and Smith 1978). Spanish mission influence appears late in this period, indirectly affecting local populations before direct contact through the introduction of European trade goods, diseases, and changes in traditional subsistence patterns (Johnson and Lorenz 2006). Ethnohistoric villages such as Kuukamonga, Tooypiinga, and Pashiinonga were located in the western San Bernardino Valley and the nearby mountains, serving as major settlements for the Gabrielino. These villages were strategically placed near water sources and trade routes, reflecting their importance in regional interaction and subsistence strategies (McCawley 1996).

The Gabrielino relied on a broad-spectrum economy, harvesting acorns, seeds, tubers, and small game. Fishing was a crucial part of their diet, particularly in areas with access to coastal or riverine resources. They engaged in extensive trade networks, exchanging steatite, shell beads, and other goods with inland and coastal groups.

Gabrielino society was organized into autonomous village communities, each led by a chief (tomyaar). Political authority was hereditary but could be influenced by economic success and community consensus.

With the establishment of Mission San Gabriel Arcángel in 1771, the Gabrielino experienced dramatic disruptions, including forced labor, disease, and cultural suppression (McCawley 1996). By the mid-nineteenth century, many Gabrielino had been displaced from their ancestral lands.

Spanish Period (1769–1821)

The Spanish Colonial era saw the establishment of the mission system, which forcibly relocated indigenous peoples and significantly disrupted their traditional lifestyles. This period brought European agricultural methods, livestock, and Catholic religious institutions, fundamentally changing indigenous cultural practices (Jackson and Castillo 1996). The founding of Mission San Gabriel Arcángel in 1771 greatly influenced nearby regions, notably by using the land for cattle grazing (California Missions Foundation 1992). An asistencia was established in Redlands in 1819 to help the mission oversee the surrounding territory (City of Redlands n.d.). However, following the transfer of control to Mexico, the process of secularization began, resulting in the decline of the missions and their corresponding ranches (National Park Service n.d.).

Mexican Period (1821–1848)

During the Mexican period, the ranching economy in the region grew, leading to further displacement of indigenous peoples and significant changes to the landscape due to widespread cattle grazing and land grants by the Mexican government (Osio et al. 1996). To promote settlement, the Mexican government awarded large land tracts to those who committed to bringing in settlers from the south (Sangre Heritage n.d.). One notable land grant was Rancho Santa Ana del Chino, located just south of the current project area. In 1841, Antonio Maria Lugo received the rights to what would become Rancho Santa Ana del Chino. After constructing an adobe house, now the site of Boy's Republic in Chino Hills, Lugo handed management of the ranch to his son-in-law, Isaac Williams (San Bernardino County 2024). For many years, Williams effectively grazed cattle across the 46,000-acre rancho; he was instrumental in the Battle of Chino, a minor conflict during the Mexican-American War (Beattie 1942; Martino et al. 2011).

On September 26 and 27, 1846, an advancing contingent from the Mexican army sought to intercept 24 American sympathizers, led by Benjamin D. Wilson, en route to Los Angeles. The adobe house at Rancho Santa Ana del Chino, where the sympathizers were hiding, was set on fire during multiple assaults. The American group surrendered and was taken to Los Angeles instead of facing execution, remaining prisoners of war until their eventual release (California State Military Museum n.d.).

American Period (1848–Present)

The City of Pomona was originally part of Rancho San Jose, a land grant petitioned in 1837 by Ygnacio Palomares and Ricardo Vejar, two influential ranchers and political figures from the Los Angeles Pueblo. The land was primarily used for cattle ranching and agriculture. However, following financial struggles in the 1860s, Vejar lost his holdings and much of Rancho San Jose was acquired by Louis Phillips in 1866. Phillips later sold portions of the land, including a 100-acre tract to William W. Rubottom, on which Cal Poly Pomona roughly stands today (PVHC n.d.-a).

The arrival of the railroad in the 1870s further spurred agricultural growth, solidifying Pomona's role in the industry. During the nineteenth century, Pomona earned a reputation as an "urban garden," becoming an economic leader in citrus production (City of Pomona n.d.). An 1875 naming contest resulted in the city being named Pomona, after the Roman goddess of fruits (PVHC n.d.-b). Vineyards flourished in the 1880s, supplying winemaking and raisin production, but by the 1890s, citrus orchards and olive groves had largely replaced them, further strengthening Pomona's agricultural dominance in the valley (City of Pomona n.d.).

On January 6, 1888, Pomona was officially incorporated as a city and later became a charter city in 1911 (City of Pomona n.d.). By the early twentieth century, Pomona had expanded its infrastructure, joining Los Angeles's Pacific Electric streetcar network in 1911 and developing a network of paved roads by 1912 (PVHC n.d.-b).

World War II brought significant change as Pomona played a role in military operations. The post-war years saw the decline of the citrus industry, with groves giving way to urban development. Economic shifts in the 1980s, including the closure of major employers like General Dynamics (an aerospace and defense company), led to demographic changes with growing political influence within the city (PVHC n.d.-b).

Today, Pomona is the seventh-largest city in Los Angeles County, home to over 151,000 residents (City of Pomona n.d.). Pomona remains a cultural and historical hub, featuring the Los Angeles County Fairgrounds, Pomona Raceway, Fox Theater, and several museums (PVHC n.d.-b).

4.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION METHODS AND RESULTS

Below are the methods and results of the SCCIC records search, NAHC Sacred Lands File search, literature and historical map review, archaeological field survey, and archaeological sensitivity analysis.

4.1 South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC)

Methods

Michael Baker staff conducted a records search at the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton for the Diamond Ranch High School Solar Project and a 0.5-mile radius surrounding the project area. The search included archaeological and historical resources, locations, and citations for previous cultural resource studies and a review of the California Office of Historic Preservation historic properties directory.

Previous Cultural Resource Studies

The records search results identified eight cultural resource studies within the 0.5-mile search radius, including two that intersect the project area (Table 1).

TABLE 1: PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN 0.5 MILES OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report Number	Author	Date	Title	Publisher	Within Project Area?
LA-00633	Schroth, Adella	1979	Archaeological/paleontological/historical Resources Assessment for Tracts 36730 and 37075	Archaeological Resource Management Corp.	No
LA-00849	Mack, Joanne	1980	Development Archaeological Survey	California State University, Fullerton	No
LA-01068	Desautels, Roger J.	1981	Tpm 13350-bauer Development Co-hidden Valley Condominiums	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	No
LA-01132	Desautels, Roger J.	1981	Archaeological Survey Report on Tt 41098 Located in the Pomona Area of the County of Los Angeles	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	No
LA-01862	Lerch, Michael K.	1989	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Chino Hills Parkway Extension, Los Angeles County Section, Puente Hills Area, California	Michael K. Lerch & Associates	No
LA-01914	Van Horn, David M.	1980	Archaeological Survey Report: the 2,575-acre Tres Hermanos Ranch in San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California	Archaeological Associates, Ltd.	Yes

Report Number	Author	Date	Title	Publisher	Within Project Area?
LA-02839	McKenna, Jeanette A.	1993	Cultural Resources Investigations of the Proposed Site for the Pomona Unified School District High School Location, Diamond Bar, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna et al.	Yes
LA-03559	Chartkoff, J., T. Gutman, William H. Olsen, and D. Kona	1970	Ucas-337 Highway Survey, Pomona, Los Angeles County	UCAS	No

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

There are no previously recorded sites or resources in the 0.5-mile radius of the project area.

4.2 Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search

On February 28, 2025, Michael Baker requested that the NAHC search the Sacred Lands File for any tribal cultural resources that might be affected by the project. The NAHC responded in a letter dated March 17, 2025, stating that the search of the Sacred Lands File was positive. The NAHC also provided a list of tribal contacts who may have knowledge regarding tribal cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area. The NAHC correspondence is presented in **Attachment C**. It is noted that the District has not received requests for consultation from California Native American tribes, pursuant to AB 52.

4.3 Historical Map, Aerial, and Literature Review

Michael Baker reviewed available USGS topographic maps and aerial photographs from HistoricAerials.com (NETR 2025), USGS's TopoView viewer, and the University of California Santa Barbara Library's FrameFinder to assess historical land use development in the project area. The results are summarized below.

Aerial imagery from 1938 to 1968 showed the project and surrounding area as undeveloped and uninhabited (NETR 2025: 1938, 1948, 1959, 1964, 1966; UCSB 1968). By 1972, the project area was still undeveloped, but just north of the project area, Pomona Freeway had been constructed and was in use (NETR 2025: 1972). Throughout the 1980s, the project area remained undeveloped, and north of Pomona Freeway, housing communities were built that are still present today (NETR 2025: 1980, 1988; UCSB 1989). By 1996, aerial photographs showed that the project area and the area south of it, now supporting the Diamond Ranch High School, were being graded (NETR 2025: 1996). Grading of the project area continued until 1997 when the high school was officially opened in September that same year (NETR 1997; Diamond Ranch High School n.d.). Since the high school's opening, no further grading or work has been done to the project area (NETR 2025: 1998, 2005, 2010, 2016, 2022).

