



Appendix D – Cultural Resources Assessment

Draft Environmental Impact Report (SCH#2026010287) June 2026



CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Euclid Avenue Bridge Project Chino, San Bernardino County, California

Prepared for:

Sonya Hooker
Ruth Villalobos & Associates, Inc.
3602 Inland Empire Blvd., Suite C310
Ontario, Ca 91764

Prepared by:

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA
Contributions by Nick Shepetuk, M.A., RPA
BCR Consulting LLC
Claremont, California 91711

Project No. RVA2404

Data Base Information:

Type of Study: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment

Resources Recorded: P-36-6817 (Pomona Rincon Road), P-36-15982 (Euclid Avenue),
P-36-24903 (Cypress Channel)

Keywords: Historic-Period Road, Historic-Period Water Channel, Drainage Ditch

USGS Quadrangle: 7.5-minute Prado Dam, California (1981)



BCRCONSULTING LLC

January 22, 2025

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Ruth Villalobos & Associates, Inc. to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Euclid Avenue Bridge Project (project) in the City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. The work is being performed pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Section 106 of the NHPA), and to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). A cultural resources records search, additional research, field survey, Sacred Lands File Search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and paleontological overview were conducted for the project. The records search revealed that 63 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in 43 cultural resources identified within a one-mile radius of the APE. Of the 63 previous studies, eight have assessed portions of the APE for cultural resources, and two cultural resources (a historic-period water channel designated P-36-6817 and a historic-period road designated P-36-24903) have been previously identified within its boundaries.

During the research and field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists identified portions of three historic-period resources, including the Pomona Rincon Road (designated P-36-6817), Euclid Avenue (P-36-15982), and the Cypress Channel (P-36-24903), that partially occupy the project site. BCR Consulting recommends that the portions of these resources that occupy the project site do not meet eligibility criteria for the National Register, or for the California Register, and as such they are not recommended historic properties under Section 106 of the NHPA and are not recommended historical resources under CEQA. Therefore the project will not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 and will not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5. Furthermore, there is no evidence that the project contains or is sensitive for human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries. As such, the project is not likely to disturb any human remains. Based on these results no further cultural resource mitigations are recommended for the current undertaking.

Disturbances associated with road construction and maintenance, and flood management at the project have been severe and disrupted soil beyond depths at which buried cultural resources are likely. As a result, the potential to encounter in-situ remains associated with significant archaeological materials during project-related excavation is low.

While the current study has not indicated sensitivity for unknown cultural resources within the project boundaries, ground disturbing activities always have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, the applicant (in consultation with a U.S. Secretary of the Interior Qualified Archaeologist and any participating Native American entities) should alert field personnel to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. If field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist shall have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register, plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be

developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

- historic artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements;
- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;
- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks.

Findings were negative during the Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Since the lead agency or agencies will initiate and carry out required Native American Consultation, results of consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff are available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. The paleontological overview has been completed by the Western Science Center in Hemet California. Results are summarized below (see also Appendix F).

The geologic units underlying the project are composed of alluvial fan deposits from the Holocene and Pleistocene epoch (Dibblee and Ehrenspeck 2001). Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be highly paleontologically sensitive. The Western Science Center does not have any localities within the project area or a 1 mile radius, but does have localities within similar units across Southern California, along with localities 1.5 miles east of the project area in older geological units.

Any fossil specimen from the Chino Creek Project would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area would impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene alluvial units, and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation program be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the study area.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The applicant should notify the County Coroner of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC within 24 hours. The NAHC must then immediately identify the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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INTRODUCTION

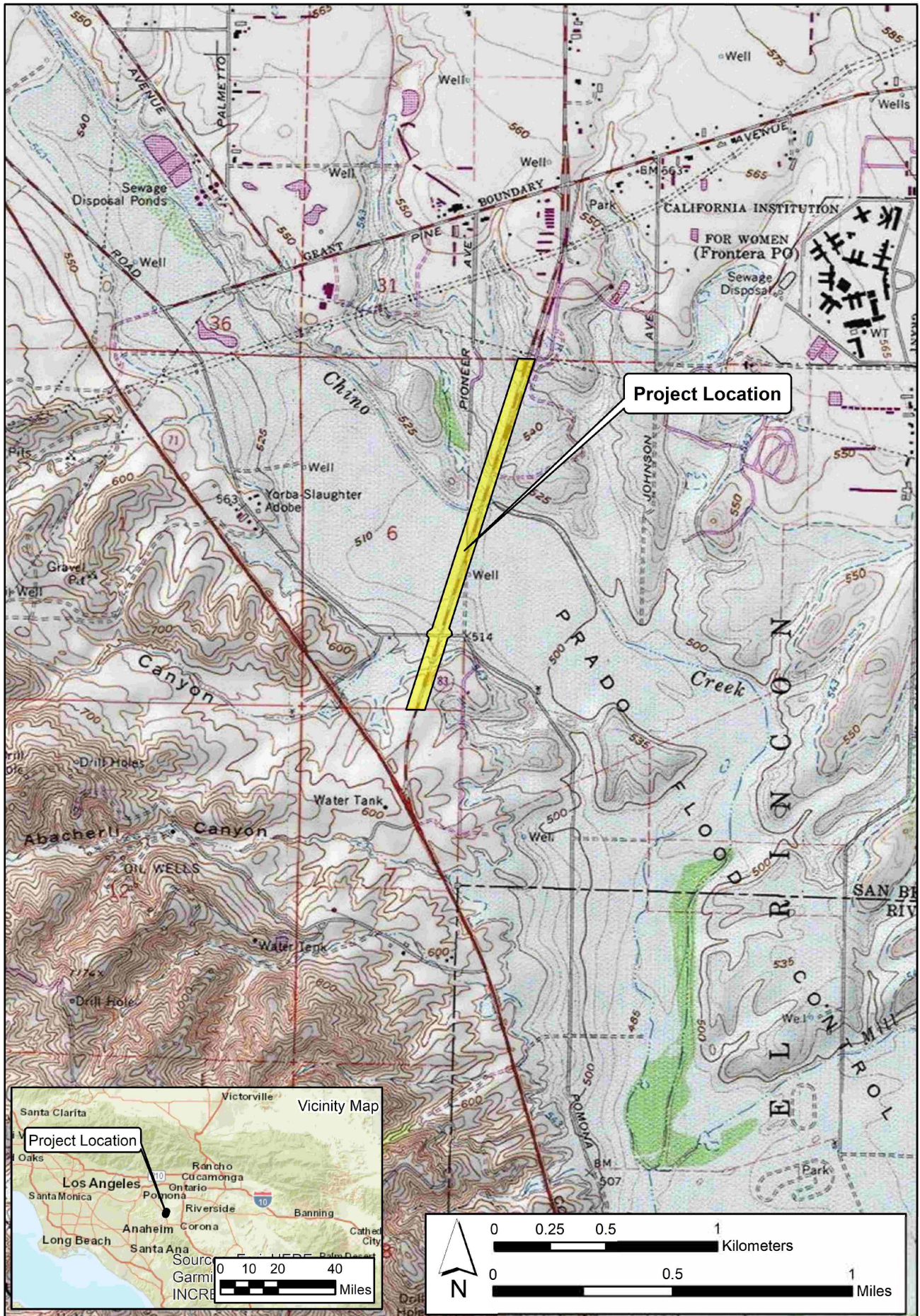
BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Ruth Villalobos & Associates to complete a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Euclid Avenue Bridge Project (project) located in the City of Chino (City), San Bernardino County, California. The work is being performed pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Section 106 of the NHPA), and to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS AND UNDERTAKING/PROJECT

The Area of Potential Effects (APE), or project site, is located in Sections 6 and 7 and a non-sectioned portion of Township 3 South, Range 7 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Prado Dam, California* (1981) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1). A detailed project exhibit is provided as Appendix C. The APE consists of areas in which effects/impacts from a proposed undertaking or project to potential historic properties/historical resources could occur. The undertaking, or project, would include elevating Euclid Avenue above the 50-year storm event (543 feet above mean sea level, or approximately 30 feet above ground level). The undertaking would include construction of a new viaduct structure (i.e. "Euclid Avenue Viaduct") that crosses above Pomona Rincon Road and over Chino Creek within the Prado Basin. Thereby, project development would protect Euclid Avenue from flood waters associated with extreme rain events and thereby allow the new roadway to remain open to traffic during storm events. Traffic circulation would be facilitated further by widening the new roadway to four lanes to match existing roadway capacity and by adding bicycle and pedestrian lanes. In addition, an embankment supported by a retaining wall will be constructed outside the limits of the Euclid Avenue Viaduct. Horizontal disturbance will impact approximately 20.5 acres. The maximum height of the viaduct is not anticipated to exceed approximately 30 feet above ground level. The maximum depth of excavation has not been determined, but is not anticipated to exceed 10 feet below ground level.

NATURAL SETTING

The project is located in the southwestern Chino Valley, which is bounded on the west by the Puente Hills, on the south by the Chino Hills, on the north by the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains (USGS 1981), and on the east by La Sierra and the Jurupa Mountains. Previous geologic mapping indicates that the proposed project site is situated entirely upon late Holocene fan deposits (Scott 2014). These locally consist of poorly sorted sandy silt containing scattered pebbles and cobbles. Field observations during the current study are basically consistent with these descriptions, although heavy disturbances related to grading for local roads, agriculture, and dairies have displaced many of the native soils. None of the materials observed during the field survey exhibited evidence of the manufacture or acquisition of prehistoric stone tools or materials. Local rainfall ranges from 5 to 15 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971: 36-37). The area containing the project site exhibits a gentle southerly slope, which sits on a flood plain that feeds the Prado Flood Control Basin (USGS 1981). Key native plants include black sage, California brittlebush, California buckwheat, California sagebrush, deerweed, golden yarrow, laurel sumac, lemonadeberry,



poison oak, purple sage, sticky monkeyflower, sugar bush, toyon, white sage, coastal century plant, coastal cholla, prickly-pear cactus, arroyo willow, and bulrush. These plants were utilized by local animal species, kangaroo rats, California horned lizard, orange-throated whiptail, horned lizard, brown-headed cowbird, California gnatcatcher, California quail, cactus wren, darkling beetle, harvester ant, and Palos Verdes blue butterfly (Williams et al. 2008:117,122). Peripheral species included deer, and various rodents, rabbits, and birds -many of which were utilized by prehistoric and historic inhabitants (see Lightfoot and Parrish 2009).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

Two primary regional syntheses are commonly utilized in the archaeological literature for southern California. Wallace defined the first of these syntheses in 1955, comprising four successive cultural horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. In 1984 Warren devised a new synthesis containing five culturally-defined periods, which represented the region's first attempt at an ecologically based and comprehensive approach. These include the Lake Mojave, Pinto, Gypsum, Saratoga Springs, and Protohistoric Periods. Environmental shifts defined their parameters, and Warren viewed changes in settlement patterns and subsistence focus as cultural adaptations to these shifts. The most obvious indications of the changing environment are derived from paleo-ecological data which revealed the following trends: warming during the late Pleistocene, drying of desert lakes and subsequent (and brief) return to pluvial conditions during the Holocene and middle Holocene, and a general warming and drying trend (with occasional reversals) that continue into the modern era (Warren 1984).

