

Cultural Resource Report

3730 Francis Avenue Battery Storage Project

San Bernardino County, California

November 5, 2022

194-1376-0001

Prepared for

**Capacity Power Group and
ENGIE Distributed Storage Development LLC**

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Prepared by



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Confidential: Disclosure of site locations prohibited. Information contained in this report is confidential, in compliance with 36 CFR 800.11(c), and access to this information is restricted by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) Section 1 (16 U.S.C. 470), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (as amended).

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Tetra Tech conducted a Cultural Resource study to determine whether the proposed 3730 Francis Avenue Battery Storage Project (Project), located in San Bernardino County, will result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological or historical resource (Sections 21083 and 21084 et seq of the California Public Resources Code; under the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 11.5, § 15064.5). Also, in accordance with San Bernardino's County's General Plan Conservation Elements in regard to Cultural Resources, the study included a record and literature search, California Native American Heritage Commission sacred lands file search, an archaeological and architectural field survey, and reporting. This document presents the results of the Cultural Resource study for the Project. This study was conducted to determine the presence or absence of cultural resources within the Project site (1.4 acres of land in San Bernardino County). No cultural resources were identified as a result of this investigation. This study was conducted to assist in compliance with the CEQA, Section 21084.1.

Tetra Tech conducted an intensive Phase I pedestrian cultural resource survey on August 24, 2022, of approximately 1.5 acres of the proposed Project property. The survey was conducted using standard archaeological procedures and techniques. Continuous parallel transects spaced 15 to 20 meters apart were walked in a north to south direction. Ground surface visibility was fair to excellent. No archaeological artifacts or features were identified during this field survey. A California Historical Resources Information System records search of the Project and surrounding areas was conducted via the South-Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton on June 10, 2022 (Records Search File No.: 19-336) of the Project area and a one-mile buffer. The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a sacred land file search March 15, 2022, and the results were negative for the Project. Native American government to government consultation is part of the lead CEQA agency's responsibilities under Assembly Bill 52 and Senate Bill 18. No previously recorded archaeological sites were identified within the Project area.

The parcel at 3730 Francis Avenue contains four residences. The parcel has one assessor's parcel number but field investigations and online searches indicate that each house has an address: 3730 Francis Avenue, 11675 East End Avenue, 11641 East End Avenue, and 11635 East End Avenue. The buildings are located west of the parcel. The east end of the lot is a gravel and cement vacant area, except for a concrete masonry unit wall that runs east to west. All four houses are modest, single-family residences of no specific architectural style and are in good to fair condition.

Project Data:

County: San Bernardino County

USGS 7.5' quadrangle: Ontario, California, Township 1 South, Range 8 West East, Sec. 33

Address: 3730 Francis Avenue, Chino, California

Acres: 1.4

Survey Type: Intensive Pedestrian Field Survey, Architectural Survey

Date of Survey: August 24, 2022

Personnel/Field Team: Jenna Farrell, MA, RPA, Archaeological Principal Investigator, Julia Mates, MA Architectural Historian

Built Environment Survey Results: Positive

Archaeological Field Survey Results: Negative, no archaeological resources identified.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Applicant	Capacity Power Group, LLC in coordination with ENGIE Distributed Storage Development LLC
APN	assessor's parcel number
API	area of potential impact
BP	Before Present
cal BP	calibrated years before the present
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
County	San Bernardino County
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
GLO	General Land Office
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
PRC	Public Resource Code
Project	3730 Francis Avenue Battery Storage Project
SCE	Southern California Edison
SLF	Sacred Lands File
SCCIC	South-Central Coastal Information Center
the Act	California Native American Historical, Cultural, and Sacred Sites Act
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Capacity Power Group, LLC in coordination with ENGIE Distributed Storage Development, LLC (Applicant), is proposing to construct and operate the 3730 Francis Avenue Battery Storage Project (Project), a 40-megawatt, 160 megawatt-hour stand-alone energy storage facility, to provide reliable and flexible power to the local electrical system. The property on which the Project would be built on consists of approximately 1.5 acres of land that would interconnect at the Southern California Edison (SCE) Francis Substation via a 66-kilovolt interconnection generation tie line. The Project site and the substation are each located in the sphere of influence of the city of Chino in San Bernardino County, California. Project construction is scheduled to take place in 2024 and 2025 and the Project is anticipated to come online in the last quarter of 2025.

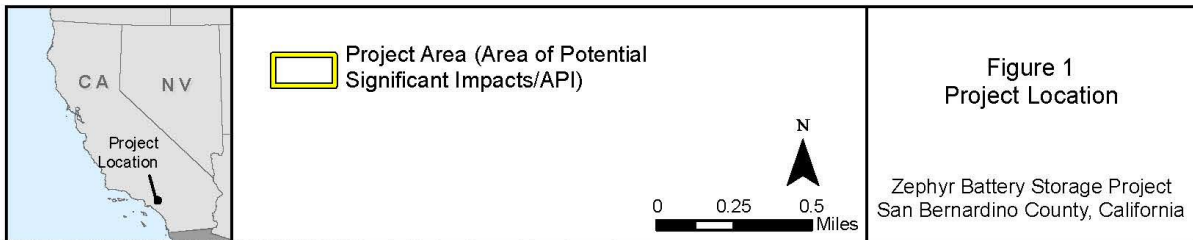
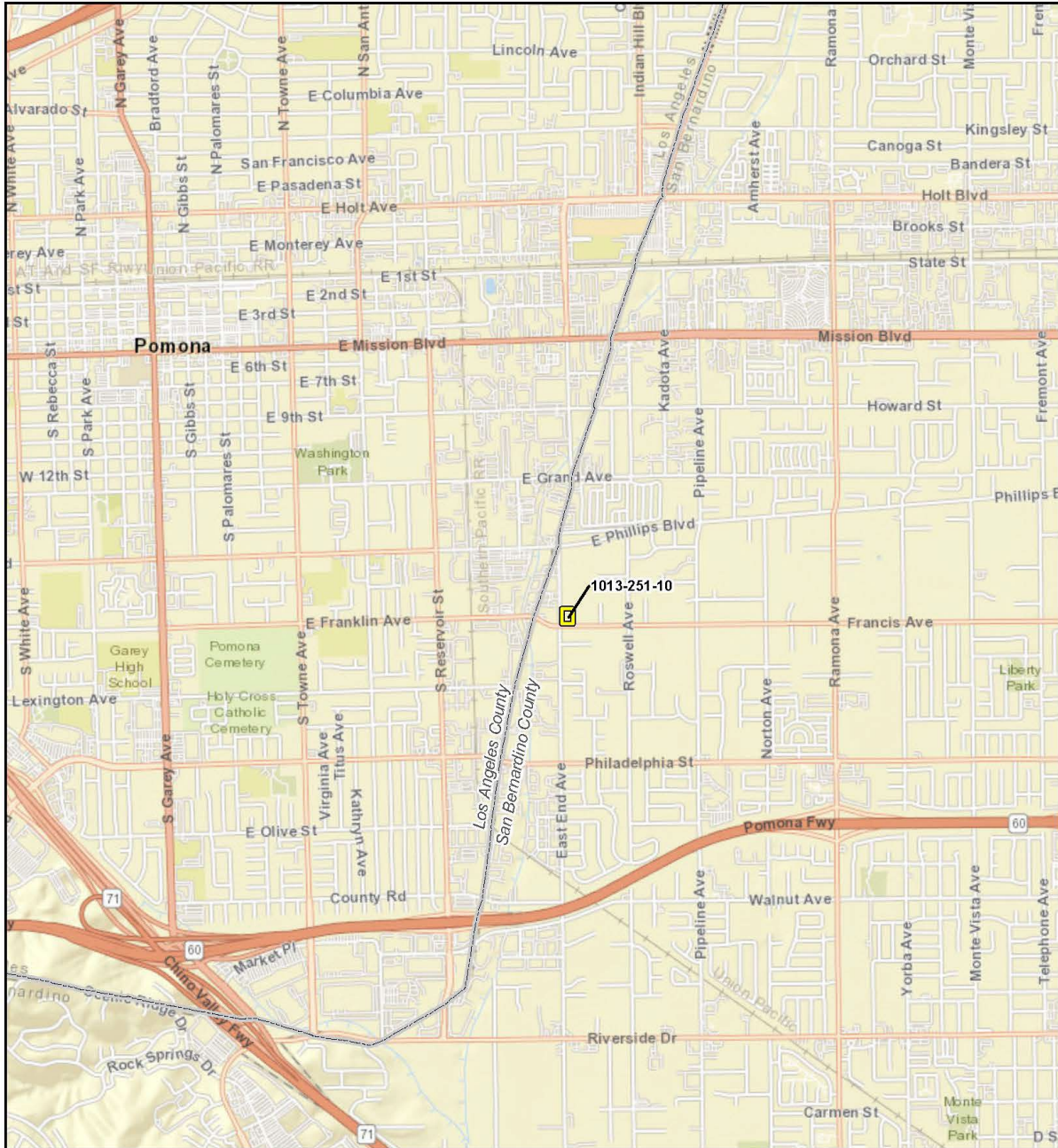
The Project would support the state policies necessary to meet the California renewable energy standards. California has proceeded to advance energy storage uses to support the grid, including the passage of Assembly Bill 2514, as well as the resulting California Public Utilities Commission decision for energy procurement targets for each of the investor-owned utilities. The proposed Project would substantially increase local energy storage capacity and address the limitations of the electrical grid by the increasing demand for renewable energy. Layering energy storage systems into the energy grid improves grid reliability and makes it more resilient to disturbances and peaks in energy demand. The Project and other energy storage systems are used to supply power during brief disturbances, reduce outages and associated impacts to the community, and substitute for certain large footprint transmission and disruption upgrades.

1.1 Project Location

The proposed Project is located at 3730 Francis Avenue, Chino, California, in San Bernardino County (Figures 1 through 3). The SCE Francis Substation is located adjacent (north-northwest) of the Project. The proposed Project is located within an urban area and is surrounded by some agricultural, industrial, commercial, and residential development. The Project property is bound by South East End Avenue to the west, Francis Avenue to the south, the SCE Francis Substation to the north, and a residential property to the east. The proposed Project is within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Ontario, California, quadrangle, Township 1 South, Range 8 West, Section 33 (Figure 3).

1.2 Area of Potential Impacts on the Environment and Project Elements

The Project's area of potential significant impacts includes the horizontal boundary and vertical areas of ground disturbance within the Project boundary, defined as the 1.4-acre Project property (Project area or area of potential impact [API]). The parcel is located at 3735 Francis Avenue, Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 1013-251-10 (Figures 2 and 3). Ground disturbance would occur within the Project boundary through construction activities such as grading, trenching, vegetation removal, and demolition of the buildings. This horizontal disturbance includes approximately 1.4 acres. Vertical ground disturbance would occur at depths ranging from approximately 0 to 10 feet.