USGS maps do not depict the project area by itself. However, the earliest USGS map to label the Diamond Ranch High School, just south of the project area, is a 2015 map of San Dimas, California.

4.4 Archaeological Field Survey

Methods

An intensive pedestrian survey was conducted on March 18, 2025, within the defined area of potential effects (APE). Michael Baker archaeologist Marcel Young systematically walked the project area in 15-meter transects to document cultural resources. Photographic documentation was conducted using an iPhone via Solocator for geospatial recording and an iPad using Field Maps to support additional geospatial and survey data collection. Before fieldwork, a map was created in ArcGIS Online that included the project area and GIS feature classes, including point, line, and polygon features for collecting data in the field. The maps were then downloaded in Esri's Field Maps app on Apple iPads and coupled via Bluetooth with a Trimble DA2 Catalyst GNSS GPS receiver with submeter accuracy. The field archaeologist used the tablets and GPS units to locate and survey the project area accurately and to map any newly discovered cultural or built environment resources should they be encountered. After the fieldwork, this information was imported into Esri's ArcGIS Pro to create digital maps. Digital photographs documented the project environment and the survey area's general character.

A daily survey summary form was completed at the end of the survey to convey the conditions of the survey area and summarize the findings. This form included a description of vegetation cover (including contextual photographs), as well as estimates of ground surface visibility rated as poor (0-25 percent), fair (26-50 percent), good (51-75 percent), or excellent (76-100 percent). Evidence for buried cultural deposits was opportunistically sought by inspecting natural or artificial erosional exposures and the spoils from rodent burrows. The archaeologists assessed the potential for buried sites based on geomorphology in the daily survey notes.

Results

The survey identified varying levels of ground surface visibility across the APE. Due to dense vegetation cover, most of the large APE body exhibited low visibility (5-10 percent). In contrast, the slim, southern section of the APE, by Diamond Ranch Drive, had high surface visibility (≥80 percent) due to periodic tilling, grading, and vegetation removal. Access throughout the project area was limited, with the entrance being located along Diamond Ranch Drive, and the rest of the project area accessible through an incline up into the northern body of the APE. The topography of the survey area consists of a flat to sloped surface with visible evidence of past grading for construction.

Vegetation within the project area includes mostly a mix of mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*), California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), bay tree (*Umbellularia californica*), redstem stork's-bill (*Erodium cicutarium*), and California cudweed (*Pseudognaphalium californicum*). The project area is a graded landform with no visible intact soils for the whole APE. Multiple push piles and dirt and modern trash scatter were observed throughout the survey area.

The survey documented extensive modern refuse and structural debris scattered across the APE, including cement, metal, modern glass, plastic bottles, aluminum cans, and cut metal fence posts. However, no diagnostic historic-period artifacts or precontact materials were observed. No structures were identified within the project area.

The survey results indicate that the project area represents a disturbed context. The area comprises cement and dirt drainage with various push pile rocks scattered throughout. Many of these push pile rocks have construction debris and sparse modern trash within their piles. Additionally, evidence of modern dumping was recorded throughout the project area. No precontact or historic period archaeological deposits or artifacts were identified, and no built environment resources older than 50 years were identified.

4.5 Archaeological Site Sensitivity Analysis

Archaeological sensitivity zones are qualitative and based on the general presence and/or absence of Native American occupation sites, isolated prehistoric Native American artifacts and burials, and historic archival and archaeological materials exposed during various construction projects. The SCCIC records search results did not identify any cultural resources within the project area. The NAHC Sacred Lands File search results indicated that tribal cultural resources have been identified within the vicinity of the project area. The archaeological pedestrian survey of the project area did not identify any precontact or historic-period cultural resources within the property.

Geologic data indicate that young alluvial fan deposits of Holocene age underlie the surface of the project area. The project area is composed of Gaviota-Chumash-Rock, 20 to 55 percent slopes. Gaviota-Chumash-Rock is characterized by its very shallow, well-drained soils that formed in alluvium from granitic sources. The soil texture includes sandy loam, gravelly loam, coarse sand, and sandy. The well-drained nature of Gaviota-Chumash and its moderate permeability suggest that organic materials may decompose more readily. However, stone and ceramic artifacts would still be well preserved.

The nearest water source is Chino Creek, located approximately 1.5 miles east of the project area. Chino Creek is a significant stream in the Pomona Valley and serves as a tributary to the Santa Ana River. Historically, Chino Creek was a perennial stream, although urban development and channelization have altered its natural flow.

The review of the historical aerials of the project area reveals that it has experienced modern disturbances associated with the construction of Diamond Ranch High School. The amount of construction has likely impacted and disturbed the native soils in the project area.

Given the distance to available water resources, the absence of previously recorded resources within the vicinity of the project area, the positive results from the Sacred Lands File search, and the previous disturbance to the project area, the buried site sensitivity is considered low to moderate. The soils in the project area have the potential to yield unanticipated precontact archaeological deposits during construction, thus increasing the sensitivity only slightly.

5.0 PALEONTOLOGY ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Archival research included a consultation of documented paleontological localities held by the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC). At the request of Michael Baker, NHMLAC staff searched its holdings for information regarding documented paleontological resources. Michael Baker staff supplemented the information received from the NHMLAC with data from museum holdings documented in relevant online databases and a review of the scientific literature.

5.1 Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County

On May 22, 2025, Michael Baker staff requested that the NHMLAC search its holdings for documented paleontological resources within and near the project site. The NHMLAC responded in a letter dated June 1, 2025 (Appendix A). The records search showed no previously identified fossil localities within the project site. However, six fossil localities were recorded, either at the surface or at depth, within 13 miles of the project site from geologic units similar to those underlying the project site (Table 2).

TABLE 2: PREVIOUSLY DOCUMENTED NHMLAC FOSSIL LOCALITIES

Collection Number	Taxa	Formation	Chronological Unit	Distance to Project Site
LACM VP 1728	Horse (*Equus*), camel (*Camelops)*	Unknown formation (light brown shale with interbeds of very coarse brown sand)	Pleistocene	3.8 miles SE
LACM VP 7508	Ground sloth (*Northrotheriops*), elephant family (Proboscidea), horse (*Equus*)	Unknown formation	Pleistocene	5 miles SE
LACM VP 17598-17600	Invertebrates (uncatalogued)	Puente Formation	Middle to late Miocene	13 miles W
LACM VP 6166, 6167, 6172, 6173, and 7471	Sturgeonfish (*Prionurus*), mako shark (*Ilsurus planus*), extinct bony fish (Etringus), mola (Molidae), other fish (Osteichthyes)	Puente Formation	Middle to late Miocene	5 miles SE
LACM VP 7012, and 7153	Fish (Osteichthyes)	Puente/Modelo Formation	Middle to late Miocene	3 miles NW
LACM VP 7190	Lanternfish (Myctophidae)	Puente Formation	Middle to late Miocene	5.5 miles SW

Notes: LACM VP = Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Vertebrate Paleontology Department Locality

5.2 Online Museum Databases

Michael Baker also conducted supplemental paleontological records searches within 10 miles of the project site. Search terms included the “Puente Formation,” “Soquel,” and “Yorba.” The following websites were used to conduct this search:

- University of California Museum of Paleontology Locality Search (UCMP n.d.)
- San Diego Natural History Museum Collection Database (SDNHM n.d.)
- The Paleobiology Database (PBDB n.d.)

TABLE 3: ONLINE DATABASE LOCALITIES

Database/ Collection Number	Taxa	Formation	Chronological Unit	Distance to Project Site
SDNHM 3129	Ray-finned fish (Clupeidae, Scombridae), scallops (*Delectopecten* sp.), brown algae (Sargassaceae)	Puente	Miocene	7.5 miles SW
SDNHM 4736	Fish (Osteichthyes), ray finned fish (Clupeidae, Perciformes), scallops (*Delectopecten pedroana*), lanternfish (Myctophidae, *Lampanyctus bolini),* brown algae (*Paleohalidrys dendritica, Paleohalidrys liguliformis, Paleohalidrys occidentalis*)	Puente	Miocene	3.5 miles W
SDNHM 6844	Lanternfish (Myctophidae)	Puente	Miocene	3.5 miles W
SDNHM 6843	Fish (Osteichthyes), herring (*Etringus scintillans*), drum fish (Sciaenidae), cephalopods (Argonautidae)	Puente	Miocene	3.5 miles W
SDNHM 6845	Fish (Osteichthyes), tuna (Scombridae), herring (*Ganolytes cameo, Etringus scintillans*), lanternfish (Myctophidae), scallops (Pectinidae), vascular plants (Tracheophyta), coprolite fossils (Ichnofossil)	Puente	Miocene	3.5 miles W
PBDB 19532	Horse (*Hipparion mohavense*)	Yorba Member (Puente)	Late Miocene	4 miles W
PBDB 135814	Anglerfish (Actinopteri)	Puente	Late Miocene	Unspecified Los Angeles County
PBDB 135888	Drum fish (*Lompoquia retropes*), silverside (*Zanteclites hubbsi*), herring (*Ganoessus meiklejohni*), mackerel (*Tunita* sp.)	Yorba Member (Puente)	Late Miocene	9 miles NW
PBDB 204559	Pipefish (Syngnathiformes)	Puente	Late Miocene	7.5 miles N

Databases at the University of California Museum of Paleontology document no localities within 10 miles of the project site that contain vertebrate, invertebrate or plant fossils; however, the museum has records of five localities within Los Angeles County where microfossils, including diatoms and foraminifera, were collected from Puente Formation sediments.