Ethnography

The project site is located within the traditional boundaries of the Gabrielino (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). The Gabrielino probably first encountered Europeans when Spanish explorers reached California's southern coast during the 15th and 16th centuries (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). The first documented encounter, however, occurred in 1769 when Gaspar de Portola's expedition crossed Gabrielino territory (Bean and Smith 1978). Other brief encounters took place over the years, and are documented in McCawley 1996 (citing numerous sources). The Gabrielino name has been attributed by association with the Spanish mission of San Gabriel, and refers to a subset of people sharing speech and customs with other Cupan speakers (such as the Juaneño/Luiseño/Ajachemem) from the greater Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family (Bean and Smith 1978). Gabrielino villages occupied the watersheds of various rivers (locally including the Santa Ana) and intermittent streams. Chiefs were usually descended through the male line and often administered several villages. Gabrielino society was somewhat stratified and is thought to have contained three hierarchically ordered social classes which dictated ownership rights and social status and obligations (Bean and Smith 1978:540-546). Plants utilized for food were heavily relied upon and included acorn-producing oaks, as well as seed-producing grasses and sage. Animal protein was commonly derived from rabbits and deer in inland regions, while coastal populations supplemented their diets with fish, shellfish, and marine mammals (Boscana 1933, Heizer 1968, Johnston 1962, McCawley 1996). Dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel,

pigeon, dove, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles were specifically not utilized as a food source (Kroeber 1925:652).

History

Historic-era California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

Spanish Period. The first European to pass through the area is thought to be a Spaniard called Father Francisco Garces. Having become familiar with the area, Garces acted as a guide to Juan Bautista de Anza, who had been commissioned to lead a group across the desert from a Spanish outpost in Arizona to set up quarters at the Mission San Gabriel in 1771 near what today is Pasadena (Beck and Haase 1974). Garces was followed by Alta California Governor Pedro Fages, who briefly explored the region in 1772. Searching for San Diego Presidio deserters, Fages had traveled through Riverside to San Bernardino, crossed over the mountains into the Mojave Desert, and then journeyed westward to the San Joaquin Valley (Beck and Haase 1974).

Mexican Period. In 1821, Mexico overthrew Spanish rule and the missions began to decline. By 1833, the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act, and the missions, reorganized as parish churches, lost their vast land holdings, and released their neophytes (Beattie and Beattie 1974).

American Period. The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by a significant drought further diminished the economic impact of local ranching. This decline combined with ubiquitous agricultural and real estate developments of the late 19th century, set the stage for diversified economic pursuits that have continued to proliferate to this day (Beattie and Beattie 1974; Cleland 1941).

Water Resources in Southern California. Due to its proximity to the Chino Creek and the Prado Flood Control Basin, a brief contextual overview of southern California Water resources is warranted. Upon Spanish settlement of California in the eighteenth century, water was recognized as a vital resource and water rights were written into Spanish law. The first Spanish missionaries and settlers constructed a dam across the San Diego River, linking the resulting reservoir to the Mission San Diego de Alcalá by way of a six-mile aqueduct and creating the first irrigation and domestic water system built in the west. Similarly, the Spanish in Los Angeles built a dam across the Los Angeles River in 1781 to serve their prospective pueblo. Prior to the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in 1848,

settlements throughout the state consisted of scattered missions and ranches with most streams and rivers running uncontrolled. Simple irrigation systems were constructed for individual settlements. As thousands of eastern immigrants from around the world flocked to California during and after the Gold Rush, water resources were more extensively developed. Miners built hundreds of miles of flumes to sluice gold in streams, creeks, and rivers. Gold became scarce by the 1860s, and many residents of the newly admitted state of California turned to farming which heightened the demand for water. In subsequent decades the expansion of local agriculture was accompanied by higher populations and a diversified economy. The 1881 completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the 1885 completion of the Santa Fe Railroad connected the region from the Mexican border as far north as Ventura and as far inland as Arizona. This resulted in an influx of settlers and land speculators who began subdividing and developing local tracts (Brock et. al. 1993:19). The 1887 passage of the Wright Irrigation Act allowed formation and management of irrigation districts financed and operated by localities throughout California, stimulating agricultural growth. This measure assisted agricultural prospects in Southern California and incentivized settlement on the farms and homesteads that had already been platted. Groundwater was pumped through artesian wells, and open canals were commonly used to transport water as early as the 1860s. By 1880, concrete ditches and pipes were commonly used to divert water from major rivers, and by the 1890s they had become standard in southern California. By 1900, stream flow from major rivers such as the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, Santa Ana, and San Diego Rivers, and their respective tributaries (including the Rio Hondo), was fully utilized. The swell of southern California's population into the twentieth century necessitated more creative means of meeting growing water demands (Carle 2004:227; California Department of Water Resources 2020; Davis 1998; Harding 1960:2, 109; San Diego County Water Authority 2020).

In the early 1900s, state and municipal officials began to develop public works projects to diminish problems related to water conservation and frequent floods. In 1901, the state of California diverted water from the Colorado River to farmlands in the Imperial Valley. Later, the California Development Company unintentionally diverted heavy flood waters from the west bank of the Colorado River into the Salton Basin, creating the present-day Salton Sea (Water Education Foundation 2017). In 1913 the Los Angeles Aqueduct was successfully completed to supply water to Los Angeles from the Owens Valley on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Los Angeles would acquire more water and land rights from the Owens Valley in the early 1920s, expanding capacity of the new aqueduct (Carle 2004:228; Los Angeles Department of Water and Power 2007).

The rivers and washes of the Los Angeles Basin lose elevation quickly in their relatively short route from the mountains to the Pacific Ocean, and are therefore naturally prone to overtopping their banks. There were eight serious floods in the Los Angeles basin between 1815 and 1879 and nine more between 1884 and 1938 (Starr 1996:320). After the 1914 flood, the Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LAFCD) was formed in response to public outcry for protection from floods, to develop water conservation systems, and to enhance water-based recreational opportunities throughout the county (LAPW 2019). In 1934, Congress authorized \$70 million of flood control spending on the San Gabriel and Los Angeles rivers and local tributaries, which the Army Corps of Engineers would use to design, build, and improve flood control systems (Starr 1996:321).

The Flood Control Act of 1941 also enabled the channelization of the Los Angeles River, and subsequently the Rio Hondo, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana Rivers, to better control and contain the flow of downstream water (Suburban Emergency Management Project 2006).

In the aftermath of the Great Depression, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal job programs enabled further expansion of water infrastructure projects. The Boulder Dam (later renamed the Hoover Dam) was built between 1931 and 1935 along the Nevada-Arizona border. It was intended for flood control and irrigation measures, as well as to generate hydroelectric power for Southern California. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, formed in 1928 and servicing the Los Angeles area, constructed the Colorado River Aqueduct in 1941. The channel directs water from Lake Havasu at the Arizona-California border to Lake Mathews in Riverside. It was routed through four dams and five pumping plants on its 242-mile course (History 2018; Metropolitan Water District 2016). The postwar years saw an immense economic boom as people flocked to California for its climate and robust job market. The increased population and commerce in urban centers such as Los Angeles and San Diego would not be sustained by existing water conveyance systems. Groundwater basins were being rapidly depleted for the irrigation of vast acreage needed to produce food for a growing population. A drought in the 1940s and 1950s forced the Metropolitan Water District to absorb agencies from Ventura, San Diego, San Bernardino, and Riverside Counties, expanding their conveyance district to 5,200 square miles. The San Diego Water Company, formed in 1944, began claiming a share of Colorado River water resources in the late 1940s, and oversaw an expansion of pipelines into the 1950s and 1960s. In 1951, conversations began regarding a State Water Project under the California Department of Water Resources. Construction for the project began in 1957, and construction of the California Aqueduct, the channel bringing Northern California water south, began in 1961. With the help of the Metropolitan Water District, the first State Water Project conveyances to Southern California were made in 1973 (California Department of Water Resources 2020; Water Education Foundation 2017).

Southern Californian water resources in recent decades have seen extensive conservation measures and expansion of existing infrastructure. In 1970, the passage of CEQA and the California Endangered Species Act opened the door to mitigating negative effects of development on water resources. That same year, groundwater from the Owens Valley and diversions from Mono Basin filled a second barrel of the Los Angeles Aqueduct. The Federal Clean Water Act passed in 1973, which protected state-designated wild and scenic rivers. In 1991, the West Coast's first sea water desalination plant was opened on Catalina Island. A period of drought from 1987 to 1993 caused member agencies under the Metropolitan Water District to diversify its water supplies through the Integrated Water Resources Plan. Enough water was preserved through conservation policies, water recycling, and recovery that it could fill a new Colorado River Aqueduct. A coastal branch of the State Water Project began supplying Santa Barbara County with water from San Luis Obispo County in 1997. In 2000, Diamond Valley Lake near Hemet, the largest reservoir in Southern California, provided a six-month emergency water supply for prolonged droughts, with water being supplied by the Colorado River and the State Water Project. Southern California's water resources continue to undergo efforts of conservation

and expansion today to meet needs of growing cities and drought concerns (Carle 2004:233; Metropolitan Water District of Southern California 2016; Water Education Foundation 2017).

Local Sequence. The project site is located in the City of Chino. The name Chino is derived from the Santa Ana del Chino Rancho, a Mexican land grant confirmed on March 26, 1841. The name has been locally applied since before 1830 and was possibly related to the Native American Rancheria whose chief was a *chino* (a Spanish-American term for person of mixed descent). Some early American maps and reports incorrectly refer to the area as *China* but by 1862 the current spelling had been made official in the form of a U.S. General Land Office Map (Gudde 1962:59-60).

The Butterfield Stage Route passed through Chino, and it became a popular stage stop during the early American era (DeMartino et al. 2011). As in many local communities, this popularity led to land speculation and in 1887 Richard Gird laid out a subdivision in the area. In 1910 Chino was incorporated from the original Rancho (ibid). The rancho era had established an agricultural center and, being located on an alluvial plain at the nexus of three meandering watercourses, the region exhibited as much as four feet of fertile topsoil (USGS 1981). As a result, the area became known for successful orchard and row crops, and eventually (and most enduringly) dairy.

