

April 7, 2023

Job No. 3-423-0014

Mr. Edgar Corral
Bergman KPRS
2850 Saturn Street
Brea, California 92821

Subject: **CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY**
Proposed Light Industrial Development
West Side of East End Avenue, between Maxon Street and Shasta Court
San Bernardino County APN 1016-011-08
Chino, California

Dear Mr. Corral:

At your request and authorization, a Cultural Resources Survey for the above-referenced project was conducted. The Cultural Resources Survey was conducted to identify potential significant cultural resources located within the subject property boundaries, and to provide the lead agency (City of Chino) with necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial changes to historical or archaeological resources that may exist in the subject property. The Cultural Resources Survey summarizes the methods and results of the background research, outreach with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local Native American Groups, and a pedestrian survey.

Background research and records search with the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) indicated that no resources were identified within the subject property or within one-mile radius of the subject property. Results of the SCCIC records did not identify any studies previously conducted within the project area, and 16 studies have been conducted within one-mile of the project. A search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) from the NAHC was submitted on January 31, 2023. Results of the SLF were obtained on March 16, 2023, which had negative results and NAHC immediately recommended the local Native American groups be contacted for additional information. The NAHC provided a contact list of 18 individuals representing 12 Native American tribal groups. Outreach letters were sent to each of the Native American tribes on March 17, 2023 with follow up phone calls on April 5, 2023. Eight responses have been received to date.

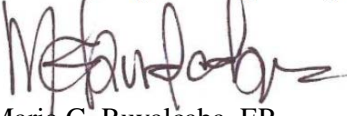
Additionally, the pedestrian survey of the subject property was conducted on February 22, 2023. The survey identified a historic-period residence (currently utilized as a business) on the subject property. An evaluation of significance found that the residence at 12152 East End Avenue is ineligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). A geoarchaeological assessment indicates that the Project area is characterized by young alluvial fan deposits which saw active deposition during the middle and late Holocene, during which time the proximity of San Antonio Creek would have made the area optimal for habitation. Additionally, the depositional environment would likely result in a high degree of site preservation. Overall, this area has a high potential for buried prehistoric resources. No further cultural resource management is recommended at this time.

In the event that potentially significant archaeological materials are encountered during project related ground disturbing activities, all work should cease in the vicinity of the archaeological discovery until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the archaeological resource. Please refer to the following report in detail and let me know if you have any questions.

We appreciate the opportunity to assist you with this project. If you have any questions, or if we may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact our office at (909) 980-6455.

Respectfully submitted,

SALEM Engineering Group, Inc.



Maria G. Ruvalcaba, EP
Project Manager





CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE 12152 EAST END AVENUE WAREHOUSE PROJECT, CITY OF CHINO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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4/5/2023



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CALIFORNIA**

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April 7, 2023

Keywords: Cultural Resources Assessment; California Environmental Quality Act; City of Chino; San Bernardino County; 1.6 acres; pedestrian survey; 12152 East End Avenue; not significant

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The proposed 12152 East End Avenue Warehouse Project (Project) involves the development of a warehouse and associated improvements on a 1.6-acre property (Assessor's Parcel Number 1016-011-08) on the west side of East End Avenue in the city of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment of the Project area in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Chino is the Lead Agency for CEQA compliance.

This report summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resource assessment for the Project. The investigation included background research, outreach with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local Native American groups, and a pedestrian survey. The purpose of the investigation was to determine the potential for the Project to impact historical and archaeological resources under CEQA.

As part of the background research, PaleoWest completed a records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center to identify previously recorded cultural resources and studies within a 1-mile (mi) radius of the Project area. The records search indicated that 16 previous studies have been undertaken within the record search area. No cultural resources have been previously documented within 1 mi of the Project area.

As part of the cultural resource assessment of the Project area, PaleoWest requested a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) from the NAHC on January 31, 2023. Results of the SLF search were obtained on March 16, 2023. The SLF search had negative results and the NAHC recommended that PaleoWest contact the local Native American groups for additional information. The NAHC provided a contact list of 18 individuals representing 12 Native American tribal groups. Outreach letters were sent to each of the Native American tribes on March 17, 2023, with follow up telephone calls on April 5, 2023. Eight responses have been received to date.

PaleoWest conducted a pedestrian cultural resource survey of the proposed Project area on February 22, 2023. The survey identified a historic-period residence (currently in use as a business) on the Project property. An evaluation of significance found that the residence at 12152 East End Avenue is ineligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). A geoarchaeological assessment indicates that the Project area is characterized by young alluvial fan deposits, which saw active deposition during the middle and late Holocene, during which time, proximity of the San Antonio Creek would have made this area optimal for habitation. Additionally, the depositional environment would likely result in a high degree of site preservation. Overall, this area has a high potential for buried prehistoric resources. No further cultural resource management is recommended at this time.

In the event that cultural resources are encountered during construction activities associated with the Project, a qualified archaeologist shall be obtained to assess the significance of the find in accordance with the criteria set forth in the CRHR. In addition, Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

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1 INTRODUCTION

The proposed 12152 East End Avenue Warehouse Project (Project) involves the development of a warehouse and associated improvements in the city of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by Salem Engineering Group, Inc. (Salem) to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment of the Project area in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Chino (City) is the Lead Agency for the purposes of the CEQA.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The proposed Project area encompasses a 1.6-acre area (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 1016-011-08) at 12152 East End Avenue in the city of Chino, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1-1 and Figure 1-2). The property is currently the site of a single-story building and a paved lot used largely for storage. The Project is in Section 4 of Township 2 South, Range 8 West within the Santa Ana del Chino Land Grant, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Ontario, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Quadrangle (1982) (Figure 1-2). The elevation of the Project area is approximately 239 meters (m) (784 feet [ft]) above mean sea level.

The proposed Project involves the development of a 26,122 ft² Type III-B, S-1/B occupancy warehouse and associated improvements, including a trash enclosure, fencing, hardscaping, and landscaping.

1.2 PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

Joy Vyhmeister, M.A., RPA, acted as the Project Manager and primary report author. Marlen Hinojosa, M.A., conducted the pedestrian survey and documented the extant building. Michael Mirro, M.A., RPA, conducted the buried sensitivity analysis. Kevin Hunt conducted the senior technical review of this report.

1.3 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report documents the results of a cultural resource investigation conducted for the proposed Project. Section 1 has introduced the Project location and description. Section 2 states the regulatory context for the Project. Section 3 synthesizes the natural and cultural setting of the Project area and surrounding region. Section 4 presents the results of the previous cultural investigations and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search. The field methods employed during this investigation and the findings are presented in Section 5. Management recommendations are provided in Section 6. These are followed by bibliographic references and appendices.



Figure 1-1. Project vicinity map.

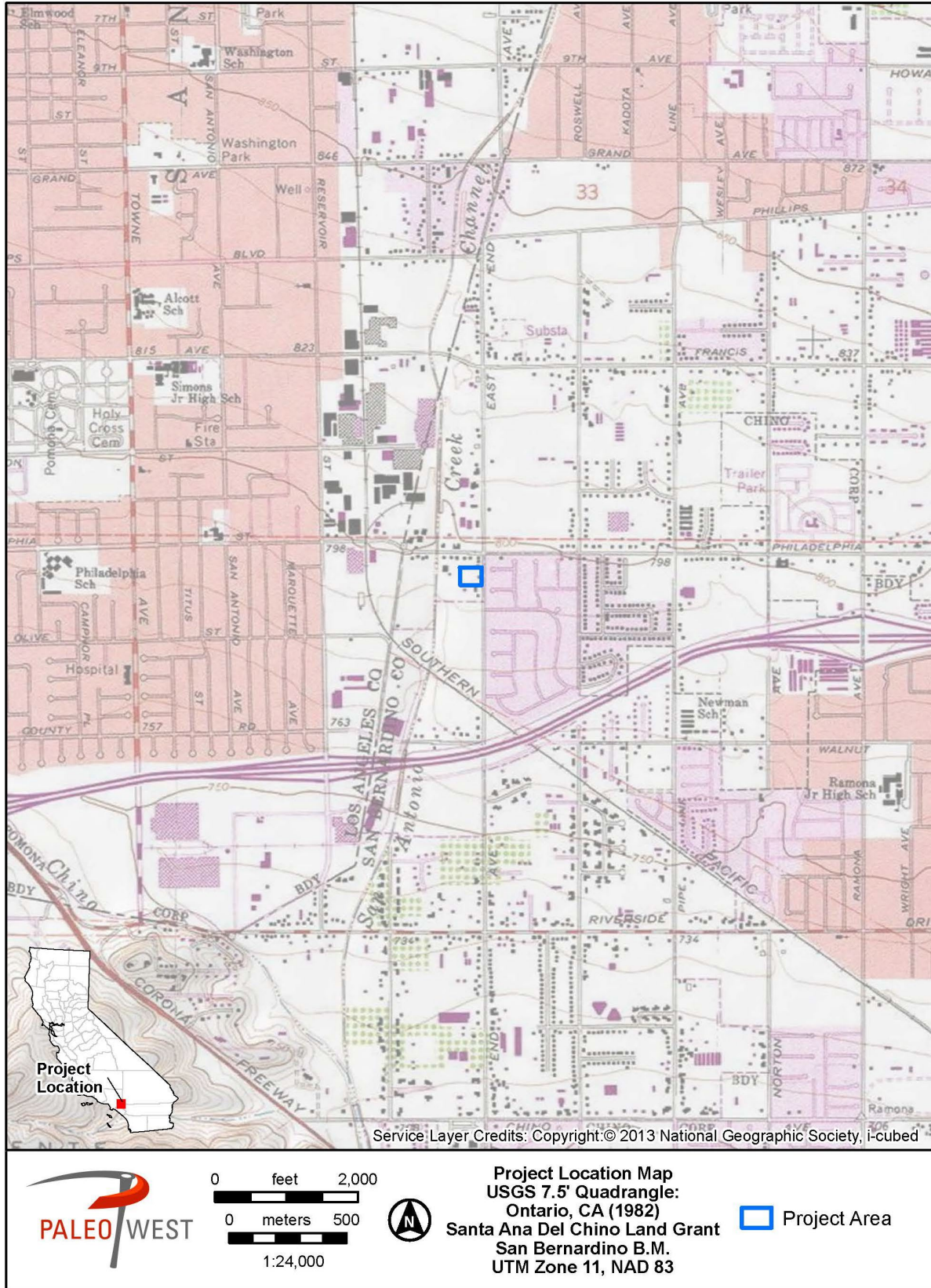


Figure 1-2. Project location map.