The San Diego Natural History Museum Collection Database documents five localities within 10 miles of the project site that contain paleontological specimens from the Puente Formation. These localities are located approximately 3.5 miles northwest of the project site and approximately 7.5 miles southwest of the project site. No localities were documented from the Soquel or Yorba Members.

The Paleobiology Database documented four localities within 10 miles of the project site that contain Puente specimens. Two of these localities were also labeled as Yorba Shale. No localities were documented from the Soquel Member.

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Cultural Resources Assessment Results Summary

The cultural resources assessment conducted for the project included a pedestrian survey, an SCCIC records search, and a Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The pedestrian survey identified no cultural resources and the SCCIC search found no previously recorded sites within the project area. The Sacred Lands File search, however, indicated the presence of known tribal cultural resources.

The project area consists of Gaviota-Chumash-Rock, a well-drained alluvial soil. This soil type suggests that organic materials are unlikely to be preserved due to rapid decomposition. Stone tools, ceramic artifacts, and other durable cultural materials could be present in buried contexts; however, no historical or archaeological resources as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a) were found within the project area. No precontact or historic-era archaeological resources were identified within the search radius. Given the results of the cultural resources identification efforts, the sensitivity for buried precontact and historic-period archaeological resources is low.

6.2 Cultural Resources Impact Assessment

Given the negative findings from the survey and records search, and the positive Sacred Lands File search, there is a low indication that the project would result in direct or indirect impacts on historic resources as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a), tribal cultural resources (Public Resources Code Section 21074), or a significant archaeological resource (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). The project area has been subject to natural and historic disturbances, which may have further reduced the likelihood of intact cultural deposits. Based on this information, the project will not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource. Thus, a finding of no impact on historic resources is recommended, and no mitigation is recommended.

However, because alluvial sediments underlie the area, the potential for encountering previously unrecorded, buried archaeological resources during ground-disturbing activities cannot be entirely ruled out. While this risk appears low, inadvertent discoveries remain a possibility. As such, Michael Baker presents the following recommendations and best management practices for consideration.

6.3 Cultural Resources Recommendations

Based on the results of this investigation, no further cultural resources work is recommended prior to project implementation. However, as required by standard cultural resource management practices and regulatory compliance, inadvertent discovery protocols should be in place to address any unanticipated finds.

If previously unknown archaeological materials (e.g., flaked or ground stone tools, ceramic fragments, historic-period artifacts, faunal remains, or features such as hearths or structural remnants) are encountered during construction, work should be halted in the immediate area, and

a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to evaluate the find and recommend appropriate treatment.

If human remains are discovered, the County coroner must be notified immediately, per California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. If the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the NAHC must be contacted to identify the Most Likely Descendant, who will provide guidance on appropriate treatment and disposition, per Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

6.4 Paleontological Sensitivity Analysis

Per mitigation impact guidelines set forth by the SVP (2010), due to the fossil sensitivity of the Soquel and Yorba Members of the Puente Formation present within the project site, there is high potential to disturb paleontological resources within undisturbed geologic contexts (i.e., undisturbed bedrock or subsurface geological deposits in previously undisturbed areas) that are mapped as the Soquel and Yorba Members on the project site. Areas of the project site mapped as very young landslide deposits are considered to have low potential to disturb paleontological resources at the surface; however, these surficial deposits may overlay Puente Formation sedimentary rock deposits, as well as older, quaternary sediments at depth. Although fossil material is rare in the Soquel Member, any future discoveries would be considered scientifically valuable due to their rarity. No paleontological resources have been documented within the project site, but significant vertebrate fossil localities have been recovered from similar geologic units within 10 miles of the project site. Due to the vertebrate fossils found in the Puente Formation and its Yorba Member, these geologic units underlying the project site have a high sensitivity for paleontological resources based on the SVP (2010) guidelines.

6.5 Paleontological Resources Recommendations

Based on the results of this investigation, it is recommended that an SVP-qualified paleontologist be retained prior to ground disturbance in undisturbed geologic contexts that have the potential to contain significant paleontological resources. Ground disturbance refers to activities that would impact subsurface geologic deposits, such as grading, excavation, and boring. Construction activities taking place on top of or within existing topsoil or previously disturbed fill sediments do not require paleontological monitoring. With implementation of the following mitigation measure (MM), potential impacts to unknown paleontology resources would be less than significant.

MM PAL-1: Prior to grading or excavation in sedimentary rock material other than topsoil, the construction contractor shall retain a Society of Vertebrate Paleontology-qualified paleontologist (i.e., possesses a graduate degree in paleontology, geology, or related field, with demonstrated experience in the vertebrate, invertebrate, or botanical paleontology of California, as well as at least one year of full-time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in paleontological research and at least four months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American paleontology) to provide or supervise a paleontological sensitivity training to all personnel involved with earth-moving activities. The training session shall focus on how to identify paleontological resources, such as fossils that may be encountered, and the procedures to follow if encountered during construction.

The qualified paleontologist shall monitor earthwork affecting sedimentary rock material other than topsoil or supervise the monitoring of these activities by a paleontological monitor. If any paleontological resources are encountered on the

project site, the qualified paleontologist or the paleontological monitor shall halt all ground-disturbing activities within 50 feet of the find until a significance determination is made. If the fossils are determined to be significant, the qualified paleontologist shall prepare and implement a data recovery plan. The plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following measures:

- The paleontologist shall ensure that all significant fossils collected are cleaned, identified, catalogued, and permanently curated with an appropriate institution with a research interest in the materials (which may include the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County);
- The paleontologist shall ensure that specialty studies are completed, as appropriate, for any significant fossil collected; and
- The paleontologist shall ensure that curation of fossils is completed in consultation with the District. A letter of acceptance from the curation institution shall be submitted to the District.

The qualified paleontologist will determine when work within the immediate vicinity of the find may resume, or otherwise expand or reduce the construction exclusion buffer as warranted to ensure proper treatment of resources. The qualified paleontologist may reduce the frequency of monitoring, or cease monitoring altogether if observations of specific site conditions warrant (e.g., if geologic formations encountered preclude the likely occurrence of fossils).

7.0 PREPARER QUALIFICATIONS

James Daniels, PhD, RPA, Principal Investigator and Senior Archaeologist; Rachel Garcia, MA, Associate Archaeologist; Tara Kloess, BA, Associate Paleontologist; and Peter Kloess, PhD, Principal Paleontologist, prepared this document. Marcel Young, BA, Archaeologist, assisted in conducting the archaeological pedestrian survey.

James Daniels, PhD, RPA, Principal Investigator/Senior Archaeologist

Dr. Daniels has 17 years of cultural resources management experience in California, Nevada, and North Carolina. His experience includes archaeological surveys, evaluations of historic and precontact sites for listing in the California and National Registers, site mitigation data recoveries, mitigation monitoring, and preparation of archaeological resource management reports and cultural resources technical reports. As a senior archaeologist, he supports projects needing compliance with CEQA, National Environmental Policy Act, National Historic Preservation Act Section 106, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Assembly Bill 52, US Army Corps of Engineers 404 permits, and local cultural resource regulations. He assists with environmental impact statements/reports and alternative mitigation measures for clients, including interpretive signage, informative website design, brochures, and ethnographic studies. He also assists in Native American consultation and coordination of Native American monitoring. Dr. Daniels provides advanced technical services for clients, including geophysical surveys with ground-penetrating radar, obsidian and ceramic sourcing using portable X-ray fluorescence, photogrammetry, and GIS predictive modeling and data collection using Esri Field Maps. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology and historic preservation.

Rachel Garcia, MA, Associate Archaeologist

Ms. Garcia is an archaeologist specializing in prehistoric and historical archaeology with cultural resource management experience in California and the American Southwest, notably New Mexico. Her experience encompasses archaeological surveys, mapping, and excavation techniques. Additionally, she earned her MA in history where she has honed her skills in historical pedagogy, critical source analysis, research methodologies, and historical documentation interpretation. Ms. Garcia meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for history.

