

Date: December 30, 2020
Attn: Konstanza Dobрева
E|P|D Solutions, Inc.
2 Park Plaza, Suite 1120
Irvine, CA 92614



RE: Cultural and Paleontological Resource Assessment for the Yorba Villas Residential Project Amendment, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Dobрева –

In 2016, Material Culture Consulting, Inc. (MCC) (Belcourt and Kelly 2016) prepared a cultural and paleontological resources assessment for the previously submitted Yorba and Francis Project. This assessment was prepared in support of the original Initial Study for the Project. The original Initial Study proposed construction of 43 single-family residences and has since been increased to 45 single-family residences; however, the development footprint would remain the same.

The prior cultural and paleontological assessment (Belcourt and Kelly 2016) included a cultural resources record search and background research, a fossil locality search, a review of the Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File, outreach with eight Native American tribal representatives, and an intensive field survey to support the proposed Project. The proposed Project falls within the boundaries of the last record search.

The cultural resources records search information was provided by the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton. The cultural resources records search provided information regarding previous archaeological studies in the project area and any previously recorded sites within the project boundaries, or in the immediate vicinity. According to the data obtained from the SCCIC, no previously recorded sites were identified within the project area, and the area had not been previously investigated by intensive pedestrian survey. The paleontological records search was conducted by Dr. Samuel McLeod at the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History. The paleontological records search included review of known fossil localities within the project area and surrounding vicinity, as well as review of geological maps.

The archaeological and paleontological survey of the project area was conducted on September 28, 2016. Survey conditions were generally good and ground visibility ranged from fair to good in most areas. The property has been disturbed and graded in the past, and previous impacts to the property include the establishment of a single-family residence and associated outbuildings, and agricultural use. No prehistoric or historic cultural resources were identified during the survey. One potentially historic-era house and several structures were identified within the project area. However, the updates to the house over time, in addition to extensive remodeling (new addition, stucco coating, updated roofing, updated windows, updated electrical features, updated ventilation, etc.) have removed any of the structure's historic integrity, resulting in an essentially modern structure. Further, the outbuildings in various states of disrepair were demolished in 2018 and did not appear to retain the integrity necessary to be considered a significant cultural resource as per CEQA or County thresholds for significance.

Spot check paleontological monitoring is recommended for excavation exceeding five feet into areas mapped as Quaternary alluvium to determine if older, paleontologically sensitive sediments are present. If present, full-time monitoring should be implemented. Prior to the start of construction, a paleontological resource monitoring plan should be prepared and implemented, which includes specific locations and construction activities requiring monitoring, procedures to follow for monitoring and fossil discovery, and a curation agreement with the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County or other appropriate, accredited institution.

Considering the negative results of the records search and survey, we do not recommend archaeological monitoring during ground disturbance associated with the project. While there is a potential for encountering

historic-era materials, the probability of these materials constituting a significant find is extremely low. Please note that Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation had requested full-time Native American monitoring during all ground disturbing activities.

Conditions on site have not changed since completion of these analyses. Therefore, it has been verified that the cultural and paleontological impact analyses remain valid. If Native American monitoring is required during project implementation, it is highly recommended that archaeological monitors be present as well, to respond to inadvertent discoveries as they occur.

Respectfully submitted,



Tria Belcourt, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA # 917250) President and Principal Investigator

References

Belcourt, T. and J. Kelly

2016 Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment: Yorba Villas Residential Project, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared by Material Culture Consulting, Inc., On file at Material Culture Consulting, Inc., 2701 N. Towne Avenue, Suite B, Pomona CA 91767 and at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

Material Culture Consulting

cultural resource management | sustainability

PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: CHINO YORBA AND FRANCIS RESIDENTIAL PROJECT CITY OF CHINO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared on Behalf of:

Coastal Commercial Properties

Prepared for:

City of Chino Planning Department
13220 Central Avenue
Chino, California 91710
909-334-3253

Prepared By:

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Jennifer Kelly, M. Sc., Geology, Professional Paleontologist
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October 28, 2016

Date of Fieldwork: September 28, 2016

Archaeological Sites within Area of Potential Impact: none

Project and Site Location: 4664 Francis Avenue and 4570 Francis Avenue, Chino, CA 91710

Section 34 of the USGS 7.5-minute Ontario, California topographic map, Township 1 South, Range 8 West

Assessor's Parcel Number: 1013-211-22, 1013-211-21

Area: 11 acres

Key Words: cultural resources assessment, paleontological resources assessment, Phase 1, negative survey, City of Chino

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The following report describes the results of a Phase I archaeological and paleontological assessment conducted by Material Culture Consulting (MCC) for the Chino Yorba and Francis Residential Project, Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 11013-211-22 and 1013-211-21. The project consists of an approximately 11-acre lot located in the city of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. The project, as proposed by the applicant, Coastal Commercial Properties, seeks to develop the property into a residential development with associated parking, infrastructure, and landscaping. The southwest corner of the project area can be found at the intersection of Yorba Avenue and Francis Avenue in the city of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. Specifically, this project is located on Section 34 of the USGS 7.5-minute Ontario, California topographic map, Township 1 South, Range 8 West (projected). MCC, in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), County of San Bernardino, and City of Chino environmental guidelines, conducted the assessment to identify any cultural and paleontological resources present within the project area, as well as assess the potential sensitivity of the project area.

The cultural resources records search information was provided by the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton. The cultural resources records search provided information regarding previous archaeological studies in the project area and any previously recorded sites within the project boundaries, or in the immediate vicinity. According to the data obtained from the SCCIC, no previously recorded sites were identified within the project area, and the area had not been previously investigated by intensive pedestrian survey. The paleontological records search was conducted by Dr. Samuel McLeod at the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History. The paleontological records search included review of known fossil localities within the project area and surrounding vicinity, as well as review of geological maps.

The archaeological and paleontological survey of the project area was conducted on September 28, 2016. Survey conditions were generally good and ground visibility ranged from fair to good in most areas. The property has been disturbed and graded in the past, and previous impacts to the property include the establishment of a single-family residence and associated outbuildings, and agricultural use. No prehistoric or historic cultural resources were identified during the survey. One potentially historic-era house and several structures were identified within the project area. However, the updates to the house over time, in addition to extensive remodeling (new addition, stucco coating, updated roofing, updated windows, updated electrical features, updated ventilation, etc.) have removed any of the structure's historic integrity, resulting in an essentially modern structure. Further, the outbuildings are in various states of disrepair and do not appear to retain the integrity necessary to be considered a significant cultural resource as per CEQA, County, or City thresholds for significance.

Spot check paleontological monitoring is recommended for excavation exceeding five feet into areas mapped as Quaternary alluvium to determine if older, paleontologically sensitive sediments are present. If present, full-time monitoring should be implemented. Prior to the start of construction, a paleontological resources monitoring plan should be prepared and implemented, which includes specific locations and construction activities requiring monitoring, procedures to follow for monitoring and fossil discovery, and a curation agreement with the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County or other appropriate, accredited institution.

Considering the negative results of the records search and survey, we do not recommend archaeological monitoring during ground disturbance associated with the project. While there is a potential for encountering historic-era materials, the probability of these materials constituting a significant find is extremely low. Please note that Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation has requested full-time Native American monitoring during all ground disturbing activities.

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INTRODUCTION AND SETTING

Material Culture Consulting conducted the following assessment to identify cultural resources that could be impacted by the proposed Project. Coastal Commercial Properties is planning to construct several residences within an 11-acre Project Area. The Project Area is located northwest of the intersection of Yorba Avenue and Francis Avenue, in the City of Chino, in San Bernardino County, California (Figures 1 and 2). The Project Area has been previously disturbed due to use of the property as a single family residence and for agricultural purposes. Specifically, this project is located on Section 34 of the USGS 7.5-minute Ontario, California topographic map, Township 1 South, Range 8 West (projected). Grading and soil removal will be required for construction of the proposed project. Additional soil removal and fill deposit will be necessary to level the surface of the ground to project specifications. The depth of excavation is anticipated to extend to a maximum depth of 7 feet below surface throughout the project site to level the surface in preparation of pouring concrete foundation pads, roads, and other grading activities.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA served as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the cultural resources study and supervised all work. Ms. Belcourt coordinated both records searches, communicated with NAHC and Native American individuals, conducted the survey, and oversaw completion of this report. Belcourt is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with a M.A. in Anthropology from the University of Florida, a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of California at Los Angeles and over twelve years of experience in California archaeology. Resume is provided (Appendix A). Jennifer Kelly, M.Sc. served as the Principal Investigator for Paleontology. Ms. Kelly reviewed the paleontological records search and survey results, and authored the paleontological section of this report. Ms. Kelly has a B.S. in Geological Studies and M.Sc. in Geology from California State University, Long Beach. Ms. Kelly has over twelve years of experience in paleontological compliance in California. Julianne Toenjes, B.A. provided the technical review of the report.

REGULATORY SETTING

The present study meets the requirements of CEQA for cultural and paleontological resources assessments. In addition, the project assessment meets the County of San Bernardino and City of Chino requirements. The paleontological assessment follows guidelines established by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP 2010). According to these regulations and guidelines, if development of a project has the potential to impact scientifically significant paleontological resources, a plan must be developed and to mitigate those impacts.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

CEQA declares that it is state policy to "take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with...historic environmental qualities." It further states that public or private projects financed or approved by the state are subject to environmental review by the state. All such projects, unless entitled to an exemption, may proceed only after this requirement has been satisfied. CEQA requires detailed studies that analyze the environmental effects of a proposed project. In the event that a project is determined to have a potential significant environmental effect, the act requires that alternative plans and mitigation measures be considered. CEQA includes historic and archaeological resources as integral features of the environment. If paleontological resources are identified as being within the proposed Project Area, the sponsoring agency must take those resources into consideration when evaluating project effects as well. The level of consideration may vary with the importance of the resource.

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a Project may have a significant effect on historical resources. A historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Section 21084.1), a resource included in a local register of historical resources

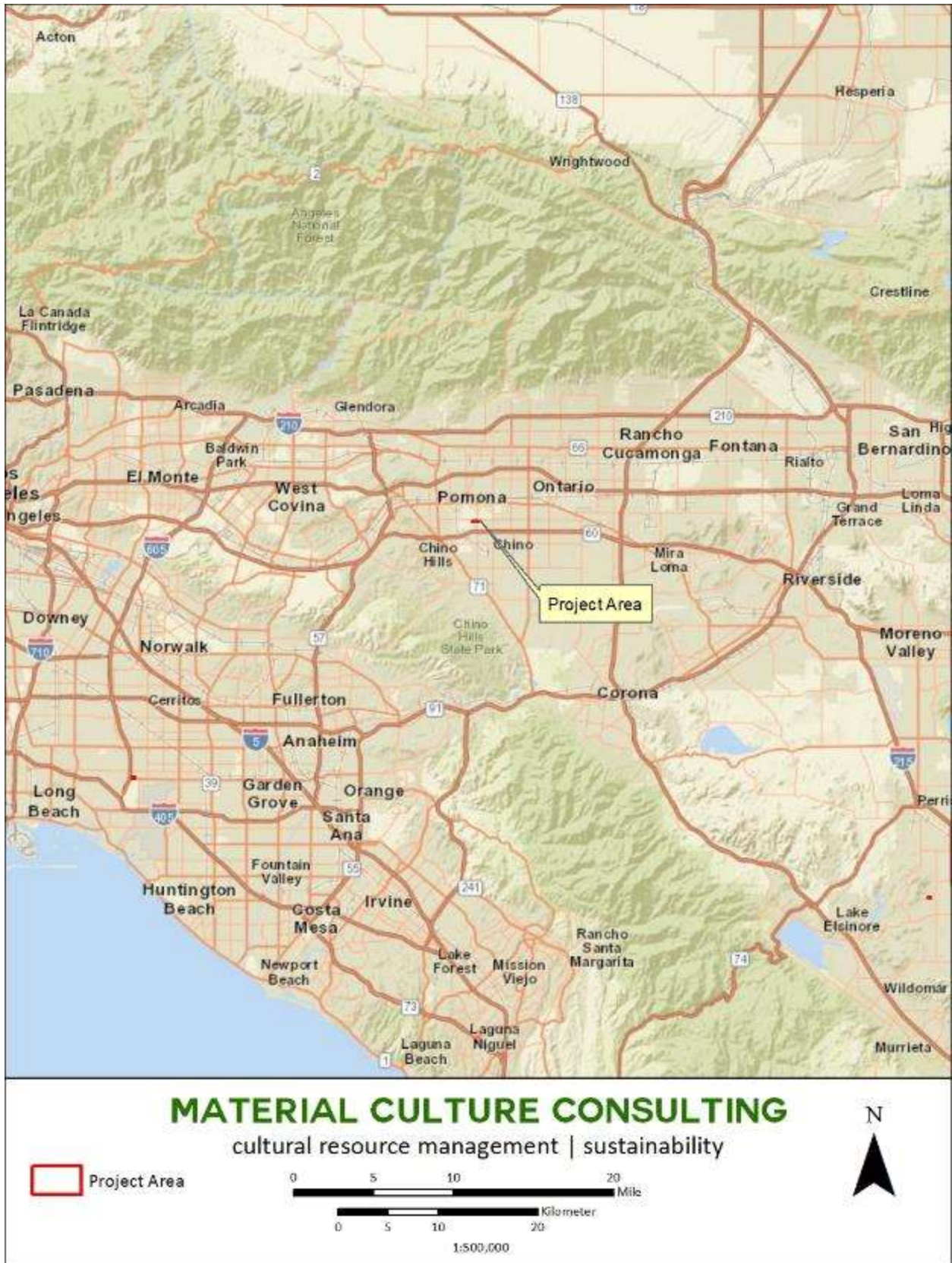


Figure 1. Chino Yorba and Francis Project Vicinity



Figure 2. Chino Yorba and Francis Project Area

(Section 15064.5(a)(2)), or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant (Section 15064.5 (a)(3)). Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, Section 15064.5 of the Guidelines, and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the Statutes of CEQA were used as the basic guidelines for the cultural resources study. PRC Section 5024.1 directs evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing on the CRHR. The purpose of the register is to maintain listings of the state's historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change.