Chino remained agricultural throughout the depression and World War II, but by the 1950s semi-rural subdivisions and dairies began to define the economic landscape (Musselwhite 2005). Favorable zoning encouraged Dutch dairy-farmers to settle, resulting in the formation of the most productive milk-producing community in the United States. Encroaching suburban settlements and the resulting zone changes have since caused many dairies to relocate, resulting in a reconfiguration of large sections of Chino from agricultural to a retail/bedroom community (ibid).

PERSONNEL

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator, provided project oversight, and authored the technical report with contributions from BCR Consulting Archaeological Field Director Nick Shepetuk, M.A., RPA. BCR Consulting Project Manager/Archaeologist Joseph Orozco, M.A., RPA completed the cultural resources records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC). Mr. Shepetuk authored the Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms and completed the field survey with BCR Consulting Staff Archaeologist Kainoa Heskett, B.A.

METHODS

This work was completed pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA and to CEQA, the Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The pedestrian cultural resources survey was intended to locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resources, including archaeological sites, features, isolates, and historic-period buildings, that exceed 45 years in age within defined project boundaries. The project site was examined using 15-meter transect intervals within block portions and along the alignment frontage.

This study is intended to determine whether cultural resources are located within the project boundaries, whether any cultural resources are significant pursuant to the above referenced regulations and standards, and to develop specific mitigation measures that will address potential impacts to existing or potential resources. Tasks include:

- Cultural resources records search to review any studies conducted and the resulting cultural resources recorded within a one-mile radius of the project boundaries
- Additional research through various local and regional resources
- Systematic pedestrian survey of the entire project site
- Evaluation of National and California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) eligibility for any cultural resources discovered
- Development of recommendations for cultural resources documented within the project boundaries, following Section 106 of the NHPA, and CEQA guidelines
- Completion of DPR 523 forms for any cultural resources identified

Research

Records Search. An archaeological records search was conducted at the SCCIC on October 29, 2024. This included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, as well as a review of known cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports generated from projects located within one of the APE. In addition, a review was conducted of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register, and documents and inventories from the California Office of Historic Preservation including the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD).

Additional Research. BCR Consulting performed additional research through the San Bernardino County Assessor and Recorder, General Land Office records of the Bureau of Land Management, and various internet resources.

Field Survey

An intensive-level cultural resources field survey of the project site was conducted on October 31, 2024. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart within 100 percent of the accessible APE. Digital photographs were taken at various points within the project site. These included overviews as well as producing detailed photographs of all cultural resources. Cultural resources were recorded per the California OHP *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* in the field using:

- Detailed note taking for entry on DPR 523 Forms (see Appendix B)
- Hand-held Garmin Global Positioning systems for mapping purposes
- Digital photography of all cultural resources (see Appendix B and E).

RESULTS

Research

Records Search. Data from the SCCIC revealed that 63 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in 43 cultural resources identified within a one-mile radius of the APE. Of the 63 previous studies, eight have assessed portions of the APE for cultural resources, and two cultural resources (a historic-period water channel designated P-36-6817 and a historic-period road designated P-36-24903) have been previously identified within its boundaries. The records search results are summarized in Table A. Bibliographic details are provided in Appendix A.

Table A. Cultural Resources and Reports Located Within One Mile of the APE

USGS 7.5 Min Quad	Cultural Resources Within One Mile of APE	Studies Within One Mile of APE
<i>El Monte, California</i> (1981)	P-36-1543: Prehistoric Habitation Site (3/4 Mile SE) P-36-1571: Prehistoric Habitation Site/Pate House (1/2 Mile SE) P-36-2259: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (1/2 Mile NE) P-36-2260: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (1/2 Mile E) P-36-2317: Historic Yorba Slaughter Adobe (1/2 Mile W) P-36-2792: Historic-Period Mine/Prehistoric Lithics (1/2 Mile NE) P-36-6024: Historic-Period Residence (1/2 Mile W) P-36-6025: Historic-Period Ranch (3/4 Mile W) P-36-6026: Historic-Period Ranch (3/4 Mile W) P-36-6576: Historic-Period Refuse (3/4 Mile W) P-36-6577: Historic-Period Refuse (3/4 Mile W) P-36-6578: Historic-Period Archaeological Site (3/4 Mile W) P-36-6817: Historic-Period Pomona Rincon Rd (Crosses Project) P-36-7002: Historic-Period Refuse and Road (1 Mile W) P-36-7003: Historic-Period Archaeological Site (3/4 Mile W) P-36-7004: Historic-Period Refuse (3/4 Mile W) P-36-7006: Historic-Period Archaeological Site (3/4 Mile W) P-36-7007: Historic-Period Refuse and Well (3/4 Mile W) P-36-7008: Historic-Period Foundations and Well (3/4 Mile W) P-36-7009: Historic-Period Mine (3/4 Mile W) P-36-7137: Historic-Period Foundations (1/8 Mile W) P-36-8091H: Historic-Period Ranch (1/2 Mile E) P-36-13627: Historic-Period Power Line (Adjacent N) P-36-13728: Historic-Period Dairy (1/2 Mile NE) P-36-13729: Historic-Period Power Pole Alignment (1/2 Mile NE) P-36-23479: Historic-Period Building (1/4 Mile N) P-36-24903: Historic-Period Structure (Crosses Project) P-36-29380: Prehistoric Isolated Mano (1/2 Mile E) P-36-29788: Historic-Period Dairy (1 Mile NE) P-36-29790: Historic-Period Isolated Bottle (1 Mile NE) P-36-29791: Historic-Period Agric. Bldg. (1 Mile NE) P-36-33052: Historic-Period Foundations (1/2 Mile SE) P-36-33053: Historic-Period Orchard (1/2 Mile SE) P-36-33054: Historic-Period Structure (1/2 Mile SE) P-36-33082: Historic-Period Prison (3/4 Mile NE) P-36-33112: Historic-Period Foundations (1 Mile NW) P-36-33114: Historic-Period Residence (1/2 Mile NE) P-36-33115: Historic-Period Foundations (1/2 Mile NE) P-36-33116: Historic-Period Foundations (1 Mile E) P-36-60026: Prehistoric Lithics (3/4 Mile E)	SB-138, 202, 271, 272, 558, 954, 1029, 1131, 1287*, 1372, 1395, 1492*, 1537, 1581, 1607, 1687, 1688, 1855, 1890, 1941*, 1942*, 2058*, 2059, 2074, 2214*, 2246, 2266, 2424, 2483, 2492, 2974, 3008, 3073*, 3218, 3685, 3689, 3691, 3692, 4385, 4394, 4396, 4405, 4406, 4660, 4751, 4752, 4755, 5054, 5786, 6426, 6557, 6558, 6559*, 6734, 6973, 6975, 6976, 7014, 7444, 7446, 7552, 7553, 7699

USGS 7.5 Min Quad	Cultural Resources Within One Mile of APE	Studies Within One Mile of APE
	P-36-60027: Prehistoric Isolated Artifact (3/4 Mile E) P-36-60030: Prehistoric Isolated Artifact (1 Mile NE) P-36-60032: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (3/4 Mile E)	

*Previously Assessed Project Site for Cultural Resources

Additional Research. References for this section are provided in Appendix B. The project site is located within a segment of historic-period Euclid Avenue, a thoroughfare from the foothills of Mount Baldy in Upland, California to its terminus at State Route 71 to the south. The portion of Euclid Avenue occupied by the project site was constructed between 1948 and 1952 and widened from two to four lanes along its northernmost 0.3 miles between 1973 and 1976. The southern 400 feet was redirected between 1987 and 1988. It originally curved south to merge onto State Route 71 gradually but now crosses over the CA-71 and becomes Butterfield Ranch Road. A segment of Euclid Avenue commencing approximately six miles to the north from Philadelphia Avenue in Ontario to 24th Street in Upland is listed in the National Register under Criterion C as a significant example of landscape architecture. That segment was conceived by the Chaffey Brothers in 1883. Although it is now part of the same named street, the project alignment has no contextual link to the segment that is listed in the National Register.

Field Survey

During the field survey Nicholas Shepetuk carefully inspected the project site and identified segments of the Pomona Rincon Road (designated P-36-6817), Euclid Avenue (designated P-36-15982), and the Cypress Channel (designated P-36-24903), each of which partially occupy the project site. These are described in detail below. No other cultural resources (including prehistoric or historic archaeological or historic architectural resources) were identified during the field survey. The project site has been subject to severe disturbances related to road and utility installation, maintenance, and alterations, and to flood control activities. Sediments, where visible, consist of sandy silt. Vegetation is limited to seasonal grasses, shrubs, and native and non-native trees.

Pomona Rincon Road (P-36-6817). This resource consisted of a 30-foot-long segment of Pomona-Rincon Road. During the most recent previous recordation in 1995, Paul Chace described it as a very old roadway that connected local ranches with more distant town centers (Chace 1995:6). BCR Consulting archaeologists relocated the resource at its intersection with Euclid Avenue. It originally comprised a compacted dirt road but was paved over within this section between 1992 and 1994 (United States Department of Agriculture 1992, 1994). It is no longer recognizable as a historic-period road within the project alignment.

Euclid Avenue (P-36-15982). This historic-period resource is a one-mile-long segment of Euclid Avenue (also known as State Route 83) between its intersection with Pine Avenue and the CA-71 offramp. It is asphalt paved and varies between one and two lanes in each direction with a center median along its northern 0.15 miles (30 feet wide). Near the center of the segment, the Chino Creek Bridge (Bridge No. 54-1248) was constructed in 2006 to replace a pre-existing bridge.

Cypress Channel (P-36-24903). This resource consists of a 30-foot segment of the former Cypress Channel, a long earthen drainage ditch located in Ontario and Chino, California. It was originally recorded by M. Dice in 2012 and was later updated by R. Droessler and P. McGinnis in 2017. The channel is not recognizable within the project alignment. The only visible remnant is a stagnant pond located approximately 11 feet southeast of Euclid Avenue in a freshwater marshland area.

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS

During the field survey, portions of Pomona Rincon Road (designated P-36-6817), Euclid Avenue (designated P-36-15982), and the Cypress Channel (designated P-36-24903), were identified within the project alignment. Section 106 of the NHPA, and CEQA, call for the evaluation and recordation of historic and archaeological resources. The criteria for determining the significance of impacts to cultural resources are based on 36 CFR Part 800 as part of the Section 106 process, and on Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* and Guidelines for the Nomination of Properties to the California Register. Properties eligible for listing in the National and/or California Register and subject to review under CEQA are those meeting the criteria for listing in the National or California Register, or designation under a local ordinance.

Significance Criteria

National Register of Historic Places. Eligibility recommendations for each resource are made based on National Register eligibility criteria. In conjunction with the following National Register criteria, sites must be assessed for integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A resource may be considered eligible for the National Register, or significant on a federal level, if it retains sufficient integrity of the elements listed above and it:

- (a) is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- (b) is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- (c) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant or distinguishable entity which may lack individual distinction;
- (d) yields, or may be likely to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the area/region.