Tara Kloess, BA, Associate Paleontologist

Ms. Kloess is an experienced professional paleontologist and geologist with over 15 years of experience in the field of paleontology. With multiple years of field, technical, and laboratory experience, she has accrued extensive knowledge managing, fielding, and reporting for paleontology mitigation projects and conducting paleontological research, fossil salvage and documentation in accordance with state and federal regulations on fossil preservation and mitigation. Her major interests in the field include California Pliocene and Pleistocene megafauna, whale evolution, and environmental reconstruction through sediment stratigraphy. Her strengths include mammalian bone identification, geologic unit identification and fossil collection and preservation methods including fossil jacketing and transport. She has worked on dozens of consulting projects in both the public and private sectors, including for housing development, Caltrans, PG&E, Southern California Edison, East Bay Municipal Utility District, and other local, state and federal contractors. She has experience recovering a diversity of fossils from project sites across California. She meets the SVP Standards for a Paleontological Resource Monitor.

Peter Kloess, PhD, Principal Paleontologist

Dr. Kloess meets the SVP standards for a qualified paleontologist. He has over 20 years of experience in paleontology. His experience includes public and private consultation, field monitoring, excavation, and laboratory research on projects across the western United States, predominantly in California. He has consulting experience with a range of projects, including utility, transmission, construction, transportation, monitoring, and surveys. Additionally, he has recovered a diversity of fossils from project sites, such as invertebrates, small mammals and birds, large mammals, and dinosaurs. Dr. Kloess also has extensive experience in paleontological museum collections and lab settings, including in roles such as assistant curator, co-leader and participant in excavations across California, Utah, New Mexico, and Montana, and specimen preparator. Dr. Kloess has researched, written, and published research articles in scientific journals.

Marcel Young, Archaeologist

Mr. Young has worked in various capacities in cultural resource management since 2013. He is experienced in surveying, recording, and conducting evaluations of historic and prehistoric archaeological sites in California. He is versed in conducting fieldwork within frameworks of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Environmental Policy Act, and CEQA. He has participated in projects in several phases of archaeology: Phase I pedestrian, Extended Phase I testing, and shovel test surveys, buried site testing, Phase III data recovery, and Phase IV monitoring.

Attachments:

Attachment A – Figures
Attachment B – SCCIC Records Search Results
Attachment C – NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results
Attachment D – Historical Aerials of Project Area from HistoricAerials.com

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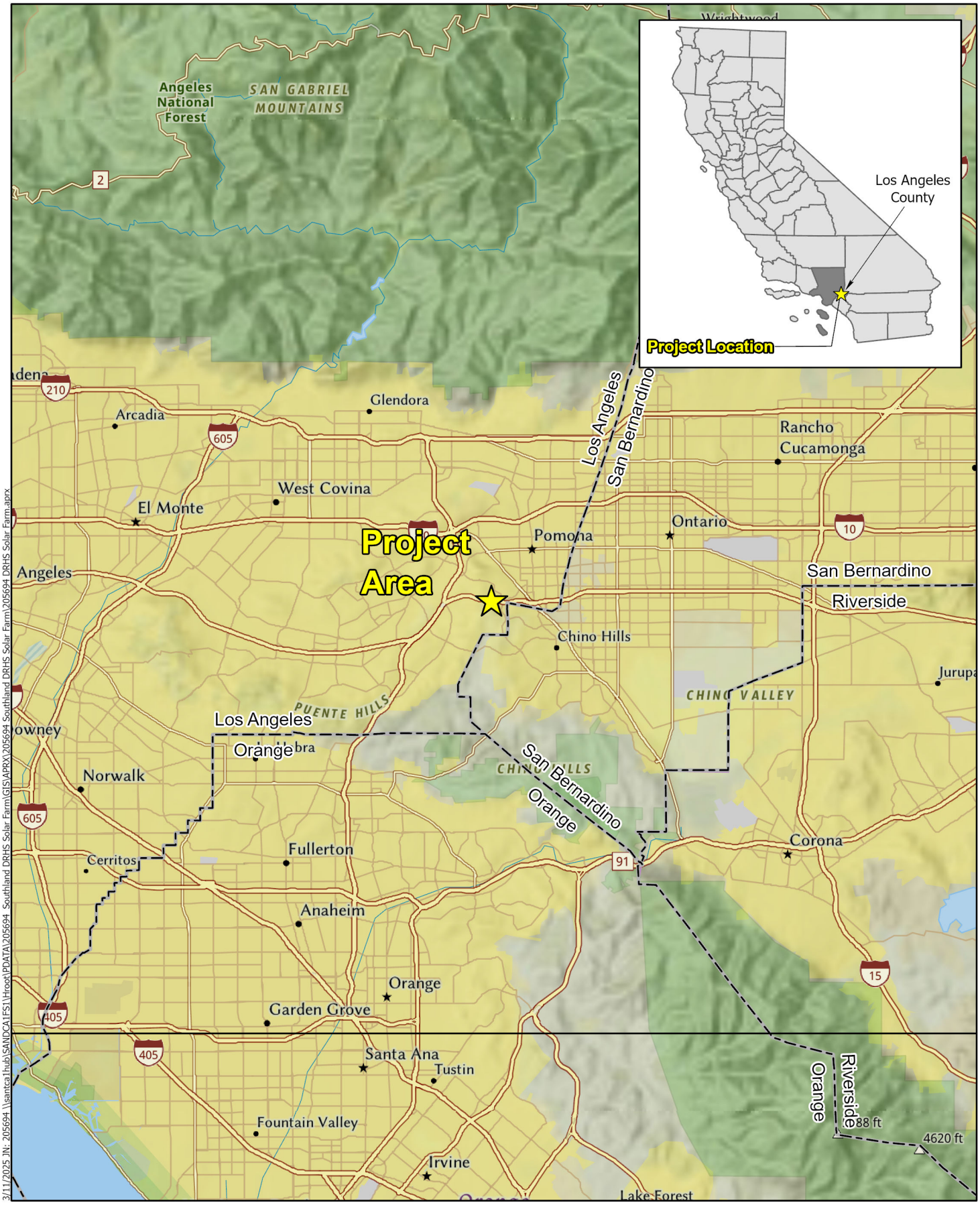
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ATTACHMENT A

Figures



3/11/2025 JN: 205694 \\santca1hub\SANDCA1FS1\Hroot\PDATA\205694 Southland DRHS Solar Farm\GIS\APRX\205694 Southland DRHS Solar Farm\205694 DRHS Solar Farm.aprx

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, National Geographic World Map: *Pomona, California*

DIAMOND RANCH SOLAR FARM PROJECT
CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT

Regional Vicinity

Figure 1



3/11/2025 JN: 205694 \\santca1hub\SANDCA1FS1\Iroot\PDATA\205694 Southland DRHS Solar Farm\GIS\APRX\205694 Southland DRHS Solar Farm.aprx

Legend

Project Area

SAN DIMAS USGS 7.5-MINUTE TOPO QUAD
T 02 S R 09 W, SECTION 1

DIAMOND RANCH SOLAR FARM PROJECT
CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, Lancaster West USGS 7.5-Minute topographic quadrangle maps: *San Dimas, California*

Project Location

Figure 2



3/11/2025 JN: 205694 \\santca1hub\SANDCA1FS1\1froot\PDATA\205694 Southland DRHS Solar Farm\GIS\APRX\205694 Southland DRHS Solar Farm\205694 DRHS Solar Farm.aprx

Legend

Diamond Ranch High School Solar Farm

DIAMOND RANCH SOLAR FARM PROJECT
CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 250 500 Feet

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, 2023 Nearmap Imagery: *Pomona, California*

Project Area

Figure 3

ATTACHMENT B

South Central Coastal Information Center Records Search Results Summary

ReportNum	Authors	CitYear	CitTitle	CitPublisher	ReportType	Resources
LA-00633	Schroth, Adella	1979	Archaeological/paleontological/historical Resources Assessment for Tracts 36730 and 37075	Archaeological Resource Management Corp.	Archaeological, Field study	
LA-00849	Mack, Joanne	1980	Development Archaeological Survey	California State University, Fullerton	Archaeological, Field study	
LA-01068	Desautels, Roger J.	1981	Tpm 13350-bauer Development Co-hidden Valley Condominiums	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	Archaeological, Field study	
LA-01132	Desautels, Roger J.	1981	Archaeological Survey Report on Tt 41098 Located in the Pomona Area of the County of Los Angeles	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	Archaeological, Field study	
LA-01862	Lerch, Michael K.	1989	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Chino Hills Parkway Extention, Los Angeles County Section, Puente Hills Area, California	Mlichael K. Lerch & Associates	Archaeological, Field study	
LA-01914	Van Horn, David M.	1980	Archaeological Survey Report: the 2,575-acre Tres Hermanos Ranch in San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California	Archaeological Associates, Ltd.	Archaeological, Field study	19-001704
LA-02839	McKenna, Jeanette A.	1993	Cultural Resources Investigations of the Proposed Site for the Pomona Unified School District High School Location, Diamond Bar, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna et al.	Archaeological, Field study	19-001704
LA-03559	Chartkoff, J., T. Gutman, William H. Olsen, and D. Kona	1970	Ucas-337 Highway Survey, Pomona, Los Angeles County	UCAS	Archaeological, Excavation, Field study	19-000386, 19-000387

ATTACHMENT C

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results and Native American Outreach

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

We Make a Difference

February 28, 2025

Laura Miranda
California Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Re: Cultural Resources Inventory for the Diamond Ranch High School Solar Farm in Pomona, California

Dear Chairperson Miranda,

Michael Baker International is conducting a Phase I cultural resources assessment study for the Diamond Ranch High School Solar Farm Project in Pomona, California. The project area is approximately 12.4 acres and is located on portions of APNs 8701-022-907 and 8701-022-908. The project proposes constructing a 2.8 MW solar farm designed for an unused area at Diamond Ranch High School, providing a beneficial use for parcels 907 and 908. The cultural resources assessment will be conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act.