The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing on the NRHP, enumerated above, and require similar protection to what NHPA Section 106 mandates for historic properties. According to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1(c)(1-4), a resource is considered historically significant if it meets at least one of the following criteria:

- 1) 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;
- 2) Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history;
- 3) 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; or
- 4) Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

In addition to having significance, resources must have integrity for the period of significance. The period of significance is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired, or significant individuals made their important contributions. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance. Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may have historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register, if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data. Note that California Historical Landmarks with numbers 770 or higher are automatically included in the CRHR.

Under CEQA, if an archeological site is not a significant "historical resource" but meets the definition of a "unique archeological resource" as defined in PRC Section 21083.2, then it should be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section. A unique archaeological resource is defined in PRC Section 21083.2(g) as follows:

An archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

Resources that neither meet any of these criteria for listing on the NRHP or CRHR nor qualify as a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA PRC Section 21083.2 are viewed as not significant. Under CEQA, "A non-unique archaeological resource need be given no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its existence by the lead agency if it so elects" [PRC Section 21083.2(h)].

Impacts to historical resources that alter the characteristics that qualify the historical resource for listing on the CRHR are considered to be a significant effect (under CEQA). The impacts to a historical resource are considered significant, if the Project activities physically destroy or damage all or part of a resource, change the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource which contribute to its significance, or introduce visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource. If it can be demonstrated that a Project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2 (a), (b), and (c)).

California Historical Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest

Historical landmarks are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of statewide significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. In order to be considered a California Historical Landmark, the landmark must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- 1) 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;
- 2) Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
- 3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; or possesses high artistic values;
- 4) Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

If a site is primarily of local or countywide interest, it may meet the criteria for the California Point of Historical Interest Program. Points of Historical Interest are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value.

To be eligible for designation as a Point of Historical Interest, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- 1) The first, last, only, or most significant of its type in the local geographic region (city or county);
- 2) Associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of the local area;
- 3) A prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction; or
- 4) One of the more notable works or the best surviving work in the local region of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder.

Points of Historical Interest designated after December 1997 and recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission are also listed in the California Register. No historical resource may be designated as both a Landmark and a Point of Interest. If a Point of Interest is subsequently granted status as a Landmark, the Point of Interest designation will be retired.

Paleontological Sensitivity

Paleontological sensitivity (potential) reflects the potential for a geologic unit to produce scientifically significant and/or important fossils. However, it is impossible to predict the specific types of fossils that will be found, or their exact locations in a geologic formation, regardless of the overall potential for that unit to produce fossils. The

paleontological sensitivity determination does not necessarily predict the significance of fossils that may be found during construction activities on the Project. The scientific significance of an individual fossil can only be determined after it is discovered and subsequently evaluated by a qualified paleontologist. Any paleontological site that produces significant fossil remains or assemblages is considered highly significant, regardless of the initial paleontological sensitivity potential assigned to the geologic unit in which the locality occurs. Assigned sensitivity potentials of geologic units can change over time as increased knowledge of the geologic units or formations and their levels of productivity for paleontological resources becomes available.

According to the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (2010): “A Significant Fossiliferous Deposit is a rock unit or formation which contains significant nonrenewable paleontologic resources, here defined as comprising one or more identifiable vertebrate fossils, large or small, and any associated invertebrate and plant fossils, traces and other data that provide taphonomic, taxonomic, phylogenetic, ecologic, and stratigraphic information.” In its “Standard Procedures for the Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Paleontological Resources,” SVP (2010) recognizes four categories of paleontological potential for rock units: high, moderate/unknown (undetermined), low, and no potential:

High Potential - Rock units from which vertebrate or significant invertebrate, plant, or trace fossils have been recovered are considered to have a high potential for containing additional significant paleontological resources. Rock units classified as having high potential for producing paleontological resources include, but are not limited to, sedimentary formations and some volcanoclastic formations (e.g., ashes or tephras), and some low-grade metamorphic rocks which contain significant paleontological resources anywhere within their geographical extent, and sedimentary rock units temporally or lithologically suitable for the preservation of fossils (e.g., middle Holocene and older, fine-grained fluvial sandstones, argillaceous and carbonate-rich paleosols, cross-bedded point bar sandstones, fine-grained marine sandstones, etc.). Paleontological potential consists of both (a) the potential for yielding abundant or significant vertebrate fossils or for yielding a few significant fossils, large or small, vertebrate, invertebrate, plant, or trace fossils and (b) the importance of recovered evidence for new and significant taxonomic, phylogenetic, paleoecologic, taphonomic, biochronologic, or stratigraphic data. Rock units which contain potentially datable organic remains older than late Holocene, including deposits associated with animal nests or middens, and rock units which may contain new vertebrate deposits, traces, or trackways are also classified as having high potential.

Moderate/Unknown Potential - Rock units for which little information is available concerning their paleontological content, geologic age, and depositional environment are considered to have undetermined potential. Further study is necessary to determine if these rock units have high or low potential to contain significant paleontological resources. A field survey by a qualified professional paleontologist to specifically determine the paleontological resource potential of these rock units is required before a paleontological resource impact mitigation program can be developed. In cases where no subsurface data are available, paleontological potential can sometimes be determined by strategically located excavations into subsurface stratigraphy.

Low Potential - Reports in the paleontological literature or field surveys by a qualified professional paleontologist may allow determination that some rock units have low potential for yielding significant fossils. Such rock units will be poorly represented by fossil specimens in institutional collections, or based on general scientific consensus only. Preserved fossils are found in rare circumstances, and the presence of fossils is the exception not the rule, e.g. basalt flows or recent colluvium. Rock units with low paleontological sensitivity typically will not require mitigation measures for preservation or management of paleontological resources.

No Potential - Some rock units have no potential to contain significant paleontological resources, for instance high-grade metamorphic rocks (such as gneisses and schists) and plutonic igneous rocks (such as granites and diorites).

Rock units with no potential require no protection nor impact mitigation measures relative to paleontological resources.

Ground disturbance in geologic units and geographic areas known to contain scientifically significant fossils may produce adverse impacts to nonrenewable paleontological resources (State CEQA Guidelines, 14 CCR Sections 15064.5[3] and 15023; State CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, Section V, Part C). Direct impacts to paleontological resources concern the physical destruction of fossils, usually by human-caused ground disturbance. Indirect impacts to paleontological resources typically concern the loss of resources to theft and vandalism resulting from increased public access to paleontologically sensitive areas. Cumulative impacts to paleontological resources concern the incremental loss of these nonrenewable resources to society as a whole.

San Bernardino County Development Code

The County of San Bernardino's Development Code (§82.12.010-050 regarding Cultural Resources and §82.20.010-040 regarding Paleontological Resources) requires evaluation of potential cultural and paleontological resources as part of its CEQA review of proposed projects. It also defines the requirements for a qualified technical specialist in both disciplines. The County additionally requires a project proposed within the Cultural and Paleontological Resources Overlay to include a report prepared by a qualified professional that determines, through appropriate investigation, the presence or absence of cultural or paleontological resources on the project site and within the project area. The report must also recommend appropriate recovery or protection measures. The Overlay may be applied to areas (determined by records searches at appropriate institutions) where cultural or paleontological resources are known to have been produced or are likely to be present.

City of Chino General Plan

The City of Chino General Plan Open Space and Conservation Element contains one goal (OSC 7) – to preserve Chino's connection to its history, and one objective (OSC 7.1) – Preserve and enhance historical, paleontological, and archaeological resources. Several policies (P1 – P7) were developed to meet the City's goals regarding management of cultural and paleontological resources:

- 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The proposed project site is generally located north of Francis Avenue and west of Central Avenue in the northern portion of the city of Chino, California. The city of Chino is located in southwest San Bernardino County in southern California, and lies within the Chino Valley, a sub-portion of the larger San Bernardino Valley. The subject site is located within the Chino Basin. The Chino Basin is situated within the upper Santa Ana Valley of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province. The Chino Basin is a relatively flat alluvial plain formed from sediments deposited by the Santa Ana River and its tributaries, such as Chino Creek, within the Perris Block of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province of southern California. The Peninsular Ranges are the southernmost segment of a chain of North American Mesozoic batholiths that extend from Alaska to the southern tip of Baja California, and are a series of northwest-southeast trending mountain ranges separated by similarly trending valleys. The project area is relatively flat, with the property's lowest point located at its southern corner and its highest point located at its northeastern boundary. Elevations within the project area range from approximately 857 to 879 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The entire project area has been disturbed by some previous development on the periphery and agricultural use. Currently, vegetation within the project area is characterized as primarily introduced grasses, weeds, and vegetation remnants.

PALEONTOLOGICAL SETTING

The Project area is situated in the San Bernardino Basin, adjacent to the Transverse Ranges Geomorphic Province. This province is comprised of a series of mountain ranges that run transverse to most mountain ranges in southern California – roughly east/west trending. The mountains within the province, including the San Gabriel and San Bernardino mountains to the north and northeast, were uplifted by tectonic activity in the area, and provide a major sedimentary source for the alluvium of the adjacent basin areas (Critelli et al. 1995). These young sediments may be underlain by older Quaternary sediments at depth (McLeod 2016). The surface of the Project is heavily disturbed by previous agricultural activity to an unknown depth below surface.

PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

Most researchers agree that the earliest occupation for the Chino area dates to the early Holocene (11,000 to 8,000 years ago). The following discussion of the cultural history of San Bernardino County references the San Dieguito Complex, the Milling Stone Horizon, the Encinitas Tradition, the La Jolla Complex, the Pauma Complex, and the San Luis Rey Complex, since these culture sequences have been used to describe archaeological manifestations in the region. The Late Prehistoric component in the area of San Bernardino County was represented by the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Luiseño Indians. Absolute chronological information, where possible, will be incorporated into this discussion to examine the effectiveness of continuing to use these terms interchangeably.

The Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 YBP). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983). Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation, utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995). The earliest sites known in the area are attributed to the San Dieguito culture, which consists of a hunting culture with flaked stone tool industry

(Warren 1967). The material culture related to this time included scrapers, hammer stones, large flaked cores, drills, and choppers, which were used to process food and raw materials.

Around 8,000 years ago, subsistence patterns changed, resulting in a material complex consisting of an abundance of milling stones (for grinding food items) with a decrease in the number of chipped stone tools. The material culture from this time period includes large, bifacially worked dart points and grinding stones, handstones and metates. Archaeologists initially designated this period as the “Millingstone Horizon” (Wallace 1955). Later, the Millingstone Horizon was redefined as a cultural tradition named the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1967) with various regional expressions including Topanga and La Jolla. Use by archaeologists varied as some adopted a generalized Encinitas Tradition without regional variations, while others continued to use Millingstone Horizon, and still others used Middle Holocene (the geologic time period) to indicate this observed pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010:1-2). Recently, this generalized terminology was criticized by Sutton and Gardner (2010) as suppressing the identification of cultural, spatial, and temporal variation, as well as the movement of peoples throughout space and time. It is these factors that are believed to be critical to an understanding of prehistoric cultural adaptation and change in this portion of southern California (Sutton and Gardner 2010:1-2).

The Encinitas Tradition characteristics include abundant metates and manos, crudely-made core and flake tools, bone tools, shell ornaments, very few projectile points, indicating a subsistence pattern focused on hunting and gathering a variety of floral resources. Faunal remains vary by location but include marine mammals, fish, and shellfish, as well as terrestrial animals, reptiles, and birds (Sutton and Gardner 2010:7). The Encinitas Tradition has been redefined to have four patterns (Sutton and Gardner 2010: 8-25). These include the Topanga Pattern in coastal Los Angeles and Orange counties, the La Jolla Pattern in coastal San Diego County, and the Sayles or Pauma cultures in inland San Diego County extending into western San Bernardino County, where the project is located. At approximately 3,500 years ago, Pauma groups in the general Project vicinity adopted new cultural traits which transformed the archaeological site characteristics - including mortar and pestle technology. This indicated the development of food storage, largely acorns, which could be processed and saved for the leaner, cooler months of the year.

At approximately 1,500 years before present, bow and arrow technology started to emerge in the archaeological record, which also indicates new settlement patterns and subsistence systems. The local population retained the subsistence methods of the past, but incorporated new materials into their day to day existence, as evidenced by the archaeological record. The Palomar Tradition is attributed to this time, and is comprised of larger two patterns: the Peninsular Pattern in the inland areas of the northern Peninsular Ranges (e.g., San Jacinto and Santa Rosa mountains) and the northern Coachella Valley (Sutton 2010), and the San Luis Rey pattern of the project area. Archaeological sites from this time period are characterized by soapstone bowls, arrowhead projectile points, pottery vessels, rock paintings, and evidence of cremation sites. The shift in material culture assemblages is largely attributed to the emergence of Shoshonean (Takic-speaking) people who entered California from the east.