2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

2.1 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with CEQA, as amended. Compliance with CEQA statutes and guidelines requires both public and private projects with financing or approval from a public agency to assess the project's impact on cultural resources (Public Resources Code Section 21082, 21083.2 and 21084 and California Code of Regulations 10564.5). The first step in the process is to identify cultural resources that may be impacted by the project and then determine whether the resources are "historically significant" resources.

CEQA defines historically significant resources as "resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)" (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). A cultural resource may be considered historically significant if the resource is 45 years old or older and possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.¹ In addition, it must meet any of the following criteria for listing on the CRHR:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or,
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1).

Cultural resources are buildings, sites, humanly modified landscapes, traditional cultural properties, structures, or objects that may have historical, architectural, cultural, or scientific importance. A resource can also be determined historically significant under CEQA by virtue of being included in a local register of historical resources regardless of CRHR eligibility (see Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(2)). CEQA states that if a project will have a significant impact on important cultural resources, deemed "historically significant," then project alternatives and mitigation measures must be considered. Additionally, the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) may choose to comment on the CEQA compliance process for specific local government projects in an informal capacity but does not seek to review all projects that may affect historically significant cultural resources under CEQA provisions.

2.2 CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY BILL 52

Signed into law in September 2014, California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) created a new class of resources—tribal cultural resources—for consideration under CEQA. Tribal cultural resources may include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, or objects with cultural

¹ The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) guidelines recognize a 45-year-old criteria threshold for documenting and evaluating cultural resources (assumes a five-year lag between resource identification and the date that planning decisions are made) (OHP 1995:2). The age threshold is an operational guideline and not specific to CEQA statutory or regulatory codes.

value to a California Native American tribe that are listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, included in a local register of historical resources, or a resource determined by the lead CEQA agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant and eligible for listing on the CRHR. AB 52 requires that the lead CEQA agency consult with California Native American tribes that have requested consultation for projects that may affect tribal cultural resources. The lead CEQA agency shall begin consultation with participating Native American tribes prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report. Under AB 52, a project that has potential to cause a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource constitutes a significant effect on the environment unless mitigation reduces such effects to a less than significant level.

2.3 CITY OF CHINO GENERAL PLAN

The City has one goal related to historic preservation issues—OSC-7 Preserve Chino’s Connection to its History—in its Open Space and Conservation Element of the General Plan (City of Chino 2010). The following presents the associated policies and actions for historical and archaeological resources.

Goal OSC-7 Preserve Chino’s connection to its history.

Policies:

- P1.** The City shall ensure that identified cultural and historic landmarks and buildings are preserved, unless the City finds that such preservation is economically infeasible.
- P2.** The City shall require the architectural details and design elements of historic structures to be preserved during renovations and remodels.
- P3.** In the event that unknown archaeological or paleontological resources are discovered during construction, the Planning Division shall be notified immediately. All construction shall stop and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards in prehistoric or historical archaeology should be retained to evaluate the discovered resources and recommend appropriate action.
- P4.** If Native American artifacts are discovered on a site, the City shall consult representatives of the Native American community to ensure the respectful treatment of Native American sacred places.
- P5.** Where applicable, any human remains discovered during implementation of public and private projects within the Planning Area should be treated with respect and dignity and should fully comply with the California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and other appropriate laws.
- P6.** Where applicable, the City shall support access to and ceremonial use by Native American religious practitioners of Native American sacred sites located in Chino.
- P7.** The City shall continue to consult with tribes as required by Senate Bill 18. In so doing, the City shall use appropriate procedures to accommodate tribal

concerns when a tribe has a religious prohibition against revealing precise information about the location or practice at a particular sacred site.

Actions:

A1. Work with the Chino Valley Historical Society to develop a historical resources survey, including identifying key historic buildings to be prioritized for public use and preservation.

A2. Study neighborhoods with a significant number of buildings over 50 years old to determine whether historic districts should be established.

A3. Work with the Chino Valley Historical Society and the Chino Valley Unified School District to find opportunities through community events to educate children about the City's history.

3 NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

This section of the report summarizes information regarding the physical and cultural setting of the Project area, including the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historical contexts of the region. Several factors, including topography, available water sources, and biological resources, affect the nature and distribution of prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic-period human activities in an area. This background information provides a context for understanding the nature of the cultural resources that may be identified within the region.

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project area is in the Chino Valley, which is a sub-valley of the larger Pomona Valley. The Pomona Valley is bounded by the San Jose Hills on the west, the Jurupa Hills and Cajon Pass on the east, the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, and the Chino Hills to the south. The valley has been formed by the Santa Ana River and its tributaries. Chino Creek, which originates from the San Gabriel Mountains, runs through the western portion of the valley to join the Santa Ana River south of Chino. The Project area is about 110 m (362 ft) east of the concrete channelized San Antonio Creek, which flows in a southern direction to merge with Chino Creek, then further southeast to empty into the Prado Flood Control Basin just north of the Santa Ana River. Although early Spanish explorers described the Santa Ana River as a perennial stream, the pumping of groundwater has lowered the water table in the valley so that, today, the streambed is frequently dry during the summer and fall months.

As the climate of the region is largely determined by topographic features, climate, in turn, largely dictates the character of the biotic environment exploited by native populations. The climate of the Project area is characterized as Mediterranean, with hot, dry summers and cool, moist winters. It has a semi-arid precipitation regime; significant changes in temperature and moisture occur based on elevation and exposure, particularly in the nearby mountains.

Prior to historical development of the Project vicinity, vegetation in the area included representative species of the valley grassland plant community. Indigenous species present may have included rye grass (*Leymus condensatus*), blue grass (*Poa secunda*), bent grass (*Agrostis* spp.), needlegrass (*Stipa* spp.), three-awn (*Aristida divaricata*), and members of the sunflower family (*Asteraceae*). Riparian communities would also have been present adjacent to

the Santa Ana River and its tributaries. Various floral species were available from early spring until winter, and the leaves, stems, seeds, fruits, roots, and tubers from many of these plant species formed an important subsistence base for the Native American inhabitants of the region (Bean and Saubel 1972; Hyde and Elliot 1994).

3.2 PREHISTORIC SETTING

Prehistoric occupation of the inland valleys of Southern California can be divided into seven cultural periods: Paleoindian (circa [ca.] 12,000–9500 years before present [B.P.]), Early Archaic (ca. 9500–7000 B.P.), Middle Archaic (ca. 7000–4000 B.P.), Late Archaic (ca. 4000–1500 B.P.), Saratoga Springs (ca. 1500–750 B.P.), Late Prehistoric (ca. 750–410 B.P.), and Protohistoric (ca. 410–180 B.P.), which ended in the ethnographic period.

These periods are based on the archaeological research conducted at Diamond Valley Lake as part of the Eastside Reservoir Project (ESRP), approximately 40 miles (mi) southeast of the Project area (Goldberg et al. 2001; McDougall et al. 2003). For the most part, the prehistory of the inland valleys of Southern California has been less understood than that of the nearby desert and coastal regions. Prior to the ESRP cultural resource studies, no comprehensive synthesis had been developed specifically for the interior valley and mountain localities of cismontane Southern California. The following has been adapted from McDougall et al. (2003).

3.2.1 Late Archaic Period (ca. 4000–1500 B.P.)

The Late Archaic Period was a time of cultural intensification in Southern California. The beginning of the Late Archaic coincides with the Little Pluvial, a period of increased moisture in the region. Effective moisture continued to increase in the desert interior by approximately 3600 B.P. and lasted throughout most of the Late Archaic. This ameliorated climate allowed for more extensive occupation of the region. By approximately 2100 B.P., drying and warming increased, perhaps providing motivation for resource intensification. Archaeological site types that typify this period include residential bases with large, diverse artifact assemblages, abundant faunal remains, and cultural features as well as temporary bases, temporary camps, and task-specific activity areas. In general, sites showing evidence of the most intensive use tend to be on range-front benches adjacent to permanent water sources, such as perennial springs or larger streams. Less intensively used locales typically occur either on upland benches or on the margins of active alluvial fans (Goldberg et al. 2001).

Data from Late Archaic archaeological sites also suggest increased sedentism during this period, with a change to a semi-sedentary land-use and collection strategy. The profusion of features, and especially refuse deposits in Late Archaic components, suggests that seasonal encampments saw longer use and more frequent reuse than during the latter part of the preceding Middle Archaic Period, with increasing moisture improving the conditions of Southern California after circa 3100 B.P. (Goldberg et al. 2001; Spaulding 2001). Drying and warming after circa 2100 B.P. likely extracted a toll on expanding populations, influencing changes in resource procurement strategies, promoting economic diversification and resource intensification, and perhaps resulting in a permanent shift towards sedentism (Goldberg et al. 2001).

A technological innovation introduced during this period was the mortar and pestle, used for processing acorns and hard seeds, such as those derived from the mesquite pod. This

technological innovation correlates with a warming and drying trend that began around 2100 B.P., which appears to have resulted in resource intensification (Goldberg et al. 2001).