I am writing to request a search of the Sacred Lands File and to inquire if you have registered any cultural resources, traditional cultural properties, or areas of heritage sensitivity within this proposed project area.

We would also like to request a list of Native American tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area or who may wish to be notified of the investigation. Please submit your response to me via e-mail at james.daniels@mbakerintl.com.

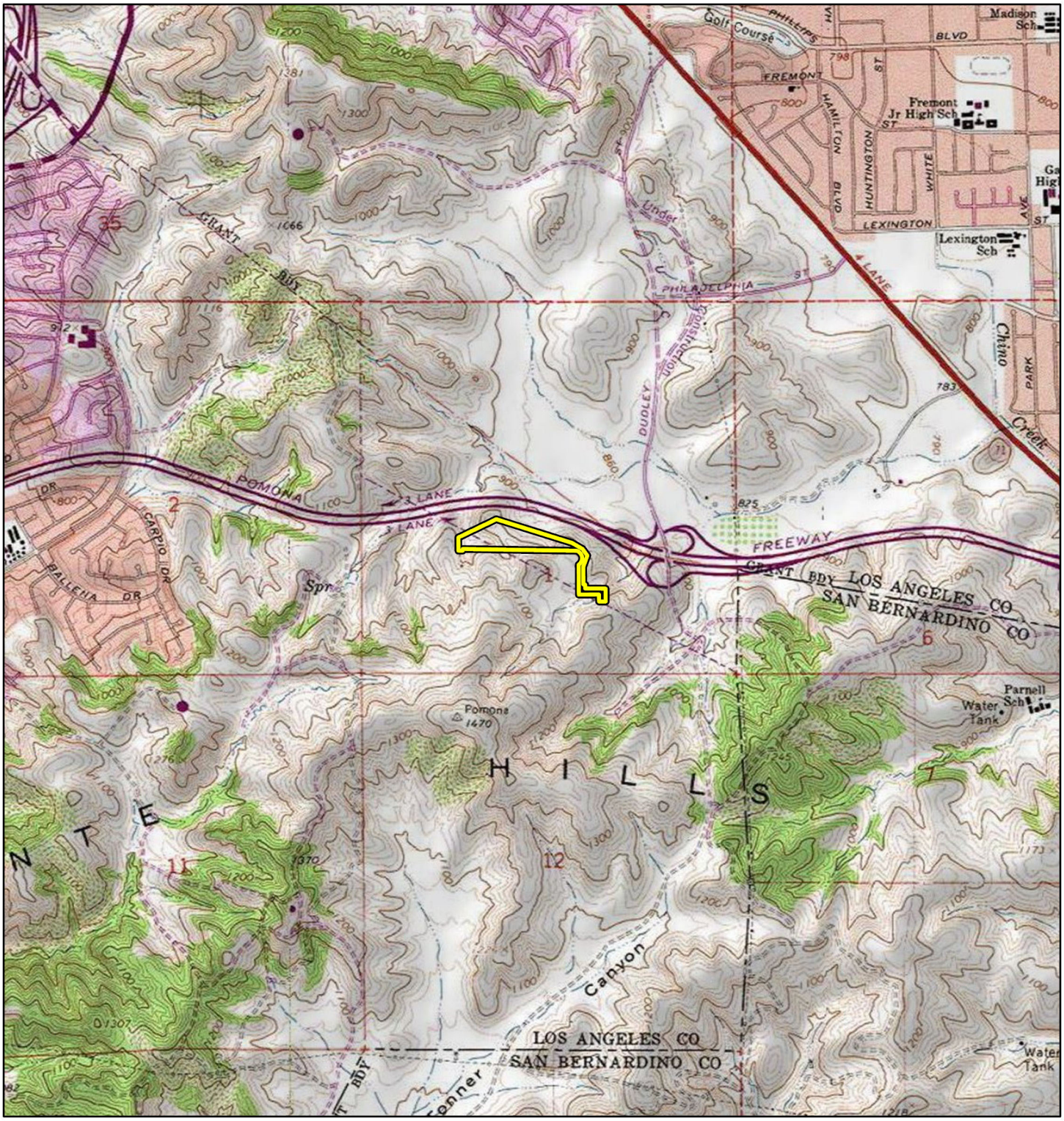
Sincerely,

James T. Daniels, Jr. MA, RPA
Senior Archaeologist
james.daniels@mbakerintl.com

Your Requested Information:
County – Los Angeles
USGS Quad – San Dimas
Township and Range – T02S R9W Sec. 01

Attachments: 1. 1:24,000 Scale Location Map of Project Area
2. Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

5050 Avenida Encinas, Suite 260 | Carlsbad, CA 92008
Office: 760-476-9193 | Fax: 760-476-9198 | mbakerintl.com



Legend

Diamond Ranch High School Solar Farm

SAN DIMAS USGS 7.5-MINUTE TOPO QUAD
T 02 S R 09 W, SECTION 1

DIAMOND RANCH HIGH SCHOOL SOLAR FARM
DIAMOND BAR, CA

Record Search Map

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 1,000 2,000
US Feet

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, Ontario USGS 7.5-Minute topographic quadrangle maps: *San Dimas, California*

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Diamond Ranch High School Solar Farm Project

County: Los Angeles

USGS Quadrangle Name: San Dimas

Township: 2 S **Range:** 9 W **Section(s):** 1

Company/Firm/Agency: Michael Baker International

Street Address: 5050 Avenida Encinas, Suite 260

City: Carlsbad, CA **Zip:** 92011

Phone: (760) 603-6251

Fax:

Email: james.daniels@mbakerintl.com

Project Description:

Michael Baker International is conducting a Phase I cultural resources assessment study for the Diamond Ranch High School Solar Farm Project in Pomona, California. The project area is approximately 12.4 acres and is located on portions of APNs 8701-022-907 and 8701-022-908. The project proposes constructing a 2.8 MW solar farm designed for an unused area at Diamond Ranch High School, providing a beneficial use for parcels 907 and 908.

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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

March 17, 2025

James T. Daniels
Michael Baker International

Via Email to: James.Daniels@mbakerintl.com

Re: Diamond Ranch High School Solar Farm Project, Los Angeles County

To Whom It May Concern:

As requested, a record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for more information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. As such, a SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with all tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may recommend others with specific knowledge. If within two weeks of notification, a response has not been received, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information was received.

If you receive notification of a change of address or phone number from a tribe, please notify the NAHC so that we can assure that our lists contain current information.

In addition to engaging in tribal consultation, you should consult the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center to determine whether it has information regarding the presence of recorded archaeological sites within the project area.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at 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
3/17/2025

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	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	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	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	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 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 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	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	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
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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Diamond Ranch High School Solar Farm Project, Los Angeles County.

Record: PROJ-2025-001384
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: Los Angeles
NAHC Group: All

ATTACHMENT D

Historical Aerials of Project Area from HistoricAerials.com



100m
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2022 aerial photograph
USDA (2022-04-15 - 2022-07-05)
USDA (2022-04-23 - 2022-07-05)

prepared October 22, 2025 -- Historic Aerial imagery © 2025 , NETRonline, LLC.



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2020 aerial photograph
USDA (2020-04-24 - 2020-07-04)
USDA (2020-04-15 - 2020-07-03)

prepared October 22, 2025 -- Historic Aerial imagery © 2025 , NETRonline, LLC.



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2018 aerial photograph
USDA (2018-06-29 - 2018-09-08)
USDA (2018-07-13 - 2018-09-13)

prepared October 22, 2025 -- Historic Aerial imagery © 2025 , NETRonline, LLC.



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2016 aerial photograph
USDA (2016-04-15 - 2016-07-20)
USDA (2016-05-12 - 2016-07-22)

prepared October 22, 2025 -- Historic Aerial imagery © 2025 , NETRonline, LLC.