California Register of Historical Resources. The California Register criteria are based on National Register criteria. For a property to be eligible for inclusion on the California Register, one or more of the following criteria must be met:

1. It is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S.;

2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or U.S. history;
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values; and/or
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources." (CCR 4852 [d][2]). The California Register also requires that a resource possesses integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

National and California Register Evaluation

Pomona Rincon Road (P-36-6817). This resource was not recognizable as a historic-period resource within the project alignment. As such, it is considered destroyed in this area and does not retain sufficient integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to convey significance. It does not merit further consideration.

Euclid Avenue (P-36-15982). Criterion A/1: The alignment of Euclid Avenue between its intersection with Pine Avenue and State Route 71 is not part of the National Register-listed segment of Euclid Avenue to the north. The northern segment is connected with the context of the early development of the City of Ontario and is not relevant to the current study. Rather, the project alignment is associated with the development of Chino and other southern California communities immediately after World War II. During this era the proliferation of local subdivisions and dairies created a need for more thoroughfares that could route traffic to inland communities to the south and east, and to beach communities to the south and west. This segment of Euclid Avenue provided such a thoroughfare soon after World War II and as such is eligible for Criterion A/1. This resource is not associated with the lives of important persons and as such is not eligible under Criterion B/2. Criterion C/3: The design of this resource does not embody distinctive characteristics and methods of construction sufficient for eligibility under this criterion. This feature has not and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. It is therefore not eligible for listing under Criterion D/4.

This segment of Euclid Avenue retains a measure of integrity of setting and location. However, the other aspects of integrity have been diminished by alterations. The segment was originally constructed soon after World War II but was widened from two to four lanes in the northern portion between 1973 and 1976. Also, the current bridge over Chino Creek replaced the historic-period bridge in 2006. Finally, the southern 400 feet was re-routed between 1987 and 1988 to cross over State Route 71 and the entire route has been repaved several times. These changes have diminished the segment's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Due to diminished integrity, BCR

Consulting recommends that this segment of Euclid Avenue cannot convey its significance and as such is not a historic property under Section 106 of the NHPA and is not a historical resource under CEQA.

Cypress Channel (P-36-24903). This resource was not recognizable as a historic-period resource within the project alignment. As such, it is considered destroyed in this area and does not retain sufficient integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to convey significance. It will not be subject to significant adverse effects due to implementation of the project and does not warrant further consideration.

RECOMMENDATIONS

During the research and field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists identified portions of three historic-period resources, including the Pomona Rincon Road (designated P-36-6817), Euclid Avenue (P-36-15982), and the Cypress Channel (P-36-24903), that partially occupy the project site. BCR Consulting recommends that the portions of these resources that occupy the project site do not meet eligibility criteria for the National Register, or for the California Register, and as such they are not recommended historic properties under Section 106 of the NHPA and are not recommended historical resources under CEQA. Therefore, the project will not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 and will not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5. Furthermore, there is no evidence that the project contains or is sensitive for human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries. As such, the project is not likely to disturb any human remains. Based on these results no further cultural resource mitigations are recommended for the current undertaking.

Disturbances associated with road construction and maintenance, and flood management at the project have been severe and disrupted soil beyond depths at which buried cultural resources are likely. As a result, the potential to encounter in-situ remains associated with significant archaeological materials during project-related excavation is low.

While the current study has not indicated sensitivity for unknown cultural resources within the project boundaries, ground disturbing activities always have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, the applicant (in consultation with a U.S. Secretary of the Interior Qualified Archaeologist and any participating Native American entities) should alert field personnel to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. If field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist shall have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register, plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

- historic artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements;
- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;
- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks.

Findings were negative during the Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Since the lead agency or agencies will initiate and carry out required Native American Consultation, results of consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff are available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. The paleontological overview has been completed by the Western Science Center in Hemet California. Results are summarized below (see also Appendix F).

The geologic units underlying the project are composed of alluvial fan deposits from the Holocene and Pleistocene epoch (Dibblee and Ehrenspeck 2001). Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be highly paleontologically sensitive. The Western Science Center does not have any localities within the project area or a 1 mile radius, but does have localities within similar units across Southern California, along with localities 1.5 miles east of the project area in older geological units.

Any fossil specimen from the Chino Creek Project would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area would impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene alluvial units, and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation program be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the study area.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The applicant should notify the County Coroner of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC within 24 hours. The NAHC must then immediately identify the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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APPENDIX A

RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00138	NADB-R - 1060138; Voided - 72-10.1	1972	OWENS, CAROLYN	THE YORBA-SLAUGHTER ADOBE		36-002317
SB-00202	NADB-R - 1060202; Voided - 74-0.2C	1974	ARCHER, MORSE G.	YORBA-SLAUGHTER ADOBE		36-002317
SB-00271	NADB-R - 1060271; Voided - 75-12.1A	1975	SIMPSON, RUTH DEE and TERRY D. SUSS	ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT REPORT - ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY PRADO REGIONAL PARK	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	36-002259, 36-002260
SB-00272	NADB-R - 1060272; Voided - 75-12.1B	1975	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT REPORT - PRADO REGIONAL PARK GOLF COURSE	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00558	NADB-R - 1060558; Voided - 77-9.13	1977	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT RECORD FOR INTERIM CRITICAL MANAGEMENT, PROGRAM AREA NO. 37, CADIZ VALLEY/DANBY LAKE	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	36-003235, 36-005606, 36-005607, 36-005608, 36-005609, 36-005610, 36-005611
SB-00954	NADB-R - 1060954; Voided - 80-5.1	1980	MABRY, THEO N. and RONALD D. DOUGLAS (EDITORS)	PALEONTOLOGICAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES, CHINO HILLS, COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL PLANNING COLLABORATIVE	36-002317, 36-002319, 36-002374, 36-003690, 36-004032, 36-004033
SB-01029	NADB-R - 1061029; Voided - 80-9.15	1980	FOSTER, JOHN M. and ROBERTA S. GREENWOOD	CULTURAL RESOURCE OVERVIEW FOR THE SERRANO SUBSTATION TO MIRA LOMA SUBSTATION TRANSMISSION ROUTE ALTERNATIVE CORRIDOR RIGHT- OF-WAY	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	36-000270, 36-000897, 36-000898, 36-000899, 36-000900, 36-000902, 36-001543, 36-001570, 36-001608, 36-002067, 36-002068, 36-002259, 36-002260, 36-002317, 36-003023, 36-003690, 36-004032, 36-060002
SB-01131	NADB-R - 1061131; Voided - 81-5.11	1981	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT ON THE "BUTTERFIELD" PROPERTY LOCATED IN THE CHINO HILLS AREA OF THE COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	
SB-01287	NADB-R - 1061287; Voided - 82-7.3	1982	LERCH, MICHAEL K.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE SANTA ANA REGIONAL INTERCEPTOR, REACHES IV-D AND IV-E, SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	36-001575, 36-004952
SB-01372	NADB-R - 1061372; Voided - 83-3.7	1983	WEIL, EDWARD B. and MICHAEL E. MACKO	SBR-3690, SBR-4032 AND ORA-614: THE ENCINITAS TRADITION IN THE CHINO HILLS AND INTERPRETATIONS OF A.B. 952		36-003690, 36-004032
SB-01395	NADB-R - 1061395; Voided - 83-6.4	1983	WILKERSON, DAVID R.	HISTORY OF THE YORBA-SLAUGHTER ADOBE	M.A., UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT RIVERSIDE	36-002317

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-01492	NADB-R - 1061492; Voided - 85-5.2A-B	1985	LANGENWALTER II, PAUL E. and JAMES BROCK	PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES: PRADO BASIN AND THE LOWER SANTA ANA RIVER	ECOS MANAGEMENT CRITERIA, INC.	36-001543, 36-001570, 36-001571, 36-002259, 36-002260, 36-002317, 36-002845, 36-004032, 36-005096, 36-005241, 36-005242, 36-005243, 36-005244, 36-005245, 36-005573, 36-006024, 36-006025, 36-006026, 36-007675, 36-007676, 36-007677, 36-007678, 36-008091, 36-028587, 36-033052, 36-033053, 36-033054, 36-060002
SB-01537	NADB-R - 1061537; Voided - 85-12.7	1985	GREEN, MELVYN	HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT FOR THE YORBA SLAUGHTER ADOBE	MELVYN GREEN AND ASSOCIATES	36-002317
SB-01581	NADB-R - 1061581; Voided - 86-8.1	1986	GREENWOOD, ROBERTA S.	EVALUATION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES: BUTTERFIELD PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT, CHINO HILLS	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	
SB-01607	NADB-R - 1061607; Voided - 86-12.3	1986	GREENWOOD, ROBERTA S., JOHN FOSTER, and ANNE Q. DUFFIELD	RESEARCH DESIGN FOR CA-SBR-2317, THE YORBA-SLAUGHTER ADOBE	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	36-002317
SB-01687	NADB-R - 1061687; Voided - 87-6.9A-B	1987	WHITNEY-DESAUTELS, NANCY A. and PAUL E. LANGENWALTER II	ARCHIVAL RESEARCH AND REMOTE SENSING INVESTIGATIONS CONCERNING REPORTED CEMETERIES AND ISOLATED GRAVES IN THE SANTA ANA RIVER PROJECT AREA	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	36-001543, 36-001571
SB-01688	NADB-R - 1061688; Voided - 87-6.10	1987	LAUTER, GLORIA	GROUND TRUTHING EXCAVATIONS AT SELECTED ANOMALIES, PATE MESA (SBR-1543), SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY		36-001543
SB-01855	NADB-R - 1061855; Voided - 89-1.9	1989	BROCK, JAMES	HISTORIC RECORDS DATABASE: PRADO BASIN REAL ESTATE ACQUISITION FILES	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY GROUP	
SB-01890	NADB-R - 1061890; Voided - 89-4.6	1989	MACKO, MICHAEL E. and EDWARD B. WEIL	ORA-614, SBR-3690, AND SBR-4032: A REASSESSMENT OF THE ENCINITAS TRADITION IN THE CHINO HILLS	PACIFIC COAST ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY 25 (2):1-21	36-003690, 36-004032
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SB-02059	NADB-R - 1062059; Voided - 90-1.6	1990	INFOTEC RESEARCH	COMPENDIUM OF RESULTS OF OBSIDIAN STUDIES FOR STUDY AREA SITES: APPENDIX TO PREHISTORIC SITES IN THE PRADO BASIN, CALIFORNIA: REGIONAL CONTEXT AND SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION	INFOTEC	36-000270, 36-000895, 36-000901, 36-001000, 36-001543, 36-003690, 36-004032, 36-005245
SB-02074	NADB-R - 1062074; Voided - 90-2.7	1990	SOLHEID, VICKI L. and PAUL FARNSWORTH	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR THE J.P. RHOADES DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY, TRACT 13880, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CHAMBERS GROUP	36-006574, 36-006575, 36-006576, 36-006577, 36-006578
SB-02214	NADB-R - 1062214; Voided - 90-11.10	1990	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	UPDATE REPORT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AT THE SAWPA RIX SITE, SITE 1, COLTON (AGUA MANSA), SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	
SB-02246	NADB-R - 1062246; Voided - 90-11.12	1990	MASON, ROGER D.	RESULTS OF A TEST PROGRAM CONDUCTED AT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SBR-5096, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	KEITH COMPANIES	36-005096
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SB-02974	NADB-R - 1062974	1994	LEE, PORTIA	HISTORICAL & ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION: PB-83, PB-84, PB-85 PRADO BASIN	GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES	36-007675, 36-007677, 36-007678