The subsistence base broadened during the Late Archaic Period and the technological advancement of the mortar and pestle may indicate the use of acorns, an important storable subsistence resource. Hunting also presumably gained in importance as an abundance of broad, leaf-shaped blades and heavy, often stemmed or notched projectile points have been found in association with large numbers of terrestrial and aquatic mammal bones. Other characteristic features of this period include the appearance of bone and antler implements and the occasional use of asphaltum and steatite. Most chronological sequences for Southern California recognize the introduction of the bow and arrow by 1500 B.P., marked by the appearance of small arrow points and arrow shaft straighteners.

Technologically, the artifact assemblage of this period was similar to that of the preceding Middle Archaic; new tools were added either as innovations or as “borrowed” cultural items. Diagnostic projectile points of this period are still fairly large (dart point size), but also include more refined notched (Elko), concave base (Humboldt), and small stemmed (Gypsum) forms (Warren 1984). Late in the period, Rose Spring arrow points appeared in the archaeological record in the deserts, reflecting the spread of the bow and arrow technology from the Great Basin and the Colorado River region. This projectile point type was not found at the ESRP study area, and there is no evidence suggesting that the bow and arrow had come into use at this time in the inland regions of Southern California.

3.2.2 Saratoga Springs Period (ca. 1500–750 B.P.)

In the early years of this period, cultural trends were, in large part, a continuation of the developments that begun during the end of the Late Archaic Period. These include an increasing adaptation to the arid environment in the deserts and an increase in trade relations (Warren 1984).

Warren (1984) indicates that there were four cultural spheres within the Mojave and Colorado deserts during the early part of this period, including a southern desert sphere influenced by Patayan (Hakatayan) cultures adjacent to the Colorado River. This southern cultural sphere includes the Colorado Desert and San Jacinto Mountains, but it is unclear whether this influence extended as far west as the Project area.

Lake Cahuilla is believed to have refilled the Coachella Valley around 1450 B.P. and was the focus of cultural activities such as exploitation of fish, waterfowl, and wetland resources during this period. Desert people, speaking Shoshonean languages, may have moved into Southern California at this time, the so-called “Shoshonean Intrusion.” Brown and buff ware ceramics first appeared on the Lower Colorado River at about 1200 B.P. and started to diffuse across the California deserts by about 1100 B.P. (Moratto 1984).

Around 1060 B.P., environmental conditions became notably warmer and drier. This period of intense drought, the Medieval Warm, extended throughout the Southwest (Stine 1994; Warren 1984), and led to the withdrawal of Native American populations from marginal desert areas. Human occupation of the Lake Perris and the ESRP area declined during this period, and occupations seem to have been tethered to springs and other sources of water (Goldberg et al. 2001). In inland San Diego County, a similar period of reduced activity or abandonment during this time has been noted (Moratto 1984). Saratoga Springs-style projectile points, a large

triangular form associated with use of the bow and arrow, began to appear in the ESRP area at this time. However, the sparse assemblages found from this period obscure the exact timing of the transformation from dart and atlatl to bow and arrow.

3.2.3 Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 750–400 B.P.)

The Medieval Warm extended into the Late Prehistoric Period, ending about 575 B.P. A period of lower temperatures and increased precipitation, known as the Little Ice Age, resulted in increased resource productivity in the inland region. Population increased in the Project area during this wet interval. In the ESRP area, several small, but apparently semi-sedentary occupations, date to this period. Cottonwood Triangular projectile points began to appear in inland assemblages at this time and Obsidian Butte obsidian became much more common (Goldberg et al. 2001).

By about 500 B.P., strong ethnic patterns developed among native populations in Southern California. This may reflect accelerated cultural change brought about by increased efficiency in cultural adaptation and diffusion of technology from the central coastal region of California and the southern Great Basin (Douglas 1981).

During this period, Lake Cahuilla began to recede (Waters 1983) and the large Patayan populations occupying its shores began moving westward into areas such as Anza Borrego, Coyote Canyon, the Upper Coachella Valley, the Little San Bernardino Mountains, and the San Jacinto Plain (Wilke 1976). The final desiccation of Lake Cahuilla, which had occurred by approximately 400 B.P. (A.D. 1640), resulted in a population shift away from the lakebed into the Peninsular Ranges to the west, and the Colorado River regions to the east.

3.2.4 Protohistoric Period

The improved, dynamic conditions of the Little Ice Age continued throughout the Protohistoric Period. Use of the bow and arrow promoted an increase in hunting efficiency while a renewed abundance of mortars and pestles indicates extensive exploitation of various hard nuts and berries. As a result of the increased resource use, sedentism intensified with small, fully sedentary villages forming during the Protohistoric Period. This is seen with sites containing deeper middens suggesting more permanent habitation. These sites would have been the villages, or rancherias, noted by the early nonnative explorers (True 1966, 1970).

The cultural assemblage associated with the Protohistoric Period included the introduction of locally manufactured ceramic vessels and ceramic smoking pipes, an abundance of imported Obsidian Butte obsidian, Cottonwood Triangular projectile points, and Desert Side-notched projectile points as well as the addition of European trade goods, such as glass trade beads, late in the period (Meighan 1954).

3.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING

Archival research and published reports suggest the Project area is where the traditional use territories of the Serrano and Gabrielino meet. The traditional use territories of the Serrano and Gabrielino come together just south of Chino. These cultural groups all spoke languages belonging to the Takic branch of the Shoshonean family, a part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language stock (Geiger and Meighan 1976:19). A brief synopsis of Serrano and Gabrielino

ethnography is presented in the following section. This information has been summarized from Bean and Smith (1978), Bean and Vane (2001), and McCawley (1996).

The Serrano belonged to nonpolitical, nonterritorial patrimoieties that governed marriage patterns as well as patrilineal clans and lineages. Each clan, “political-ritual-corporate units” composed of three to ten lineages, owned a large territory in which each lineage owned a village site with specific resource areas. Clan lineages cooperated in defense, large communal subsistence activities, and in performing rituals. Clans were apt to own land in the valley, foothill, and mountain areas, providing them with the resources of many different ecological niches. Unlike their Serrano neighbors, the Gabrielino had a hierarchically ordered social class that included groupings of elite, middle class, and commoners. Class membership played a major role in determining individual lifestyles, as it depended upon both ancestry and wealth (Bean and Smith 1978:543).

In the prehistoric period, Gabrielino and Serrano shelters are believed to have been dome shaped and after contact they tended to be rectangular in shape. Serrano shelters were often made of brush, palm fronds, or arrowweed, while the Gabrielino used reed. Most of the Serrano domestic activities were performed outside the shelters within the shade of large, expansive *ramadas*; windbreaks (made of vertical poles covered with rush mats) provided open-air food preparation and cooking areas at Gabrielino settlements.

The Gabrielino and Serrano were, for the most part, hunting, collecting, harvesting, and proto-agricultural peoples. As in most of California, acorns were a major staple, but the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruit of many other plants were also used. Fish, birds, insects, and large and small mammals were also available. To gather and prepare these food resources, the Gabrielino and Serrano had an extensive inventory of equipment including bows and arrows, traps, nets, disguises, blinds, spears, hooks and lines, poles for shaking down pine nuts and acorns, cactus pickers, seed beaters, digging sticks and weights, and pry bars.

Mountain peaks, unusual rock formations, springs, and streams are held sacred to the Gabrielino and Serrano, as are rock art sites and burial and cremation sites. In addition, various birds are revered as sacred beings of great power and were sometimes killed ritually and mourned in mortuary ceremonies similar to those for important individuals. As such, bird cremation sites are sacred.

3.4 HISTORICAL SETTING

3.4.1 County of San Bernardino

The earliest recorded historic-period use of the lands within the Project area began in the 1770s, following the establishment of the Mission San Gabriel approximately 30 mi to the northwest. The Project area was part of the mission lands and was primarily used for horse and cattle grazing. In 1841, Don Antonio Maria Lugo, a Spaniard, was granted rights to what was to become the 47,000-acre *Rancho del Chino de Santa Ana*. Don Lugo sold 22,000 acres of the rancho to his son-in-law, Isaac Williams, who subsequently built a large adobe home. Although it is no longer standing, it was at the intersection of Eucalyptus Avenue and State Route 71.

Euro-American settlement in San Bernardino began in the early 1800s with the establishment of Politana and the Asistencia but was largely fostered by the founding of a Mormon colony under the leadership of Amasa Lyman and Charles Rich. Brothers Lyman and Rich bought the

San Bernardino Rancho from Jose and Maria Armenta Lugo in 1851. San Bernardino County was established on April 26, 1853, and ceded a portion of its territory to the formation of Riverside County in 1893. Two Mormon colonies were established on either side of the Santa Ana River. The Mormons who settled in the San Bernardino area raised livestock, planted crops, and established civic services such as a school and a post office. Most of the Mormon settlers in San Bernardino returned to Salt Lake City. Agriculture and livestock continued to be the chief industries in San Bernardino County (Chasteen 2015).

Agriculture and livestock raising pursuits were quickly overshadowed by the citrus industry in Southern California beginning in the 1870s. The first orange trees in San Bernardino were planted by Anson Van Leuven in 1857. Citrus quickly became the largest industry in Southern California, including growing, packing, and shipping. Other industries included cattle ranching, growing sugar beets, and viticulture and enology. The burgeoning citrus industry led to a population boom and spurred the development of transcontinental railroads (Chasteen 2015).

Several companies were formed beginning in the mid- to late 1800s in an effort to develop San Bernardino County and Southern California in general. Beginning in 1887 in San Bernardino County, the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company was formed. The company purchased 28,000 acres and the water rights to Lytle Creek and laid out the townsites of Rosena (now known as Fontana), Rialto, Bloomington, and San Sevaine. The Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company, though ultimately unsuccessful in its attempts, initiated much of the early residential and commercial development in San Bernardino County. After the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company failed, largely due to a nationwide economic depression, several other development companies, such as the Fontana Farms Company, were formed to purchase its holdings and to further development of towns and industries in the San Bernardino Valley. The establishment of transcontinental rail lines brought an influx of people and money to Southern California, which led to a real estate boom (Chasteen 2015).