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2014 aerial photograph
USDA (2014-05-13 - 2014-10-05)
USDA (2014-05-13 - 2014-07-06)

prepared October 22, 2025 -- Historic Aerial imagery © 2025 , NETRonline, LLC.



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2012 aerial photograph
USDA (2012-04-23 - 2012-05-28)
USDA (2012-04-28 - 2012-05-27)

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2010 aerial photograph
USDA (2010-04-24 - 2010-10-10)

prepared October 22, 2025 -- Historic Aerial imagery © 2025 , NETRonline, LLC.



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2009 aerial photograph
USDA (2009-05-28 - 2009-07-18)

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2005 aerial photograph
US Departmen of Agriculture (2005-05-29 - 2005-09-29)

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2003 aerial photograph
USGS Hi-Res Ortho Imagery (2003-01-01 - 2003-03-01)

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2002 aerial photograph
USGS_DOQQ (2002-02-10 - 2002-09-10)

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2000 aerial photograph
LandisCor (2000-02-02 - 2000-07-19)

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1999 aerial photograph
Landiscor (1999-01-05 - 1999-01-09)
Landiscor (1999-01-05 - 1999-09-03)

prepared October 22, 2025 -- Historic Aerial imagery © 2025 , NETRonline, LLC.



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1998 aerial photograph
LandisCor (1998-03-11 - 1998-03-11)
LandisCor (1998-06-30 - 1998-08-12)

prepared October 22, 2025 -- Historic Aerial imagery © 2025 , NETRonline, LLC.



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1997 aerial photograph
LandisCor (1997-01-31 - 1997-01-31)

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1996 aerial photograph
Landis Cor (1996-01-08 - 1986-03-29)

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1995 aerial photograph
LandisCor (1995-02-18 - 1995-03-27)

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1994 aerial photograph
Landis Cor (1994-01-03 - 1994-02-12)
USGS DOQQ (1994-01-01 - 1994-10-02)

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1993 aerial photograph
Landis Cor (1993-01-03 - 1993-04-07)

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1992 aerial photograph
Landiscor (1992-01-08 - 1992-01-24)

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1988 aerial photograph
NHAP84 (1988-09-13 - 1988-09-13)

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1985 aerial photograph
USDA NHAP84 (1985-02-24 - 1985-09-02)

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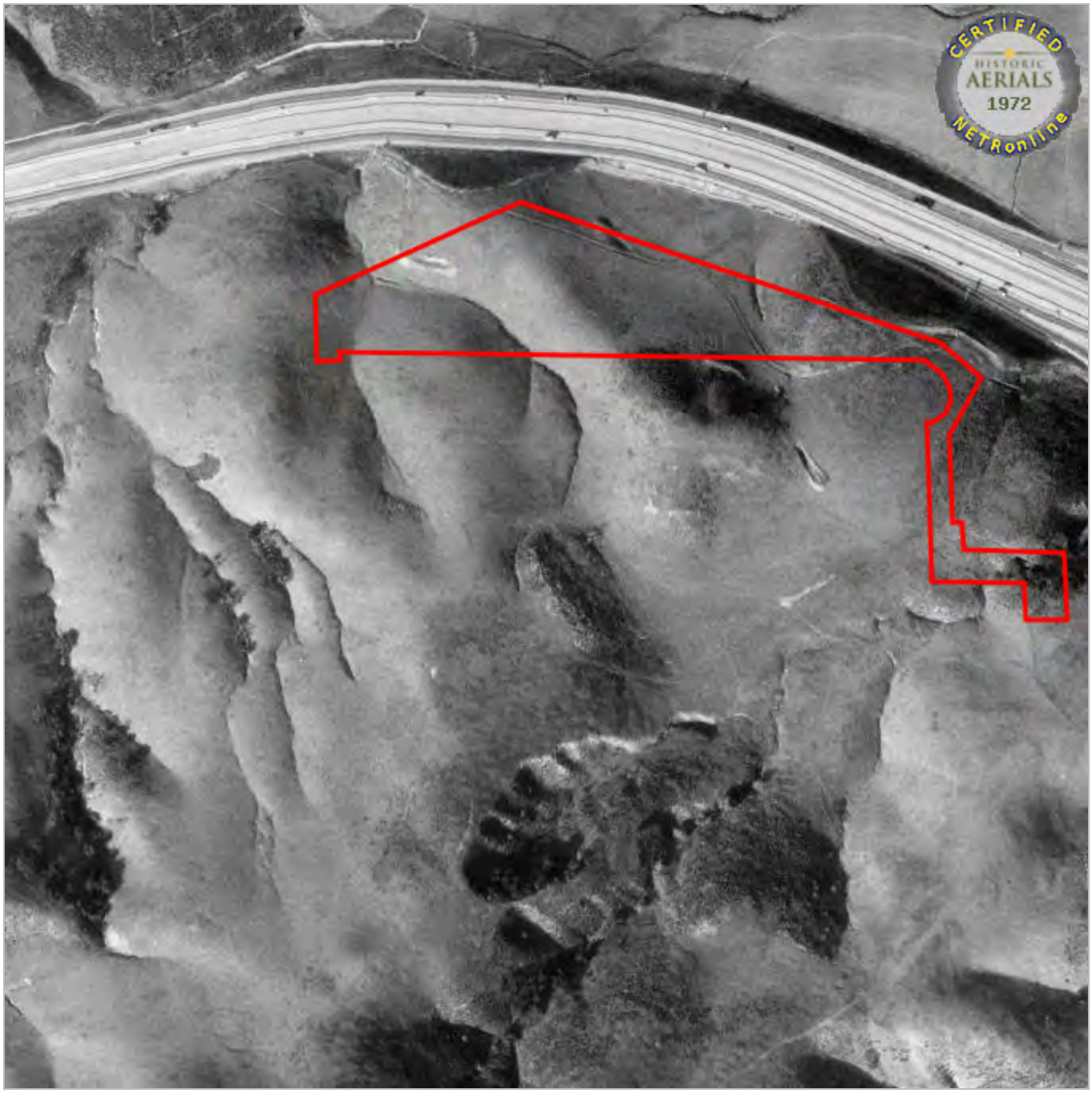
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1980 aerial photograph
USGS (1980-10-21 - 1980-12-16)
USGS (1980-11-01 - 1980-12-30)
USGS (1980-10-20 - 1980-10-21)
USGS (1980-11-01 - 1980-12-30)

prepared October 22, 2025 -- Historic Aerial imagery © 2025 , NETRonline, LLC.



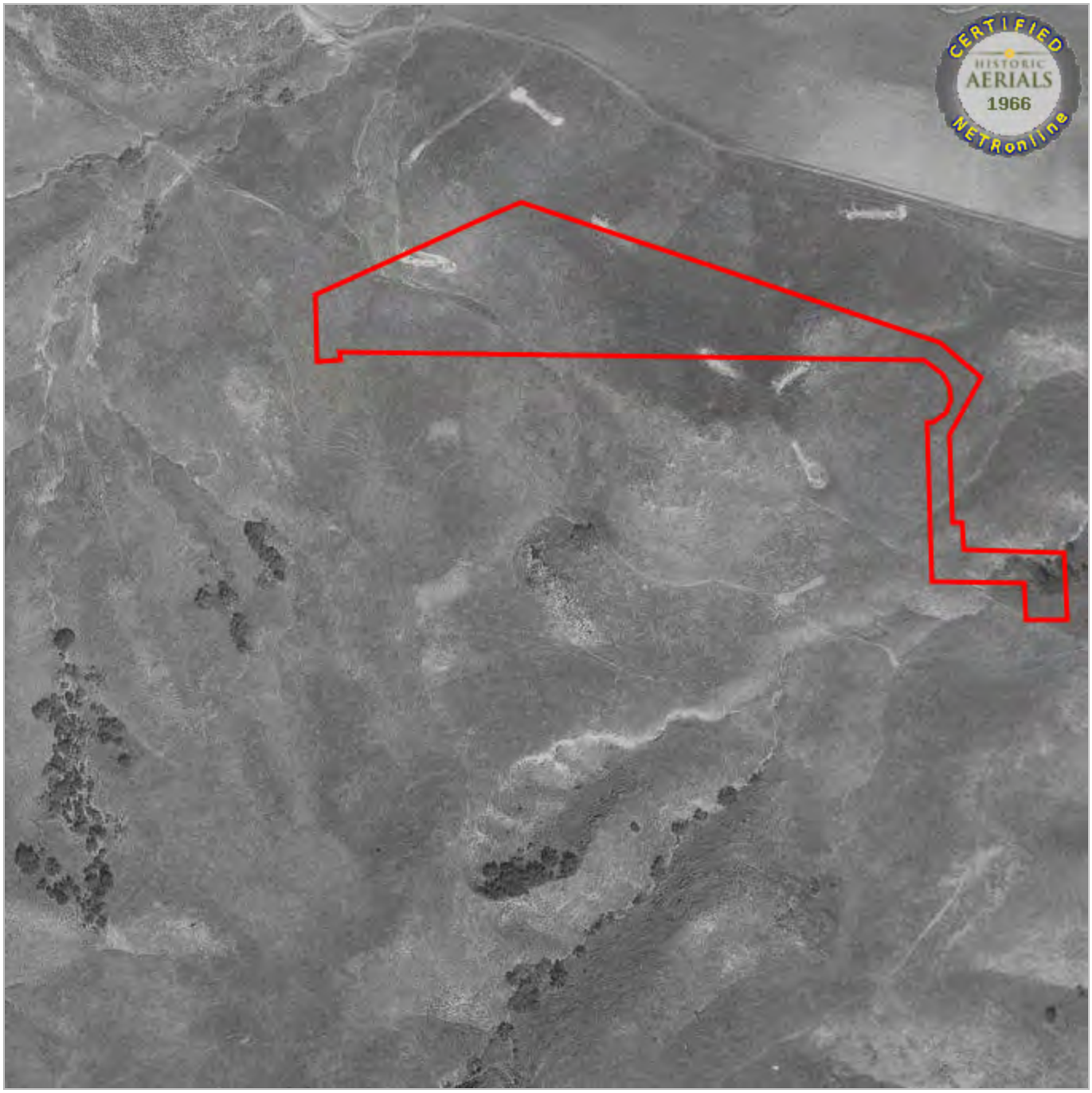
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1972 aerial photograph
USGS (1972-09-20 - 1972-10-25)