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SB-03073	NADB-R - 1063073	1995	CHACE, PAUL G.	CULTRAL RESOURCES & RESTRAINTS, GENERAL PLAN CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE CITY OF CHINO, SPHERE OF INFLUENCE, SUBAREA 1, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA	THE KEITH COMPANIES	36-002317, 36-005096, 36-005242, 36-006024, 36-006025, 36-006026, 36-007137, 36-007578, 36-007675, 36-007677
SB-03218	NADB-R - 1063218	1996	ALEXANDROWICZ, J.S., S.R. ALEXANDROWICZ, A.A. KUHNER, and A.Q.DUFFIELD STOLL	HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE HUNTERS HILL RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT, CITY OF CHINO HILLS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY: THE DATA RECOVERY PROGRAM. VOL I & II (CATALOGUE). VOL I=465 PP	ACS	36-006574, 36-006576, 36-006577, 36-006578, 36-007002, 36-007004, 36-007006, 36-007010
SB-03685	NADB-R - 1063685	1997	MAXON, PATRICK O.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATIONS OF A PREHISTORIC CULTURAL DEPOSIT AT BUTTERFIELD RANCH, TRACT 14425, CHINO HILLS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA	RMW PALEO	36-005096, 36-008694
SB-03689	NADB-R - 1063689	2001	LOVE,BRUCE, BAI TANG, DANIEL BALLESTER, and MIRIAM DAHDUL	IDENTIFICATION & EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTY: CHINO I DESALTER POWER GENERATION PILOT SCALE PROJECT. 17PP	CRM TECH	
SB-03691	NADB-R - 1063691	1992	DE BARROS, PHILIP	FINAL TEST INVESTIGATION REPORT FOR CA-SBR-5096, CALTRANS PROJECT TITLE: HIGHWAY 71 IMPROVEMENT PROJECT. 305PP	CHAMBERS GROUP, INC	36-005096
SB-03692	NADB-R - 1063692	1998	SLAWSON, DANA N.	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED INLAND EMPIRE UTILITIES AGENCY WATER TREATMENT PLANT- REGIONAL PLANT #5. 25PP	ALBERT A. WEBB ASSOCIATES	36-007677, 36-010606, 36-010607, 36-010608
SB-04385	NADB-R - 1064385	2004	PAIGE, PETER F.	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED VILA BORBA DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY, CITY OF CHINO HILLS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 53PP	SWCA	36-005285, 36-007972

Report List

RUA2404

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-04394	NADB-R - 1064394	2002	DAHDUL, MIRIAM	IDENTIFICATION & EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES: PINE AVE REGIONAL RECYCLED WATER PIPELINE, CITY OF CHINO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 18PP	CRM TECH	
SB-04396	NADB-R - 1064396	2003	STERNER, MATTHEW A., BENJAMINE R. VARGAS, SCOTT THOMPSON, and KATHERINE H. POLLOCK	NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY TESTING AT CA-SBR-8091H, PRADO FLOOD CONTROL BASIN, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 100PP	STATISTICAL RESEARCH	36-008091
SB-04405	NADB-R - 1064405	2003	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION OF APPROXIMATELY 60 ACRES OF LAND IN THE PRADO BASIN AREA OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 44PP	MCKENNA ET AL	
SB-04406	NADB-R - 1064406	2003	BILLAT, LORNA	Request for SHPO Review of FCC Undertaking PRADO PARK/CA-7122A. 14PP	EARTH TOUCH, LLC	
SB-04660	NADB-R - 1064660	2004	AISLIO-KAY, MARNIE	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR CINGULAR TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY CANDIDATE SB-313-04 (CYPRESS/KIMBALL DEVELOPMENT), CYPRESS AVENUE & KIMBALL AVENUE, CHINO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	Michael Brandman Associates	
SB-04751	NADB-R - 1064751	2005	MCKENNA, JEANETTE	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF APPROXIMATELY 60 ACRE OF LAND WITHIN THE LEWIS OPERATING CORP. PROPERTY NORTH OF BICKMORE AVENUE IN THE CITY OF CHINO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		
SB-04752	NADB-R - 1064752	2005	MCKENNA, JEANETTE	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF APPROXIMATELY 100 ACRES OF LAND WITHIN THE LEWIS OPERATING CORP. PROPERTY SOUTH OF BICKMORE AVENUE IN THE CITY OF CHINO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	McKenna et al.	

Report List

RUA2404

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-04755	NADB-R - 1064755	2005	BONNER, WAYNE H.	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS FOR CINGULAR TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY CANDIDATE ES-0016-02 (ABACHERLI SILO), 17954 EUCLID AVENUE, CHINO HILLS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		
SB-05054	NADB-R - 1065054	2006	PALMER, DAVID T and GRAY, MARLESA A	ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY AT CA-SBR-8091/H FORAGING TO FARMING AT A MULTICOMPONENT SITE IN THE PRADO BASIN REGION		
SB-05786	NADB-R - 1065786	2006	Aislin-Kay, Marnie and Kenneth J. Lord	Final Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report for Watson Land Company near Euclid and Bickmore Avenue, Chino, County of San Bernardino, California.	Michael Brandman Associates	
SB-06426	NADB-R - 1066426	2009	Schmidt, June A.	WO 6234-4800; 9-4868 Butterfield 12kV Deteriorated Pole replacement Project, Prado Flood Control Basin, Army Corps of Engineers, San Bernardino County, California.	Compass Rose	
SB-06557		2009	Swope, Karen	Data Recovery Plan for the Yorba and Slaughter Families Adobe (CA-SBR-2317H) San Bernardino County, California	SRI	36-002317
SB-06558	NADB-R - 1066558	2010	Wlodarski, Robert J.	AT&T Wireless Telecommunications Site LA8109 (Euclid & Pine) Located at 16651 Euclid Avenue, Chino, California 91710.	CARE	
SB-06559	NADB-R - 1066559	2010	Wlodarski, Robert J.	AT&T Wireless Telecommunications Site ES0066 (Euclid Hwy 83) Located at Hwy 83 S/S, 1000 feet E/O Shady View Drive, Chino, California 91710.	CARE	
SB-06734	NADB-R - 1066734	2010	Sander, Jay K.	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Pole Replacement Project: Chino Hills, San Bernardino County, California, WO 6034-4800, 0-4887.	Chambers Group	
SB-06973	NADB-R - 1066973	2005	Puckett, Heather, Sherri Gust, and Brian Glenn	Evaluation of Archaeological Site Significance for the Vila Borba Project, City of Chino Hills, San Bernardino County, California.	Cogstone	36-005285, 36-007972
SB-06975	NADB-R - 1066975	2008	Dice, Michael	Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Records Review SRG Chino South Industrial Park, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California.	Michael Brandman Associates	36-005242, 36-013728, 36-013729

Report List

RUA2404

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-06976	NADB-R - 1066976	2011	Bonner, Wayne H., Marnie Aislin-Kay, and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LA8109, USID 48927 (PERM-SCE Tower-13T Miraloma), 16651 Euclid Avenue, Chino, San Bernardino County, California.	EAS	
SB-07014	NADB-R - 1067014	2009	Howard, Jennifer M. and Evelyn N. Chandler	Cultural Resources Inventory of Two Proposed Pole Replacements in the Prado Basin Area near Chino Hills, San Bernardino County, California.	Ecorp Consulting	
SB-07444		2013	Ciolek-Torello, Richard and Swope, Karen	Rancho Life in Alta California: Archaeological Investigations at the Yorba and Slaughter Families Adobe	SRI	36-002317
SB-07446	NADB-R - 1067446	2013	Tang, Bai "Tom"	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Program, Monitoring Wells, Inland Empire Utilities Agency Peace II Project, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.	CRM Tech	
SB-07552	NADB-R - 1067552	2012	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Records Search Results for the Proposed AT&T Wireless Telecommunications Site LA8109 (Euclid and Pine) Located at 16653 Euclid Ave, Chino, San Bernardino County, California 91710.	Cellular Archaeological Resource Evaluations	
SB-07553	NADB-R - 1067553	2013	Supernowicz, Dana E.	Architectural Evaluation Report of the Euclid and Pine Project, AT&T Mobility Site No. LA8109, 16653 Euclid Avenue, Chino, San Bernardino County, California.	Historic Resource Associates	36-029722
SB-07699	Caltrans - ; NADB-R - 1067699	2014	Fernandez, Trish	Euclid Avenue Street Improvements, City of Chino, San Bernardino, California.	First Carbon Solutions	

Resource List

RUA2404

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-001543	CA-SBR-001543	Resource Name - Pate Mesa; Other - SBCM-3170; Other - ACE-SAR-4	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04; AP11; AP15		SB-00273, SB-00274, SB-01014, SB-01029, SB-01492, SB-01687, SB-01688, SB-01837, SB-02059, SB-02266, SB-03607
P-36-001571	CA-SBR-001571/H	Resource Name - Pate House; Other - SBCM-3860; Other - ACE-SAR-H-4	Site	Prehistoric	AH04; AP04; AP08; AP15		SB-00273, SB-00275, SB-01014, SB-01492, SB-01687, SB-01837, SB-01941, SB-01942, SB-02058
P-36-002259	CA-SBR-002259	Resource Name - Johnson Avenue West-Chino Site; Other - SBCM-3002	Site	Prehistoric	AP04		SB-00271, SB-01014, SB-01029, SB-01492, SB-01837
P-36-002260	CA-SBR-002260	Resource Name - Johnson Avenue East-Chino Site; Other - SBCM-3003	Site	Prehistoric	AP04		SB-00271, SB-01014, SB-01029, SB-01492, SB-01837
P-36-002317	CA-SBR-002317H	Resource Name - Yorba Slaughter Adobe; Other - Fenton Slaughter Adobe; Other - SBCM-17; CHL - CHL-191; National Register - NRHP-L-75-460	Structure, Site	Historic	AH04; AH05; AH15; AP04; HP44		SB-00138, SB-00202, SB-00273, SB-00275, SB-00954, SB-01029, SB-01395, SB-01492, SB-01537, SB-01607, SB-01794, SB-01941, SB-02058, SB-02424, SB-02492, SB-03073, SB-06557, SB-07444
P-36-002792	CA-SBR-002792/H	Other - SBCM-394; Resource Name - SO-18; Other - ELM-SJM-116	Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AH09; AP02		SB-02399
P-36-006024	CA-SBR-006024H	Resource Name - Joseph Slaughter Residence; Other - PB-61	Structure	Historic	AH02; AH04		SB-01492, SB-01794, SB-02058, SB-03073
P-36-006025	CA-SBR-006025H	Resource Name - Hode Slaughter Ranch; PB-61	Structure	Historic	AH02; AH04		SB-01492, SB-01794, SB-01941, SB-02058, SB-03073