3.4.2 City of Chino

The following historical setting for the city of Chino is largely extracted from a historical context developed and presented by Michael Brandman Associates (2006). The city of Chino arose around the adobe built by Isaac Williams in the early nineteenth century. The adobe became an inn and was a haven for travelers, particularly during the Gold Rush. Located on the Southern Immigrant Trail to California, it was a stop on the Butterfield Stage Route from 1858 to 1861. Williams lived on the rancho until 1864. In 1881, the land was sold by his heirs to Richard Gird, one of the founding fathers of the city of Chino. Gird built an adobe ranch house in the area, along with a creamery, near the present-day Los Serranos Country Club (McCombs 2019). In 1887, he parceled 1 mi² of his ranch and declared it the "Town of Chino." By 1891, a sugar beet factory had been built and the city became the premier producer of sugar in the United States. The factory increased Chino's growth significantly and the surrounding rich farmland spurred agricultural development in which the area specialized in row crops and orchards. The township of Chino became an official city in 1910. Growth continued with the city's agricultural base and a population explosion occurred in the 1950s because of the Southern California eastward expansion of business, industry, and dairies.

4 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

Multiple sources, including a records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton, were consulted to identify prior studies and previously recorded cultural resources within 1 mi of the Project area. The SCCIC records search was undertaken on February 9, 2023, by PaleoWest archaeologist Gena Severen. Copies of the records search results are included in Appendix A (Confidential).

As part of the cultural resource inventory, PaleoWest staff also examined historical maps and aerial images to characterize the developmental history of the Project site and surrounding area. Finally, PaleoWest contacted the NAHC to request a review of the SLF to identify any known Native American cultural resources that may be present in the Project area. A summary of the results of the record search and background research are provided below.

4.1 PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS

The data review indicates that 16 previous investigations have been conducted and documented within 1 mi of the Project area since 1970 (Table 4-1). None of the previous investigations included any portion of the Project area. None of the Project area was previously inventoried for cultural resources.

Table 4-1. Previous Cultural Studies within 1 mi of the Project Area

Report No.	Date	Author(s)	Title
LA-03559	1970	Chartkoff, J., T. Gutman, William H. Olsen, and D. Kona	Ucas-337 Highway Survey, Pomona, Los Angeles County.
LA-07891	2006	Wlodarski, Robert J.	A Phase 1 Archaeological Study Telacu Housing-Pomona II, Inc. 1550 S. San Antonio Avenue, City of Pomona, County of Los Angeles, California 91766.
LA-09380	2008	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate IE25283 (Philadelphia Park), 600 Philadelphia Street, Pomona, Los Angeles County, California.
LA-11821	2010	Panich, Lee and John Holson	Archaeological Survey Report, Tehachapi Renewable transmission Project Segment 8 Telecommunications route, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California.
SB-00410	1976	Hearn, Joseph E.	Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment of Two Locations in Chino for a New Fire Station and for Training Firefighters.
SB-00418	1976	Hearn, Joseph E.	Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment: Sec. 3, T2s R8w, Chino Area.
SB-01499	1985	Foster, John M., and Roberta S. Greenwood	Cultural Resources Overview: California Portion, Proposed Pacific Texas Pipeline Project.
SB-03552	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, California.

Report No.	Date	Author(s)	Title
SB-04100	2002	Kyle, Carolyn	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SB 153-01, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-04682	2005	Billat, Lorna	Collocation ("Co") Submission Packet, FCC Form 621, Project Name: Chino 2, Project Number: CA-0148.
SB-04687	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-04711	2006	Bonner, Wayne H., and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SV-001-02 (Valley Christian Church), 12410 Norton Avenue, Chino, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-05719	2006	Budinger, Fred E.	Proposed Wireless Antennas and Associated Equipment; Renato Site, 12765 Oaks Avenue, Chino, California 91710.
SB-06427	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-06453	2008	Kessler, John	Bagnell Forest Fire Prevention Exemption.
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.

4.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

The data review indicated that no cultural resources have been previously documented within 1 mi of the Project area.

4.3 ADDITIONAL SOURCES

4.3.1 Historical Maps and Aerial Imagery Review

The vicinity of the Project area is well-documented on historic maps and aerials, with the earliest maps of the area dating to before 1900. Historical maps consulted as part of the background research include Southern California, California (1901, 1904) 60-minute USGS maps; San Bernardino, California (1953, 1956, 1958, 1959, 1966) 60-minute USGS maps; Cucamonga, California (1897, 1900, 1903) 15-minute USGS maps; Ontario, California (1933, 1942, 1954) 15-minute USGS maps; Claremont, California (1928) 7.5-minute USGS quadrangles; and Ontario, California (1954, 1967, 1973, 1981) 7.5-minute USGS quadrangles. Aerial photographs available at NETROnline (2023) dated from 1938–2020 were reviewed to establish the development history of the parcel.

The General Land Office (GLO) maps indicate that in the mid-nineteenth century, the Project area was part of Rancho del Chino. By the early 1900s, the townsite of Chino has been established and several roads had been constructed in the vicinity of the Project, but no development is shown within the Project area at this time. Aerial images indicate that by the late 1930s, the entirety of the Project area was under cultivation as an orchard, and East End

Avenue had been constructed and is shown as a maintained road. The San Antonio Wash runs north-south just west of the Project area.

Orchards dominate the Project vicinity from the 1930s through the 1940s, though they rapidly disappear in the 1950s. It is not clear at what point the Project area itself stops being an active agricultural property because most of its trees remain in approximately the same configuration from 1938–1966, though several on the western side appear to have been removed as early as 1949. A building first appears on GLO maps in 1954 and may appear in aerial imagery as early as 1946, but the resolution is too poor to say for certain. The building appears clearly in subsequent aerial imagery from 1959–2020, though changes to its footprint, if any, cannot be seen as trees closely surround the building from its initial construction. By 1985, most of the original trees are gone, though a few still remain in the immediate vicinity of the house, and the western portion of the Project area is clearly being used for materials storage by 1987.

The San Bernardino County Assessor’s website was consulted for additional information about the property (San Bernardino County Assessor 2023). The available property report indicates that a 4-room house was constructed on the property in 1946. It also indicates that a two-car attached garage is present but does not indicate a date of construction. Aerial imagery does not show any major additions to the house after its initial construction, so it is possible that the garage, which is attached to the main body of the house, was accounted for in the initial room count.

4.3.2 Native American Outreach

PaleoWest contacted the NAHC for a review of the SLF on January 31, 2023. The objective of the SLF search was to determine if the NAHC had any knowledge of Native American cultural resources (e.g., traditional use or gathering area, place of religious or sacred activity, etc.) within the immediate vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC responded on March 16, 2023, stating that the SLF was completed with negative results (Appendix B). The NAHC recommended that PaleoWest contact the local Native American groups for additional information. The NAHC response included a list of 18 individuals representing 12 Native American tribal groups. PaleoWest sent outreach letters via email to the 18 individuals on March 18, 2023. Follow-up outreach was conducted via phone on April 5, 2023.

To date, eight responses have been received.

- Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator for the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, responded via email on March 30, 2022, stating that the band is coastal, and will defer to a sister tribe who resides in the area for comment.
- Xitlaly Madrigal, Cultural Resources Analyst for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, responded via email on March 17, 2023, stating that the Project is not within the tribe’s traditional use area and defers to other tribes in the area.
- Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer for the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation, responded via email on March 20, 2023, indicating that the tribe does not wish to comment, and defers to more local tribes.

- Andrew Salas, Chairperson for the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, responded by phone on April 5, 2023, indicating that he would like contact information for the developer so that he can contact them directly.
- The Tribal Historic Preservation Office for the Morongo Band of Mission Indians responded by phone on April 5, 2023, indicating that Ann Brierty would follow up with additional comments if needed.
- Ryan Nordness, Cultural Resource Analyst for the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians), responded by email on April 5, 2023, indicating that the proposed project is located outside of Serrano ancestral territory and the tribe will not be requesting to receive consulting party status.
- A representative of the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians responded on April 5, 2023, that the tribe does not wish to comment.
- A representative of the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians responded on April 5, 2023, that the tribe defers to Anthony Morales of the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians.

4.3.3 Geoarchaeological Assessment

The Project is in the Peninsular Range Geomorphic Province near its northern boundary where it intersects the Transverse Ranges Geomorphic Province. The Transverse Range to the north of the Project area is characterized by east-west oriented mountains, including the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and Santa Monica Mountains. The San Jose and Chino Hills are to the west and form the northern extent of the nearly north-south oriented Peninsular Ranges (California Geological Survey [CGS] 2002). The area between these provinces is dominated by several marine deposit and alluvium-filled structural basins, including the San Bernardino, Chino, and San Gabriel Basins (Morton and Miller 2006).

The Chino Basin is part of a broad triangular alluvial valley drained by the Santa Ana River and bounded by the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains to the north, the Perris Block to the south, and Puente Hills to the west (as described by Morton and Miller 2006). The basin is underlain by a basement complex of Cretaceous granitic crystalline rock subsequently uplifted and forming a major source of detritus for valley fill. Consolidated Cretaceous to Miocene marine sandstones, conglomerates, and shales, interbedded with volcanic flows unconformably overlay basement rocks and are exposed in the Puente Hills. Underlying Quaternary surface units are Plio-Pleistocene non-marine semi-consolidated clays, sands, and gravels of the San Fernando Group exposed in the Chino Hills and San Timoteo Badlands. Older quaternary units include a red-brown to brick-red older alluvium 61 m (200 ft) to 305 m (1,000 ft) thick covered in places by shallow to 30 m (100 ft) thick younger alluvial deposits consisting of light yellow, brown, or gray material outwashed from the mountains.