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1966 aerial photograph
USGS (1966-04-16 - 1966-04-16)

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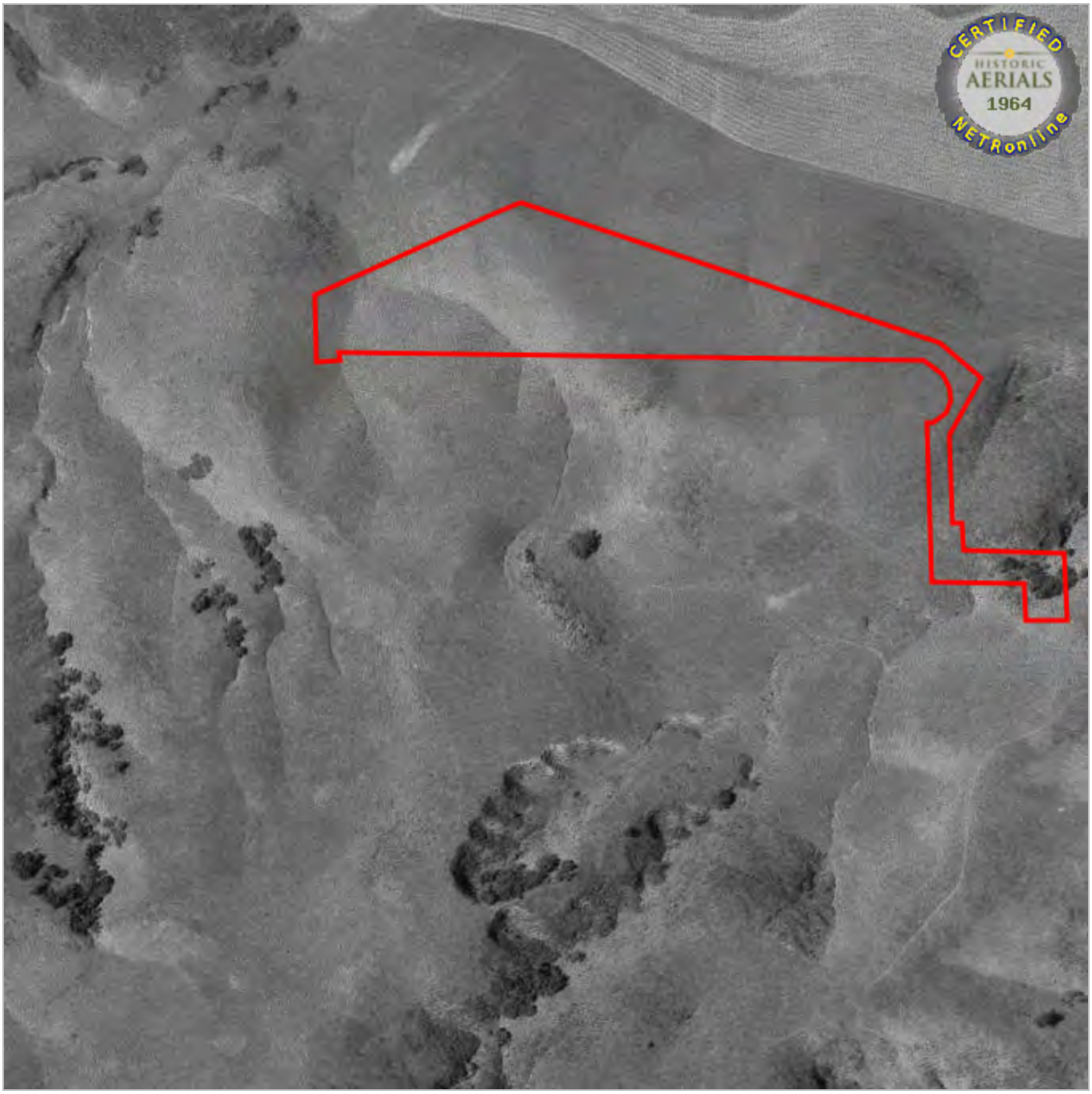
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1965 aerial photograph
USDA (1965-09-21 - 1965-09-21)
USDA (1965-06-05 - 1965-09-30)

prepared October 22, 2025 -- Historic Aerial imagery © 2025 , NETRonline, LLC.



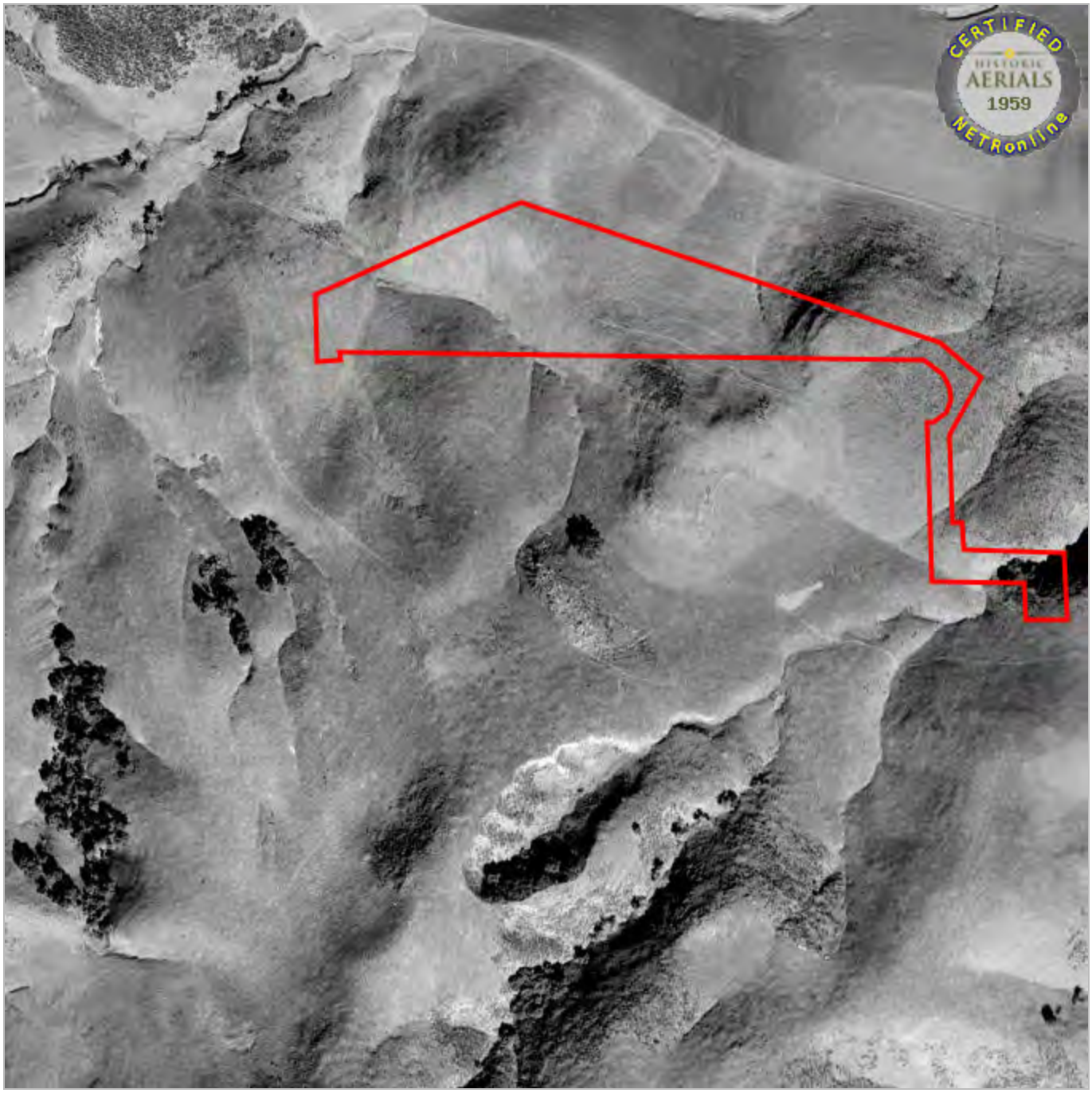
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1964 aerial photograph
USGS (1964-07-28 - 1964-09-22)