Resource List

RUA2404

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-006026	CA-SBR-006026H	Resource Name - Wells Ranch; Resource Name - Fenton Slaughter Reservoir; Other - PB-62	Structure	Historic	AH02; AH04; AH05; AH06		SB-01492, SB- 01794, SB-01941, SB-02058, SB-03073
P-36-006576	CA-SBR-006576H	Other - 6138-3; Resource Name - Hunters Hill Site 3	Site	Historic	AH04		SB-02074, SB- 02483, SB-03218
P-36-006577	CA-SBR-006577H	Resource Name - 6138-4; Resource Name - Hunter's Hill- Site 4	Site	Historic	AH04		SB-02074, SB- 02483, SB-03218
P-36-006578	CA-SBR-006578H	Resource Name - 6138-5; Other - Site 5	Site	Historic	AH02; AH04; AH05; AH15; AH16		SB-02074, SB- 02483, SB-03218
P-36-006817	CA-SBR-006817H	Resource Name - Pomona- Rincon Road; Other - P872-82-H	Structure	Historic	AH07		SB-02247, SB- 03680, SB-05285
P-36-007002	CA-SBR-007002H	Resource Name - Hunter's Hill - Site 6	Site	Historic	AH04; AH07		SB-02483, SB-03218
P-36-007003	CA-SBR-007003H	Resource Name - Hunter's Hill - Site 7	Site	Historic	AH02; AH05; AH16		SB-02483
P-36-007004	CA-SBR-007004H	Resource Name - Hunters Hill- Site 8	Site	Historic	AH04		SB-02483, SB-03218
P-36-007006	CA-SBR-007006H	Resource Name - Site 10	Site	Historic	AH02; AH04; AH16		SB-02483, SB-03218
P-36-007007	CA-SBR-007007H	Resource Name - Hunter's Hill Site 11	Site	Historic	AH04; AH05		SB-02483
P-36-007008	CA-SBR-007008H	Resource Name - Hunters Hill Site 12	Site	Historic	AH02; AH05; AH16		SB-02483
P-36-007009	CA-SBR-007009H	Resource Name - Hunters Hill Site 13	Site	Historic	AH09		SB-02483
P-36-007137	CA-SBR-007137H	Other - PB-57; Other - P872-14H; Resource Name - The Greenfield Ranch	Site	Historic	AH02		SB-03073
P-36-008091	CA-SBR-008091H	Other - PB-69; Other - P0872-23H; Resource Name - Earnest J. Phillips Ranch; Resource Name - Lester Ranch	Site	Historic	AH02; AH03; AH04; AH05; AH07; AH11; AH15; AH16		SB-01492, SB- 01941, SB-01942, SB-04396

Resource List

RUA2404

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-013627	CA-SBR-012613H	Resource Name - Southern Sierras Powerline	Site	Historic	HP11		
P-36-013728		Resource Name - Stahl Dairy; Other - Pedersen Ranch	Site	Historic	HP33		SB-06975
P-36-013729		Resource Name - MAK Chino Dairy Power Pole	Site	Historic	HP33		SB-06975
P-36-023479		Resource Name - SRG 1	Building	Historic	HP33		
P-36-024903		Resource Name - Cypress Channel	Structure	Historic	HP11		
P-36-029380		Resource Name - Milling Slab Metate Isolate	Other	Prehistoric	AP16		
P-36-029788		Resource Name - Barthelemy Dairy	District	Historic	AH05; AH06; AH16; HP02; HP04; HP33		
P-36-029790		Resource Name - Barthelemy Isolate 002; glass bottle	Other	Historic	AH04		
P-36-029791		Resource Name - Barthelemy Resource 001 and 002; Other - Agricultural Building Remains and Basin	Site	Historic	AH02; AH16		
P-36-033052		Resource Name - PB-53; Other - P872-10H	Site	Historic	AH02		SB-01492
P-36-033053	CA-SBR-033053H	Resource Name - PB-54; Other - P872-11H	Site	Historic	AH03		SB-01492
P-36-033054	CA-SBR-033054H	Resource Name - PB-98; Other - P872-43H	Site	Historic	AH15		SB-01492
P-36-033082		Resource Name - California Institution for Women - Frontera	District	Historic	HP14		
P-36-033112	CA-SBR-033112H	Resource Name - Majestic Chino HR-1	Site	Historic	AH02		
P-36-033114		Resource Name - Majestic Chino HR-3	Building	Historic	HP02		
P-36-033115	CA-SBR-033115H	Resource Name - Majestic Chino HR-4	Site	Historic	AH02		
P-36-033116	CA-SBR-033116H	Resource Name - Majestic Chino HR-5	Site	Historic	AH02		

Resource List

RUA2404

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-060026		Resource Name - 2-1; Other - SBCM-5475	Other	Prehistoric	AP02; AP16	(LANGENWALTER)	
P-36-060027		Resource Name - Two-Two/(2-2)	Other	Prehistoric	AP16	(LANGENWALTER)	
P-36-060030		Resource Name - ACT-IAO-A	Other	Prehistoric	AP16		
P-36-060032		Other - SBCM-5495	Other	Prehistoric	AP04; AP16		

APPENDIX B

DEPARTMENT OF PARK AND RECREATION 523 FORMS

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

Primary #
HRI#
Trinominal

Page 1 of 1

*Recorded by: N. Shepetuk

*Resource Name or #: Pomona-Rincon Road

*Date: November 8, 2024 ☐ Continuation ☒ Update

This resource consisted of an approximately 360-foot-long portion of Pomona-Rincon Road located in Chino, California. BCR Consulting did not attain a complete site record for the resource, but Chace previously recorded it in 1995 as a “very old roadway.” BCR Consulting archaeologists relocated the resource during an intensive-level pedestrian field survey conducted as part of the cultural resources assessment of the Chino Creek Project (see Brunzell 2024). The portion identified herein was located at its intersection with Euclid Avenue. It was originally a compacted dirt road, but was paved over within this section between 1992 and 1994 (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA])

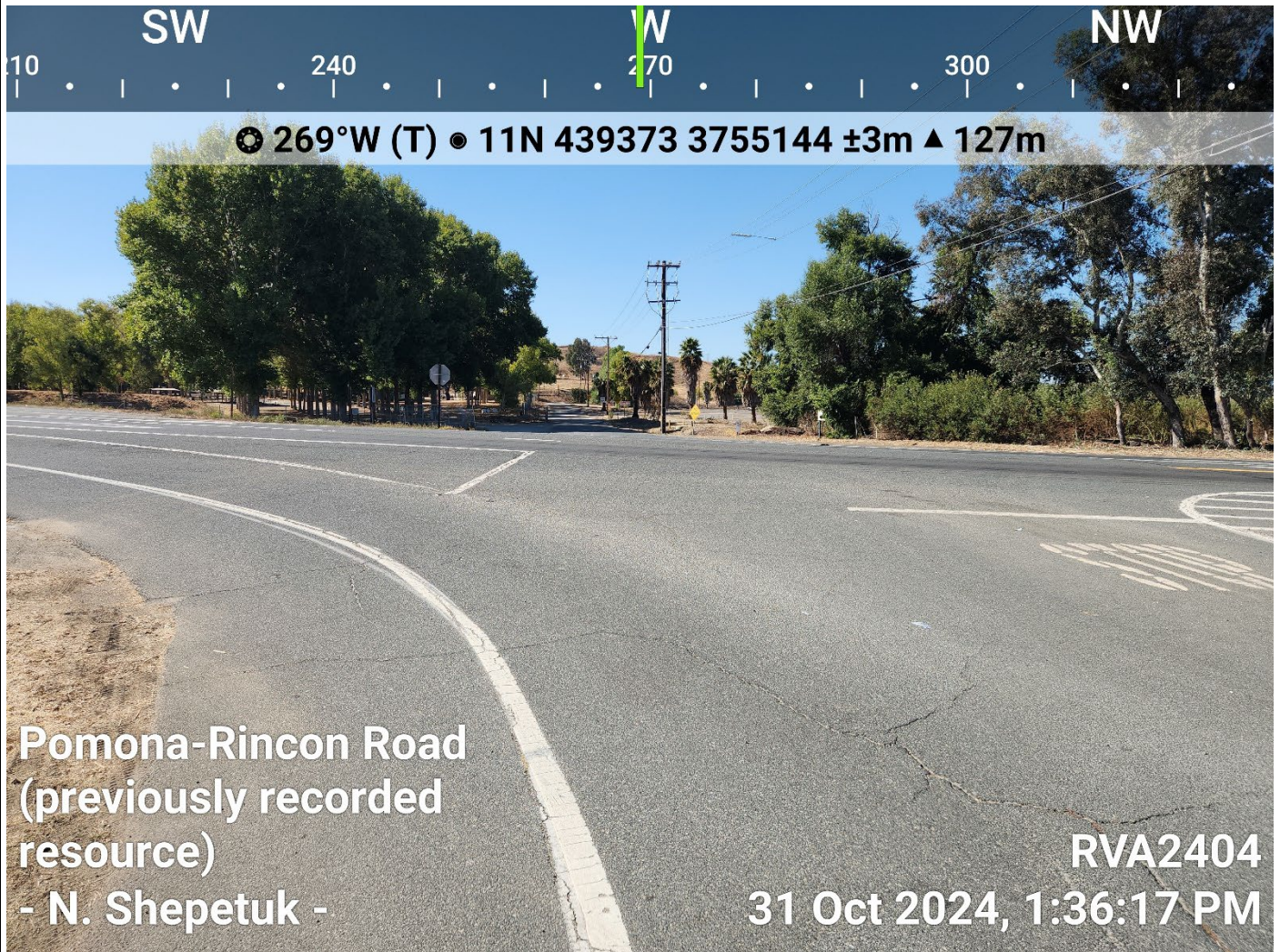


Photo 1: Overview of the segment of Pomona-Rincon Road located within the project area

References:

Brunzell, D. 2024. *Cultural Resources Assessment of the Chino Creek Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California*. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

Chace, Paul G. 1995. *Cultural Resources and Constraints, General Plan Considerations for the City of Chino, Sphere of Influence, Subarea 1, San Bernardino County, California*. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

USDA. 1992, 1994. Historic aerial photographs of San Bernardino County. Electronic resource, <https://historicaerials.com/viewer>, accessed November 8, 2024.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-36-015982
HRI #

Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: Euclid Avenue

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: San Bernardino

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: *Prado Dam, California* Date: 1981 T 3 S; R 7 W; section 6; SBBM

c. Address: N/A City: Chino Zip: N/A

d. UTM: Zone: 11S 439747 mE/ 3756381 mN (N End of segment; G.P.S.; NAD83) Elevation: 572 to 512 Feet AMSL

e. Other Locational Data: From the intersection of Euclid Ave and Pine Ave, travel south on Euclid Ave for 0.5 miles, at which point the segment of Euclid Ave here recorded begins.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements: design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, boundaries)

This historic-period resource consisted of the portion of Euclid Avenue which extended from 11S 439747 mE 3756381 mN to 439207 mE 3754809 mN in Chino, California. It was originally constructed between 1948 and 1952 but was widened from two to four lanes along its northernmost 0.3 miles between 1973 and 1976 (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1938, 1946, 1948, 1952, 1953, 1959, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1973, 1976, 1977, 1980, 1985, 1987, 1988). The southern approximately 400 feet was redirected between 1987 and 1988. It originally bent to the south and merged onto the CA-71 gradually, but now crosses over the CA-71 and becomes Butterfield Ranch Road at that point. Although the current portion of Euclid Avenue has not been previously recorded, other segments of the road have been. This was first done by B. Denton and M. Starratt in 1987, then by B. Parks in 1988, and again by F. Smith in 1994. The segment of Euclid Avenue which stretches from Philadelphia Street to 24th Street in Ontario is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is therefore an Historic Property. However, this segment is approximately 5.5 miles north of the portion recorded herein and was constructed significantly before the current portion. Therefore, the current segment is not listed on the National Register and is not an Historic Property.

References:

USDA. Multiple Dates. Historic aerial photographs of San Bernardin County. Electronic document, www.historicaerials.com/viewer and https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/, accessed November 7, 2024.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH7. Roads/trails/railroad grades

P5a. Photo or Drawing



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession) Photo 1

*P6. Date Built:

☒ Historic
☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

City of Chino

*P8. Recorded by:

N. Shepetuk
BCR Consulting LLC
Claremont, CA
91711

*P9. Date:

November 7, 2024

*P10. Survey Type:

Intensive.

*P11. Report Citation
Cultural Resources Assessment Report of the Chino Creek Project.

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

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Euclid Avenue

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation **Designation:** None

b. Location of point or segment: (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map) 11S 439747 mE 3756381 mN (north end) and 11S 439207 mE 3754809 mN; Section 6 of T 3 S, R 7 W; this segment of Euclid Avenue stretches from approximately 0.5 miles south of its intersection with Pine Avenue to a point approximately 120 feet north of the north end of the offramp of the CA-71.

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

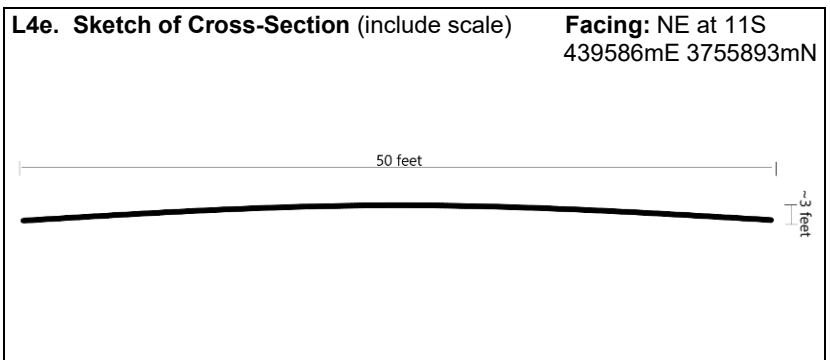
This historic-period structure is a one-mile-long segment of Euclid Avenue (AKA CA-83) between its intersection with Pine Avenue and the CA-71 offramp. It is asphalt paved and varies between one and two lanes in each direction with a center median along its northern 0.15 miles (30 feet wide). Near the center of the segment, the Chino Creek Bridge (Bridge No. 54-1248) was constructed between 2005 and 2009 to replacing a pre-existing bridge (see P3a. on page 1 for more general details).

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

- a. Top Width:** 130 to 45 feet
- b. Bottom Width:** 130 to 45 feet
- c. Height or Depth:** N/A
- d. Length of Segment:** one mile

L5. Associated Resources: (see Location Map on page 3 for locations and Continuation Sheet page 4 for photos)

- F1: a corrugated steel culvert with concrete catchments; diameter measured approximately three feet; openings on either side of Euclid Avenue
- F2: A steel downpipe and associated cobble stone drainage ditch; downpipe was eight inches in diameter, 32 inches deep, and made from quarter-inch-thick steel
- F3: a corrugated steel culvert with concrete catchment which runs on W side of Euclid Ave underneath Pomona-Rincon Road; opening on S side of road, but a north – south oriented earthen mound on the north side of the street suggests that it continue underground in that direction along Euclid; diameter measured approximately 2.5 feet



L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.) The segment is in a portion of the Prado Basin which is characterized by a freshwater marsh habitat. It exhibits variable aspects.

L8a. Photograph, Map or Drawing (see page 2)

L7. Integrity Considerations:

The segment's integrity of location is diminished because its southern end was redirected slightly between 1987 and 1988. Its integrity of design is partially diminished because the bridge was rebuilt/redesigned between 2005 and 2009 and lanes were added between 1973 and 1976. Its integrity of setting is diminished because it was constructed in a rural/agricultural area, which has since become a freshwater marsh environment. Its integrity of materials, workmanship, and feeling are partially diminished because of the several renovations discussed above. And integrity of association does not apply because there is no significant link between this resource and an historic event or person.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing (View, scale, etc.)
None

L9. Remarks:
None

L10. Form Prepared by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
N. Shepetuk
BCR Consulting, LLC.
Claremont, CA 91711

L11. Date: November 7, 2024

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

Page 3 of 4

Primary #: P-36-015982

HRI #:

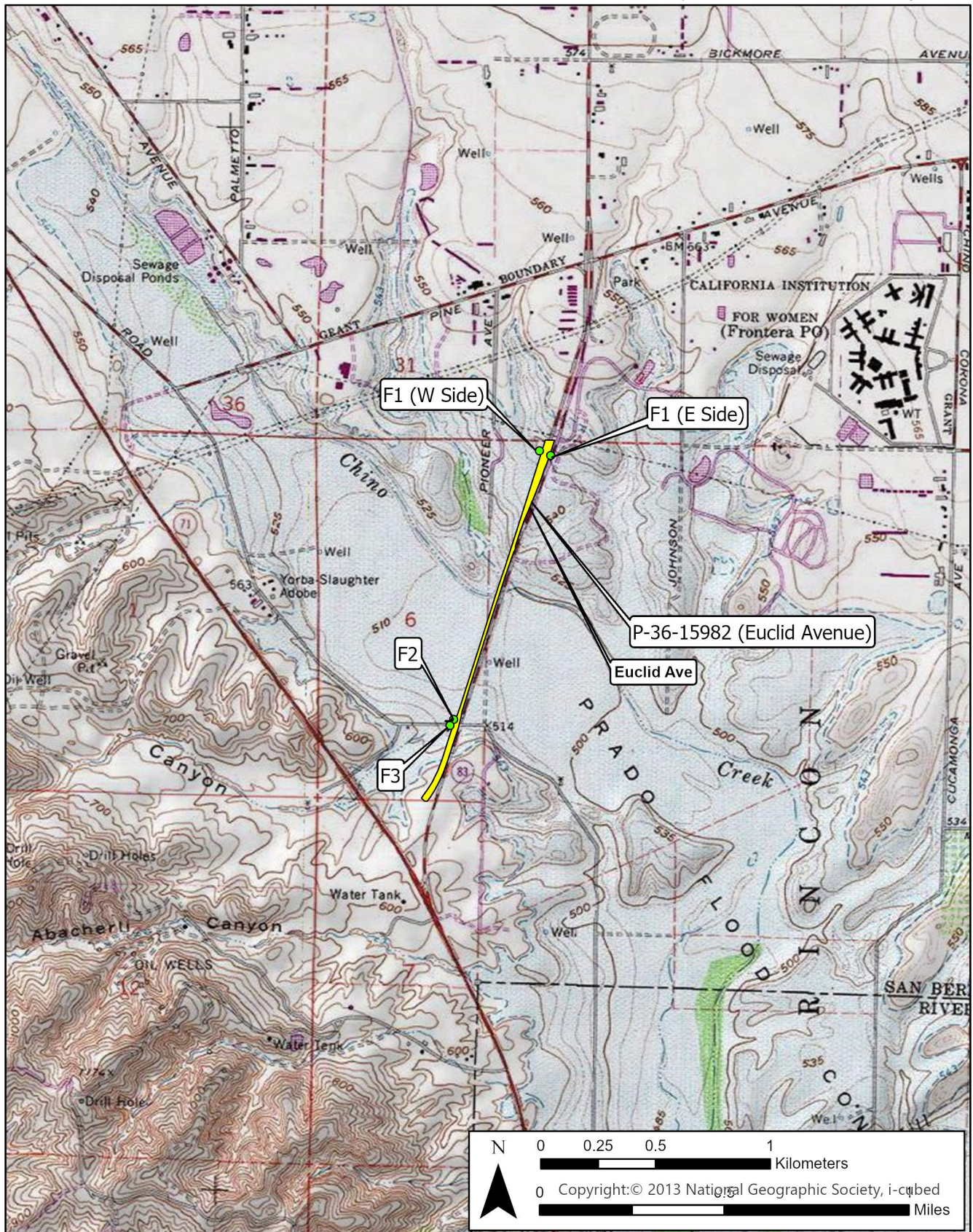
Trinomial:

*Resource Name or #: Euclid Avenue

*Map Name: Prado Dam, California

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1981



DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required Information

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

Primary # P-36-015982

HRI#

Trinomial

Page 4 of 4

*Recorded by: N. Shepetuk

*Resource Name or #: Euclid Avenue

*Date: November 7, 2024 ☒Continuation ☐Update

Additional photographs:



Photo 2: Overview of Euclid Avenue segment from its S End



Photo 3: Overview of Euclid Avenue segment from its N End



Photo 4: Overview of Euclid Avenue segment



Photo 5: Overview of Euclid Avenue segment



Photo 6: Overview of Euclid Avenue segment from Chino Creek Bridge

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

Primary # P-36-24903

HRI#

Trinomial

Page 1 of 1

*Recorded by: N. Shepetuk

*Resource Name or #: Cypress Channel

*Date: November 7, 2024 ☐ Continuation ☒ Update

This resource consisted of the Cypress Channel, a long earthen drainage ditch located in Ontario and Chino, California. It was originally recorded by M. Dice in 2012, and was later updated by R. Droessler and P. McGinnis in 2017. BCR Consulting archaeologists relocated the resource during an intensive-level pedestrian field survey conducted as part of the cultural resources assessment of the Chino Creek Project (see Brunzell 2024). They identified it only as a stagnant pond located approximately 11 feet southeast of Euclid Avenue in a freshwater marshland area (11S 439566 mE 3755795 mN).