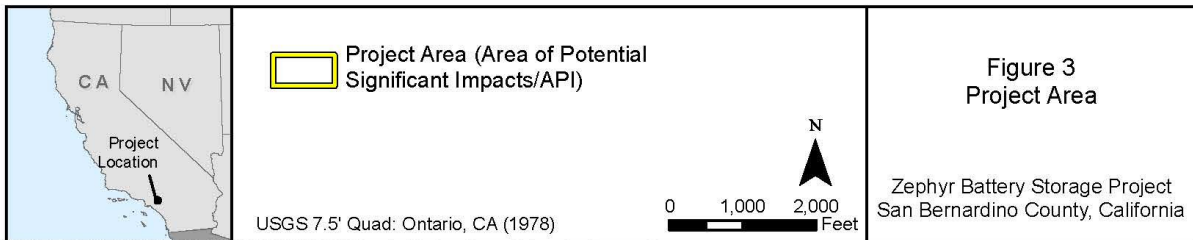
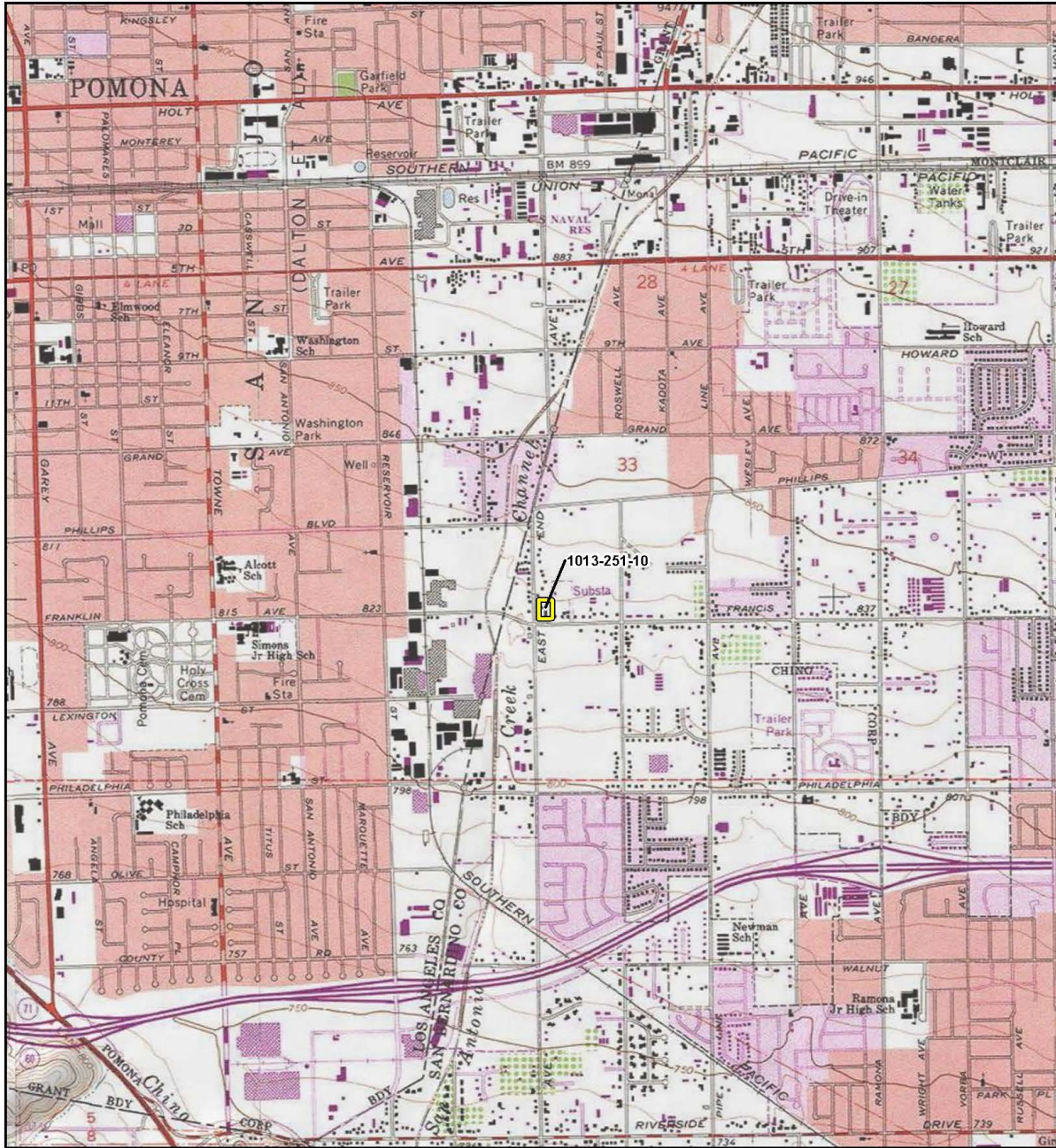
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Figure 1 Project Location



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Figure 2 Project Area (aerial)



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Figure 3 Project Area (topographical)

The Project would contain pad-mounted energy storage units, in addition to inverters, supervisory control and data acquisition equipment, a collector substation, and an interconnection generation tie line to the Francis Substation. The Project would also include related and supporting facilities such as on-site service roads, gates and security fencing, and temporary laydown and construction areas. Project construction schedule includes the following:

- **Grading and Site Preparation:** The site would be prepared for construction. Rough grading may be performed where required to accommodate the support structures and access roads. Grubbing and grading would occur on the Project property to achieve the required surface conditions. No grading which may obstruct, impede, or interfere with the natural flow of storm waters would occur. A perimeter security fence would be installed around the energy storage system facility.
- **Access Roads:** On-site access roads would be constructed (as needed) with a scarified and compacted subgrade and treated with soil binders to create a durable surface or surfaced with compacted gravel or aggregate base.
- **Electrical Work:** A substation pad for the step-up transformer would be poured, followed by the installation of the medium-voltage stations, wiring of the modules through combiner boxes, and construction of the Project substation and grid interconnection. The medium-voltage stations would sit on concrete foundations or driven piles, pending final design.

During construction, a variety of equipment and vehicles would operate on the Project site. Staging and laydown areas would be located within the 1.4-acre Project area. Access to the Project would occur from existing paved roads.

1.3 Regulatory Compliance

The Project requires compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and is not anticipated to require compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act. The following state and local regulatory compliance are expected to apply to this Project.

1.3.1 State

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA (Section 21084.1) requires a lead agency to determine whether a project could have a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource or tribal cultural resources (Section 21084.2).

Under CEQA (Section 15064.5 (a)), a historical resource (e.g., building, structure, or archaeological resource) shall include resource that is listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or a resource listed in a local register or landmark, identified as significant in a historical resource survey (meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code (PRC), or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California (Section 15064.5[a][3]). Under the California Code of Regulations, Title 14,

Chapter 11.5, properties listed on or formally determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places are automatically listed in the CRHR. A resource is generally considered to be historically significant under CEQA if it meets the following criteria for listing in the CRHR (PRC SS5024.1, Title 14, Code of Regulations, Section 4852):

- A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States (Criterion 1).
- B. Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history (Criterion 2).
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values (Criterion 3).
- D. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation (Criterion 4).

Under PRC Section 21074, (a) tribal cultural resources are:

- (1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe that are either of the following:
 - (A) Included or determined to be eligible for the inclusion in the CRHR, or;
 - (B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined by subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1 (designated or recognized historically significant by a local government pursuant to local ordinances or resolution).
- (2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.
 - (b) A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of subdivision (a) is a tribal cultural resource to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape.
 - (c) A historical resource described in Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 21083.2, or a “nonunique archaeological resource” as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 21083.2 may also be a tribal cultural resource if it conforms with the criteria of subdivision (a).

California Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5

Section 7050.5 (a) states that it is a misdemeanor (except as provided in Section 5097.99, see below) to knowingly mutilate or disinter, wantonly disturb, or willfully remove any human remains in or from any location other than a dedicated cemetery without the authority of law. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any person carrying out an agreement developed pursuant to subdivision (l) of Section 5097.94 of the PRC or to any person authorized to implement Section

5097.98 of the PRC. Section 7050.5 (b) requires that construction or excavation be stopped in the vicinity of discovered human remains until the coroner of the County (in which the human remains are discovered) can determine whether the remains are subject to the coroner's authority. The coroner shall make their determination within two working days from the time the person responsible for the excavation, or that person's authorized representative, notifies the coroner of the discovery of human remains. Per Section 7050.5 (c), if the coroner determines the remains are not subject to their authority and recognizes the remains to be Native American or has reason to believe they are those of a Native American, the coroner shall contact, by telephone within 24 hours, the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

California Native American Historical, Cultural, and Sacred Sites Act

The California Native American Historical, Cultural, and Sacred Sites Act (the Act) applies to both state and private lands. The Act requires that upon discovery of human remains, construction or excavation activity cease and that the county coroner be notified. If the remains are Native American, the coroner must notify the NAHC. The NAHC will then identify and notify the most likely descendant. The Act stipulates the procedures the most likely descendant may follow for treating or disposing of the remains and associated grave goods.

California Public Resource Code, Section 5097.5 and 5097.99

Section 5097.5 of the Code states:

No person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure or deface any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

As used in this section, "public lands" means lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of the state or any city, county, district, authority, public corporation, or any agency thereof.

Section 5097.99 of the Code states:

- (a) No person shall obtain or possess any Native American artifacts or human remains which are taken from a Native American grave or cairn on or after January 1, 1984, except as otherwise provided by law or in accordance with an agreement reached pursuant to subdivision (l) of Section 5097.94 or pursuant to Section 5097.98.
- (b) Any person who knowingly or willfully obtains or possesses any Native American artifacts or human remains which are taken from a Native American grave or cairn after January 1, 1988, except as otherwise provided by law or in accordance with an agreement reached pursuant to subdivision (l) of Section 5097.94 or pursuant to Section 5097.98, is guilty of a felony which is punishable by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 of the Penal Code.
- (c) Any person who removes, without authority of law, any Native American artifacts or human remains from a Native American grave or cairn with an intent to sell or dissect

or with malice or wantonness is guilty of a felony which is punishable by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 of the Penal Code.

Assembly Bill 52

Under CEQA, Assembly Bill 52 (Section 5, 21080.3.1) requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project if:

1. A Native American tribe requested to the lead agency, in writing, to be informed by the lead agency through formal notification of proposed projects in the geographic area that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribe; and
2. The California Native American tribe responds, in writing, within 30 days of receipt of the formal notification, and requests the consultation.

Consultations may include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, the type of environmental review necessary, the significance of tribal cultural resources, and the significance of the project's impacts on the tribal cultural resources, and alternatives and mitigation measures recommended by the tribe. Consultation, if requested, must take place prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report is required for a project.

California State Senate Bill 18

California State Senate Bill 18, signed into law in September 2004 and implemented March 1, 2005, requires cities and counties to notify and consult with California-recognized Native American Tribes about proposed local land use planning decisions for the purpose of protecting Traditional Tribal Cultural Places. The Governor's Office of Planning and Research was mandated to amend its General Plan Guidelines to include the stipulations of Senate Bill 18 and to add advice for consulting with California Native American Tribes.

1.3.2 Local

San Bernardino County

The 2020 San Bernadino County General Plan's Resource Conservation Element (San Bernardino County 2020) contains the goals, objectives, and policies that pertain to tribal, cultural, historical, and archaeological resources.

Tribal Cultural Resources:

- Policy CR-1.1 Tribal notification and coordination
We notify and coordinate with tribal representatives in accordance with state and federal laws to strengthen our working relationship with area tribes, avoid inadvertent discoveries of Native American archaeological sites and burials, assist with the treatment and disposition of inadvertent discoveries, and explore options of avoidance of cultural resources early in the planning process.

- Policy CR-1.2 Tribal planning
We will collaborate with local tribes on countywide planning efforts and, as permitted or required, planning efforts initiated by local tribes.
- Policy CR-1.3 Mitigation and avoidance
We consult with local tribes to establish appropriate project-specific mitigation measures and resource-specific treatment of potential cultural resources. We require project applicants to design projects to avoid known tribal cultural resources, whenever possible. If avoidance is not possible, we require appropriate mitigation to minimize project impacts on tribal cultural resources.
- Policy CR-1.4 Resource monitoring
We encourage active participation by local tribes as monitors in surveys, testing, excavation, and grading phases of development projects with potential impacts on tribal resources.

Historic and Paleontological Resources:

- Policy CR-2.1 National and state historic resources
We encourage the preservation of archaeological sites and structures of state or national significance in accordance with the Secretary of Interior's standards.
- Policy CR-2.2 Local historic resources
We encourage property owners to maintain the historic integrity of resources on their property by (listed in order of preference): preservation, adaptive reuse, or memorialization.
- Policy CR-2.3 Paleontological and archaeological resources
We strive to protect paleontological and archaeological resources from loss or destruction by requiring that new development include appropriate mitigation to preserve the quality and integrity of these resources. We require new development to avoid paleontological and archeological resources whenever possible. If avoidance is not possible, we require the salvage and preservation of paleontological and archeological resources.
- Policy CR-2.4 Partnerships
We encourage partnerships to champion and financially support the preservation and restoration of historic sites, structures, and districts.
- Policy CR-2.5 Public awareness and education
We increase public awareness and conduct education efforts about the unique historic, natural, tribal, and cultural resources in San Bernardino County through the County Museum and in collaboration with other entities.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project is within the Central Valley of California.

2.1 Natural Setting

The Project vicinity is within the Chino Valley, just south of the eastern San Gabriel Mountains, and at the upper elevations of the Los Angeles Basin. The Chino Valley is bound by the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, the San Bernardino Mountains to the northeast, the Puente Hills to the southwest, and the Jurupa Hills to the southeast. The Project API is within a highly developed urban area with major roads, single-family residential homes, and commercial buildings.