ETHNOGRAPHY

The territory of the Gabrielino at the time of Spanish contact covers much of current-day Los Angeles and Orange counties. The southern extent of this culture area is bounded by Aliso Creek, the eastern extent is located east of present-day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River, the northern extent includes the San Fernando Valley, and the western extent includes portions of the Santa Monica Mountains. The Gabrielino also occupied several Channel Islands including Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island. Because of their access to certain resources, including a steatite source from Santa Catalina Island, this group was among the wealthiest and most populous aboriginal groups in all of southern California. Trade of materials and resources controlled by the Gabrielino extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

The Gabrielino lived in permanent villages and smaller, resource-gathering camps occupied at various times of the year depending upon the seasonality of the resource. Larger villages were comprised of several families or clans, while smaller, seasonal camps typically housed smaller family units. The coastal area between San Pedro and Topanga Canyon was the location of primary subsistence villages, while secondary sites were located near inland sage stands, oak groves, and pine forests. Permanent villages were located along rivers and streams, as well as in sheltered areas along the coast. As previously mentioned, the Channel Islands were also the locations of relatively large settlements (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Resources procured along the coast and on the islands were primarily marine in nature and included tuna (*Thunnus* spp.), swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), ray and shark (*Chondrichthyes*), California sea lion (*Zalophus californianus*), Stellar sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*), harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina*), northern elephant seal (*Mirounga angustirostris*), sea otter (*Enhydra lutris*), dolphin and porpoise (*Delphinidae* and *Phocoenidae*), various waterfowl species, numerous fish species, purple sea urchin (*Strongylocentrotus purpuratus*), and mollusk, such as rock scallop (*Crassadoma gigantea*), California mussel (*Mytilus californianus*), and limpet (*Fissurellidae* and *Acmaeidae*). Inland resources included oak acorn (*Quercus* sp.), pine nut (*Pinus* sp.), Mohave yucca (*Yucca schidigera*), cacti (*Opuntia* spp.), sage (*Salvia* sp.), grass nut (*Triteleia laxa*), deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), rabbit (*Sylvilagus* spp.), hare (*Lepus californicus*), rodent (*Rodentia*), quail (*Callipepla/Oreortyx* spp.), duck (*Anatidae*), and a variety of reptiles such as western pond turtle (*Clemmys marmorata*) and numerous different snakes (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

The social structure of the Gabrielino is little known; however, there appears to have been at least three social classes: 1) the elite, which included the rich, chiefs, and their immediate family; 2) a middle class, which included people of relatively high economic status or long established lineages; and 3) a class of people that included most other individuals in the society. Villages were politically autonomous units comprised of several lineages. During times of the year when certain seasonal resources were available, the village would divide into lineage groups and move out to exploit them, returning to the village between forays (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Each lineage had its own leader, with the village chief coming from the dominant lineage. Several villages might be allied under a paramount chief. Chiefly positions were of an ascribed status, most often passed to the eldest son. Chiefly duties included providing village cohesion, leading warfare and peace negotiations with other groups, collecting tribute from the village(s) under his jurisdiction, and arbitrating disputes within the village(s). The status of the chief was legitimized by his safekeeping of the sacred bundle, a representation of the link between the material and spiritual realms and the embodiment of power (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). Shamans were leaders in the spirit realm. The duties of the shaman included conducting healing and curing ceremonies, guarding of the sacred bundle, locating lost items, identifying and collecting poisons for arrows, and making rain (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). Marriages were made between individuals of equal social status and, in the case of powerful lineages, marriages were arranged to establish political ties between the lineages (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). Men conducted the majority of the heavy labor, hunting, fishing, and trading with other groups. Women's duties included gathering and preparing plant and animal resources, and making baskets, pots, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Gabrielino houses were domed, circular structures made of thatched vegetation. Houses varied in size, and could house from one to several families. Sweathouses—semicircular, earthcovered buildings—were public structures used in male social ceremonies. Other structures included menstrual huts and a ceremonial structure called a *yuvar*, an open-air structure built near the chief's house (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). Clothing was minimal; men and children most often went naked, while women wore deerskin or bark aprons. In cold weather, deerskin, rabbit fur, or bird skin (with feathers intact) cloaks were worn. Island and coastal groups used sea otter

fur for cloaks. In areas of rough terrain, yucca fiber sandals were worn. Women often used red ochre on their faces and skin for adornment or protection from the sun. Adornment items included feathers, fur, shells, and beads (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). Hunting implements included wooden clubs, sinew-backed bows, slings, and throwing clubs. Maritime implements included rafts, harpoons, spears, hook and line, and nets. A variety of other tools included deer scapulae saws, bone and shell needles, bone awls, scrapers, bone or shell flakers, wedges, stone knives and drills, metates, mullers, manos, shell spoons, bark platters, and wooden paddles and bowls. Baskets were made from rush (*Juncus* sp.), deer grass (*Muhlenbergia rigens*), and skunkbush (*Rhus trilobata*). Baskets were fashioned for hoppers, plates, trays, and winnowers for leaching, straining, and gathering. Baskets were also used for storing, preparing, and serving food, and for keeping personal and ceremonial items (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). The Gabrielino had exclusive access to soapstone, or steatite, procured from Santa Catalina Island quarries. This highly prized material was used for making pipes, animal carvings, ritual objects, ornaments, and cooking utensils. The Gabrielino profited well from trading steatite since it was valued so much by groups throughout southern California (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

HISTORIC CONTEXT

As Franciscan friars established missions near the coast between San Juan Capistrano and San Diego, they recruited people from the coastal and inland areas and called them the Luiseno for the mission established in 1798 on San Luis Rey River. Several researchers give detailed accounts of the Luiseño people who lived in this area (DuBois 1908, Sparkman 1908, Kroeber 1925, and Bean and Shipek 1978).

At the time of these ethnographies, the Luiseño maintained a sophisticated political organization structure, and their lands extended from western San Jacinto to the Pacific Ocean along several major waterways, including Temecula, Santa Margarita, and San Luis Rey Rivers (Bean and Shipek 1978). Menifee itself lies on the northern and inland portion of the Luiseño territory. The Cahuilla lived to the east, the Serrano to the north, and the Gabrielino to the west. Each of these groups are part of the same linguistic group of Uto-Aztecan and are Takic-speakers. The boundaries for territories fluctuate as new information evolves in ethnographic research, so there is a likelihood that there was quite a bit of overlap between groups over time as well.

In 1769, Spanish settlers began to enter and colonize Alta California. These initial settlers introduced the missions, presidios, pueblos and ranchos. The Project Area consisted of lands that were affiliated with the Mission San Luis Rey, however most land was managed as outlying ranches known as *asistencias*. The *asistencias* allowed the Luiseno of the area to reside in their villages and not move onto the mission itself. After the Mexican government took control of California and secularized the missions, many lands were given to Mexican citizens to settle. This Project Area, however, was not part of any Mexican land grant.

Soon after American control was established (1848), gold was discovered in California. There was a tremendous influx of Americans and Europeans, and western Riverside County saw development of hard rock mining for gold. Several mineral rights were issued around this time, however none within the project area. Around the same time, Riverside County was settled by homesteaders and farmers, and quickly became a diversified agricultural area with citrus, grain, grapes, poultry, and swine being the leading commodities.

Laid out by Richard Gird, the post-statehood owner of the Rancho Santa Ana del Chino, the town of Chino (1887) was created in response to California's land boom of the late 1880s. The history of Chino, its neighboring cities, and southwestern San Bernardino County have been examined by several local authors (Schuiling 1984; Galvin 2002; Bricker and Jertberg 1994), and the following historic timeline has been derived from these publications.

In 1881, former miner Richard Gird bought the Rancho Santa Ana del Chino and the Chino Addition from a mortgage company that had taken the title from the trust of Isaac Williams' daughter, Francesca. Williams was one

of the original Rancho owners who had taken possession of the land after California became a state. The Rancho was 46,000 acres in size, and the early homesteaders dug artesian wells near Gird's town plat that could provide water for crops. Gird also created, with help from the State of California, an agricultural experimental station on his land that operated for many years. Gird then began experimenting with various crops, such as sugar beets, to determine types that could be grown commercially. Around 1886, Gird built the narrow gauge Chino Valley Railroad, which was then abandoned when the Chino Valley Sugar Beet Factory, where tenant farmers would provide beets for processing, was built the next year. The Southern Pacific Railroad replaced the narrow gauge with a spur linking with the main railroad line in Ontario (Brown 2005). Soon after, in 1894, Gird was forced to sell the Rancho Santa Ana del Chino to Charles Phillips of San Luis Obispo for \$1.6 million to settle his debts (Brown 2005); however, the sugar beet plant and tenant-farmed acreage was an unqualified success. It is possible that the lands in the project area were used to grow sugar beets for many years, and then converted to pasture or alfalfa land once the Chino Valley Sugar Beet Factory closed in 1917 or 1918. After the beet plant closed, the Chino Land and Water Company was formed from former ranch properties, and began selling off parcels. Fife and Morton (1974) indicated that the geology of the middle portion of Santa Ana, near Chino and southwest Ontario, was conducive to an artesian well and near-surface groundwater seeps. The Santa Ana River canyon served as a natural pincer keeping groundwater in the region longer before it moved into Orange County to the southwest. Prior to extensive pumping, much of the ground at the lower end of Chino Creek, against the Chino Hills, was boggy much of the time as a "leaky" cap of alluvium lay across the saturated zone creating numerous seeps and low-pressure artesian wells.

In the late 1930s, the State of California began to realize that the three existing state prison facilities (San Quentin, Folsom, and the new women's prison at Tehachapi) would soon be overcrowded, so an ambitious plan to build new prisons led the State to purchase large quantities of farmland in the Chino area. Today, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation runs the California Institution for Men in Chino and the California Institution for Women off Chino-Corona Road to the southeast. About the same time, Chino Airport was first developed as a training base prior to World War II; "Cal Aero Field" was one of four airports developed as part of the Curtis Wright Technical Institute based at the Glendale Airport. The United States Army Air Force contracted with the school to provide primary flight training for Army Air Cadets just before and throughout the war.

The dairy industry flourished from the 1950s through the 1980s, with dairy-friendly zoning in the southwest corner of San Bernardino County encouraging many ethnic Dutch families to relocate there and become the cornerstone of the industry. The city of Chino's large, highly efficient dairies made it the largest milk-producing community in the nation's largest milk-producing state. As a result of its pastoral setting, convenient location, and rural flavor, Chino became a popular site for Hollywood crews to shoot shows such as the 1960's Twelve O'Clock High.

METHODS

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

The paleontological study for the Yorba and Francis Project included a geologic map review, literature search, institutional records search, and reconnaissance survey. The goal of this report is to identify the level of paleontological potential of the Project site, and make recommendations for the mitigation of adverse effects on paleontological resources that may occur as a result from the proposed construction. Material Culture Consulting reviewed geologic mapping of the San Dimas and Ontario Quadrangles by T.W. Dibblee, Jr. and J. A. Minch (2002). A paleontological records search was conducted at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM). Dr. Samuel McLeod performed the search. The search included fossil localities occurring within the Project site and a one-mile radius around the Project. Additional searches of available online databases, including the PaleoBiology Database (PBDB) and University of California Museum of Paleontology database (UCMP), were conducted by Material Culture Consulting staff.

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

An initial search for archaeological and historical records was completed by staff of the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Inventory System (CHRIS), located at California State University, Fullerton on September 22, 2016. The records search included a 1-mile radius around the Project Area, as well as the Project Area itself. In addition to the records at the SCCIC, a variety of sources were consulted by Tria Belcourt in September 2016 to obtain information regarding the cultural context of the Project Area (National Register of Historic Places [1979-2002 and supplements], Historical USGS Topographic maps, Historical USDA aerial photos, CRHR, California Inventory of Historic Resources, California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Local Historical Register Listings, and Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records).

NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH

A sacred lands record search was requested by Material Culture Consulting from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on September 19, 2016. The Commission responded on September 20, 2016, requesting that eight Native American tribes or individuals be contacted for further information regarding the general Project vicinity. Material Culture Consulting subsequently sent letters to the twelve Native American contacts on September 30, 2016, requesting any information related to cultural resources or heritage sites within or adjacent to the Project Area. Additional attempts at contact by email or phone call were made on October 14 and October 24, 2016. Material Culture Consulting did not conduct formal consultation with the Native American representatives.

FIELD SURVEY

The survey stage is important in a project's environmental assessment phase to verify the exact location of each identified cultural and paleontological resource, the condition or integrity of the resource(s), and the proximity of the resource(s) to areas of cultural or paleontological sensitivity. Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA conducted the cultural and paleontological survey of the proposed Project Area on September 28, 2016. Ms. Belcourt is a Registered Professional Archaeologist with over twelve years of experience working on archaeological and paleontological compliance projects, and is cross-trained in paleontological resource surveys and assessments. The survey consisted of walking in parallel transects spaced at a maximum of 15 meter intervals over the exposed soils of the project parcel, while closely inspecting the ground surface.

All undeveloped ground surface areas within the ground disturbance portion of the Project Area were examined for native soils, fossils, artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools or fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, foundations), or historic-era debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Existing ground disturbances (e.g., cutbanks, ditches, animal burrows, etc.) were visually inspected. Representative photographs were taken of the entire project area and a photographic log was maintained.

REPORT PREPARATION AND RECORDATION

This report contains information regarding previous studies, statutory requirements for the project, a brief description of the setting, research methods employed, and the overall results of the significance evaluation. The report includes all appropriate illustrations and tabular information needed to make a complete and comprehensive presentation of these activities, including the methodologies employed and the personnel involved. A copy of this report will be placed at the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton. Any newly

recorded sites or sites requiring updated information will be recorded on the appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms, which will be filed with the SCCIC.

RESULTS

PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH

Records search results indicate that surface deposits in the entire proposed project area consist of younger Quaternary alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from San Gabriel Mountains to the north, probably via the San Antonio Creek drainage area that currently flows to the west of the proposed project area.

These younger Quaternary deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils in the uppermost layers, but they are usually underlain by older Quaternary alluvium that may well contain significant fossil vertebrate remains. The closest vertebrate fossil locality recorded in similar deposits is LACM 8014, southwest of the proposed project area just southwest of the intersection of the Pomona Freeway (Highway 60) and the Corona Freeway (Highway 71), that produced a fossil specimen of bison, *Bison*. Slightly farther from the proposed project area, but to the south-southwest in English Canyon, the locality LACM 1728 produced fossil specimens of horse, *Equus*, and camel, *Camelops*, at a depth of 15 to 20 feet below the surface (LACM 2016).