☼ 175°S (T) ● 11 N 439568 3755781 ±9ft ▲ 592ft



Photo 1: Overview of the segment of the Cypress Channel located within the project area

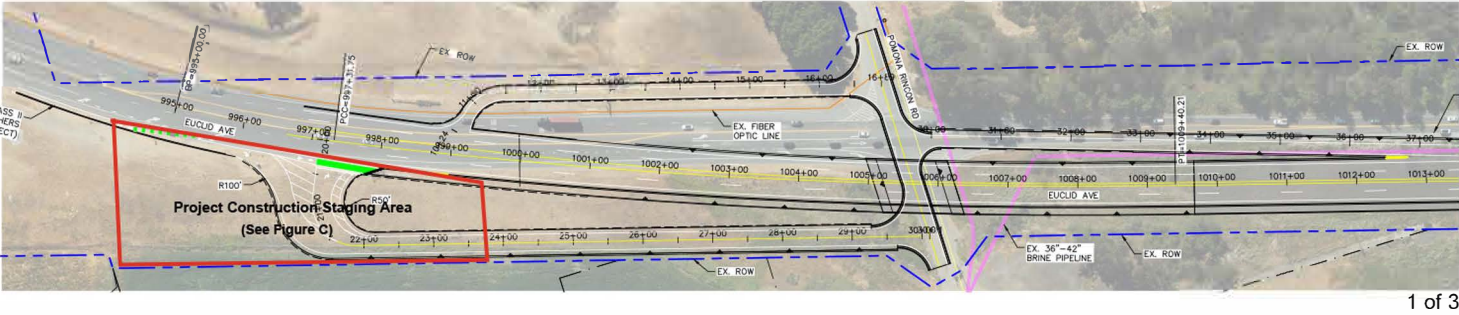
References:

Brunzell, D. 2024. *Cultural Resources Assessment of the Chino Creek Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California*. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

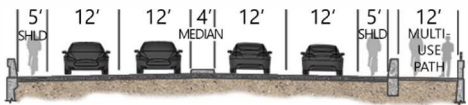
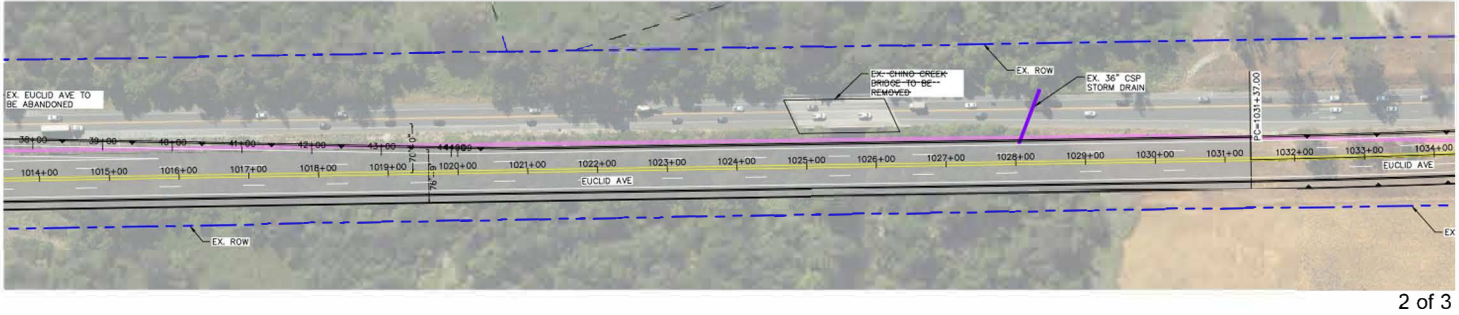
APPENDIX C

DETAILED PROJECT EXHIBIT

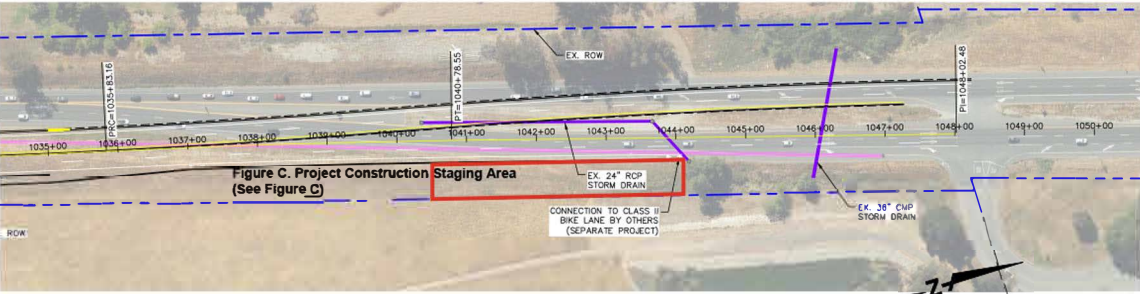
AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT
EUCLID AVENUE BRIDGE PROJECT
CITY OF CHINO
APRIL 2024



Euclid Avenue Viaduct Rendering



Proposed Euclid Avenue Typical Roadway Section



Pomona Rincon Road Interaction Improvements

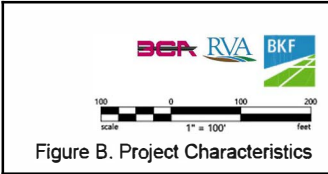


Figure B. Project Characteristics

APPENDIX D

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

October 29, 2024

Joseph Orozco
BCR Consulting, LLCVia Email to: bcrllc2008@gmail.com

Re: Chino Creek Project, San Bernardino County

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashVICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokPARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayCOMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
SerranoCOMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
CahuillaCOMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño IndiansACTING EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY
Steven QuinnNAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
10/29/2024**

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Email Address
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549	besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549	anthonymad2002@gmail.com
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 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/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	N	Anthony Morales, Chairperson	P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564	GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
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 Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Robert Dorame, Chairperson	P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417	gtongva@gmail.com

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
10/29/2024**

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-Tongva Tribe	N	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351	tongvatcr@gmail.com
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048	Chavez1956metro@gmail.com
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes	N	Joyce Perry, Cultural Resource Director	4955 Paseo Segovia Irvine, CA, 92603	(949) 293-8522	kaamalam@gmail.com
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A	N	Heidi Lucero, Chairperson, THPO	31411-A La Matanza Street San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675	(562) 879-2884	jbmian.chairwoman@gmail.com
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
10/29/2024**

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.

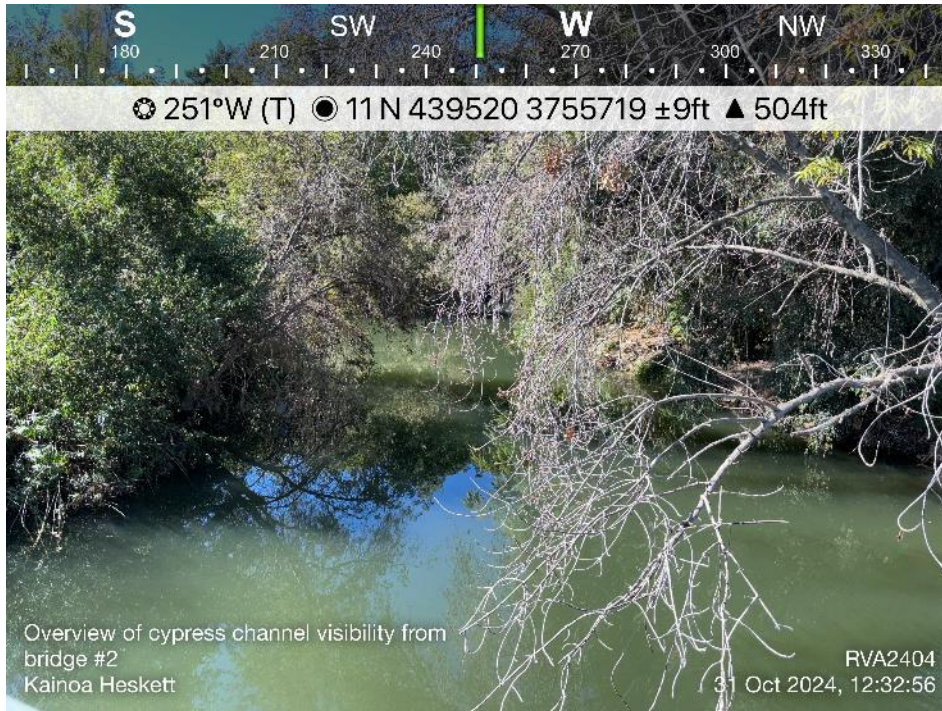
This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Chino Creek Project, San Bernardino County, California].

APPENDIX E

PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS









APPENDIX F

PALEONTOLOGICAL OVERVIEW



December 18th, 2024

BCR Consulting, LLC
Joseph Orozco
505 W. 8th St.
Claremont, CA 91711

Dear Mr. Orozco,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for the Chino Creek Project located in the city of Chino, San Bernardino County CA. The project site is located along California State Route 83 on Township 3 South, Range 7 West, Sections 6, 7, and unsectioned portion of the *Prado Dam*, CA USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle.

The geologic units underlying the project are composed of alluvial fan deposits from the Holocene and Pleistocene epoch (Dibblee and Ehrenspeck 2001). Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be highly paleontologically sensitive. The Western Science Center does not have any localities within the project area or a 1 mile radius, but does have localities within similar units across Southern California, along with localities 1.5 miles east of the project area in older geological units.

Any fossil specimen from the Chino Creek Project would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area would impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene alluvial units, and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation program be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the study area.

If you have any questions, or would like further information, please feel free to contact me at bstoneburg@westerncentermuseum.org.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Brittney Stoneburg", written in a cursive style.

Brittney Elizabeth Stoneburg, MSc
Collections Manager

Chino Creek Project

project area + 1 mile radius

Legend

- 1 Mile Radius
- Chino Creek Project
- M: Miocene marine rocks (Oligocene to Pliocene)
- Q: Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits (Pliocene to Holocene)
- WSC Locality