The Project is south of the San Gabriel Mountains, within the broad Chino Valley, near the southern boundary of the Transverse Ranges geomorphic province, and within the northern portion of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province. The San Gabriel Mountains are located within the Transverse Ranges geomorphic province that is comprised of steeply sloped, east to west trending compressional (folding and faulting) mountain ranges and valleys (Kleinfelder West 2009). The San Gabriel Mountain range is comprised of igneous and metamorphic rocks that were formed over 65 million years ago and consist of steep and rugged topography, with peaks exceeding 9,000 feet above mean sea level. Streams from the mountain range carried alluvial deposits down into the valley, with deposits consisting of coarse gravels to fine-grained sands deposited more than 10,000 years ago. These alluvial deposits can range from 500 to over 1,000 feet in depth. The Peninsular Range geomorphic province is comprised of northwest trending mountain ranges (including the San Bernardino Mountains northeast of the Project), valleys, and faults parallel and subparallel to the San Andreas Fault.

The Project site is within an alluvial valley with deposits mostly of sediment runoff from the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains to the north. Sediments within the Project parcels consist of Quaternary aged deposits: Holocene (recent to 10,000 years old) and Pleistocene (10,000 to 2 million years old) marine and non-marine terrace deposits, to older Pliocene to Late Miocene (3.6 to 11.62 million years ago) marine basin deposits. Late Pleistocene and Holocene deposits are generally considered more likely to contain prehistoric archaeological deposits.

Before historic alterations to the landscape occurred, the Chino Valley was characterized by vegetation communities such as grassland prairies, upland oak-grass savannas, seasonal wetlands, freshwater rivers, and riparian forests along rivers and drainages. Vegetation in the API and adjacent area consists primarily of nonnative species and landscaping. Prior to water diversions in the nineteenth century for residential and agricultural use, and the introduction of nonnative species, the Chino Valley had a variety of vegetation zones and a rich biological diversity. Four freshwater resources near the Project Area include the San Antonio Wash (now channelized) to the west, Chino Creek 2 miles south, Cucamonga Creek 7 miles east, and the Santa Ana River 21 miles east. Prior to historic alterations to the landscape, the region's vegetative communities consisted of a variety of native plants of riparian and chaparral vegetative communities such as grasses, oaks, and willows intermixed with desert scrub like yuccas and other low water tolerant flora. Wildlife in the region

included mammals such as deer, rabbits, foxes, small rodents, various birds, reptiles, insects, and aquatic resources like anadromous fish and freshwater mussels.

2.2 Project Site History and Surrounding Land Use

The following information is based on the review of available historic General Land Office (GLO) plat maps (1862, 1865, 1875, 1876) and USGS topographical maps (c. 1897, 1900, 1903, 1944, 1928, 1933, 1942, 1954, 1967, and 1973) and historic aerial photography (c. 1928, 1938, 1946, 1948, 1953, 1959, 1964, 1966, 1972, 1975, and 1983; EDR Lightbox 2022) provided by various online sources (i.e., Historic Aerials by Netronline; EDR Lightbox, USGS topoView), see Section 4.0. Review of the 1862, 1865, 1875, and 1876 GLO maps illustrate the former boundary of Rancho Santa Ana del Chino overlaps with the API. Historic topographical maps from 1897 through 1932 do not illustrate any features within the API. By 1955, a building is shown in the northwest corner of the API and by 1969 another building is located within the eastern portion of the API. Review of historic aerial photography from 1928 to 1948 illustrates the API as an orchard with several rows of trees, and by 1853 the API appears as an agricultural field. In 1959 a building appears in the northwest corner of the API and by 1964 the API appears in its current configuration. By 1989, the building first depicted in the 1955 topographic maps has been removed from the parcel. The SCE substation appears on aerial imagery north of the API. Based on aerial imagery, the surrounding land use consisted of up orchards, agricultural fields, and rural development from 1928 through the 1960s. By 1946, an uptick in population is evident by residential and commercial development (several buildings) and major roads. By the 1980s, few agricultural fields remain.

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

Prehistorically, the proposed Project area and surrounding region sustained varying levels of population density and utilization. The cultural chronology of human occupation is characterized by changing settlement and subsistence strategies in response to environmental conditions and available resources.

3.1 Prehistoric Overview

The prehistory of southern California is defined by different temporal periods and cultural complexes based on cross-dating of distinct artifact types, cultural patterns, and radiocarbon dates, if available. The cultural chronology of human occupation is characterized by changing settlement and subsistence strategies typically in response to environmental conditions, available resources, and population fluctuations. There is no single cultural historical framework that encompasses the entire prehistoric record for southern California. Several key archaeologists have contributed to the development and chronological framework throughout regions of southern California such as Wallace (1955), Warren (1968), Warren and Crabtree (1986), Moratto (1984), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), and several others. A generalized cultural sequence is provided below.

Paleo Indian Period/Terminal Pleistocene (13,000 BP to 9,000 BP)

There are very few recorded resources that represent this time in California. The lack of archaeological representation is often attributed to a mobile and low human population, the susceptibility of site to erosion (e.g., sea level rise, landslides, etc.), and alluvial and aeolian deposits (Byrd and Raab 2007). Available archaeological evidence suggested that Paleo-Indian groups were hunter and gatherers that were highly mobile and lived in temporary camps near fresh water sources (Sutton et al. 2007). The Paleo-Indian period is generally characterized by small mobile groups that utilized tools such as large, fluted points, crescents, domed scrapers, and flake tools of local chert. Groundstone is typically absent or rare.

The Arlington Springs (CA-SRI-173) and the Daisy Cave site (CA-SMI-261) provide evidence of a late Pleistocene occupation along the southern California Pacific Coast (Wagusepack 2007; Erlandson 1994; Erlandson et al. 2008). The Arlington Springs site identified on Santa Rosa Island yielded human remains of one individual that date to approximately 13,000 Before Present (BP), no other artifacts were recovered (Erlandson et al. 2008). The Daisy Cave site on San Miguel Island was first occupied around 11,500 BP, is associated with a small rock shelter, and yielded expedient flake tools and faunal remains that include shellfish (red abalone, black turban), and a few marine fish bones (Torben et al. 2001; Erlandson et al. 2008). The Arlington Springs and Daisy Cave sites represent a late Pleistocene maritime adaption near the mainland, suggesting people also used boat technology (Erlandson et al. 2007). Inland, this period is presented by the C.W. Harris site (CA-SDI-149) identified by Claude Warren (1968) in San Diego County. Warren and Ore (2011) suggest occupation at the C.W. Harris site occurred approximately 11,222 to 8,540 BP (based on radiocarbon dates). The C.W. Harris site artifact assemblage was termed the San Dieguito Complex and yielded a combination of percussion and pressure flaking techniques for bifaces, projectile points, crescents, and other formal flake tools

(Warren and Ore 2011). Warren et al. (2004) suggest that this complex is derived from desert cultures of the Great Basin to the east.

Archaic Period (9,000 to 1,500 BP)

The Archaic Period (similar to Millingstone Horizon, Encinitas tradition, La Jolla Complex) is characterized by a transition from large projectile point tool use to a period of extensive millingstone and core tool use. The artifact assemblage typically consists of millingstones (manos or handstones, and metates), hammerstones, crude scrapers, cores, and other flaked-based stone tools. Manos and metates are thought to have been used to process small, hard seeds (and possibly nut) associated with the local vegetation communities (Glassow et al. 2007). Faunal assemblages from sites occupied along or near the southern California coast (bays, lagoons, and estuaries) suggest subsistence consisted primarily of shellfish and plant resources, with hunting and fishing secondary (Erlandson 1994; Byrd and Raab 2007). Interior sites also illustrate an emphasis on processing floral (e.g., nuts and seeds) resources and hunting of a variety of faunal resources (e.g., deer) (Byrd and Raab 2007; Glassow et al. 2007). Populations were semisedentary.

Late Prehistoric Period (1,500 BP to 1769)

The Late Prehistoric period is defined by regional local patterns of change, an increase of human population, resource intensification, sedentism, associated expansion of cultural practices, food storage, and the introduction of the bow and arrow (Byrd and Reddy 2002; Byrd and Raab 2007). Assemblages are typically characterized by small projectile points, pottery, mortar and pestle, shell fishhooks, the use of asphaltum, decorative shell and bone ornaments, and cremations. Bedrock mortars (a shallow-hole mortar[s] in bedrock) are also attributed to this period. Subsistence during this period varied dependent upon the local environment and foraging adaptations. Overexploitation of high-ranking subsistence resources by hunters and gatherers resulted in resource depression and the intensification of more labor intensive floral and faunal resources, such as small plant seeds (e.g., grasses), acorns, small shellfish, fish, and terrestrial animals (Byrd and Raab 2007). Settlement patterns during this period included large residential camps (e.g., villages) and smaller, subsistence related short term encampments.

3.2 Ethnographic Overview

The Project area is within the ethnographic territory traditionally inhabited by the Gabrieliño (Tongva) people. Tongva villages closest to the Project area include Huaje and Toibinga, within current day Pomona, and Passinonga and Wapijangna in the Chino hills (Gabrieliño-Tongva Tribe; Gabrieliño-Tongva Band of Mission Indians 2022). The Gabrieliño occupied most of Los Angeles and Orange counties, including the watersheds of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana rivers, the Los Angeles basin to the Santa Monica and Santa Ana mountains, along the coast from Aliso Creek in the south to Topanga Creek in the north, and the islands of San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Gabrieliño was one of the Cupan languages in the Takic family, part of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock. There were up to six different dialects spoken throughout the Gabrieliño territory. The name Gabrieliño was derived from the San Gabriel Spanish mission located along the coast within

Gabrieliño territory (Bean and Smith 1978). Settlement patterns on the mainland were located near water sources and exhibit a logistical mobility with large villages and smaller satellite camps occupied seasonally. Structures were domed, circular structures with tule, fern, or Carrizo thatching and sweathouses were small, semicircular, earth-covered buildings (Bean and Smith 1978). Although it is unknown exactly how many people inhabited the area, it is estimated that at least 50 to 100 villages occupied the mainland and coastal region, with village populations ranging from 50 to 200 individuals (Bean and Smith 1978). The Gabrieliño were fisher-hunter-gatherers and exploited a variety of coastal bay, littoral, riverine, and inland floral and faunal resources available within the diverse ecological zones of their territory (i.e., coastal plain, rivers, foothills, mountains, and ocean). Subsistence resources included items such as several species of oak trees, grasses, sage bushes, rabbits, deer, fish, shellfish, and other terrestrial and marine mammals. The Gabrieliño would move seasonally throughout the region, between mountain and coastal locales, to hunt terrestrial and sea mammals and to collect terrestrial flora and intertidal species. In 1771, the San Gabriel mission was established, and the Spanish begin to integrate (or enslave and force) the Gabrieliño into the mission system. By 1800, much of the Gabrieliño people were missionized and many had succumbed to introduced diseases or conflicts or fled the area (Bean and Smith 1978). Currently, the Gabrieliño-Tongva Tribe (historically known as the San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians) are a state of California recognized tribe and their tribal office is located in Los Angeles, California (Gabrieliño-Tongva Tribe 2019).

3.3 Historic Overview

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

Spanish Mission Period (1769–1821)

The Spanish Mission Period is between 1769 and 1821 and designates the time when the Spanish established missions along the California coast. The first recorded contact between California natives and Europeans occurred in 1542, when the Ron Rodriguez Cabrillo expedition traveled along the west coast of California. Between the spring and summer of 1769, the Spanish founded 21 missions from San Diego north to the San Francisco Bay area (Presidio). In 1771, Mission San Gabriel Arcàngel (near present day Pasadena) was the first Spanish mission established west of the Project area. The San Gabriel Arcàngel mission's economic industry focused on cattle ranching and agriculture (Hoover et al. 1966). The mission complex and associated crops were decimated in 1776 due to a flash flood. In the same year, the mission was rebuilt north of the original location. The mission lands extended from the San Bernardino Valley (including Chino) west to Los Angeles. The local Tongva population was forcibly indoctrinated into the mission system and were baptized as neophytes. The padres also used the Tongva as laborers for the mission's large tract of land, putting them to work with agricultural and ranching duties. The mental and physical health of the Tongva people suffered and many people died or tried to escape. In 1772, Alta California Governor Pedro Fages explored the Riverside and San Bernardino area in search of Native Americans that fled (or escaped) the San Gabriel mission (Beck and Haase 1974). The transition between the Spanish release of the northwest coast of California territory to Mexico occurred from 1821 to 1823.