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

The records search indicates a total of 23 cultural resources investigations have been completed previously within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area, none of which took place within portions of the Project Area itself (See Appendix B). The results of the records searches further indicate while there are no previously recorded cultural resources within the project area, ¼ mile or ½ mile of the project area, there are five archaeological or historical architectural resources within one mile of the Project Area (See Table 1). Results from other sources consulted are presented in Table 2.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 1 mile of the Project Area

Trinomial	Primary	Description	Proximity to Project Area
CA-SBR-027	P-36-015980	Point of Historical Interest – Anza Trail	Within 1 mile
	P-36-020461	Single-Family Residence dating to approximately 1950	Within 1 mile
	P-36-020462	Altered craftsman style home dating to approximately 1920	Within 1 mile

Table 2. Additional Sources Consulted for the Project

Source	Results
National Register of Historic Places (1979-2002 & supplements)	Negative
Historical United States Geological Survey topographic maps (USGS 2012)	Negative, no development in project vicinity
Historical United States Department of Agriculture aerial photos	Negative; adjacent properties were agricultural fields
California Register of Historical Resources (1992-2010)	Negative
California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976-2010)	Negative

Source	Results
California Historical Landmarks (1995 & supplements to 2010)	Negative
California Points of Historical Interest (1992 to 2010)	Negative
Local Historical Register Listings	Negative
Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records (2008)	Negative

NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) responded to our inquiry on September 20, 2016, stating that there are no known/known sacred lands within 1/2 mile of the Project Area. Mr. Andrew Salas, Chairman of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, responded on October 14, 2016. Mr. Salas requested the presence of Native American monitors during ground disturbance, and provided information on the proximity of known Native American village sites to the proposed project area (See Appendix C). As of October 28, 2016, no other responses were received.

FIELD SURVEY

The paleontological and archaeological survey was conducted on September 28, 2016. The survey was conducted by Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA, a cross trained archaeologist/paleontologist. The entire property was accessible, and approximately 90 to 95 percent of the ground surface was visible, except where the ground was obscured by buildings or building foundations. The property primarily consisted of a flat graded area that had previously been used for agricultural pursuits, and dirt roadways across the eastern and southern portion of the project area. The property is bounded by a paved road to the east and south, and private residential development to the north and west. The subject property has been extensively disturbed in the past. The disturbance is associated with the agricultural use of this property for several decades. Much of the property has been disked and cultivated. No native vegetation or undisturbed areas were noted on the property. Images of the property are provided in Appendix D. The intensive archaeological survey of the property did not result in the identification of any cultural resources. The extensive agricultural disturbance of the property may have contributed to the survey results, if the agricultural uses led to the disposal or burial of cultural materials. However, no evidence was detected during the survey to support the prior existence of any cultural sites on the property. However, one extensively modified house dating to approximately the 1940s (as assessed via historic aerial photographs and maps) was identified within the southeastern portion of the property. Although the structure does meet the minimum age threshold to be considered historic, the updates to the house over time and extensive remodeling (porch addition, stucco coating, updated roofing, updated chimney, updated electrical features, updated ventilation, etc.) have removed any of the structure’s historic integrity, resulting in an essentially modern structure. In addition, the lack of architecturally distinguishing features reduces the noteworthiness of the structure. At the present time, the structure is being used to store agricultural materials on the property. There are several additional animal enclosure structures and foundations which appear to have been associated with the original agricultural use of the property. These are in varied states of disrepair and do not appear to convey a uniqueness required for consideration as a significant cultural resource.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Based on SVP (2010) procedural guidelines applied to the results of the literature review, records search, and survey completed for this study, previously disturbed areas and areas mapped as Quaternary alluvium have no and low potential, respectively, for paleontological resources at the surface, but may shallowly overlie

paleontologically sensitive bedrock. Therefore, grading and other earthmoving activities may potentially result in significant direct impacts to paleontological resources throughout the entirety of the Project site. Fossils are generally unknown from younger Quaternary alluvial deposits due to their young age. It should be noted, however, that while this unit typically does not contain significant vertebrate fossils at the surface, it often overlies deeper, previously undisturbed, older alluvium or other potentially fossil-bearing sedimentary surficial deposits or bedrock units where the probability increases for finding significant vertebrate fossil remains (McLeod 2016). Therefore, Holocene units have low paleontological potential within the initial five feet, and increase to moderate/unknown paleontological potential below five feet in depth below the ground surface based on SVP (2010) procedural guidelines. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Also, sediment samples should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

Paleontological Mitigation Recommendations

Due to the moderate/unknown potential of Quaternary alluvium to produce significant paleontological resources at depth, mitigation of potential adverse impacts resulting from construction-related ground disturbance is recommended. It is recommended that periodic paleontological spot checks should be conducted when excavation exceeds depths of five feet into areas mapped as Quaternary alluvium to determine if older, paleontologically sensitive sediments are present. If present, monitoring should be implemented. Prior to the start of construction, a paleontological resources monitoring plan should be prepared and implemented. The plan should include specific locations and construction activities requiring monitoring, procedures to follow for monitoring and fossil discovery, and a curation agreement with the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County or other appropriate, accredited institution.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

The Phase I archaeological assessment for the Yorba and Francis Residential Project was negative for the presence of cultural resources. Although one potentially historic house and associated outbuildings were identified on the property, the extensive updates and modifications since the 1940s have removed any historic integrity of the structure, resulting in an essentially modern building. Based on our observations, loss of these structures will not constitute a significant impact to the environment. Prehistoric resources are not known to occur within the immediate vicinity of the project area, and were not observed during the course of survey. However, there is a high potential for encountering historic-era materials associated with the residence, either during the course of removing structures and vegetation, or within shallow depth excavation. The residence is not considered a significant resource, or potentially eligible for listing on CRHR. Therefore, if associated historic-era materials are discovered during the course of excavation, they are not likely to be considered significant.

Cultural Resources Mitigation Recommendations

We do not recommend cultural resources monitoring during the course of construction activities. It should be noted, however, that the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation has requested Native American monitoring during all ground disturbing activities.

Inadvertent Discoveries

Despite actions taken to ensure that all cultural resources are located prior to construction, including record searches and field surveying, there still remains the possibility that undiscovered, buried archaeological resources, especially historic-era resources, might be encountered during construction. In the event that these resources are inadvertently discovered during ground-disturbing activities, work must be halted within 50 feet of the find until it can be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. Construction activities could continue in other areas. If the discovery

proves to be significant, additional work, such as data recovery excavation or fossil recovery, may be warranted and would be discussed in consultation with the appropriate regulatory agency(ies). We also recommend that the tribes be notified upon any Native American finds, and that they have the opportunity to consult with the City on appropriate treatment of these resources.

Human Remains

Procedures of conduct following the discovery of human remains on non-federal lands have been mandated by California Health and Safety Code §7050.5, PRC §5097.98 and the California Code of Regulations (CCR) §15064.5(e). According to the provisions in CEQA, should human remains be encountered, all work in the immediate vicinity of the burial must cease, and any necessary steps to insure the integrity of the immediate area must be taken. The Orange County Coroner will be immediately notified. The Coroner must then determine whether the remains are Native American. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American, the Coroner has 24 hours to notify the NAHC, who will, in turn, notify the person they identify as the most likely descendent (MLD) of any human remains. Further actions will be determined, in part, by the desires of the MLD. The MLD has 48 hours to make recommendations regarding the disposition of the remains following notification from the NAHC of the discovery. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the owner shall, with appropriate dignity, reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from further disturbance. Alternatively, if the owner does not accept the MLD's recommendations, the owner or the descendent may request mediation by the NAHC.

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1967 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, edited by C. Irwin-Williams, pp. 1-14. *Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology* 1(3).

Appendix A
Qualifications

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Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA

Owner and Principal Investigator for Archaeology

Summary of Qualifications as Principal Investigator

Tria Belcourt oversees and is responsible for the entire work process at Material Culture Consulting. She is responsible for planning, supervising, and overseeing field projects, including responsibility for the professional quality of evaluations and recommendations. Tria has primary accountability for the technical completeness and competence of work conducted by her staff. She is responsible for development of work plans and/or research designs, for performance of crew chiefs, for selection standards and limitations on work assignments of crew members, for analysis and interpretation of field data, for integration of fieldwork results into comparative regional perspectives, and for preparation of reports. Tria's advanced academic training and more than twelve years of professional archaeological experience has included rigorous training and application of anthropological and archaeological theory and methods, and in recording, collecting, handling, analyzing, evaluating, and reporting cultural property data, relative to the type and scope of work proposed.

Tria has been an archaeological project manager and principal investigator for over six years, leading and managing several complex compliance projects throughout the State of California and in Southern Nevada, which have involved each step of cultural resource compliance and management. Prior to this, she spent six years as a field technician and crew chief on projects throughout California and the Southeastern United States. Her experience includes conducting background research, field survey, resource testing and formal NRHP/CRHR evaluation, data recovery plan development and implementation. She has prepared hundreds of technical reports for all of the above to state and federal standards, including following BLM standards for GIS spatial data management and technical reporting – ranging from simple clearance forms, to letter reports, to extensive data recovery reports. She was the lead preparer of the Fort Irwin Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (2009-2013) and has also prepared several cultural resource management plans for state regulated projects. She has overseen and conducted archaeological monitoring and management of unanticipated discovery of resources, including Native American human remains on federal lands (and repatriation of the remains), and reported the results and outcomes of cultural resource monitoring efforts in lengthy technical reports. Finally, Tria regularly provides third party and QA/QC review of cultural resource technical documents, due to her keen understanding of state and federal regulations and laws governing the management of cultural resources throughout the state of California.

Academic Experience:

Formal Education and Training:

- 2014 Graduate Certificate in Environmental Management of Military Lands, Colorado State University
- 2010 Professional Certification in CEQA/NEPA, ICF International Corporation
- 2009 M.A. in Anthropology, University of Florida Gainesville, Florida
Professional Certification in GIS
- 2006 B.A. in Anthropology, Magna Cum Laude, University of California, Los Angeles, California

Field Schools:

- 2006-2009 Graduate Research Assistant and Field School Volunteer. Excavation and Analysis/Interpretation of Household Goods from Slave Cabins at Kingsley Plantation National Park, Fort George Island, Florida, University of Florida, led by Dr. James Davidson (three field seasons).
- 2008 Graduate Research Assistant, Weeden Island House Pit excavation at Kolomoki Mounds State

- 2006 Park, Early, Georgia. University of West Florida, led by Dr. Thomas Pluckhahn. Senior Anthropology/Archaeology Thesis Project. Cultural and Linguistic Analysis of European Culture at Fort Dufile, Uganda. UCLA, led by Professor Merrick Posnansky.
- 2004 Field School Student. Sitio Drago, Bocas del Toro, Panama. UCLA, led by Dr. Thomas Wake.

Other Academic Research and Funding:

- 2004-2006 Linguistic and Cultural History Research to support the fieldwork effort at Fort Dufile, Uganda. Wasserman Scholarship and Work Study Program, UCLA. Overseen by Dr. Merrick Posnansky.
- 2006-2009 North Florida Coastal Faunal Analysis and Laboratory Preparation of Comparative Collection Materials. Graduate Fellowship at University of Florida, work conducted at Florida Museum of Natural History. Overseen by Irvy Quitmeyer.
- 2006-2009 Florida Woodland Period Ceramic Identification, Thin Section Analysis, and Collections Management. Graduate Fellowship at University of Florida, work conducted at Florida Museum of Natural History. Overseen by Ann Cordell.

Selected Professional Experience (as Principal Investigator/Project Manager)

Energy/Utility Sector

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), NERC Alert Program – Archaeological Principal Investigator; throughout California; 2015 – Present. Belcourt provides oversight of all task orders and project management of on-call task orders involving cultural resource desktop reviews, records searches and field reviews for the PG&E NERC Alert program: tracking and reporting efforts, maintaining project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor (ARCADIS).

Southern California Edison (SCE), On-Call and Emergency Projects – Archaeological Principal Investigator and Project Manager; throughout California, 2013 – Present. Belcourt provides oversight of all task orders and project management of on-call task orders involving cultural resource desktop reviews, records searches and field reviews for deteriorated poles, system upgrades, initial studies to support capital projects, and monitoring support to replace facilities due to natural disasters. This high-volume program includes preparing and submitting budgets, managing support staff and overseeing work, tracking and reporting efforts, maintaining project schedules, and preparing technical reports and GIS datasets for submittal to prime contractor (SWCA).

Southern California Edison (SCE), Small Capital Projects – Archaeological Principal Investigator and Project Manager; throughout California, 2014 – Present. Belcourt provides oversight of all task orders and project management of task orders involving cultural resources for this contract with ICF. This includes preparing and submitting budgets, managing support staff and overseeing work, tracking and reporting efforts, maintaining project schedule, and preparing technical reports and GIS datasets for submittal to prime contractor. ***Southern California Edison (SCE), Coolwater Lugo Transmission Project — Environmental Project Manager; San Bernardino County, California; 2014 – 2015.*** Belcourt provided oversight of all project management on CWLTP: tracking and reporting efforts of subconsultants (Pacific Legacy, Paleo Solutions and Urbana Preservation and Planning), maintaining project schedule and timely submittal of project deliverables to agency reviewers. Served as communication facilitator between SCE and BLM/CPUC agency reviewers. Provided final review of the Cultural Resources Technical Report (which included over 1,000 cultural resources) and the Historic Built Environment Report - prior to draft submittal to BLM.

SCE, Eldorado Ivanpah Transmission Project – In-house Consultant for Archaeology; San Bernardino County, California and Clark County, Nevada; 2010-2012. Belcourt provided complex regulatory oversight and project management regarding cultural and paleontological resource management. She developed cultural resource specific compliance training to inform and guide construction activities and major capital project teams. She also developed and implemented internal cultural resource management programs based on the mitigation measures in the FEIR/EIS. Tria coordinated with BLM archaeologists on discovery and management of previously unknown cultural resources discovered during construction, and managed the treatment of these resources and

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reporting. She provided environmental analyses, technical reports, and clearance documentation for over 20 project modifications during construction without delay to project. Developed the cultural resources geodatabase for EITP and coordinated regularly with the project GIS team.

Silver State South Substation, In-house Consultant for Archaeology; Southern California Edison, Clark County, NV; 2010-2012. Provided regulatory oversight and project management regarding cultural and paleontological resource management during project licensing and scoping. Identified potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources, developing appropriate mitigation measures in preparation for and projecting alternative conclusions.

Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Multiple Roles; Southern California Edison, Segments 1-3 and Segments 6-11, Kern, Los Angeles and Orange County, CA; 2009 - Present. Tria provided service to this project over seven years in multiple roles – archaeological field monitor, project coordinator, in-house consultant at SCE, and principal investigator. She provided regulatory oversight and project management regarding cultural and paleontological resource management for all segments of TRTP. Developed and implemented internal cultural resource management programs based on the mitigation measures in the Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (FEIR/EIS) for TRTP, and for the existing Special Use Permits and Record of Decision for TRTP, issued by the Angeles National Forest (ANF). Oversaw preparation of the Historic Properties Treatment Plans, fieldwork and technical report preparation for two large-scale Phase III Data Recovery excavations on Angeles National Forest. Coordinated with ANF archaeologists on discovery and management of previously unknown cultural resources identified during construction. Provided cultural resources analyses and clearance documentation, including technical reports, for over 100 project modifications during construction without delay to project. Finally, Tria was responsible for maintaining the geospatial data for the project within the SCE cultural resources geodatabase TRTP and coordinated regularly with the project GIS team.

Desert Tortoise Habitat Conservation Plan Area, Principal Investigator; Cadiz Inc., San Bernardino County, CA; 2013. Oversaw records search to identify the extent of previous cultural resources surveys and all previously recorded prehistoric and historic resources within the 7,500-acre Desert Tortoise Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) area (Project Area) located on lands administered by the BLM Needles Field Office in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California.

Water Sector

OC-44 Pipeline Rehabilitation/Replacement, Archaeological Project Manager and Principal Investigator; Mesa Water District, Newport Beach, Orange County, CA; 2014. Conducted a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment to determine the potential for adverse effects to historic properties during rehabilitation and replacement of the pipeline beneath San Diego Creek, between Jamboree Road and MacArthur Blvd. Records search, Sacred Lands search, NAHC consultation, intensive-level pedestrian survey and GIS mapping of the APE with negative results.

Ames/Reche Groundwater Storage and Recovery Program, Winters Road Flow Control and Recharge Facility, Mojave Water Agency, Archaeological and Paleontological Project Manager and Principal Investigator; Landers, San Bernardino County, CA; 2013. Oversaw intensive cultural and paleontological pedestrian survey of a limited portion of the larger project along Winters Road between Warren Vista Avenue and Pipes Wash, as required by mitigation measures listed in the CEQA Initial Study (IS) and Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Project (MND) (Bighorn Desert View Water Agency 2010).

Street and Storm Drain Improvements, Jackson Avenue Bridge at Warm Springs Creek, Archaeological and Paleontological Project Manager, Archaeological Principal Investigator; City of Murrieta, Riverside County, CA; 2014. Oversaw cultural and paleontological monitoring efforts and production of monthly monitoring reports during construction of a new bridge traversing Warm Springs Creek, pursuant to the mitigation measures listed in the Mitigated Negative Declaration and associated Mitigation Monitoring Plan for the Project.

Housing and Private Development Sector

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Tandis Homes Menifee 21 Lots (Single Family Residential Development), Archaeological and Paleontological Project Manager and Principal Investigator; City of Menifee, Riverside County, California. 2016. Conducted cultural and paleontological background research and NAHC outreach, performed cultural resources survey, and prepared technical report and GIS geospatial data management.

84 Lumber Project, Archaeological Project Manager and Principal Investigator; City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California. 2016. Conducted cultural and paleontological background research and NAHC outreach, performed cultural resources survey, and prepared technical report and GIS geospatial data management.

Village 605 Project, Archaeological and Paleontological Project Manager and Principal Investigator for Archaeology; City of Los Alamitos, Orange County, California. 2016. Conducted cultural and paleontological background research and NAHC outreach, performed cultural resources survey, and prepared technical report and GIS geospatial data management.

Bloomington Affordable Housing Project, Archaeological Project Manager and Principal Investigator; Bloomington, San Bernardino County, CA; 2013. Oversaw cultural survey and literature review for the project, pursuant to requirements of federal and state guidelines for archaeology and historic preservation. The Bloomington Affordable Housing Project received federal funding by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Arbor Green Apartments, Affirmed Housing Group, Archaeological Project Manager and Principal Investigator, City of Carson, Los Angeles County, CA; 2013. Oversaw all monitoring efforts, including the data recovery of discovered resources for an HUD affordable housing development project. Oversaw production of the final report and provided final QA/QC prior to client submittal.

Transportation Sector

Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro), Archaeological Project Manager and Principal Investigator; Los Angeles County, California; 2014 - Present. Oversaw and provided final review and submittal of all technical reports for three large design/build projects under this contract with AECOM. Task orders included archaeological and paleontological monitoring, preparation of Mitigation Plans, Evaluation Reports, and Mitigation Reports for infrastructure improvements. Projects include: Archaeological Monitoring and recovery of artifacts and features during the construction of Regional Connector (60336473) and LAX-Crenshaw (60327167), and Faunal Analysis for the Division 13 Project (60323604).

Federal Sector

Bodie Hills Cultural Resources Surveys, Desert Restoration Projects, Principal Investigator; Bureau of Land Management, Bishop Field Office, Mono County, CA; FY13-14 and FY14-15. Conducted background research, records searches, and planned the fieldwork for Class III Cultural Resources Inventory survey of over 6,000 acres of BLM land identified for vegetation management between FY13 and FY14. Tria was listed as the PI for this survey, and fieldwork was conducted by staff from her previous firm and by a subcontractor. Tria oversaw the analysis of cultural resources updated during the course of survey efforts, as well as the recordation of new resources. She oversaw the entire project, including the records search, intensive pedestrian survey, archaeological resource inventory and NRHP site evaluations, and provided final QA/QC and resource interpretations/evaluations within the technical report. The survey areas were located between the Town of Bridgeport and Lee Vining.

Fort Irwin, U.S. Army National Training Center/GSA Region 9, Principal Investigator for Archaeology; San Bernardino County, CA; 2012-2013. Oversaw the Class III Cultural Resources Inventory Survey of 14,332 acres (58 sq. km) and National Register Evaluation of Archaeology Sites east of Goldstone in four survey blocks. Prepared the technical report for the survey effort and provided QA/QC of the report prior to submittal to the Army. The project involved preparation of literature overview, research design and field evaluation guidelines; intensive field survey, site recording and site evaluations to NHPA Section 106 standards.

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Fort Irwin, U.S. Army National Training Center, Program Lead for Archaeology and Principal Investigator for Archaeology; GSA Contractor; San Bernardino County, CA; 2009-2010. Directed all cultural resource assessments under NEPA and Section 106 of NHPA, including technical reporting of field work (pedestrian surveys, artifact collection and site mapping), formal NRHP evaluation of 50+ archaeological sites, preparation of SHPO consultation letters, and Native American consultation letters. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Barstow Field Office Coordination and Consultation; led joint SHPO consultation and management efforts for Fort Irwin/NTC for several sites that crossed Fort Irwin and BLM lands and developed and maintained strong working relationship between Fort Irwin/NTC Resource Management Group and BLM Barstow Field Office Resource Management Group. Authored installation guidance documents, including the 2010 Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP), and the Ft. Irwin/NTC GIS Standard Mapping Procedures.

Weeden Island Social Organization, Excavation and Data Recovery at Tyndall AFB, Principal Investigator and Project Manager, National Park Service Southeastern Archaeological Research Center (SEAC), Panama City, Florida, 2006-2009. Tria conducted all background research and data recovery planning of excavation at a Weeden Island village site located on Tyndall AFB in Panama City, Florida. Tria was issued the ARPA permit for this project by the Air Force as Principal Investigator while still a graduate student at the University of Florida, due to her extensive experience as a field technician and crew chief for the past five years. Tria conducted the excavations, managed the laboratory analyses of ceramic and faunal remains, and created a GIS geospatial analysis tool to examine the distribution of various ceramic types and attributes throughout the village. This three-year effort was documented in an extensive cultural resources technical report.

Selected Technical Report Citations (2013 to Present)

Belcourt, T.

- 2014- 2016 *Southern California Edison – TRTP Segments 6 and 11C - Cultural Resources Monitoring Report*, Prepared Monthly (October 2014-March 2016) for Angeles National Forest (ANF) and SCE. On file at ANF and SCE Irwindale.
- 2013 *Cultural and Paleontological Resource Assessment for the Ames/Reche Groundwater Storage and Recovery Program, Winters Road Flow Control and Recharge Facility, Mojave Water Agency, Landers, San Bernardino County, California*. Prepared by Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. On file at Mojave Water Agency.
- 2014 *Cultural and Paleontological Monitoring Compliance Report for Street and Storm Drain Improvements, Jackson Avenue Bridge at Warm Springs Creek, City of Murrieta, Riverside County*. Prepared by Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. On file at City of Murrieta Planning Department.
- 2014 *Cultural and Paleontological Resource Assessment for the OC-44 Pipeline Rehabilitation and Replacement Project, Mesa Water District, Newport Beach, Orange County, California*. Prepared by Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. On file at Mesa Water District.
- 2015 *Archaeological Monitoring and Survey Report, Southern California Edison Dead Tree Removal near Pine Flat, Tulare County, California*. Submitted to SCE and on file at SCE Irwindale.
- 2015 *Class III Cultural Resources Survey of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E) Kerckhoff #1-Kerckhoff #2 115kV and Kerckhoff-Clovis-Sanger 115kV Projects, located on Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bakersfield Field Office, within Fresno County, California*. Prepared on behalf of PG&E and submitted to BLM Bakersfield Office. On file at PG&E, Fresno.
- 2015 *Class III Cultural Resources Survey of the SCE Shoshone Emergency Response Location, on Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Barstow Field Office, within Inyo County, California*. Prepared on behalf of SCE and submitted to BLM Barstow Field Office. On file at SCE Irwindale.
- 2015 *Cultural Resources Assessment of Effect for Southern California Edison TD835602: Deteriorated Pole Replacement, Sequoia National Park, Three Rivers Area, Tulare County, California*. Prepared on behalf of SCE for Sequoia National Park. On file at SCE Irwindale.
- 2015 *Cultural Resources Impact Assessment for Southern California Edison TD1037389: Line Extension – Soda Springs 12 kV, Tulare County, California*. Prepared for SCE. On file at SCE Irwindale.

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- 2015 *Cultural Resources Inventory for Southern California Edison's Replacement of Nine Deteriorated Power Structures (TD993840, TD994158, and TD1029116), near Kramer Junction, on Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management Barstow Field Office, San Bernardino County, California.* Prepared on behalf of SCE and submitted to BLM Barstow Field Office. On file at SCE Irwindale.
- 2015 *Cultural Resources Monitoring for Southern California Edison IO328390: Replace Pole and Upgrade Overhead Switch – Dinkey Creek 4kV (TD721303). Sierra National Forest, High Sierra District, Fresno County, California.* Prepared on behalf of SCE for Sierra National Forest. On file at SCE Irwindale.
- 2015 *Cultural Resources Survey in Support of a Request for Final Engineering Concurrence for Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segment 8 T/L West (Phase IV) – Erosion Repair Associated with Structure M43-T3, unincorporated Los Angeles County, California.* Submitted to SCE and CPUC. On file at SCE Irwindale.
- 2015 *Cultural Resources Survey in Support of a Temporary Work Change Request for Wire Setup Sites, Distribution Pole Work Area, and Access Road near Structure M57-T2 for Segment 8, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, unincorporated Los Angeles County, California.* Submitted to SCE and CPUC. On file at SCE Irwindale.
- 2015 *Results of Faunal Analysis for the Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) Division 13 Bus Maintenance and Operation Facility Construction Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.* Submitted to Metro. On file at Resource Sciences and Planning, LLC, Monrovia.
- 2016 *Archaeological Monitoring Compliance Report, Pacific Gas & Electric Company NERC Alert Program, Helms-Gregg 230kV Grading Project, Sierra National Forest, Fresno County, California.* Prepared on behalf of PG&E and submitted to Sierra National Forest. On file at PG&E, Fresno.
- 2016 *Archaeological Resource Assessment, SCE Infrastructure Replacement- Pickle Meadows 12kV, Toiyabe National Forest, Bridgeport, Inyo County, California.* Prepared on behalf of SCE and submitted to Toiyabe National Forest. On file at SCE, Irwindale.
- 2016 *Cultural Resources Assessment: 84 Lumber Company Project, City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California.* Prepared on behalf of 84 Lumber Company for City of Lancaster. On file at Material Culture Consulting, Claremont.
- 2016 *Cultural Resources Assessment of Effect for Southern California Edison TD1029531: Deteriorated Pole Replacement on Lands Administered by Bureau of Land Management, Ridgecrest Field Office, near Mojave, Kern County, California.* Prepared on behalf of SCE. On file at SCE Irwindale.
- 2016 *Cultural and Paleontological Resources Records Searches and Field Survey, Tandis Homes Residential Development, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for City of Menifee. On file at Material Culture Consulting Claremont.
- 2016 *Class III Cultural Resources Survey of the Southern California Edison Company Replacement of Thirteen Deteriorated Poles Near Lockhart and Flamingo Heights, on Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management, Barstow Field Office, within San Bernardino County, California.* Prepared on behalf of SCE and submitted to BLM Barstow Field Office. On file at SCE Irwindale.
- 2016 *Phase I Cultural and Paleontological Assessment: Tandis Homes 21 Lot Residential Development Project City of Menifee, Riverside County, California.* Prepared on behalf of Ridgemoor Investments, LLC for City of Menifee Planning Department. On file at Material Culture Consulting, Claremont.
- Belcourt, T. and S. Gust
- 2014 *Class III Cultural Resource Investigations for Bodie Hills Desert Restoration Projects, Bureau of Land Management, Bishop Field Office, Mono County, CA - FY13-14.* Prepared by Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. for BLM Bishop Field Office. On file at BLM Bishop Field Office.
- 2015 *Class III Cultural Resource Investigations for Bodie Hills Desert Restoration Projects, Bureau of Land Management, Bishop Field Office, Mono County, CA - FY14-15.* Prepared by Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. for BLM Bishop Field Office. On file at BLM Bishop Field Office.