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1959 aerial photograph
USDA (1959-09-05 - 1959-11-24)

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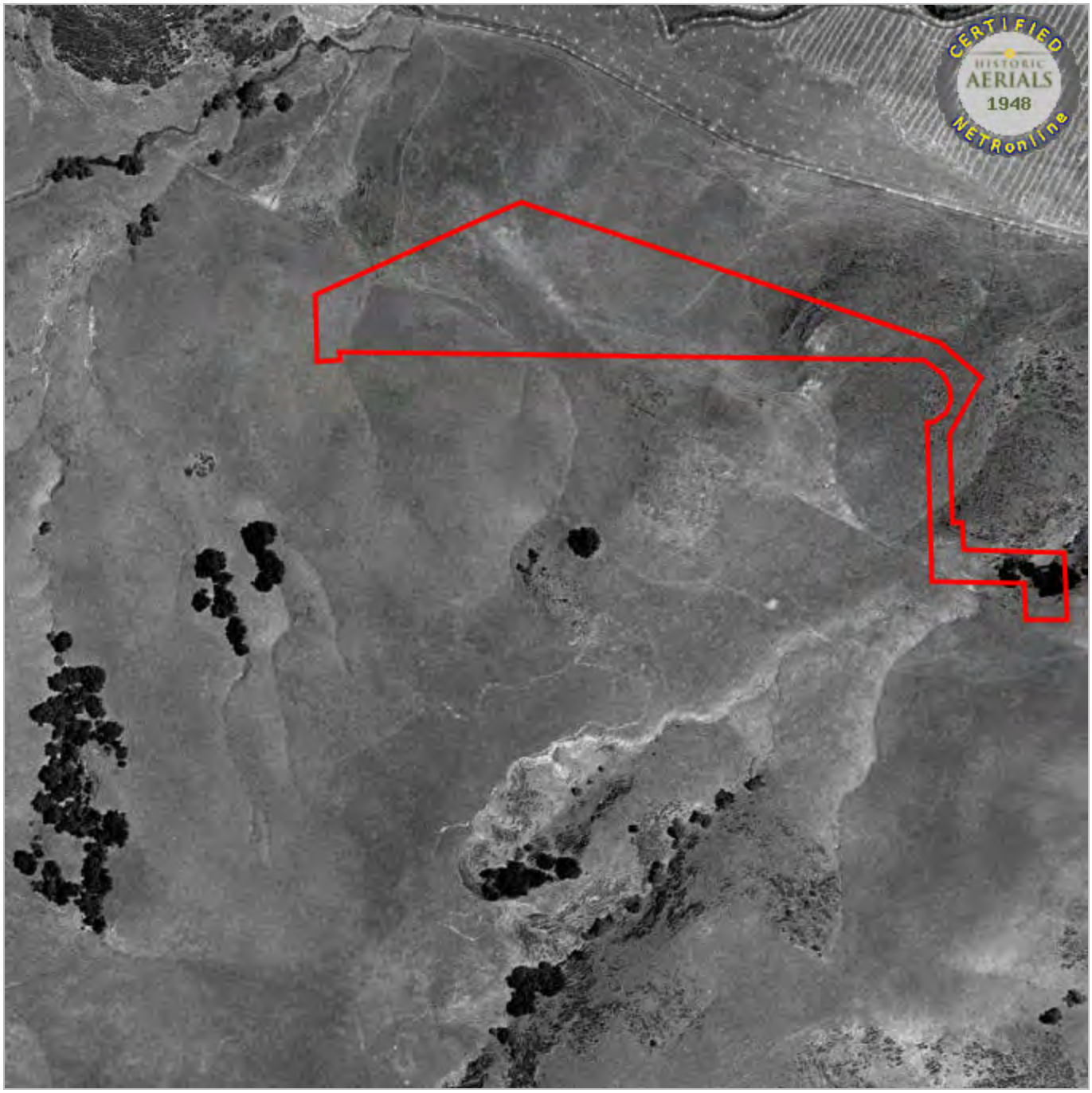
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1953 aerial photograph
USDA (1953-01-02 - 1953-11-19)

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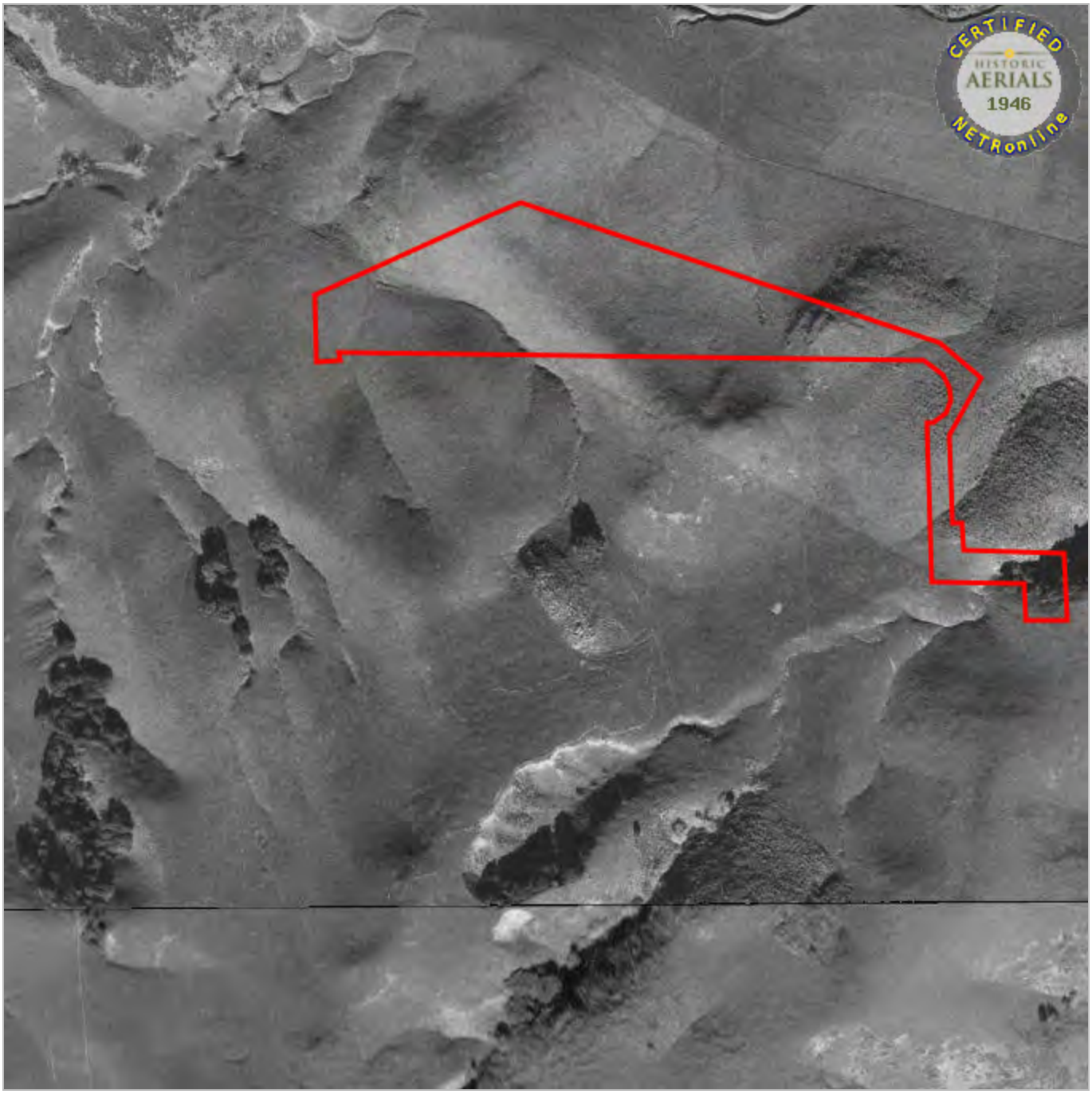


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1948 aerial photograph
USGS (1948-07-10 - 1948-07-20)



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1946 aerial photograph
USGS (1946-07-26 - 1946-12-30)
USGS (1946-12-19 - 1946-12-30)

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1938 aerial photograph
USDA (1938-05-27 - 1938-10-17)

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