Mexican Rancho Period (1821–1848)

The period from 1821 to 1848 is referred to as the Mexican Rancho Period. In 1821, Mexico gained independence from Spain, and the secularization of the missions was completed in 1834. It was during this period that large tracts of land called ranchos were granted by the various Mexican Governors of Alta California, usually to individuals who had worked in the service of the Mexican Government. In 1841, Antonio María Lugo was granted the 22,000-acre Rancho Santa Ana del Chino (Spitzzeri 2018a). The rancho overlapped with lands once associated with the Mission San Gabriel. It was granted to him for his 17-year service in the Spanish military. Antonio built an adobe on the property and raised agriculture stock. In 1843, Isaac Williams, married to Antonio's daughter María de Jesús, inherited the ranch and managed it until his death in 1856 (Spitzzeri 2018a; Daily Bulletin 2018). María and Isaac lived in the adobe built by her father and raised two daughters. After the fall of the rancho system, European settlers purchased substantial land holdings in the area. The economy included large-scale farming and fruit orchards and ranching. In 1909, the adobe building (located in Chino Hills) was acquired by trustees of a private, nonprofit school for troubled adolescents named the California George Junior Republic (Spitzzeri 2018b). The original Rancho Santa Ana del Chino rancho adobe was used as the boys' dormitory and carpenter shop and the associated rancho house was used as an office and girls' quarters (Spitzzeri 2018b). Currently, the school is still open with the name Boys' Republic and still serves at risk youth and is approximately 3.8 miles north of the API (Boys Republic 2022).

American Period (Post 1848)

Following the end of hostilities between Mexico and the United States in January 1847, the United States officially obtained California from Mexico through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848 (Hoover et al. 1966). 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.

Brief History of the City of Chino

San Bernardino County, created in 1853 by the California state legislature from what was formerly Los Angeles County; the three townships first created were San Bernardino, San Salvador, and Chino, originally lands that were part of the Rancho Santa Ana del Chino (San Bernardino County 2022).

Following the death of Colonel Isaac Williams, the rancho was inherited by Francesca, daughter of the Colonel and wife of Robert Carlisle. Eventually, Rancho del Santa Ana del Chino was purchased by Richard Gird in 1881. Gird purchased additional lands and began making improvements to his 47,000 acres, mostly raising cattle. In 1887, Gird laid out 23,000 acres of his rancho and surveyed them into 10-acre land tracks and a town site. He had a narrow-gauge road constructed and established a newspaper, the Chino Valley Champion. The Pomona and Elsinore Railroad was incorporated in 1888 and ran through Chino. It became the main belt of the Southern Pacific Railroad to San Diego. By 1889, Chino had a school, churches, daily mail, a newspaper, hotel, stores, and three daily trains as the Chino Valley Railroad went from Chino to Ontario (Boyd and Brown 1922). Southern Pacific Railroad eventually put at track from Ontario through Pomona and passed through Chino.

Chino's agricultural production began to flourish. The American Beet Sugar Refinery was built in Chino in 1891, selling its refined sugar throughout California, transporting beets via the Chino Valley Railroad Line (City of Chino 2010b). When construction of the factory began the population of the town increased as workers were drawn to the area. Gird purchased prefabricated residences to shelter the new workers (de Martino et al. 2011).

Native Americans who inhabited what is present-day Chino were moved to a central location along Chino Creek. In 1899, Gird purchased a water development lant in Claremont, a neighboring City, which supplied the township with water (de Martino et al. 2011). The construction of water lines also encouraged agricultural growth (City of Chino 2010b) and an influx of Scandinavian immigrants settled in Chino (de Martino et al. 2011). Chino was connected to nearby Ontario by the Narrow Gauge Railway and to Los Angeles through the Southern Pacific Railroad. The Butterfield Stage Route also connected Chino running southeast to northwest, following the edge of the City and the southern half of the City, following Chino Creek. At this time the area was still dominated by ranchos (City of Chino 2010a). The City of Chino was incorporated in 1910.

Between 1940 through 1960, the City's historically agricultural focus shifted to dairy production. During World War II, the Cal Aero Academy was established in Chino to train pilots and the construction of the Corona Expressway (State Route 71) and the Riverside Freeway (State Route 91) which connected the city to what was becoming Southern California's robust highway network. Post-World War II through the 1980s saw a large increase in population in Chino and the community transformed from agricultural farmland to a bedroom community with housing becoming a major land use. The construction of State Route 60 also contributed to population growth with an additional way for commuters to get from Chino to work centers. During the 1980s, land use changed from agriculture to warehouse distribution centers, most commonly in the southern portions of Chino, which are in close proximity to trucking routes, rail lines and the Ontario Airport.

Farming and fruit growing increased dramatically in the late 19th century. In 1873, there were 7,111 orange trees in the county but by 1881 the number of trees was 15,435 (Brown and Boyd 1922). Richard Gird made extensive improvements at his "Chino Rancho" with improved cattle (Brown and Boyd 1922). By 1896, the rancho was again sold, and the land was further divided into small tracts.

Walnuts became the largest agricultural industry in Chino, shortly after the close of the Sugar Beet Factory in 1896. A dairy industry was also established in Chino, and by 1940, Chino was a leading dairy producer in the state. In 1975, Chino was named the fastest growing city in Southern California, attracting settlers to the community, increasing the population to 27,655 in 1975, 7,000 more residents than in the 1970 census (de Martino et al. 2011). In 2021, Chino had a population of 94,558 (City of Chino 2022).

History of 3730 Francis Avenue, 11675, 11641, and 11635 East End Avenue

The parcel on which 3730 Francis Avenue, 11675, 11641, and 11635 East End Avenues are located in the northern portion of the city. It currently contains four residences. Online real estate websites indicate that four of the residences have separate addresses, although the entire parcel has one APN. Street addresses are used in this description for building identifying purposes.

In 1897, historic topographic maps depict the surrounding area as mostly vacant or agricultural land. The Southern Pacific Railroad is shown running north to south along this neighborhood by 1900. In 1928 and into the 1960s, the parcel is comprised of orchards and agricultural fields. By 1946, an uptick in population is evident by residential and commercial development in the neighborhood with several additional buildings added and major roads. During this period, the parcel at 3730 Francis Avenue is depicted as consisting of an orchard with several rows of trees, but by 1948 through 1953, the orchard had been replaced with agricultural row crops. Historic topographic maps show that by 1964, the residences appear in their current configuration. By the 1980s, few agricultural fields remain.

Research conducted for the property's residents and owners revealed few have owned the property since construction. GLO patents indicate that Henry Dalton owned 22360.78 acres including the parcel that is the subject of this evaluation. In 1980, Pomona Income Properties was listed with the San Bernardino County Assessor as being the owner. In 1993, Raymond A Wong¹⁹⁸⁹, the Wilder Living Trust (with Trustees listed as Raymond Wong, Rita Wong, Dennis Wilder, Joan Wilder, and the Wong Family Trust) granted the land to Robert Kasner, who is listed as the current owner. Research conducted on the background of the owners revealed little information that could be linked definitely to the owners and little information from readily available sources did not reveal substantive information on the owners or occupants of these residences (San Bernardino County 2022).

4.0 INVENTORY METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS

Tetra Tech conducted a record and literature search, NAHC Sacred Land File (SLF) search, and archaeological pedestrian field survey for the Project area.

4.1 Records and Literature Search

A record search of the cultural resources site and project file collection at the South-Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), California State University, Fullerton, of the California Historical Resources Information System, was conducted on June 10, 2022 (Record Search File No.: 23743.9870). As part of this records search, the SCCIC database of survey reports and overviews was consulted, as well as documented cultural resources, cultural landscapes, and ethnic resources. Additionally, the search included a review of the following publications and lists: California Office of Historic Preservation Historic Properties Directory, National Register of Historic Places, California Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, California Inventory of Historical Resources/California Register of Historic Resources, California Points of Historical Interest, and California Historical Landmarks. A literature search of ethnographic information, historical literature, historical maps and plats, and local historic resource inventories was also conducted. The records search focused specifically on the proposed Project area and a 1-mile buffer centered on the proposed Project area. The non-confidential records search results are included as Appendix A.

4.1.1 Record Search Results

No previously recorded cultural resources were identified in the proposed Project area. Nine previously recorded built environment resources were identified within the 1-mile buffer. These consist of the Southern Pacific Railroad (P-19-186122/P-36-010330) and seven buildings (P-36-033162, -033881, -033882, -033883, -033884, -033885, and -033886). These resources have not been evaluated for the CRHR.

The SCCIC records search identified no previously conducted reports within the proposed Project area. Twenty-seven previously conducted surveys were identified within 1 mile of the Project area. These previous investigations consisted of management/planning, literature search, architectural and archaeological field studies conducted between 1970 and 2015. Previously conducted studies and previously conducted resources within 1 mile are listed on a data sheet in Appendix A.

4.1.2 Historic U.S. Geological Survey Map and General Land Office Plat Map and Historic Aerial Review

Review of historic maps and aerial imagery (EDR 2022) provides information regarding the API and surrounding development and potential unrecorded historic features or sites within the proposed API (Table 1, also see Section 2.2 for summary).

Table 1 Review of Historic USGS Maps and Aerial Photographs for Township 1 South, Range 8 West Section 33 (3730 Francis Avenue, Chino, CA)

Map Name or Aerial Imagery	Date(s)	Author	Legal Description	Description of Potential Resources within Project API
Plat of the Rancho Santa Ana del Chino with Addition	1862	Frank Lecouvreur	T1S, R8W, Section 33	The Project area is located within the former Rancho San Jose and Rancho Santa Ana del Chino. Black Oak Trees are illustrated in the southwest corner of the Section.
GLO Plat	1865, 1875, 1876	USGS Staff	T1S, R8W, Section 33	Project area is encompassed within a large area covering many Sections labeled as Lot Number 38 Rancho San Jose and Santa Ana del Chino. Approximately 2 to 3 miles northwest of the Project area a building with the name Palomares and one with the name Alvarado is illustrated. To the south "Black Oak Trees" is illustrated.
USGS 1: 63,360 15', Cucamonga, CA	1897	USGS Staff	T1S, R8W, Section 33	The Project area appears in its current configuration and is surrounded by roadways and scattered residences. Within the Project area are roadways and one building.
USGS 1: 63,360 15', Cucamonga, CA	1900, 1903	USGS Staff	T1S, R8W, Section 33	The Southern Pacific Railroad is depicted west of the Project area.
USGS 1: 63,360 15', Ontario, CA	1944	USGS Staff	T1S, R8W, Section 33	In 1944, orchards are depicted within the eastern side of the Project area and improved roads are illustrated adjacent (current day Phillips Avenue, East Franklin Avenue, and East End Avenue).
USGS 1:24,000 7.5', Claremont, CA	1928	USGS Staff	T1S, R8W, Section 33	Franklin Avenue is present within the Project area. San Antonio Wash is illustrated to the west.
USGS 1:24,000 7.5', Ontario, CA	1933, 1942, 1954, 1967, 1973	USGS Staff	T1S, R8W, Section 33	By 1933, several buildings are illustrated along both sides of East End Avenue. In 1942, Phillips Boulevard, East End Road, and East Franklin Road Avenue are illustrated. In 1954, is similar to prior years except orchards are illustrated. By 1967, the orchards are no longer illustrated, and development increased along East End Road. In 1973, a substation is present in the eastern Project area.
Historic Aerial Imagery	1928	EDR	T1S, R8W, Section 33	The API appears as an orchard with several rows of trees.
Historic Aerial Imagery	1938	EDR	T1S, R8W, Section 33	No changes since 1928.
Historic Aerial Imagery	1946, 1948, 1953	EDR	T1S, R8W, Section 33	In 1946, the orchard was replaced by agricultural row crop framing and remains the same to 1953.
Historic Aerial Imagery	1959, 1964, 1966	EDR	T1S, R8W, Section 33	In 1959, a building is present in the northwest portion of the API. By 1964, several buildings are present (3730 Francis Avenue), and the API appears in its current configuration. The buildings appear to be residential. The row crops are no longer extant.
Historic Aerial Imagery	1972, 1975, 1983	EDR	T1S, R8W, Section 33	No changes to the API except a small building (shed type) is no longer extant in the northeastern portion of the API.

T=Township, R=Range

4.1.3 Federal Land Patent Review

A search of federal land patents through the Bureau of Land Management's GLO Records website identified three patents for Township 1 South, Range 8 West, Section 33. Isaac Williams is listed as a patentee on April 29, 1869, and Henry Dalton is listed as a patentee on January 20, 1875, both under the authority of Grant-Spanish/Mexican (9 Stat. 631) of March 3, 1851. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company is listed as a patentee on April 4, 1879, under the authority of Grant-RR-Atlantic and Pacific (14 Stat. 292). No other patents are listed.