The Project area is in the Chino Basin, which consists of coalescing alluvial fans emanating from the southern front of the San Gabriel Mountains, associated with flood deposits of San Antonio Creek, and to a much lesser extent the Chino Hills. These fan complexes are built from multiple pulses of sediment resulting in surficial deposits with multiple surface-ages. The present channelized course of San Antonio Creek is about 100 m (328 ft) to the west.

Morton and Miller (2006) map the underlying geology as young alluvial fan deposits consisting mostly of fine sandy loams, Units 3 and 5 of which saw active deposition during the middle and late Holocene, respectively. Moderate to well-developed soils have formed in these deposits. They are very deep, somewhat poorly drained, subject to occasional flooding, often stratified, and, prior to agriculture and development, natural vegetation consisted of grasses and forbs, and occasional scattered oaks or willows (Morton and Miller 1999; Soil Survey Staff 2023a, 2023b). Although these soils form in an arid environment, they may periodically have seasonal high-water tables.

Review of historic period aerial imagery (NETROnline 2023) indicates that, prior to urbanization, the area was used for tree cropping. The natural course of San Antonio Creek is in the same location as the now channelized version near the Project area, and an older abandoned channel can be seen 1,500 m (4,921 ft) to the east. It is common for major creek channels to shift course in response to channel deterioration, bank collapse, subsidence, and other factors, changing the locus of deposition on a fan leaving areas once subject to flooding as stable (Waters 1996).

Overall, this area has a high potential for buried prehistoric resources. The proximity of water, and potentially riparian resources associated with the San Antonio Creek, make this area optimal for habitation. Burial of prehistoric sites in the area would be the result of flooding along San Antonio Creek and due to the greater distance from the mountains, flood deposits would have a lower degree of energy and erosion of extant surfaces prior to deposition of new material would likely be limited resulting in a high degree of site preservation.

5 FIELD INVESTIGATION

5.1 FIELD METHODS

A cultural resource survey of the Project area was completed by Marlen Hinojosa on February 22, 2023. The fieldwork included an intensive pedestrian survey of all accessible areas of the Project site, which totaled approximately 1.6 acres. The pedestrian survey was conducted by walking a series of parallel transects spaced at 10–15-m (33–49-ft) intervals. The archaeologist carefully inspected all areas within the Project area for evidence of any visible, potentially significant cultural resources.

All cultural materials and features more than 45 years of age were recorded in accordance with OHP guidelines (OHP 1995). Materials and features that were potentially historic in age but could not be accurately dated in the field were also documented. Historic period indicators include standing buildings, structures, objects, or concentrations of materials, such as domestic refuse (e.g., glass bottles, ceramics, toys, buttons, leather shoes), refuse from other pursuits such as agriculture (e.g., metal tanks, farm machinery parts, horseshoes) or structural materials (e.g., nails, glass windowpanes, corrugated metal, wood posts or planks, metal pipes and fittings, railroad spurs) that pre-date 1977. Prehistoric site indicators include areas of darker sediment with concentrations of ash, charcoal, animal bone (burned or unburned), shell, flaked and ground stone, ceramics, or human bone.

5.2 SURVEY RESULTS

The Project area consists of a paved lot used for storage, a house currently serving as the office of a pallet recycling business, and a yard with grass and fruit trees (Figure 5-1). Topographically, the area is very flat with most of the site paved. The only soils at the surface of the Project area are a highly compact dark yellowish-brown sandy silt in a fenced area that appears to have previously served as a front yard to the house. Noted disturbances included the construction of a residence, now used as a business office, the paving of most of the lot, and its use for materials storage.

Ground visibility ranged from non-existent (0%) in paved areas to moderate (30–70%) in the grassy yard and around the base of several trees surrounding the building (Figure-5-2). No native vegetation was noted on the site, but landscaping plants including grass, palm trees, fruit trees, shrubbery, and rosebushes present near the building on all sides and along the street frontage (Figure-5-3). All areas with exposed ground surface in this area were inspected by the archaeologist.

The survey resulted in the identification of one historic period built-environment resource: the house recorded on the property was constructed in 1946. The entire residential property was documented and evaluated for listing on the CRHR. A description of the historic period built-environment resource is provided below. Figure 5-4 depicts the location of the resource within the Project area. No prehistoric remains were identified in the Project area during the survey.



Figure 5-1. Overview of Project area from East End Avenue, facing west.



Figure-5-2. Fenced yard in the foreground, paved materials storage yard beyond, facing west.



Figure-5-3. View of landscaping plants and ground coverage around the building, facing southeast.



Figure 5-4. Survey results map showing location of the building within the larger Project property.

5.2.1 12152 East End Avenue (Single-family Property)

The subject property is a single-family property with a home built in 1946 on a 1.6-acre parcel previously under cultivation as an orchard, and now in use as a commercial building (Figure 5-4). The house is a modest single-story stucco-clad home with only minimal nods to Mission Revival style. The house has an irregular plan-shape with an attached garage. The roof is a mix of hipped and gabled construction and is covered in modern composite asphalt shingles. Windows appear to be flush with the walls of the house with iron security bars installed over every window. The windows appear to be vinyl-framed (Figure-5-3) or aluminum-framed (Figure 5-5), indicating modern alterations. The home is near the eastern side of the property, and the primary elevation is on the eastern side, facing the street. The eastern elevation features a shallow covered porch with three arches facing the street and a poured concrete stoop (Figure 5-5). No major structural additions are evident, but small additions and modifications, including floodlights, security cameras, signage, and a cloth awning, have been made to all sides of the building (Figure 5-6). The property also has a small fenced yard on the east side with two mature trees in it (Figure-5-7). The rest of the property has been paved and is used for material storage related to the pallet-recycling business it currently houses.

Based on a review of historic aerial imagery, topographic maps, and archival research, the house appears to have been built in 1946. The house does not appear to have moved or changed from its original configuration since its construction, though the presence of trees immediately around the building would obscure small changes. When the house was built, much of the property was covered in trees from its time as an orchard. Most of the fruit trees were removed over time, clearing the entire east side of the parcel by the mid-1980s. The Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 form is included as Appendix C.



Figure 5-5. Eastern elevation of the building, facing northwest.



Figure 5-6. Northern elevation of building showing modifications for business use, facing east.



Figure-5-7. Fruit trees in grassy yard on the east side of the property, facing west.

Significance Evaluation

The residence at 12152 East End Avenue was constructed in 1946 and has remained in the same location since that time, with no meaningful additions. Although the site is associated with orcharding operations in the Chino Valley, it is one of many homes that were built on former orchard land at this time in the Project vicinity. No evidence was found to indicate it is directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage. Furthermore, archival research found no evidence to suggest Clifford Carpenter, who appears to have owned the land when the original residence was built, played an important role California's past. As such, the site is not recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1 or 2.

The features of the house at 12152 East End Avenue are typical for a modest home of the era. The building is of standard design and construction and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Additionally, alterations made to the building since its initial construction, and changes to the immediate surroundings of the property have negatively impacted its integrity. Therefore, the house is not significant under Criterion 3.

Finally, the additional study of the house at 12152 East End Avenue is unlikely to yield significant information that could be used to meaningfully address historic-period archaeological research questions. As a result, the site is not significant under Criterion 4.

PaleoWest recommends the house at 12152 East End Avenue is not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

6 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resource assessment completed by PaleoWest identified one historic period built-environment resource in the Project area. An evaluation of significance indicates that the house at 12152 East End Avenue does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing on the CRHR. As such, this property is not considered a historical resource per CEQA.

A geoarchaeological assessment concluded that the Project area is characterized by young alluvial fan deposits, which saw active deposition during the middle and late Holocene, during which time proximity of the San Antonio Creek would have made this area optimal for habitation. Additionally, the depositional environment would likely result in a high degree of site preservation. Overall, this area has a high potential for buried prehistoric resources. No further cultural resource management is recommended at this time.

In the event that potentially significant archaeological materials are encountered during Project-related ground-disturbing activities, all work should be halted in the vicinity of the archaeological discovery until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the archaeological resource. In addition, Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

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Warren, Claude

- 1984 The Desert Region. In *California Archaeology*, by M.J. Moratto. Academic Press
New York, New York.