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Belcourt, T., T. Jackson, M. Kay and R. Moritz

2016 *Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for the Southern California Edison Company Kelly Cutover Project (FWA 680-16-07), Volume I – Archaeological Resources, San Bernardino County, California.* Submitted to BLM Barstow Field Office, On file at Resource Sciences and Planning, LLC, Monrovia.

Belcourt, T. and M. Kay

2016 *Southern California Edison Company Replacement of Three Deteriorated Poles Near Fort Irwin, on Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management, Barstow Field Office, San Bernardino County, California.* Prepared on behalf of SCE and submitted to BLM Barstow. On file at Resource Sciences and Planning, LLC Monrovia.

Belcourt, T., M. Kay, and R. Moritz

2016 *Cultural Resources Assessment of the State of California Department of General Services and Department of State Hospitals, Metropolitan Hospital, Norwalk, Los Angeles County, CA.* Prepared for DGS/DSH. On file at Resource Sciences and Planning, LLC, Monrovia.

Belcourt, T. and J. Kelly

2016 *Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment: Village 605 Environmental Impact Report Addendum, City of Los Alamitos, Orange County, California.* Prepared for City of Los Alamitos on behalf of Katella Property Owner, LLC by Material Culture Consulting, on file at Material Culture Consulting, Claremont.

Belcourt, T., K. Scott and S. Gust

2013 *Paleontological and Archaeological Assessment of the Bloomington Affordable Housing Project, San Bernardino County, California.* Prepared by Cogstone Resource Management, Inc., On file at Cogstone Resource Management, Inc., Orange.

Belcourt, T., M. Valasik, and S. Gust

2013 *Class III Cultural Resource Investigation for the Cadiz Solar Array Desert Tortoise Habitat Conservation Plan Area, on Lands Managed by BLM Needles Field Office, San Bernardino County, CA.* Prepared by Cogstone Resource Management on behalf of Cadiz, Inc.

Daly, P. and T. Belcourt

2016 *Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for the Southern California Edison Company Kelly Cutover Project (FWA 680-16-07), Volume II – Historic Built Environment Resources, San Bernardino County, California.* Submitted to BLM Barstow Field Office, On file at Resource Sciences and Planning, LLC, Monrovia.

Technical Report QA/QC and Third Party Review (representative selection)

Lamb, Meghan

2016 *Archaeological Resources Monitoring Report: Lot 19 Tustin Legacy (Tustin Air Base) Project, City of Tustin, Orange County, California.* Prepared by Paleo Solutions, Inc., and submitted to City of Tustin, California. On file at Paleo Solutions, Monrovia.

Kelly, J. and G. Aron

2015 *Final Paleontological Monitoring Report: Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Segment 6, Los Angeles County, California.* Prepared for SCE by Paleo Solutions, Inc., and submitted to ANF and CPUC. On file at SCE Irwindale.

Kelly, J. and G. Aron

2015 *Final Paleontological Monitoring Report: Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Segment 7, Los Angeles County, California.* Prepared for SCE by Paleo Solutions, Inc., and submitted to ANF and CPUC. On file at SCE Irwindale.

Kelly, J. and G. Aron

2015 *Final Paleontological Monitoring Report: Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Segment 8, Los*

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Angeles County, California. Prepared for SCE by Paleo Solutions, Inc., and submitted to ANF and CPUC. On file at SCE Irwindale.

Kelly, J. and G. Aron

2015 *Final Paleontological Monitoring Report: Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Segment 11, Los Angeles County, California*. Prepared for SCE by Paleo Solutions, Inc., and submitted to ANF and CPUC. On file at SCE Irwindale.

Tinsley-Becker, W.

2015 *Cultural Resources Inventory for the SCE Coolwater-Lugo Transmission Project, San Bernardino County, California, Volume 1: Historic-Era Built Environment Survey Report*. Submitted to BLM Barstow Field Office, On file at Resource Sciences and Planning, LLC, Monrovia.

Pacific Legacy, Inc.

2015 *Cultural Resources Inventory for the SCE Coolwater-Lugo Transmission Project, San Bernardino County, California, Volume 2: Archaeological Resources*. Submitted to BLM Barstow Field Office, On file at Pacific Legacy, Inc., Berkeley.

Webster, B.

2016 *Archaeological Monitoring Report: OCTA San Juan Capistrano Rail Side Passing Project, City of San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California*. Prepared for Earth Mechanics, Inc. by Paleo Solutions, Inc. On file at Paleo Solutions, Monrovia.

Webster, B. and M. Kay

2016 *Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company Replacement of Five Deteriorated Power Poles on an Unnamed Circuit (TD 979272), Topanga State Park, Los Angeles County, California*. Prepared by Paleo Solutions, Inc., on behalf of SCE.

2015 *Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company Replacement of One Deteriorated Power Pole on an Unnamed Circuit (TD 1020522), Topanga State Park, Los Angeles County, California*. Prepared by Paleo Solutions, Inc., on behalf of SCE.

2015 *Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company Replacement of Two Deteriorated Power Poles on the Vicasa 16kv Circuit (TD 1039350), Topanga State Park, Los Angeles County, California*. Prepared by Paleo Solutions, Inc., on behalf of SCE.

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Jennifer Kelly, M.S.

Paleontological Project Manager and Field Director

Jennifer has experience in all aspects of paleontology. She has extensive experience with monitoring, salvage, fieldwork, project management, and report writing, as well as volunteer experience from the La Brea Tar Pits/Page Museum and the Cooper Center of Orange County (Paleontology department) and field experience as a Staff Geologist for Leighton Geotechnical. Her expertise is Geology, and she has her M.S. in Geological Sciences, emphasis in Geochemistry. Jennifer has taught lab courses in paleontology and general geology, and also assisted with field mapping classes. Jennifer is HAZWOPER 40-hour certified and a registered Orange County paleontologist. She has co-authored more than 60 paleontological compliance documents, including PRMPs, EIR, EIS, PEA, final monitoring reports, survey reports, and other compliance documents, in compliance with NEPA, CEQA, Caltrans and city and county laws, ordinances, regulations, and statutes.

Education:

- 2012 M.S. Geology, California State University, Long Beach
- 2005 B.S., Geology (preliminary work for entry to M.S. Geology Program), California State University, Long Beach
- 2004 B.A., Theater Arts, California State University, Long Beach

Professional Experience

Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project (TRTP) — Southern California Edison (LSE), Kern County, Los Angeles County, San Bernardino County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist, Ms. Kelly has conducted and led surveys along this project's right of way. She additionally has been in charge of scheduling monitoring crews during grading in areas of paleontological sensitivity, managing and reviewing log sheets, and tracking data that is incorporated to final reports. Ms. Kelly played a valuable role with scheduling for the project's needs. She has monitored, surveyed, and reported on all paleontological facets of this project as the Lead Paleontological Monitor for segment 3B and 4-11. She has co-authored more than 10 of the compliance reports for this project. She has also performed monitoring on every segment of this Project.

OC Access Road Grading, Southern California Edison, Orange and Riverside County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist. Ms. Kelly assisted in documentation for the cultural resources portion, which include information regarding the location and condition of archaeological and paleontological sites recorded at or near the access roads, and recommends impact avoidance measures for future years in implementing the Protocol for 73 known archaeological sites. This required extensive coordination with Orange County Fire Authority grading department, SCE's O&M (operations and maintenance), and Orange County Parks. Trimble units were used for the documentation before and after grading of access roads. Communication played a key role when strategizing which locations were being graded where and when. The company came in under budget because of Jennifer's efficiency and ability to coordinate and schedule.

SDG&E Laguna Niguel Reliability Project, Laguna Niguel, Orange County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Jennifer performed initial research for this Project, and co-authored the final report on the monitoring efforts for this project in the Capistrano Formation.

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SDG&E Camp Pendleton Project, Counties of San Diego and Orange. On-Call Paleontological Services (2009-2012), Assistant PM/Research Specialist, Ms. Kelly was a key facet in report production and research which enabled her firm to perform all survey and monitoring work required on Camp Pendleton for CEQA/NEPA check list assessments requested from SDG&E. Ms. Kelly was cleared from the Department of Defense in order to conduct work on the base. Site assessments and monitoring include all work related to: future location of power poles and towers, water control features, trenching and subsurface excavations, access roads, grading impacts to develop substations and other facilities, work pads, staging yards, and gas pipelines.

Holy Sepulchre Cemetery Expansion Project, Diocese of Orange, Santa Ana, Orange County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Jennifer assisted with scheduling monitoring for this project, and was the co-author for the final report, as well as performing all project-related research. The project consisted of grading and leveling several new areas for expansion of the Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, including portions that lie in paleontologically sensitive rock formations and had the potential to produce fossils.

UC Irvine Alumni Center Project, Irvine, Orange County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist She performed all monitoring scheduling and coordination duties, as well as research and writing for the final report and the initial monitoring guidelines. This project was a high-visibility construction project for a new alumni center on the grounds of UC Irvine, in a paleontologically sensitive area.

Peters Canyon County Park Restrooms Project, Orange County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Ms. Kelly performed all paleontological monitoring scheduling and coordination duties, as well as research and writing for the final paleontological resources letter report. This project involved the leveling of a pad and significant trenching through paleontologically sensitive soils in order to install a new restroom at the northern end of this park.

El Casco System-Transmission Line — Southern California Edison, Riverside County, California, Paleontological Field Technician, Ms. Kelly performed monitoring, salvaged small and large fossils, Screen washed and sorted fossils. Ms. Kelly aided in the processing of microfossils collected from bulk sampling of fossil bearing sediment, and documenting stratigraphic locations of fossil bearing units. This project was in compliance with both CEQA and the CPUC.

Paleontological Mitigation Plans (PMP) for Caltrans Cherry/Citrus Ave I-10 interchange Project — PCR/Caltrans, San Bernardino, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Jennifer Kelly conducted all aspects of surveying, and literature searches for both projects.

UHS Temecula Medical Center— Turner Construction, Temecula , Riverside County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist. She was in charge of day to day scheduling and occasional monitoring as well as writing the final report.

Ocotillo Wind Express Project — ASPEN, Imperial County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist, Ms. Kelly was responsible for managing and collecting all field forms and data that was electronically mailed daily, and incorporating these forms in the final DEIR/EIS Report. She conducted all technical research and compiled both geological and compliance documentation into the final report that was then incorporated into the EIR/EIS.

Manzana Wind Express Project, Kern County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Ms. Kelly assisted in writing the Paleontological Mitigation Monitoring Resource Plan, which allowed her to develop a key role in presenting environmental training programs to construction workers and other environmental compliance monitors. She co-authored the final paleontological monitoring report. The Manzana Wind Energy Project site was found to have the potential for scientifically significant paleontological resources that could be impacted by construction-related ground disturbance. Project construction consisted of the installation of 107 to 300 wind

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energy turbines, aligned along approximately 26 rows, on the 6,275-acre proposed site. She co-authored the final paleontological mitigation report in compliance with CEQA and Kern County guidelines.

Pacific Wind Express Project, Kern County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Ms. Kelly assisted in writing the Paleontological Mitigation Monitoring Resource Plan, which allowed her to develop a key role in presenting environmental training programs to construction workers and other environmental compliance monitors. She co-authored the final paleontological mitigation report.

Cadiz Ground Water Project, ESA, San Bernardino County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist, Ms. Kelly conducted all research and data collection for the Cadiz Groundwater Conservation and Storage Project, located in eastern San Bernardino County, California in order for Paleo Solutions personnel to complete a DEIR section on paleontological resources. The project included the pipeline corridor but not the Well Field Area and Spreading Basins. Based on the results of the analysis, mitigation measures were developed and are designed to reduce potential adverse impacts to paleontological resources as a result of proposed Project construction to a less than significant level. Only one Project alternative was analyzed for impacts on paleontological resources). The paleontological analysis for the Cadiz Project is a requirement of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

South of Kramer, Southern California Edison (SCE), Hesperia to Barstow, San Bernardino, County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Ms. Kelly assisted in overseeing portions of project management and compliance surveying, which includes surveying from Hesperia to Barstow, CA. All portions of the Proposed Project are located within San Bernardino County, California. The investigation is for a Proponent's Environmental Assessment (PEA). This project is still active and survey results are being finalized. Ms. Kelly co-authored the final survey report for this Project. A BLM Permit was authorized for the survey.

Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E), Jefferson to Stanford No. 2 60 kV Feasibility Project, San Mateo County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Jennifer assisted with the preparation of the paleontological resources review and paleontological inventory report (PIR) and Proponent's Environmental Assessment (PEA) for this project. Several potential routes were assessed for this project, and the feasibility and paleontological potential was determined for this project. The report and PIR were prepared according to CEQA guidelines.

Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E), Line 300A/MP 147.7 and 180.8 Projects, San Bernardino County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Ms. Kelly assisted in the preparation of mitigation recommendations and a paleontological inventory report for this ongoing project, as well as assisting with and scheduling planned surveys on BLM and United States Marine Corps lands.

Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E), Line 107/131 Projects, Alameda County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Jennifer assisted with the preparation of mitigation recommendations and a paleontological inventory report for this ongoing project, as well as managing planned surveys of proposed pipeline locations.

Southern California Edison (SCE) Valley South Subtransmission Line Project, Riverside County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Ms. Kelly assisted with scheduling and oversight for coordination of all surveying, preparation of compliance and environmental documentation for this project, including three proposed alternatives, and co-wrote the final PEA and survey reports, utilizing CEQA and Riverside County paleontological guidelines.

Southern California Edison (SCE) San Joaquin Cross Valley Loop Project, Tulare County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Ms. Kelly assisted with the coordination of all surveying, preparation of compliance and

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environmental documentation for this project, and co-authored the final Paleontological Monitoring Plan for this project in Tulare County utilizing CEQA requirements.

Southern California Edison (SCE) Devore Substation Project, San Bernardino County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Ms. Kelly assisted with preparation of compliance and environmental documentation including a paleontological inventory and geologic map research for this project utilizing CEQA and Riverside County paleontological guidelines.