4.1.4 Native American Heritage Commission

Tetra Tech contacted the NAHC on April 14, 2022 and requested that the NAHC review its SLF. The NAHC replied on May 15, 2022, that results were negative for Native American tribal resources within the Project area and provided a list of local Native American contacts with knowledge of the Project area (see Appendix B). The NAHC recommends conducting outreach to the listed tribes or individuals as they may have knowledge of cultural resources within or near the Project area. Native American government to government consultation is part of the lead CEQA agency's responsibilities under Assembly Bill 52 and/or Senate Bill 18.

4.2 Archaeological Sensitivity for Buried Deposits

Several factors contribute to the archaeological sensitivity of an area. Primarily, these factors include prehistoric and historic natural setting, historic and modern disturbances, and density and patterning of recorded archaeological resources (Schiffer 1987). The potential for buried archaeological resources in a region is also affected by age of landforms and landscape evolution and post depositional processes such as erosion, subsidence, deposition, earthquakes, colluvial and alluvial processes, and historic development (Schiffer 1987). In addition, the natural setting and available resources of a region provides information regarding areas that would have been desirable for human settlement or activity (e.g., hunting, collecting, farming) such as areas located near lakeshores, marshes/sloughs, rivers or streams, or an oak woodland (Meyer et al. 2010; Schiffer 1987).

It is generally accepted that human occupation in the region occur until approximately 13,000 to 10,000 years ago (Rosenthal et al. 2007; Meyer et al. 2010; others). Therefore, landforms that are Pleistocene (1.8 million years to 11,800 years) in age or older are less likely to contain subsurface archaeological material. Conversely, intact Holocene (10,500 cal BP to present) age deposits are considered more likely to contain archaeological material (Meyer et al. 2010). The Project area consist of Holocene age alluvial deposits (Smith 1964). Prior to historic and modern water diversion practices, fresh permanent water sources such as rivers, springs, marsh, or drainages are within the surrounding Project area. Historic land use within the proposed Project area consists of agricultural use (orchards or row crops), residential and commercial development, a road right of way. The Project area has been highly disturbed due to past agricultural use and residential and commercial development (e.g., imported fill, structures, roads, underground utilities, etc.). Subsurface disturbance within the API most likely varies from 1 to 4 feet in depth within areas of existing utilities and development. The SCCIC record search results indicated the API had not been previously surveyed. Based on the results of the SCCIC record search and literature search, alluvial soils within the API, and the long period of

human occupation by the Gabrieliño (Tongva) people, the Spanish Mexican rancho period, and to the American-modern agriculture and urban development period, the API is accessed as having a low to moderate sensitivity for archaeological resources, and a moderate to high sensitivity for built environment resources.

4.3 Archaeological Survey Methods and Results

Tetra Tech's qualified archaeologist intensively surveyed the entire 1.4-acre API on August 24, 2022 (Figures 1 and 3). No cultural resources were identified during the survey. The survey was conducted using standard archaeological procedures and techniques. Continuous parallel transects spaced 15 to 20 meters apart were walked in a north to south direction. The API consists of residential structures (occupied at the time of the field survey) and appears heavily disturbed by past agricultural and residential use. Due to the sparse vegetation, the ground surface visibility was excellent (80 to 100 percent) throughout the API. Some modern refuse was noted such as modern beer cans, and beverage bottles and glass. No archaeological artifacts or features were identified during this field survey.

4.4 Architectural Survey Methods and Results

Tetra Tech photographed the parcel at 3730 Francis Avenue from the public right-of-way and recorded each building on the parcel on California Department of Parks and Recreation 523A forms (Appendix C). Tetra Tech's Architectural Historian, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards under History and Architectural History evaluated the four buildings for their historic significance and eligibility for listing in the CRHR under the four criteria (1 through 4), using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California PRC, Title 14 California Code of Regulations, Section 4852. None of the residences meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR nor do they meet the criteria to be considered historic resources under CEQA.

4.4.1 Newly Recorded Architectural Resources and CRHR Eligibility Recommendations

The parcel at 3735 Francis Avenue contains four residences. The parcel has one APN but field investigations and online searches indicate that each house: 3730 Francis Avenue, 11675 East End Avenue, 11641 East End Avenue, and 11635 East End Avenue. The buildings are located at the west end of the parcel, the east end of the lot is a gravel and cement vacant area, except for a concrete masonry unit wall that runs east to west. All four houses are modest, single-family residences of no specific architectural style and are in good to fair condition.

All four buildings are depicted on historic aerial images by 1972. A small, single story, rectangular building was located at the northeast corner of the parcel from 1964 but removed by 1994.

The easternmost residence at 3730 Francis Avenue (Photograph 1) is 4,568 square-foot, single-story with a mostly rectangular footprint and topped with a hipped roof clad in composition shingle, with exterior walls sided in stucco. It was constructed c. 1960; it does not appear on historic aerials in 1953 but is on the 1964 aerial. The main elevation is symmetrical and features an inset porch that consist of a metal door with a centered window that is accessed by a concrete ramp. The front door of the house is flanked by a set of centered fixed windows edged with vinyl sliding sashes (Photograph 2). The east

elevation has six paired metal casement sashes and one small window that is covered with a metal security grill. A single-story, shed roof addition with a rectangular footprint is also at this east elevation, its exterior walls sided in fiber cement; sashes at this addition are metal sliding, one is covered by plywood. The west elevation has metal and vinyl sash sliding, fixed center flanked by casement, and hung windows of various sizes. Two heating ventilation and air Conditioning systems are at the roofline. At the northern end of the residence there is a two-story attached addition with a flat roof, stucco exterior wall cladding, and a paneled, aluminum door that is accessed by concrete stairs with a metal handrail (Photograph 3). Fenestration consists of metal sliding sashes on the first and second stories; the second story has a secondary entrance, a sliding glass door.



Photograph 1: 3730 Francis Avenue



Photograph 2: 3730 Francis Avenue, main facade, facing north



Photograph 3: 3730 Francis Avenue, east elevation

The residence at 11675 East End Avenue was constructed c. 1960; it does not appear on historic aerials in 1953 but is on the 1964, with a smaller footprint than it currently has. The residence is single-story, with a rectangular footprint, topped with a hipped roof with composition shingle and exterior walls sided in stucco; the slightly projecting elements to the north and south of the centered element have a brick veneer at the exterior walls (Photograph 4). Fenestration includes various sizes and styles of

wood frame hung and fixed or casement sashes, many covered by metal security grilles. The main facade is asymmetrical and faces west and features a slightly recessed center element that includes the front door and center window flanked by two hung windows. At the northern end of this west elevation are two large sets of sliding sashes, a secondary entrance, and brick veneer wall cladding. Additional square footage was added to the house at the southern elevation by 1972 (Photograph 5).



Photograph 4: 11675 East End Avenue, west facade



Photograph 5: 11675 East End Avenue, south facade

11641 East End Avenue is similar in style to the other residences on the property in that it is single-story, with a rectangular footprint, topped with a hipped roof with composition shingles and exterior walls clad in smooth stucco. Fenestration at this residence consists of hung wood sashes. At the rear (east) of the residence, a concrete path leads to 3730 Francis Avenue and is sheltered by a plastic and metal awning that is supported by metal posts (Photographs 6 and 7). This awning and connecting path were constructed in 1989.



Photograph 6: 11641 East End Avenue, west facade



Photograph 7: 11641 East End Avenue, north facade

Another residence on the parcel is directly to the north of 11641 East End, the address is 11635 East End Avenue. It is to the north of the other three residences. It is single-story with an irregular footprint, the two-car attached garage is at the west elevation is projects slightly forward from the rest of the building. The main entrance is adjacent but is covered by a metal chain link gate; other entrances at this facade are also covered by metal security gates (Photographs 8, 9, and 10). The house is topped with a cross gabled roof sheathed in composition shingle; its exterior walls are clad in horizontal wood siding. The residence appears to have been modified with the addition of living space at the south elevation, including a small square addition features a flat roof.



Photograph 8: 11635 East End Avenue, west facade



Photograph 9: 11635 East End Avenue, west and south facades



Photograph 10: 11675 East End Avenue, east façade

CRHR Evaluation

Under Criterion 1, the residences on this parcel are not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. They were constructed in the mid-twentieth century as single-family residences during a period when the City of Chino was experiencing growth as a suburb and many landowners were shifting from agricultural land use to residential. The residences do not have important associations with the themes of housing or agriculture of Chino, nor do they have important associations at the state or national level. Therefore, the residences are recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Under Criterion 2, available information does not indicate that the residences are associated with the life of a person or persons important to our history at the state, local, or national level. Available research through local histories did not reveal important associations for Robert Kasner nor any of the other owners of the property. The residences may have had several occupants over time; however, research did not reveal the names of those occupants, nor has it revealed other individuals significantly associated with these residences. They are therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Under Criterion 3, the residences are not significant for their type, period, or method of construction nor are they the work of a master. They are modest residences with no specific architectural style, constructed with materials and designs that reflect common construction for the mid-twentieth century. It appears for some of the residences that original windows have been replaced over time and additional square footage have been added to some of the residences. The residences are similar to numerous houses constructed in this area during this time period. They are therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Under Criterion 4, in rare instances, residences can serve as sources of valuable information be significant under Criterion 4. These residences do not appear to be a principal source of important information in this regard and is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

5.0 CONCLUSION

The summary and recommended management measures resulting from this study for the Project are presented below. The current Project background research, cultural resource inventory, recommendations, and impact analysis discussed in this report were conducted to partially fulfill the requirements of CEQA and San Bernardino County. The combined cultural resource record search and NAHC SLF search did not identify any existing cultural resources within the Project area. The archaeological pedestrian field survey did not identify any cultural resources within the API. The architectural survey identified no built environment resources that meet the criteria to be considered historical resources under CEQA. No further requirements are needed to address architectural historic resources for this project.

Based on the natural setting, NAHC SLF results, SCCIC records search results and literature review, distribution patterns of previously recorded sites within and near the Project site, archaeological survey, and previous disturbance to native soils (i.e., historic and modern development, agricultural discing), the Project site is assessed as having a low to moderate sensitivity for significant buried precontact or historic archaeological resources within undisturbed subsurface deposits. Despite the potential for low to moderate sensitivity, there is a possibility that buried archaeological deposits may be encountered during Project-related subsurface excavation (e.g., Holocene age alluvial deposits), which is proposed at depths of up to approximately 10 feet.

Assuming compliance with the standard cultural resource management measures outlined in Section 5.1 below, implementation of the Project should exert no significant impact to archaeological resources listed on or eligible for nomination to the CRHR.

5.1 Recommended Management Measures

If construction ground disturbance depths extend to native soils, there would be a potential to impact previously unrecorded subsurface archaeological resources. Therefore, the following management measures are recommended below:

Cultural Resource Worker Education/Training—Prior to Project construction related to ground disturbing activities (e.g., vegetation removal, excavation, trenching, grading), a cultural resource worker education awareness program shall be conducted for Project construction personnel. A qualified archaeologist will be retained by the Applicant/Project Owner for the Project and will prepare the initial cultural resource briefing of the worker education awareness program prior to ground disturbing activities. During construction, the training will be provided to all new construction personnel. The cultural resource training will include an overview of applicable laws and penalties pertaining to disturbing cultural resources, a brief discussion of the prehistoric and historic regional context and archaeological sensitivity of the area, types of cultural resources found in the area, instruction that Project workers will halt construction if a cultural resource is inadvertently discovered during construction, and procedures to follow in the event an inadvertent discovery (Inadvertent Discovery Plan discussed below) is encountered, including appropriate

treatment and respectful behavior of a discovery (e.g., no posting to social media or photographs).

Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological Resources During Construction—A Secretary of Interior qualified archaeologist (retained by the Applicant/Project Owner) shall prepare an Inadvertent Discovery Plan for the Project. The Inadvertent Discovery Plan will provide protocols and notification procedures in the event of an inadvertent discovery. During Project construction (e.g., ground disturbing activities such as vegetation removal, excavation, trenching, grading), should subsurface archaeological resources be discovered, all ground disturbing activities within 50 feet of the find shall cease and the qualified archaeologist shall be contacted to assess the significance of the find according to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. If any find is determined to be significant, the archaeologist shall determine, in consultation with the implementing agencies and any local consulting Native American groups expressing interest, appropriate avoidance measures or other appropriate mitigation. Under CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3), preservation in place shall be the preferred means to avoid impacts to archaeological resources qualifying as historical resources. Methods of avoidance may include, but shall not be limited to, Project reroute or re-design, or identification of protection measures such as capping or fencing. Consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C), if it is demonstrated that resources cannot be avoided, the qualified archaeologist shall develop additional treatment measures, such as data recovery or other appropriate measures, in consultation with the implementing agency and any local consulting Native American representatives expressing interest in prehistoric or tribal resources. If an archaeological site does not qualify as a historical resource but meets the criteria for a unique archaeological resource as defined in Section 21083.2, then the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2.