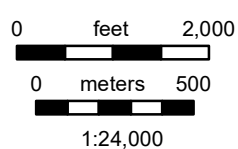
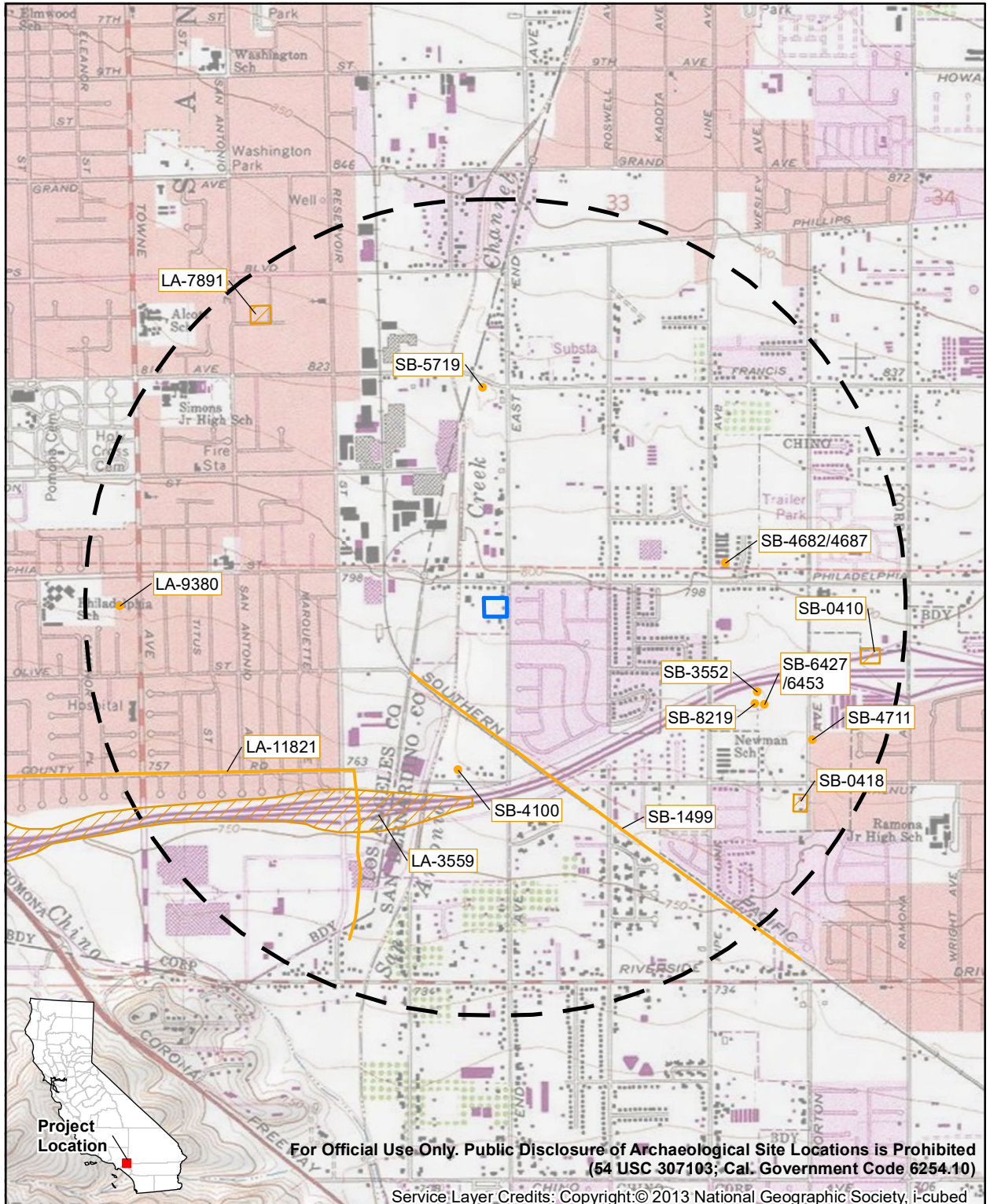
Waters, Michael R.

- 1983 Late Holocene Lacustrine Chronology and Archaeology of Lake Cahuilla. *Quaternary Research* 19:373–387.
- 1996 *Principals of Geoarchaeology: A North American Perspective*. University Arizona Press, Tucson, AZ.




Wilke, Philip J.

- 1976 Late Prehistoric Human Ecology at Lake Cahuilla, Coachella Valley, California. Ph.D. dissertation, Riverside: Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, California.

Appendix A. Confidential Record Search Results



Records Search Results
 USGS 7.5' Quadrange:
 Ontario, CA (1982)
 Santa Ana Del Chino Land Grant
 San Bernardino B.M.
 UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

-  Project Area
-  1 Mile RS Buffer
-  Previous Studies

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Appendix B. Native American Coordination

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 16, 2023

Joy Vyhmeister
PaleoWest Archaeology

Via Email to: jvyhmeister@paleowest.com

Re: 12152 East End Ave Warehouse Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Vyhmeister:

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: Cameron.vela@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cameron Vela

Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

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
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
3/16/2023**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

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

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Reid Milanovich, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919
laviles@aguacaliente.net

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

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

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

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

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

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

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

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

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 12152 East End Ave Warehouse Project, San Bernardino County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
3/16/2023

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

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

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

**San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians**

Jessica Mauck, Director of
Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuel-
nsn.gov

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909) 528 - 9032
serranonation1@gmail.com

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (253) 370 - 0167
serranonation1@gmail.com

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 12152 East End Ave Warehouse Project, San Bernardino County.



T: 909.254.4035
info@paleowest.com

REDLANDS
301 9th Street, Suite 114
Redlands, CA 92374

March 17, 2023

Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
P.O. Box 941078
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Transmitted via email to christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

RE: Cultural Resource Study in Support of the 12152 East End Avenue Project in the City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Administrator Conley,

On behalf of Salem Engineering Group (Salem), PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act for the 12152 East End Avenue Project (Project) in the city of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. The Project area is located on the Ontario, Calif. 7.5' USGS quadrangle map, within Section 4 of Township 2 South, Range 8 West within the Santa Ana del Chino Land Grant (see attached map).

A literature review and records search for the Project area was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center. The records search indicated that no cultural resources have been recorded within the Project area or within one mile of the Project area. PaleoWest conducted a pedestrian survey of the Project area on February 22, 2023. No cultural resources were identified during the survey.

As part of the cultural resource investigation of the Project area, PaleoWest requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) *Sacred Lands File* on January 31, 2023. The NAHC responded on March 16, 2023, indicating that no Native American cultural resources were identified within the Project area. We kindly request any information you are willing to share from four records for cultural properties within or near the Project area. Please contact me at (626) 221-9857 or jvyhmeister@paleowest.com. I will follow-up with a phone call or email if I do not hear from you.

Your comments are very important to us, and to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

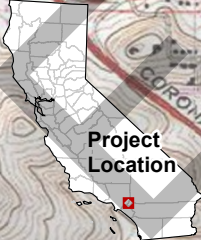
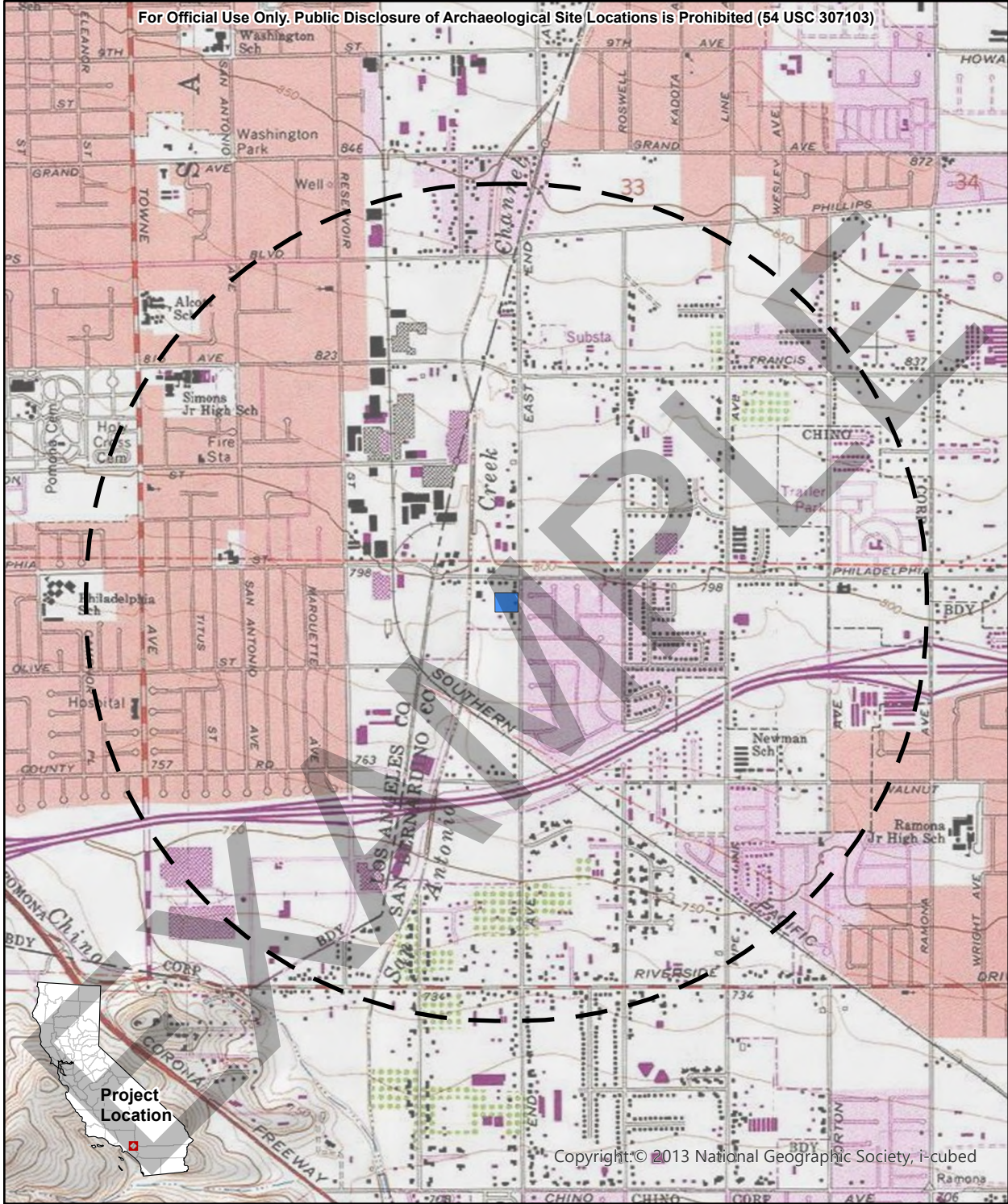
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Joy Vyhmeister".