Southern California Edison (SCE) Horsetown Substation Project, Riverside County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Ms. Kelly assisted with preparation of compliance and environmental documentation including a paleontological inventory and geologic map research for this project utilizing CEQA and Riverside County paleontological guidelines.

Grid Reliability and Maintenance, Southern California Edison, Seawolf, Argonaut, Thresher and Argonaut 12 kV Distribution Lines, City of Temecula, Riverside County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Ms. Kelly assisted with preparation of compliance and environmental documentation including co-authoring the final paleontological report for this project in Riverside County. This report was prepared under CEQA and Riverside County guidelines.

SDG&E Wind Interconnection Project (WIP), San Diego County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Jennifer co-authored the paleontological mitigation portion of the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for this project, utilizing both San Diego County and CEQA guidelines for paleontological resources.

West of Devers Transmission Line Project— Southern California Edison, Riverside County, California, Assistant PM/Research Specialist Jennifer has assisted with all project management and paleontological related services. This includes proper BLM authorization and permitting to conduct surveying and a research design for field reconnaissance related to PEA, EIS/EIR documentation for the proposed transmission line. She assisted with managing documentation with laws relating to paleontological resources, among which are CEQA and NEPA compliance.

LADWP-Scattergood Project, County of Los Angeles. On-Call Paleontological Services (2012-2015), Assistant PM/Research Specialist Ms. Kelly assisted with all project aspects associated to paleontology. She co-authored a paleontological mitigation monitoring plan and assisted in scheduling the monitoring the Scattergood Olympic Line 1 Project , completed the final mitigation document for trench exploration, and has performed extensive monitoring for this ongoing project.

Other Experience:

Leighton Geotechnical (2006):

Staff Geologist- Performed initial geotechnical assessments via trenching and logging in Hemet, California.

California State University Long Beach (2005-2008):

Teaching Assistant- Taught general geology and paleontology labs, including designing daily lectures, tests and quizzes to ensure competent knowledge of geological and paleontological concepts.

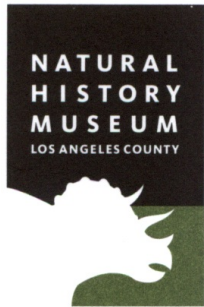
MATERIAL CULTURE CONSULTING

342 Cucamonga Avenue, Claremont, California 91711 | 626-205-8279 | materialculturecrm@gmail.com

Appendix B
Paleontological Resources
Records Search Results

Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org



Vertebrate Paleontology Section
Telephone: (213) 763-3325
Fax: (213) 746-7431
e-mail: smcleod@nhm.org

12 October 2016

Material Culture Consulting
342 Cucamonga Avenue
Claremont, CA 91711

Attn: Tria Belcourt, Owner and Principal

re: Paleontological resources for the proposed Francis and Yorba Residential Project, in the City of Chino, San Bernardino County, project area

Dear Tina:

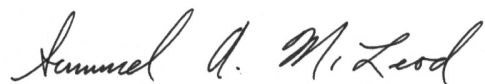
I have conducted a thorough check of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed Francis and Yorba Residential Project, in the City of Chino, San Bernardino County, project area as outlined on the portion of the Ontario USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 19 September 2016. We have no vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the boundaries of the proposed project area, but we do have localities somewhat nearby from sedimentary deposits similar to those that occur at depth in the proposed project area.

Surface deposits in the entire proposed project area consist of younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from San Gabriel Mountains to the north, probably via the San Antonio Creek drainage area that currently flows to the west of the proposed project area. These younger Quaternary deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils in the uppermost layers, but they are usually underlain by older Quaternary Alluvium that may well contain significant fossil vertebrate remains. Our closest vertebrate fossil locality in similar deposits is LACM 8014, southwest of the proposed project area just southwest of the intersection of the Pomona Freeway (Highway 60) and the Corona Freeway (Highway 71), that produced a fossil specimen of bison, *Bison*. Slightly farther from the proposed project area, but to the south-southwest in English Canyon, our locality LACM 1728 produced fossil specimens of horse, *Equus*, and camel, *Camelops*, at a depth of 15 to 20 feet below the surface.

Surface grading or very shallow excavations in the younger Quaternary Alluvium exposed in the proposed project area probably will not uncover significant vertebrate fossil remains. Deeper excavations that extend down into older Quaternary deposits, however, may well encounter significant fossil vertebrate specimens. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Also, sediment samples should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Samuel A. McLeod". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice

Appendix C
Cultural Resources
Records Search Results

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-00427	NADB-R - 1060427; Voided - 76-10.36	1976	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF AREA IN BRYN MAWR FOR REPLACEMENT OF EXISTING WATER LINES AND INSTALLATION OF FIRE HYDRANTS	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-00456	NADB-R - 1060456; Voided - 76-12.4	1976	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF LAND AREA BOUNDED BY CENTRAL AVENUE ON THE WEST, FRANCIS STREET ON THE SOUTH, VERNON AVENUE ON THE EAST, AND PHILLIPS STREET ON THE NORTH	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00470	NADB-R - 1060470; Voided - 77-1.5	1977	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE INTERSECTION OF EAST SUNSET DRIVE SOUTH AND EDGEMONT DRIVE, APPROXIMATELY 7 1/2 ACRES	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00550	NADB-R - 1060550; Voided - 77-9.5	1977	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	CULTURAL RESOURCE EVALUATION OF THE AREA OF TENTATIVE TRACT #10126, RANCHO SANTA ANA DEL CHINO	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00787	NADB-R - 1060787; Voided - 79-4.14	1979	MIDDLETON, J.G.	A CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION OF A PROPOSED RIPRAP MATERIAL SITE, COLORADO FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM, PARK MOABI		
SB-00789	NADB-R - 1060789; Voided - 79-5.2	1979	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF AP 595-371-10, YUCCA VALLEY AREA FOR SANTA ANITA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00866	NADB-R - 1060866; Voided - 79-11.9	1979	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: CENTRAL AVENUE AT PHILLIPS BOULEVARD, HO 7304	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
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-03565	NADB-R - 1063565	1999	DUKE, CURT	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR PBMS FACILITY CM 353-01, COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CA. 4PP	LSA	
SB-04184	NADB-R - 1064184	2003	CERRETO, RICHARD and CHRISTY MALAN	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR COMMERCIAL PARCEL 1, APN: 309004102, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 18PP	ANALYTIC ARCHAEOLOGY	36-011600
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-04511	NADB-R - 1064511	2005	AISLIN-KAY, MARNIE	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH & SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR CINGULAR TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY CANDIDATE CM-353-01 (SV005-01), BEST WESTERN HOTEL, 12018 CENTRAL AVE, CHINO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 12PP	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES	
SB-04682	NADB-R - 1064682	2005	BILLAT, LORNA	COLLOCATION ("CO") SUBMISSION PACKET, FCC FORM 621, PROJECT NAME: CHINO 2, PROJECT NUMBER: CA-0148		
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		

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-04711	NADB-R - 1064711	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-07073	NADB-R - 1067073	2011	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Records Search Results for the Proposed AT&T Wireless Telecommunications Site SV005 (12018 Central Avenue), Chino, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-07666	NADB-R - 1067666	2013	Hilton, Elizabeth, Daniel Paul, and Shelly Long	Historic Property Survey Report: Monte Vista Avenue Grade Separation Project, City of Montclair, San Bernardino County, California.		36-010330, 36-027154, 36-027155, 36-027156, 36-027157, 36-027158
SB-07778	NADB-R - 1067778	2014	Stropes, Tracy A. and Brian F. Smith	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Central and Francis Residential Project, City of Chino, California.	Brian F. Smith & Associates	

Appendix D
NAHC and
Native American
Correspondence

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 FAX



September 20, 2016

Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA
Material Culture Consulting

Sent by E-mail: tria@materialcultureconsulting.com

RE: Proposed Francis and Yorba Residential Project, City of Chino; Ontario USGS Quadrangle, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Belcourt:

Attached is a contact list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties. A search of the SFL was completed for the USGS quadrangle information provided with negative results.

Our records indicate that the lead agency for this project has not requested a Native American Consultation List for the purposes of formal consultation. Lists for cultural resource assessments are different than consultation lists. Please note that the intent of the referenced codes below is to avoid or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects under AB-52.

As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 **require public agencies** to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section. (Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d))

The law does not preclude agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with their jurisdictions. The NAHC believes that in fact that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d), formal notification must include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. The NAHC believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the APE, such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
 - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE;
 - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
 - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.

- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the potential APE; and
 - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
 - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.
 - All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.
 3. The results of any Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission.
 4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
 5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

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

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

The results of these searches and surveys should be included in the "Tribal Cultural Resources" subsection of the Cultural Resources section of the environmental document submitted for review.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our consultation list contains current information.

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

Sincerely,



Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
9/20/2016**

**Gabrieleno Band of Mission
Indians - Kizh Nation**

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

duplicate

**Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
- Pauma & Yuima Reservation**

Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369, Ext. 303
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760)742-1289
Fax: (760)742-3422

Luiseno

**Gabrieleno Band of Mission
Indians - Kizh Nation**

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

Gabrielino

**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

**Gabrieleno/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

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Carrie Garcia, Cultural Resources
Manager
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92583
Phone: (951)654-2765
Fax: (951)654-4198
carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

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 F. Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562)761-6417
Fax: (562)761-6417
gtongva@verizon.net

Gabrielino

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite
1100
Los Angeles, CA, 90067
Phone: (626) 676 - 1184

Gabrielino

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 Francis and Yorba Residential, San Bernardino County.

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archaeology | paleontology | sustainability

September 30, 2016

EXAMPLE LETTER

RE: Chino Francis and Yorba Residential Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California

Greetings,

Coastal Commercial Development is proposing construction of a new residential development in the City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. Material Culture Consulting is conducting the cultural resources review of the project to support preparation of the environmental documents. As part of our review, we would like to request your input on potential cultural resources within the project area.

Our firm contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on September 19, 2016 to request review of the Sacred Lands File and for a list of tribes with traditional lands and/or cultural places within the area. The NAHC responded on September 20, 2016, stating that the Sacred Lands File review resulted in negative results, and provided your contact information as part of the list. We understand that negative results do not preclude the existence of cultural resources, and that a tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource, which is why we are contacting you.

Project Location and Description

The proposed project is located on a previously developed 11-acre parcel at Yorba Avenue and Francis Avenue (see attached map). The area of potential impact (API) will encompass the entire 11-acre parcel, located within Section 34 of Township 1 South and Range 8 West.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you wish to share any knowledge of sacred/religious sites and/or other cultural resources within or adjacent to the API. Any information, concerns, or recommendations regarding cultural resources within the API can be shared with me via telephone, email, or via standard mail. The City of Chino is the Lead Agency for the project, and can be reached directly for formal consultation requests. Thank you very much for your assistance.

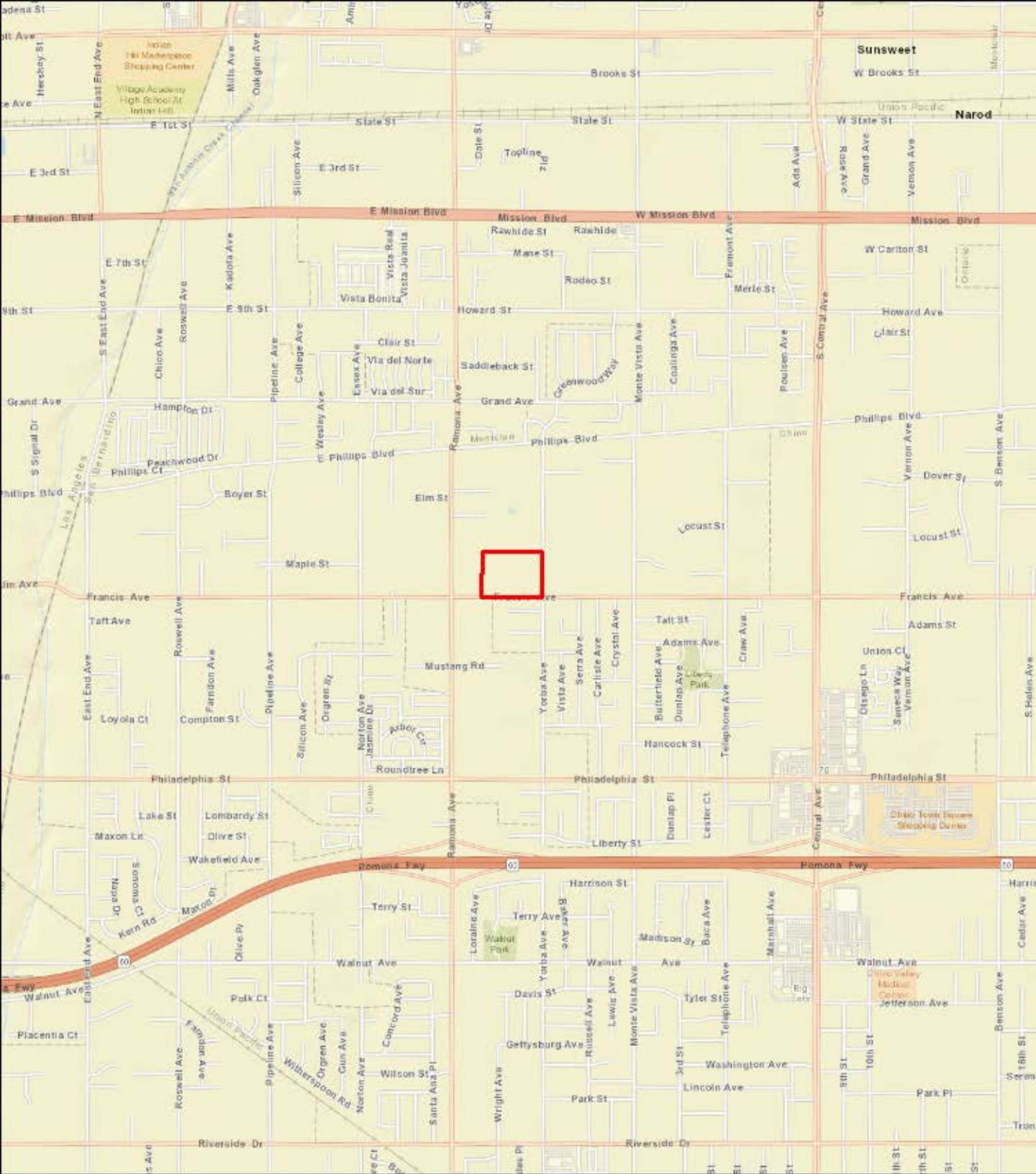
Kindest regards,



Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA
Owner and Principal Archaeologist
626-205-8279
tria@materialcultureconsulting.com