Existing regulations require that if human remains and/or cultural items defined by Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5, are inadvertently discovered, all work in the vicinity of the find would cease and the San Bernardino County Coroner would be contacted immediately. If the remains are found to be Native American as defined by Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5, the coroner will contact the NAHC by telephone within 24 hours.

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APPENDIX A
SOUTH-CENTRAL COASTAL INFORMATION CENTER
RECORD SEARCH RESULTS (NON-CONFIDENTIAL)

South Central Coastal Information Center

California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542
sccic@fullerton.edu

California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

6/10/2022

Records Search File No.: 23743.9870

Jenna Farrell
Tetra Tech, Inc.
3101 Zinfandel Drive, Bldg B, Suite 200
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

Re: Record Search Results for the Zephyr Battery Storage Project

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Ontario, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle(s). Due to the COVID-19 emergency, we have implemented new records search protocols, which limits the deliverables available to you at this time. With the exception of some reports that have not yet been scanned, we are operationally digital for Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura Counties. WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME. Please see the attached document on COVID-19 Emergency Protocols for what data is available and for future instructions on how to submit a records search request during the course of this crisis. If your selections on your data request form are in conflict with this document, we reserve the right to default to emergency protocols and provide you with what we stated on this document. You may receive more than you asked for or less than you wanted. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 1-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: custom GIS maps shape files hand-drawn maps

Resources within project area: 0	none
Resources within 1-mile radius: 9	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST
Reports within project area: 0	None
Reports within 1-mile radius: 27	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST

- Resource Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Record Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed

Report Copies: enclosed not requested nothing listed
OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019: available online; please go to
https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338
Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2012: enclosed not requested nothing listed
Historical Maps: not available at SCCIC; please go to
<https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#4/39.98/-100.02>
Ethnographic Information: not available at SCCIC
Historical Literature: not available at SCCIC
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: not available at SCCIC
Caltrans Bridge Survey: not available at SCCIC; please go to
<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>
Shipwreck Inventory: not available at SCCIC; please go to
http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp
Soil Survey Maps: (see below) not available at SCCIC; please go to
<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.


The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System,

Isabela Kott

 Digitally signed by Isabela Kott
Date: 2022.06.10 13:54:22 -07'00'

Isabela Kott
Assistant Coordinator, GIS Program Specialist

Enclosures:

- (X) Covid-19 Emergency Protocols for San Bernardino County Records Searches – 2 pages
- (X) Emergency Protocols for LA, Orange, and Ventura County BULK Processing Standards – 2 pages
- (X) Custom Maps – 1 page
- (X) Resource Database Printout (list) – 3 pages
- (X) Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 9 lines
- (X) Report Database Printout (list) – 4 pages
- (X) Report Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 27 lines
- (X) Resource Record Copies – (all archaeological, non-archaeological in project area only) 94 pages

Report List

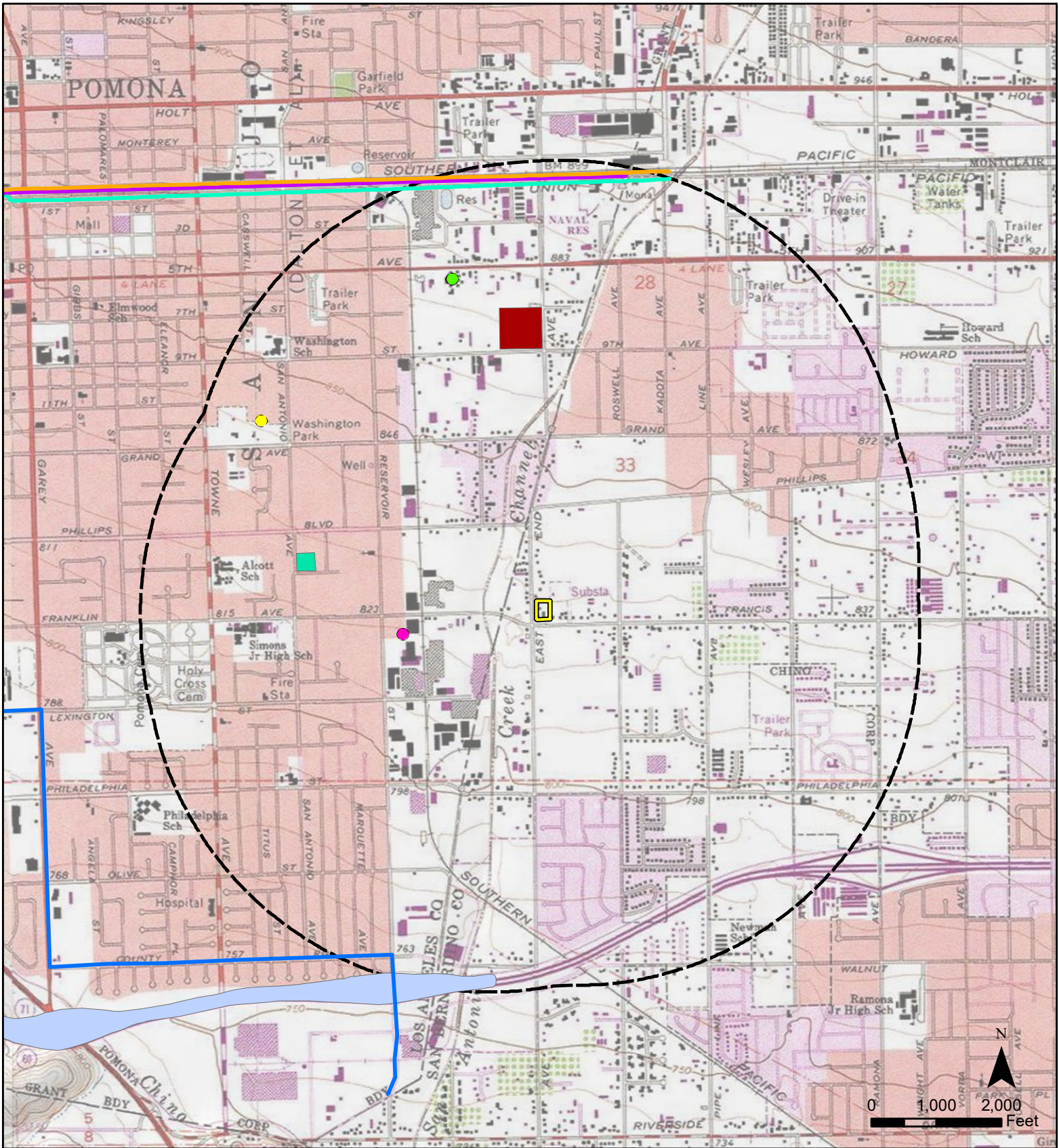
Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00410	NADB-R - 1060410; Voided - 76-10.19	1976	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF TWO LOCATIONS IN CHINO FOR A NEW FIRE STATION AND FOR TRAINING FIREFIGHTERS	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00453	NADB-R - 1060453; Voided - 76-12.2E	1976	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT SITE 76-145, ETIWANDA AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00813	NADB-R - 1060813; Voided - 79-7.7	1979	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	MISSION BOULEVARD AT PIPELINE AVENUE, MONTCLAIR AREA, HO 7042, CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-03552	NADB-R - 1063552	1998	BRECHBIEL, BRANT	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW FOR A PACIFIC BELL MOBILE SERVICES TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY: CM 163-12, IN THE CITY OF CHINO, CA. 4PP	CHAMBERS GROUP, INC	
SB-04100	NADB-R - 1064100	2002	KYLE, CAROLYN	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR CINGULAR WIRELESS FACILITY SB 153-01, CITY OF CHINO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 8PP	KYLE CONSULTING	
SB-04496	NADB-R - 1064496	2005	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR TEH SAN BERNARDINO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT'S PROPOSED SCHOOL SITE IN THE CHINO AREA OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY. 48PP	MCKENNA ET AL	36-020461, 36-020462
SB-04504	NADB-R - 1064504	2004	SHEPARD, RICHARD	PRELIMINARY CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: MISSION BLVD CORRIDOR IMPROVEMENTS, CITY OF MONTCLAIR, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY. 6PP	BONTERRA CONSULTING	
SB-04682	NADB-R - 1064682	2005	BILLAT, LORNA	COLLOCATION ("CO") SUBMISSION PACKET, FCC FORM 621, PROJECT NAME: CHINO 2, PROJECT NUMBER: CA-0148		
SB-04684	NADB-R - 1064684	2005	ARCHER, GAVIN	CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION STUDY OF A NINE ACRE PROJECT SITE NEAR THE CITY OF MONTCLAIR, COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA		

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-04687	NADB-R - 1064687	2004	AISLIN-KAY, MARNIE	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR SPRINT TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY CANDIDATE SB60XC852A (TOP/WEST END TOW), 12061 PIPELINE AVENUE, CHINO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		
SB-06427	NADB-R - 1066427	2008	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Records Search Results for the Proposed Bechtel Wireless Telecommunications Site SV001 (Valley Christian Church) Located at 12410 Norton Avenue, Chino, California 91710.		
SB-06576	NADB-R - 1066576	2007		Cultural Resources Inventory of 1,300 Acres in the Noble Pass Training Area, Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California	Northland Research, Inc.	
SB-06787	NADB-R - 1066787	2008	Tang, Bai "Tom", Deirdre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Chino Groundwater Basin Dry-Year Yield Program Expansion, Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California.	CRM Tech	
SB-07123	NADB-R - 1067123	2010	Panich, Lee and John Holson	Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report, 66kV Transmission Lines Access Roads, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segements & and 8, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California.		
SB-08137		2015	Fulton, Phil	Cultural Resource Assessment Class III Inventory	LSA Associates, LLC.	
SB-08219		2015	Fulton, Phil	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT CLASS III INVENTORY VERIZON WIRELESS SERVICES JENNY CHINO CA FACILITY CITY OF CHINO, COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA	LSA Associates, Inc.	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-010330	CA-SBR-010330H	Resource Name - Union Pacific Railroad; Other - Southern Pacific Railroad; Other - West Line Basin Alignment; Other - Union Pacific Railroad Crossing at Anderson Street; Other - 19-186112	Structure, Object	Historic	AH07; HP39	1999 (S. Ashkar, Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.); 2002 (Goodwin, R., LSA Associates, Inc.); 2008 (Harper, C.D., SWCA); 2010 (Tibbet, C., LSA Associates, Inc.); 2012 (Paul, Daniel D., ICF International)	SB-04335, SB-05495, SB-05614, SB-06720, SB-07451, SB-07666, SB-07955
P-36-033162		Resource Name - 11095 S. Kadota Ave; OHP Property Number - 132456	Building	Historic	HP02	2002 (Melinda Paulson, Co of SB)	
P-36-033881		Resource Name - 3592 County Road	Building	Historic	HP02	2019 (J.R.K. Stropes, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc)	
P-36-033882		Resource Name - 3624 County Road	Building	Historic	HP02	2019 (J.R.K. Stropes, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc)	
P-36-033883		Resource Name - 3628 County Road	Building	Historic	HP02	2019 (J.R.K. Stropes, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc)	
P-36-033884		Resource Name - 3634 County Road	Building	Historic	HP02	2019 (J.R.K. Stropes, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc)	
P-36-033885		Resource Name - 3648 County Road	Building	Historic	HP02	2019 (J.R.K. Stropes, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc)	
P-36-033886		Resource Name - 12482 East End Avenue	Building	Historic	HP02	2019 (J.R.K. Stropes, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc)	