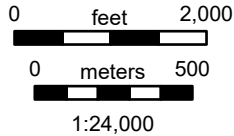
Joy Vyhmeister, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist/Project Manager
PaleoWest





For Official Use Only. Public Disclosure of Archaeological Site Locations is Prohibited (54 USC 307103)



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USGS 7.5' Quadrange:
Ontario, CA (1982)
Santa Ana Del Chino Land Grant
San Bernardino B.M.
UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

 Project Area
 1 Mile Buffer

Groups Contacted	Date of Correspondence	Tribal Response
<p>Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians</p> <p>Reid Milanovich, Chairperson 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264 Phone: (760) 699 - 6800 Fax: (760) 699-6919 laviles@aguacaliente.net</p>	<p>3/17/2023 by email</p>	<p>See response below</p>
<p>Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians</p> <p>Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264 Phone: (760) 699 - 6800 Fax: (760) 699-6919 ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net</p>	<p>3/17/2023 by email</p>	<p>Xitlaly Madrigal, cultural resource analyst, responded by email on 3/17/2023 that the Project is not within the tribe's traditional use area and deferring to other tribes in the area</p>
<p>Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation</p> <p>Andrew Salas, Chairperson P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723 Phone: (626) 926 - 4131 admin@gabrielenoindians.org</p>	<p>3/17/2023 by email</p> <p>4/5/2023 by phone</p>	<p>Andrew Salas responded by phone on 4/5/2023 requesting the contact information of the planning group directly to make sure they have consulted with City Planner for Chino.</p>
<p>Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians</p> <p>Anthony Morales, Chairperson P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778 Phone: (626) 483 – 3564 Fax: (626) 286-1262 GTTribalcouncil@aol.com</p>	<p>3/17/2023 by email</p> <p>4/5/2023 by phone</p>	<p>Left voicemail on 4/5/2023</p>
<p>Gabrielino/Tongva Nation</p> <p>Sandonne Goad, Chairperson 106 ½ Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012 Phone: (951) 807 - 0479 sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com</p>	<p>3/17/2023 by email</p> <p>4/5/2023 by phone</p>	<p>Left voicemail on 4/5/2023</p>
<p>Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Counsel</p> <p>Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094. Phone: (626) 407 - 8761 christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu</p>	<p>3/17/2023 by email</p>	<p>Christina Conley responded by email on 3/20/2023 that the tribe will defer to our sister tribe who resides in that area for comment. We are a coastal band.</p>
<p>Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Counsel</p> <p>Robert Dorame, Chairperson P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707 Phone: (562) 761 - 6417 Fax: (562) 761-6417 gtongva@gmail.com</p>	<p>3/17/2023 by email</p>	<p>See response above</p>

Groups Contacted	Date of Correspondence	Tribal Response
<p>Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe</p> <p>Charles Alvarez 23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307 Phone: (310) 403 - 6048 roadkingcharles@aol.com</p>	<p>3/17/2023 by email</p> <p>4/5/2023 by phone</p>	<p>Phone number not in service.</p>
<p>Morongo Band of Mission Indians</p> <p>Robert Martin, Chairperson 12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220 Phone: (951) 755 - 5110 Fax: (951) 755-5177 abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov</p>	<p>3/17/2023 by email</p>	<p>See response below</p>
<p>Morongo Band of Mission Indians</p> <p>Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer 12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220 Phone: (951) 755 - 5259 Fax: (951) 572-6004 abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov</p>	<p>3/17/2023 by email</p> <p>4/5/2023 by phone</p>	<p>Responded by phone on 4/5/2023 that Ann Brierty will follow up with any additional comments Morongo band of Mission Indians may have.</p>
<p>Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation</p> <p>Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366 Phone: (928) 750 - 2516 scottmanfred@yahoo.com</p>	<p>3/17/2023 by email</p>	<p>See response below</p>
<p>Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation</p> <p>H. Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366 Phone: (760) 572 – 2423 historicpreservation@quechantribe.com</p>	<p>3/17/2023 by email</p>	<p>Jill McCormick responded by email on 3/20/2023 that the tribe does not wish to comment on this project and defers to more local Tribes</p>
<p>San Manuel Band of Mission Indians</p> <p>Ryan Nordness, Director of Cultural Resources 26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346 Phone: (909) 864 - 8933 Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuel-nsn.Gov</p>	<p>3/17/2023 by email</p> <p>4/5/2023 by phone</p>	<p>Jessica Mauck no longer with the company; Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuel-nsn.Gov no longer a valid email</p> <p>New consultant on all cultural/archaeological matters is Ryan Nordness</p> <p>Ryan Nordness responded by email on 4/5/2023 that the Project is outside of Serrano territory and the tribe will not be requesting consulting status.</p>
<p>Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians</p> <p>Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539 Phone: (951) 659 - 2700 Fax: (951) 659-2228</p>	<p>3/17/2023 by email</p> <p>4/5/2023 by phone</p>	<p>Tribe does not wish to comment.</p>

Groups Contacted	Date of Correspondence	Tribal Response
Isaul@santarosa-nsn.gov		
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369 Phone: (253) 370 - 0167 serranonation1@gmail.com	3/17/2023 by email 4/5/2023 by phone	Left voicemail on 4/5/2023
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369 Phone: (909) 528 - 9032 serranonation1@gmail.com	3/17/2023 by email 4/5/2023 by phone	Phone number not in service.
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	3/17/2023 by email 4/5/2023 by phone	Defer to Anthony Morales of the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians response.
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	3/17/2023 by email	See response above.

From: [THPO Consulting](#)
To: [Joy Vyhmeister](#)
Subject: RE: Cultural Resource Study in Support of the 12152 East End Avenue Project, San Bernardino County, California
Date: Friday, March 17, 2023 10:47:32 AM
Attachments: [image002.jpg](#)
[image003.png](#)

External sender - [Think before you click](#)

Greetings,

A records check of the Tribal Historic Preservation Office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Thank you,



Xitlaly Madrigal
Cultural Resources Analyst
ymadrigal@aguacaliente.net
C: (760) 423-3485 | D: (760) 883-6829
5401 Dinah Shore Drive, Palm Springs, CA 92264

From: Joy Vyhmeister <jvyhmeister@paleowest.com>
Sent: Friday, March 17, 2023 10:27 AM
To: THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>
Subject: Cultural Resource Study in Support of the 12152 East End Avenue Project, San Bernardino County, California

**** This Email came from an External Source ****

Hello,

Please find attached a letter detailing an upcoming Project in San Bernardino County, California and requesting your comments on any potential impacts it may have on cultural properties.

Thank you for your time and consideration,

Joy Vyhmeister



Joy Vyhmeister | Senior Archaeologist/Team Lead
PaleoWest
jyhmeister@paleowest.com
626.221.9857
www.paleowest.com

Redlands Office
301 9th Street, Suite 114
Redlands, CA 92374

This email has been scanned by Inbound Shield™.

From: [Christina Marsden Conley](#)
To: [Joy Vyhmeister](#)
Subject: Re: Cultural Resource Study in Support of the 12152 East End Avenue Project, San Bernardino County, California
Date: Monday, March 20, 2023 6:40:17 PM
Attachments: [Gab_logofinal_trans.gif](#)

External sender - [Think before you click](#)

Good evening Joy,
We will defer our comments to our sister tribe who resides in that area for comment. We are a coastal band.

Take care,
Christina

tehoovet taamet

CHRISTINA CONLEY

- Native American Monitor - Caretaker of our Ancestral Water and Land
- Cultural Resource Administrator Under Tribal Chair, Robert Dorame (Most Likely Descendant) of Pimugna (Catalina Island)
- Native American Heritage Commission Contact
- Fully qualified as a California State Recognized Native American Tribe fulfilling SB18, AB52 Compliance Regulations
- HAZWOPER Certified
- 626.407.8761

GABRIELINO TONGVA INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA

The Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California tribe is traditionally and culturally recognized in the State of California Bill AJR96 as the aboriginal tribe to encompass the entire Los Angeles Basin area to Laguna Beach, extending to the Channel Islands of Santa Catalina, San Nicholas and San Clemente Islands



NAHC recognizes GTIOC Tribal Territory

On Mar 17, 2023, at 10:30 AM, Joy Vyhmeister <jvyhmeister@paleowest.com> wrote:

Hello,

Please find attached a letter detailing an upcoming Project in San Bernardino County, California and requesting your comments on any potential impacts it may have on cultural properties.

Thank you for your time and consideration,

Joy Vyhmeister

<image001.jpg>

Joy Vyhmeister | Senior Archaeologist/Team Lead
PaleoWest
jyhmeister@paleowest.com
626.221.9857
www.paleowest.com

Redlands Office
301 9th Street, Suite 114
Redlands, CA 92374

<Conley_12152 East End Avenue.pdf>

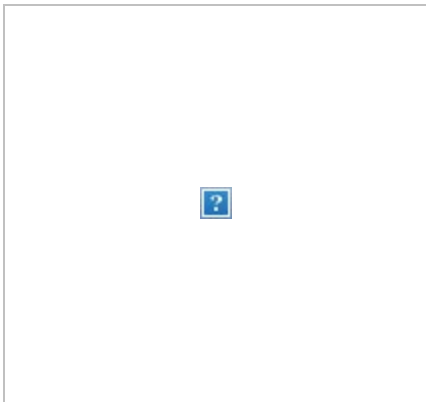
From: [Jill McCormick](#)
To: [Joy Vyhmeister](#)
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL]:Cultural Resource Study in Support of the 12152 East End Avenue Project, San Bernardino County, California
Date: Monday, March 20, 2023 9:26:48 AM
Attachments: [image002.jpg](#)
[image003.jpg](#)

External sender - **Think before you click**

This email is to inform you that we do not wish to comment on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their determinations on this matter.

*Thank you,
H. Jill McCormick, M.A.*

Quechan Indian Tribe
Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ 85366-1899
Office: 760-572-2423
Cell: 928-261-0254
E-mail: historicpreservation@quechantribe.com



From: Joy Vyhmeister <jvyhmeister@paleowest.com>
Sent: Friday, March 17, 2023 10:33 AM
To: Jill McCormick <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>
Subject: [EXTERNAL]:Cultural Resource Study in Support of the 12152 East End Avenue Project, San Bernardino County, California

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hello,

Please find attached a letter detailing an upcoming Project in San Bernardino County, California and requesting your comments on any potential impacts it may have on cultural properties.