MATERIAL CULTURE CONSULTING

342 Cucamonga Avenue, Claremont, California 91711 | 626-205-8279 | www.materialcultureconsulting.com



MATERIAL CULTURE CONSULTING

cultural resource management | sustainability

 Project Area

0 0.25 0.5 1 Mile

0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometer

1:24,000



Name/Affiliation	Date and Method of 1st Contact	Date of 1st Follow-Up Attempt	Date of 2nd Follow-Up Attempt	Results
Andrew Salas, Chairman Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation	September 30, 2016 – Mailed letter via USPS at address provided by NAHC	N/A		Mr. Salas responded by letter via email on October 14, 2016, stating the project area is within the Kizh Nation Traditional Use Area, and provided information from Bean and Smith (1978) and a map of known village sites. Mr. Salas also recommended Native American monitoring during ground disturbance.
Anthony Morales, Chairperson Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	September 30, 2016 – Mailed letter via USPS at address provided by NAHC	October 14, 2016	October 24, 2016	No response as of October 28, 2016
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	September 30, 2016 – Mailed letter via USPS at address provided by NAHC	October 14, 2016	October 24, 2016	No response as of October 28, 2016
Robert F. Dorame, Chairperson Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	September 30, 2016 – Mailed letter via USPS at address provided by NAHC	October 14, 2016	October 24, 2016	No response as of October 28, 2016
Temet Aguilar, Chairperson Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians	September 30, 2016 – Mailed letter via USPS at address provided by NAHC	October 14, 2016	October 24, 2016	No response as of October 28, 2016
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	September 30, 2016 – Mailed letter via USPS at address provided by NAHC	October 14, 2016	October 24, 2016	No response as of October 28, 2016
Carrie Garcia, Cultural Resources Manager Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	September 30, 2016 – Mailed letter via USPS at address provided by NAHC	October 14, 2016	October 24, 2016	No response as of October 28, 2016



GABRIELEÑO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS - KIZH NATION

Historically known as The San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Recognized by the State of California as the aboriginal tribe of the Los Angeles basin

Dear Tri Belcourt, M,A, RPA
Owner and Principal Archeologist

Subject: Chino Francis and Yorba residential Project, City of Chino San Bernardino County California

"The project locale lies in an area where the Ancestral & traditional territories of the Kizh(Kitc) Gabrieleño villages, adjoined and overlapped with each other, at least during the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Periods. The homeland of the Kizh (Kitc) Gabrieleños , probably the most influential Native American group in aboriginal southern California (Bean and Smith 1978a:538), was centered in the Los Angeles Basin, and reached as far east as the San Bernardino-Riverside area. The homeland of the Serranos was primarily the San Bernardino Mountains, including the slopes and lowlands on the north and south flanks. Whatever the linguistic affiliation, Native Americans in and around the project area exhibited similar organization and resource procurement strategies. Villages were based on clan or lineage groups. Their home/ base sites are marked by midden deposits, often with bedrock mortars. During their seasonal rounds to exploit plant resources, small groups would migrate within their traditional territory in search of specific plants and animals. Their gathering strategies often left behind signs of special use sites, usually grinding slicks on bedrock boulders, at the locations of the resources. Therefore, in order to protect our resources we're requesting one of our experienced & certified Native American monitors as well as a Archeologist Monitor to be on site during any & all ground disturbances (this includes but is not limited to pavement removal, pot-holing or auguring, boring, grading, excavation and trenching).

In all cases, when the NAHC states there are "No" records of sacred sites" in the subject area; they always refer the contractors back to the Native American Tribes whose tribal territory the project area is in. This is due to the fact, that the NAHC is only aware of general information on each California NA Tribe they are "NOT" the "experts" on our Tribe. Our Elder Committee & Tribal Historians are the experts and is the reason why the NAHC will always refer contractors to the local tribes.

In addition, we are also often told that an area has been previously developed or disturbed and thus there are no concerns for cultural resources and thus minimal impacts would be expected. I have two major recent examples of how similar statements on other projects were proven very inadequate. An archaeological study claimed there would be no impacts to an area adjacent to the Plaza Church at Olvera Street, the original Spanish settlement of Los Angeles, now in downtown Los Angeles. In fact, this site was the Gabrieleno village of Yangna long before it became what it is now today. The new development wrongfully began their construction and they, in the process, dug up and desecrated 118 burials. The area that was dismissed as culturally sensitive was in fact the First Cemetery of Los Angeles where it had been well documented at the Huntington Library that 400 of our Tribe's ancestors were buried there along with the founding families of Los Angeles (Pico's, Sepulveda's, and Alvarado's to name a few). In addition, there was another inappropriate study for the development of a new sports complex at Fedde Middle School in the City of Hawaiian Gardens could commence. Again, a village and burial site were desecrated despite their mitigation measures. Thankfully, we were able to work alongside the school district to quickly and respectfully mitigate a mutually beneficial resolution.

Given all the above, the proper thing to do for your project would be for our Tribe to monitor ground disturbing construction work. Native American monitors and/or consultant can see that cultural resources are treated appropriately from the Native American point of view. Because we are the lineal descendants of the vast area of Los Angeles and Orange Counties, we hold sacred the ability to protect what little of our culture remains. We thank you for taking seriously your role and responsibility in assisting us in preserving our culture.

With respect,

Please contact our office regarding this project to coordinate a Native American Monitor to be present. Thank You

Andrew Salas, Chairman
Albert Perez, treasurer I

Nadine Salas, Vice-Chairman
Martha Gonzalez Lemos, treasurer II

Christina Swindall Martinez, secretary
Richard Gradias, Chairman of the council of Elders

Addendum: clarification regarding some confusions regarding consultation under AB52:

AB52 clearly states that consultation must occur with tribes that claim traditional and cultural affiliation with a project site. Unfortunately, this statement has been left open to interpretation so much that neighboring tribes are claiming affiliation with projects well outside their traditional tribal territory. The territories of our surrounding Native American tribes such as the Luiseno, Chumash, and Cahuilla tribal entities. Each of our tribal territories has been well defined by historians, ethnographers, archaeologists, and ethnographers – a list of resources we can provide upon request. Often, each Tribe as well educates the public on their very own website as to the definition of their tribal boundaries. You may have received a consultation request from another Tribe. However we are responding because your project site lies within our Ancestral tribal territory, which, again, has been well documented. What does Ancestrally or Ancestral mean? The people who were in your family in past times, Of, belonging to, inherited from, or denoting an ancestor or ancestors <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/ancestral>. . If you have questions regarding the validity of the “traditional and cultural affiliation” of another Tribe, we urge you to contact the Native American Heritage Commission directly. Section 5 section 21080.3.1 (c) states “...the Native American Heritage Commission shall assist the lead agency in identifying the California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area.” In addition, *please see the map below*.

CC: NAHC

APPENDIX 1: Map 1-2; Bean and Smith 1978 map.

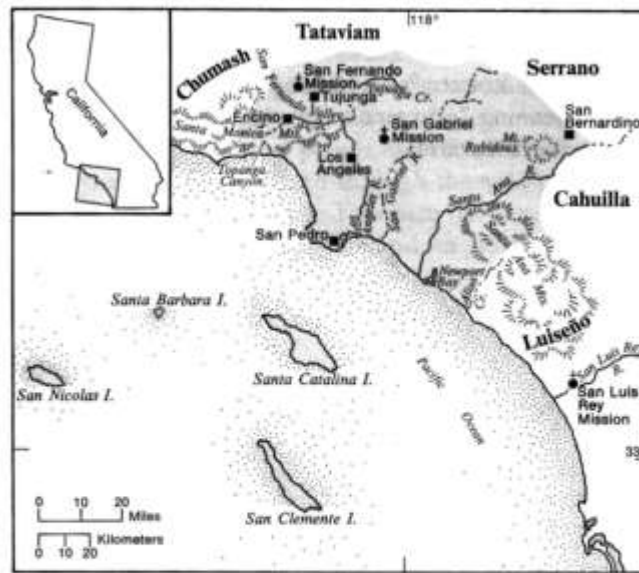


Fig. 1. Tribal territory.

The United States National Museum's Map of Gabrielino Territory:

Bean, Lowell John and Charles R. Smith
1978 Gabrielino IN *Handbook of North American Indians, California*, Vol. 8, edited by R.F. Heizer, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C., pp. 538-549

Bean and Smith 1978 map of Kizh Territory

Gabrielino

LOWELL JOHN BEAN AND CHARLES R. SMITH

The Gabrielino (gäbrēal'ēnō) are, in many ways, one of the most interesting—yet least known—of native California peoples. At the time of Spanish contact in 1769 they occupied the “most richly endowed coastal section in southern California” (Blackburn 1962-1963:6), which is most of present-day Los Angeles and Orange counties, plus several offshore islands (San Clemente, Santa Catalina, San Nicolas). With the possible exception of the Chumash, the Gabrielino were the wealthiest, most populous, and most powerful ethnic nationality in aboriginal southern California, their influence spreading as far north as the San Joaquin valley Yokuts, as far east as the Colorado River, and south into Baja California. Unfortunately, most if not all Gabrielinos were dead long before systematic ethnographic studies were instituted; and, as a result, knowledge of them and their lifeways is meager.

Language, Territory, and Environment

Gabrielino was one of the Cupan languages in the Takiic family, which is part of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock (Bright 1975).^{*} Internal linguistic differences existed, Harrington (1962:viii) suggesting four dialects and Kroeber (1925), six. Harrington's four-part division includes: Gabrielino proper, spoken mainly in the Los Angeles basin area; Fernandeño, spoken by people north of the Los Angeles basin, mainly in the San Fernando valley region; Santa Catalina Island dialect; and San Nicolas Island dialect—although according to Bright (1975) insufficient data exist to be sure of the Cupan affiliation of the San Nicolas speech. There were probably dialectal differences also between many mainland villages, a result not only of geographical separation but also of social, cultural, and linguistic mixing with neighboring non-Gabrielino speakers.

The names Gabrielino and Fernandeño (fernän'dä-nyō) refer to the two major Spanish missions established in Gabrielino territory—San Gabriel and San Fernando.

^{*} Italicized Gabrielino words have been written in a phonemic alphabet by Kenneth C. Hill, on the basis of John Peabody Harrington's unpublished field notes. The consonants are: (stops and affricate) *p, t, c, k, kʰ, ʔ*; (fricatives) *s, ʃ, x, h*; (nasals) *m, n, ŋ*; (approximants) *ɹ, ʕ, r, ʁ, w*. Stressed vowels are *i, e [e], a, o [ɔ], u*, which may occur long or short; in unstressed syllables the vowels are only *i [e], a, and u [o]*.

It was to these two missions that the majority of the Indians living on the coastal plains and valleys of southern California were removed.

Although the major outlines of Gabrielino territorial occupation are known, the fixing of definitive boundaries is difficult. Generally, Gabrielino territory included the watersheds of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana rivers, several smaller intermittent streams in the Santa Monica and Santa Ana mountains, all of the Los Angeles basin, 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 (fig. 1). The area thus bounded encompassed several biotic zones (such as Coast-Marsh, Coastal Strand, Prairie, Chaparral, Oak Woodland, Pine) and, following Hudson's (1971) studies, can be divided into four macro-environmental zones (excluding the islands): Interior Mountains/Adjacent Foothills, Prairie, Exposed Coast, and Sheltered Coast. Each area is characterized by a particular floral-faunal-geographical relationship that allows delineation of subsistence-settlement patterns “according to the macro-environmental setting.” The interior mountains and foothills, according to Hudson, comprise an area of numerous resources including “many small animals, deer, acorns, sage, piñon nuts, and a variety of other plants and animal foods.” Settlement-pattern studies

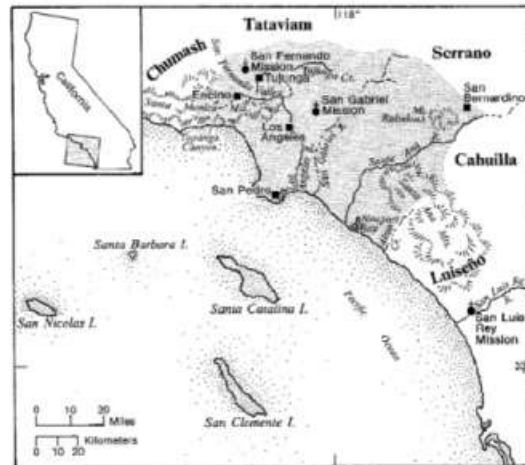


Fig. 1. Tribal territory.

Source: Bean, Lowell John and Charles R. Smith

1978 Gabrielino. In *Handbook of the North American Indians*, Vol. 8 California, edited by R. F. Heizer, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C. pp. 538-549.

Appendix E
Photographs



Figure 1. Yorba and Francis Property Overview - View North



Figure 2. Yorba and Francis Property Fence and Structural Remains - View East



Figure 3. Yorba and Francis Animal Enclosures – View North



Figure 4. Yorba and Francis Historic-Era Outbuilding, Road, Foundations – View North



Figure 5. Yorba and Francis Currently Occupied Residence – View North



Figure 6. Yorba and Francis Outbuilding – View East



Figure 7. Yorba and Francis Gardening Area behind residence – View West



Figure 8. Yorba and Francis Graded Area Behind Residence – View West