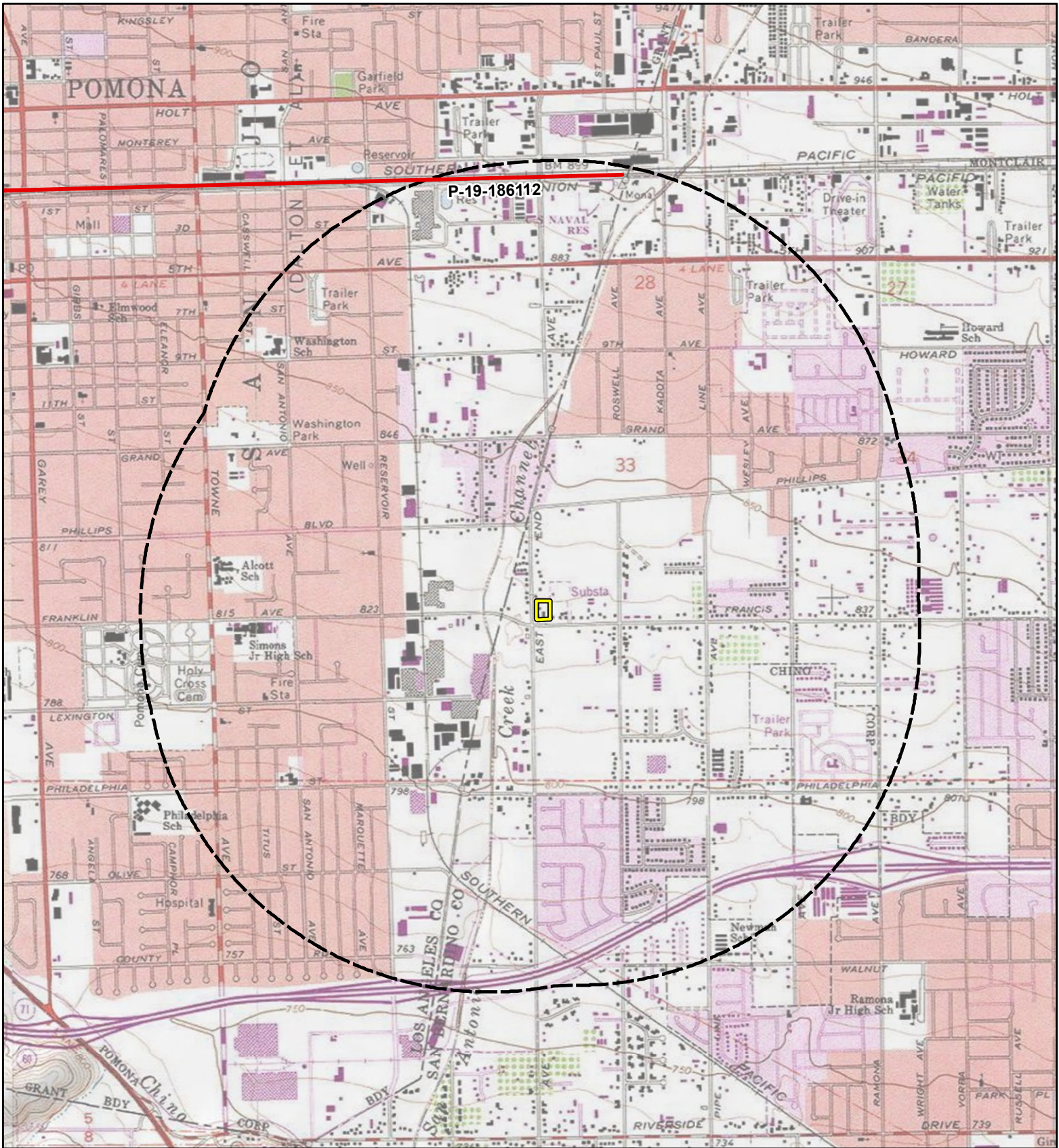


- Project Area (Area of Potential Significant Impacts/API)
- 1-mile Search Radius
- LA-04207
- LA-08801
- LA-09169
- LA-11727
- LA-02882
- LA-02970
- LA-04835
- LA-11821
- LA-03559
- LA-07891
- LA-13057

Previous Surveys




Zephyr Battery Storage Project
San Bernardino County, California

USGS 7.5' Quad: Ontario, CA (1978)



P-19-186112

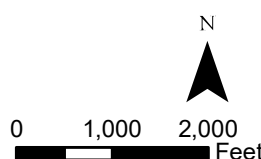


-  Project Area (Area of Potential Significant Impacts/API)
-  1-mile Search Radius
-  Recorded Resource

Previously Recorded Resources

Zephyr Battery Storage Project
San Bernardino County, California

USGS 7.5' Quad: Ontario, CA (1978)



APPENDIX B
NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
SACRED LAND FILE RESULTS

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

May 19, 2022

Jenna Farrell
Tetra Tech, Inc.

Via Email to: jenna.farrell@tetratech.com

Re: Zephyr Battery Storage Project, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties

Dear Ms. Farrell:

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: Pricilla.Torres-Fuentes@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok/Nisenan

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles, San Bernardino Counties
5/19/2022**

Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrielino

Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrielino

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St.,
#231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

Christina Conley, Tribal
Consultant and Administrator
P.O. Box 941078
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

Gabrielino

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

Gabrielino

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

Quechan

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

Jill McCormick, Historic
Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

Quechan

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
Isaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural
Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Zephyr Battery Storage Project, Los Angeles, San Bernardino Counties.

APPENDIX C
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
523A FORMS

P1. Other Identifier: None

***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** Ontario **Date** 1978 **T_S** ; **R W** ; **¼ of Sec** ; **B.M., no PLSS**

c. Address 3730 Francis Avenue City Chino Zip 91710

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone n/a; / mN n/a mE/ n/a

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

San Bernardino County Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 1013-251-10-0-000

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The parcel at 3735 Francis Avenue contains four residences. The parcel has one APN but field investigations and online searches indicate that each house has an address: 3730 Francis Avenue (Photograph 1), 11675 East End Avenue, 11641 East End Avenue, and 11635 East End Avenue. The buildings are located on the west end of the parcel, the east end of the lot is a gravel and cement vacant area, except for a concrete masonry unit wall that runs east to west. All four houses are modest, single-family residences of no specific architectural style and are in good to fair condition (see Continuation Sheet)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single Family property

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1: 3730 Francis Avenue, facing north, photograph taken 9/14/22.

***P6. Date Constructed/ Age and Sources:**
 Historic Prehistoric Both
c. 1960/Aerial Map 1964

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Robert Kasner
3730 Francis Avenue
Chino, CA

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Jenna Farrell
Tetra Tech
3101 Zinfandel Drive, Bldg B, Suite 200
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

***P9. Date Recorded:** 9/14/22

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.") Cultural Resources Report for the Zephyr Battery Storage Project, San Bernardino California, prepared for ENGIE Distributed Storage Development

***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) _____

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*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 3730 Francis Avenue, Chino, CA

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: 3730 Francis Avenue

B3. Original Use: Residences B4. Present Use: Residences

*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alteration, and date of alterations) Original Construction, c. 1960; replacement windows, roof materials, infill of windows, date unknown. A building in the northeast corner constructed c. 1960 has been removed by 1994. An awning that covers a path connecting 11641 East End to 3730 Francis Avenue was constructed by 1989.

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. **Related Features:** N/A

B9. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. **Significance: Theme** N/A **Area** _____

Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The residences at 3730 Francis Avenue were evaluated for their historic significance using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, Title 14 California Code of Regulations, Section 4852. None of the residences meet the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). (See continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. **References:** Historic aerials, flight years 1928-2016: US Department of Agriculture National Imagery Program (USDA/NAIP), US Geological Survey Digital Orthophoto Quadrangle Imagery, and see continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. **Evaluator:** Julia Mates

*Date of Evaluation: October 20, 2022.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)
See Continuation Sheet

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Page 3 of 9 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 3730 Francis Avenue, Chino, CA

*Recorded by Julia Mates, Tetra Tech, Inc.

*Date: October 20, 2022 Continuation Update

***P3a. Description (continued):**

All four buildings are depicted on historic aerial images by 1972. A small, single story, rectangular building was located at the northeast corner of the parcel from 1964 but removed by 1994.

The easternmost residence at 3730 Francis Avenue is 4,568 square-foot, single-story with a mostly rectangular footprint and topped with a hipped roof clad in composition shingle, with exterior walls sided in stucco. It was constructed c. 1960; it does not appear on historic aerials in 1953 but is on the 1964 aerial. The main elevation is symmetrical and features an inset porch that consist of a metal door with a centered window that is accessed by a concrete ramp. The two elements of the house that flank the front door each feature a set of centered fixed windows flanked by vinyl sliding sashes (Photograph 2). The east elevation has six paired, metal casement sashes and one small window that is covered with a metal security grill. A single-story, shed roof addition with a rectangular footprint is also at this east elevation, its exterior walls sided in fiber cement; sashes at this addition are metal sliding, one is covered by plywood. The west elevation has metal and vinyl sash sliding, fixed center flanked by casement, and hung windows of various sizes. Two Heating Ventilation, and Air Conditioning systems are at the roofline. At the northern end of the residence there is a two-story attached addition with a flat roof, stucco exterior wall cladding, and a paneled, aluminum door that is accessed by concrete stairs with a metal handrail (Photograph 3). Fenestration consists of metal sliding sashes on the first and second stories; the second story has a secondary entrance, a sliding glass door.

The residence at 11675 East End Avenue was constructed c. 1960; it does not appear on historic aerials in 1953 on the 1964 it is shown with smaller footprint than it currently has. The residence is single-story, with a rectangular footprint, topped with a hipped roof with composition shingle and exterior walls sided in stucco (Photograph 4). Fenestration includes various sizes and styles of wood frame hung and fixed or casement sashes, many covered by metal security grilles. The main façade is asymmetrical and faces west and features a slightly recessed center element that includes the front door and center window flanked by two hung windows; the slightly projecting elements to the north and south of the centered element have a brick veneer at the exterior walls. At the northern end of this west elevation are two large sets of sliding sashes, a secondary entrance, and brick veneer wall cladding. Additional square footage was added to the house at the southern elevation by 1972 (Photograph 5).

11641 East End Avenue is similar in style to the other residences on the property in that it is single-story, with a rectangular footprint, topped with a hipped roof with composition shingles and exterior walls clad in smooth stucco. Fenestration at this residence consists of hung wood sashes. At the rear (east) of the residence, a concrete path leads to 3730 Francis Avenue and is sheltered by a plastic and metal awning that is supported by metal posts (Photographs 6 and 7). This awning and connecting path were constructed by 1989.

Another residence is also on the parcel is directly to the north of 11641 East End, the address is 11635 East End Avenue. It is to the north of the other three residences It is single-story with an irregular footprint, the two-car attached garage is at the west elevation is projects slightly forward from the rest of the building. The main entrance is adjacent but is covered by a metal chain link gate; other entrances at this façade are also covered by metal security gates (Photographs 8, 9, and 10). The house is topped with a cross gabled roof sheathed in composition shingle; its exterior walls are clad in horizontal wood siding. The residence appears to have been modified with the addition of living space at the south elevation.

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*Recorded by Julia Mates, Tetra Tech, Inc.

*Date: October 20, 2022 Continuation Update

***P5b. Photographs: (continued):**



Photograph 2: Main façade, facing north,
Photo taken by Tetra Tech, 9/14/22.



Photograph 3: East elevation, facing west
Photo taken by Tetra Tech, 9/14/22.

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*Date: October 20, 2022 Continuation Update

***P5b. Photographs: (continued):**



Photograph 4: 11675 East End Avenue, west façade, facing east
Photo taken by Tetra Tech, 9/14/22.



Photograph 5: 11675 East End Avenue, south façade, facing north
Photo taken by Tetra Tech, 9/14/22.

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*Date: October 20, 2022 Continuation Update

***P5b. Photographs: (continued):**



Photograph 6: 11641 East End Avenue, west façade, facing northeast
Photo taken by Tetra Tech, 9/14/22.



Photograph 7: 11641 East End Avenue, north façade, facing south
Photo taken by Tetra Tech, 9/14/22.

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***P5b. Photographs: (continued):**



Photograph 8: 11635 East End Avenue, west façade, facing east
Photo taken by Tetra Tech, 9/14/22.



Photograph 9: 11635 East End Avenue, west and south façades, facing east
Photo taken by Tetra Tech, 9/14/22.

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*Date: October 20, 2022 Continuation Update

***P5b. Photographs: (continued):**



Photograph 10: 11675 East End Avenue, south and east elevations; facing northwest Photo taken by Tetra Tech, 9/14/22.

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*Recorded by Julia Mates, Tetra Tech, Inc.

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B10. Significance (continued):

Brief History of the City of Chino

San Bernardino County, created in 1853 by the California state legislature from what was formerly Los Angeles County; the three townships first created were San Bernardino, San Salvador, and Chino, originally lands that were part of the Rancho Santa Ana del Chino (San Bernardino County 2022).