Thank you for your time and consideration,

Joy Vyhmeister



Joy Vyhmeister | Senior Archaeologist/Team Lead

PaleoWest

jyhmeister@paleowest.com

626.221.9857

www.paleowest.com

Redlands Office

301 9th Street, Suite 114

Redlands, CA 92374

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Appendix C.
Department of Parks and Recreation
523 Site Forms

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): 12152 East End Avenue

P1. Other Identifier: M&J Pallet Recycling, Inc.

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

***a. County** San Bernardino and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Ontario **Date** 1982 T 2S; R 8W; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec 4; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 12152 East End Avenue **City** Chino **Zip** 91710

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

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

***P3a. Description:** The resource is a single-family home built in 1946 on a 1.6-acre parcel previously under cultivation as an orchard, and now in use as a commercial building. The house is a modest single-story stucco-clad with minimal nods to Mission Revival style, an irregular shape and an attached garage. The roof is a mix of hipped and gabled construction and is covered in modern composite asphalt shingles. Windows appear to be flush with the walls of the house but are difficult to assess owing to the iron security bars that have been installed over every window. The home is located near the eastern side of the property, and the primary elevation is on the eastern side, facing the street. The eastern elevation features a shallow covered porch with three arches facing the street and a poured concrete stoop. No major structural additions are evident, but small additions and modifications, including floodlights, security cameras, signage, and a cloth awning, have been made to all sides of the building. The property also has a small fenced yard on the east side with two mature trees in it. The rest of the property has been paved and is used for material storage related to the pallet-recycling business it currently houses.



***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP02.
single family property

***P4. Resources**

Present:

Building Structure Object
 Site District Element of District
 Other (Isolates, etc.) _____

P5b. Description of Photo:

Eastern elevation of house facing East End Avenue; 2/22/2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and**

Source: 1946

Historic Prehistoric Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Unknown

***P8. Recorded by:**

Marlen Hinojosa
PaleoWest, LLC
301 9th St., Suite 114
Redlands, CA 92374

***P9. Date Recorded:** 2/22/2023

***P10. Survey Type:** Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:** Joy Vyhmeister, M.A., RPA and Michael Mirro, M.A., RPA 2023. Cultural Resource Assessment for the 12152 East End Ave Warehouse Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): 12152 East End Avenue *NRHP Status Code 6Z

Page 2 of 4

B1. Historic Name: None

B2. Common Name: M&J Pallet Recycling, Inc.

B3. Original Use: Residence B4. Present Use: Business

*B5. Architectural Style: N/A

*B6. Construction History: County Assessor's records indicate that a 4-room house was built on the property in 1946. No other episodes of construction are indicated, and aerial imagery does not indicate any structural additions.

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

*B8. Related Features: A small yard with two mature fruit trees is adjacent to the home.

B9a. Architect: Unknown B9b. Builder: Unknown

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

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

The residence at 12152 East End Avenue was constructed in 1946 during a period of development in Chino when extensive orchards were being replaced with small single-family properties. No significant additions have been made to the property since its construction, though a large number of smaller changes, such as the removal of fruit trees over time, window replacement, paving of most of the lot in recent years, and the addition of commercial signage, floodlights, and security cameras are notable. The residence retains integrity of location and design and retains most integrity of materials, but lacks integrity of setting, workmanship, feeling, or association. During its period of construction, the property was surrounded by orchards, with an active channel of the San Antonio Creek to the west. The subject property and surrounding area have undergone significant changes since then including channelization of the San Antonio Creek, removal of orchards, and re-development of the area from residential to industrial use. While typical for the area during the 1940s, the property does not exemplify a strong example from that period, nor does it have strong associations with important historic events (does not satisfy CRHR Criterion 1). Ownership and occupant research did not reveal associations with important persons (does not satisfy CRHR Criterion 2). The building demonstrates only the most minimal nod to Mission Revival style, exhibits numerous alterations, and is generally unremarkable (does not satisfy CRHR Criterion 3). This property is not a likely source of important information regarding history and was constructed using common materials with no likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies (does not satisfy CRHR Criterion 4).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes): none

*B12. References: Joy Vyhmeister, M.A., RPA and Michael Mirro, M.A., RPA. 2023. Cultural Resource Assessment for the 12152 East End Ave Warehouse Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California.

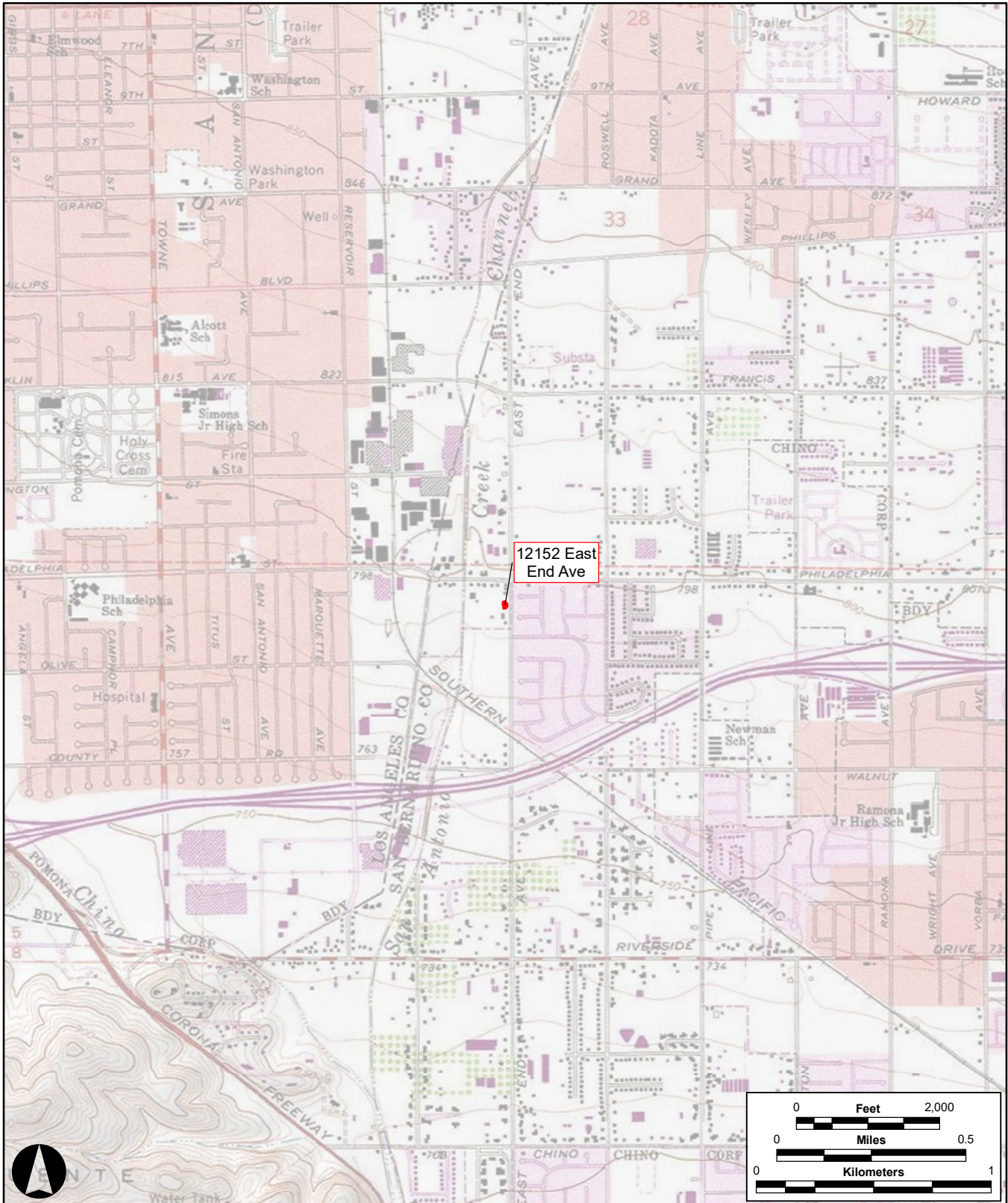
B13. Remarks: none.

*B14. Evaluator: Joy Vyhmeister, PaleoWest, LLC

*Date of Evaluation: 4/4/2023

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)
See attached Aerial Overview on Sketch Map record.

(This space reserved for official comments.)





From: [Ryan Nordness](#)
To: [Joy Vyhmeister](#)
Subject: RE: Cultural Resource Study in Support of the 12152 East End Avenue Project, San Bernardino County, California
Date: Wednesday, April 5, 2023 2:44:19 PM
Attachments: [image001.jpg](#)

External sender - [Think before you click](#)

Hello Joy,

Thank you for contacting the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians) regarding the above referenced project. Unfortunately, Jessica is no longer with the organization, thus I am only now receiving this notice. Please use me as your sole point of contact going forward.

YSMN appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation, which was received by the Cultural Resources Management Department on March 17th. The proposed project is located outside of Serrano ancestral territory and, as such, YSMN will not be requesting to receive consulting party status with the lead agency or to participate in the scoping, development, or review of documents created pursuant to legal and regulatory mandates.

Kind regards,
Ryan Nordness
Cultural Resource Analyst
Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation

From: Joy Vyhmeister <jvyhmeister@paleowest.com>
Sent: Friday, March 17, 2023 10:34 AM
To: Jessica Mauck <Jessica.Mauck@SanManuel-NSN.Gov>
Subject: Cultural Resource Study in Support of the 12152 East End Avenue Project, San Bernardino County, California

Hello,

Please find attached a letter detailing an upcoming Project in San Bernardino County, California and requesting your comments on any potential impacts it may have on cultural properties.

Thank you for your time and consideration,

Joy Vyhmeister



Joy Vyhmeister | Senior Archaeologist/Team Lead

PaleoWest

jyhmeister@paleowest.com

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