Following the death of Colonel Isaac Williams, the rancho was inherited by Francesca, daughter of the Colonel and wife of Robert Carlisle. Eventually, Rancho del Santa Ana del Chino was purchased by Richard Gird in 1881. Gird purchased additional lands and began making improvements to his 47,000 acres, mostly raising cattle. In 1887, Gird laid out 23,000 acres of his rancho and surveyed them into ten-acre land tracks and a town site. He had a narrow-gauge road constructed and established a newspaper, the Chino Valley Champion. The Pomona and Elsinore Railroad was incorporated in 1888 and ran through Chino. It became the main belt of the Southern Pacific RR to San Diego. By 1889, Chino had a school, churches, daily mail, a newspaper, hotel, stores, and three daily trains as the Chino Valley Railroad went from Chino to Ontario (Brown and Boyd 1922). Southern Pacific RR eventually put at track from Ontario through Pomona and passed through Chino.

Chino's agricultural production began to flourish. The American Beet Sugar Refinery was built in Chino in 1891, selling its refined sugar throughout California, transporting beets via the Chino Valley Railroad Line (City of Chino 2010). When construction of the factory began the population of the town increased as workers were drawn to the area. Gird purchased prefabricated residences to shelter the new workers (De Martino, Thomas, and Jeff and Nancy Sanders 2011).

Native Americans who inhabited what is present-day Chino were moved to a central location along Chino Creek. In 1899, Gird purchased a water development lant in Claremont, a neighboring City, which supplied the township with water (De Martino, Thomas, and Jeff and Nancy Sanders 2011). The construction of water lines also encouraged agricultural growth (City of Chino 2010b) and an influx of Scandanavian immigrants settled in Chino (Thomas de Martino and Sanders, 2011). Chino was connected to nearby Ontario by the Narrow Guage Railway and to Los Angeles through the Southern Pacific Railway. The Butterfield Stage Route also connected Chino running southeast to northwest, following the edge of the City and the southern half of the City, following Chino Creek. At this time the area was still dominated by ranchos (City of Chino 2010a). The City of Chino was incorporated in 1910.

Between 1940 through 1960, the City's historically agricultural focus shifted to dairy production. During World War II, the Cal Aero Academy was established in Chino to train pilots and the construction of the Corona Expressway (State Route 71) and the Riverside Freeway (State Route 91) connected the city to what was becoming Southern California's robust highway network. Post-World War II through the 1980s saw a large increase in population in Chino and the community transformed from agricultural farmland to a bedroom community with housing becoming a major land use. The construction of State Route 60 also contributed to population growth with an additional way for commuters to get from Chino to work centers. During the 1980s, land use changed from agriculture to warehouse distribution centers, most commonly in the southern portions of Chino, which are in close proximity to trucking routes, rail lines and the Ontario Airport.

Farming and fruit growing increased dramatically in the late 19th century. In 1873, there were 7,111 orange trees in the county but by 1881 the number of tress was 15,435 (Brown and Boyd 1922). Richard Gird made extensive improvements at his "Chino Rancho" with improved cattle (Brown and Boyd 1922). By 1896, the rancho was again sold and the land was further divided not small tracts.

Walnuts became the largest agricultural industry in Chino, shortly after the close of the Sugar Beet Factory in 1896. A dairy industry was also established in Chino, and by 1940, Chino was a leading dairy producer in the state. In 1975, Chino was named the fastest growing city in Southern California, attracting settlers to the community, increasing the population to 27,6550 in 1975, 7,000 more residents than in the 1970 census. (Thomas de Martino and Sanders, 2011). In 2021, Chino had a population of 94,558 (City of Chino 2022).

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B10. Significance (continued):

History of 3730 Francis Avenue, 11675, 11641, and 11635 East End Avenue

The parcel on which 3730 Francis Avenue, 3730 Francis Avenue, 11675, 11641, and 11635 East End Avenues are located is in the northern portion of the city. It currently contains four residences. Online real estate websites indicate that four of the residences have separate addresses, although the entire parcel has one Assessor Parcel Number. Street addresses are used in this description for building identifying purposes.

In 1897, historic topographic maps depict the surrounding area as mostly vacant or agricultural land. The Southern Pacific Railroad is shown running north to south along this neighborhood by 1900. In 1928 and into the 1960s, the parcel is comprised of orchards and agricultural fields. By 1946, an uptick in population is evident by residential and commercial development in the neighborhood with several additional buildings added and major roads. During this period, the parcel at 3730 Francis Avenue is depicted as consisting of an orchard with several rows of trees, but by 1948 through 1953, the orchard has been replaced with agricultural row crops. Historic topographic maps show that by 1964, the residences appear in their current configuration. By the 1980s, few agricultural fields remain.

Research conducted for the property's residents and owners revealed few have owned the property since their construction. General Land Office patents indicate that Henry Dalton owned 22360.78 acres including the parcel that is the subject of this evaluation. In 1980, Pomona Income Properties was listed with the San Bernardino County Assessor as being the owner. In 1993, Raymond A Wong 1989, the Wilder Living Trust (with Trustees listed as Raymond Wong, Rita Wong, Dennis Wilder, Joan Wilder, and the Wong Family Trust) granted the land to Robert Kasner. Kasner is listed as the current owner. Research conducted on the background of the owners revealed little information that could be linked definitely to the owners and little information from readily available sources did not reveal substantive information on the owners or occupants of these residences (San Bernardino County 2022).

Evaluation

Under Criterion 1, the residences on this parcel are not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. They were constructed in the mid-twentieth century as single family residences during a period when the City of Chino was experiencing growth as a suburb and many landowners were shifting from agricultural land use to residential. The residences do not have important associations with the themes of housing or agriculture of Chino nor do they have important associations at the state or national level. Therefore, the residences are recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Under Criterion 2, available information does not indicate that the residences are associated with the life of a person or persons important to our history at the state, local, or national level. Available research through local histories did not reveal important associations for Robert Kasner nor any of the other owners of the property. The residences may have had several occupants over time, however research did not reveal the names of those occupants nor has it revealed other individuals significantly associated with these residences. They are therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Under Criterion 3, the residences are not significant for its type, period, or method of construction nor are they the work of a master. They are modest residences with no specific architectural style, constructed with materials and designs that reflect common construction for the mid-twentieth century. It appears for some of the residences that original windows have been replaced over time and additional square footage have been added to some of the residences. The residences are similar to numerous houses constructed in this area during this time period. They are therefore not recommended as not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Under Criterion 4, in rare instances, residences can serve as sources of valuable information be significant under Criterion 4. These residences do not appear to be a principal source of important information in this regard and is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

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*Recorded by Julia Mates, Tetra Tech, Inc.

*Date: October 20, 2022 Continuation Update

***B12. References (Continued)**

Boyd, James and Brown, John Jr.

1922 *History of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties*. The Western Historical Association. The Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago, Illinois. Electronic Document:
https://www.google.com/books/edition/History_of_San_Bernardino_and_Riverside/Lm0UAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&sq=chino. Accessed October 20 and October 27, 2022.

City of Chino

2010a *Envision Chino, General Plan 2025*. Prepared by Design, Community, and Environment for the City of Chino. [Chino-General-Plan---00-Cover-PDF \(cityofchino.org\)](#). Accessed October 20, 2022.

City of Chino

2010b *General Plan, Final Environmental Impact Report*. Prepared by Design, Community, and Environment for the City of Chino. [Chino-General-Plan-Final-EIR-PDF \(civicplus.com\)](#) Accessed October 20, 2022.

City of Chino

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De Martino, Thomas, and Jeff and Nancy Sanders

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2021 United States Department of the Interior. Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records, [Patent Details - BLM GLO Records](#). Accessed October 22, 2022.

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San Bernardino County

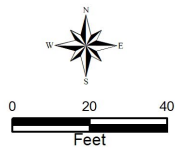
2022 Assessor, Recorder, County Clerk Office of Chris Wilhite. Parcel GIS Map. Results for APN 1013-251-10-0-000 [San Bernardino \(sbcounty.gov\)](#). Accessed October 20, 25, 27, 2022.



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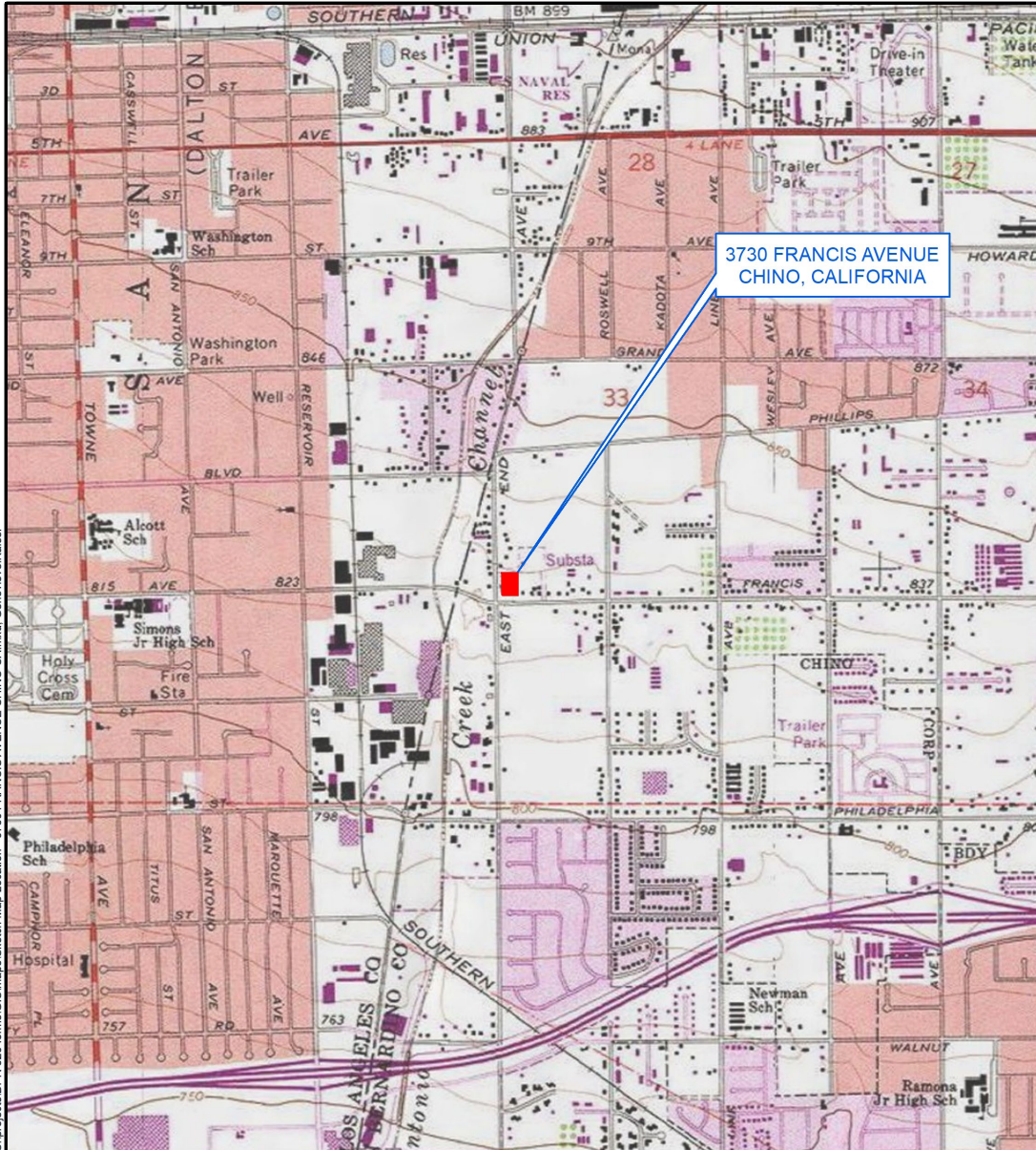
SOURCE: MODIFIED FROM
COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO

PROJECTION: STATE PLANE
CALIFORNIA V FEDERAL
INFORMATION PROCESSING
STANDARD (FIPS) 0405 US Feet
DATUM: NAD 1983



**3730 FRANCIS AVENUE
CHINO, CALIFORNIA**

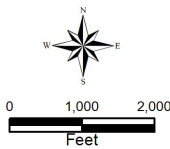




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AUXILIARY SPHERE
DATUM: WGS 1984



**3730 FRANCIS AVENUE
CHINO, CALIFORNIA**

