

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

**Rich-Haven Specific Plan Areas of Change Project
City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California**

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BCRCONSULTING LLC

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Applied Planning to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed Rich-Haven Specific Plan Areas of Change Project in the City of Ontario (City), San Bernardino County, California. A cultural resources records search, additional research, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File Search, and vertebrate paleontological resources overview were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Please note that the current study updates *Historic Architecture Assessment for the Rich Haven Specific Plan* prepared by Michael Dice for the project in 2006. While the original study was deemed adequate in 2006, per CEQA the current effort is necessary to:

- Update the cultural resources records search to ensure that expectations for historic-period and prehistoric resources are accurate;
- Update the field survey to assess potential for significant historic and prehistoric cultural resources due to changing field conditions;
- Update significance evaluations of all cultural resources to determine whether eligibility status has changed since the original study;
- Evaluate any resources that have become historic in age (i.e. 45 or more years old) since the original study took place.

The current study also relies on *The City of Ontario's Historic Context for the New Model Colony Area* by Galvin & Associates (2004) for historical context.

The records search has revealed that 16 previous cultural resource studies have taken place, and five cultural resources have been identified within one half-mile of the project site. Two of the previous studies assessed the project site for cultural resources (only Dice's included significance evaluations), and all five of the resources in the records search radius were identified within the project site boundaries. During the field survey, each of the five resources identified by the records search were recorded and evaluated or updated for California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) listing eligibility (i.e. significance under CEQA). Each of the five resources are recommended not eligible for the California Register. Therefore, no significant impact related to historical resources is anticipated and no further investigations are recommended for the proposed project unless:

- The proposed project is changed to include areas that have not been subject to this cultural resource assessment;
- Cultural materials are encountered during project activities.

The current study attempted to determine whether significant archaeological deposits were present on the proposed project site. Although none were yielded during the records search and field survey, ground-disturbing activities have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist should have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), plans for the treatment,

evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

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

Findings were negative during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The results of the Sacred Lands File search are provided in Appendix C. The State Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. The Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix E has recommended that:

The geologic unit underlying this project are mapped as young Eolian sand and dune deposits from the Holocene period (Morton and Miller, 2006). Eolian units are considered to be of some preservation value, but any material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. The Western Science Center does not have any localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius.

Should excavation activity associated with the development of the project area extend beyond the current project into the surround alluvial units, paleontological resources would be possible. However, under current project parameters, and with the geologic units described, it would be unlikely for fossil material to be preserved.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	ii
INTRODUCTION.....	1
REGULATORY SETTING.....	1
NATURAL SETTING.....	5
CULTURAL SETTING.....	5
PREHISTORIC CONTEXT	5
HISTORY	6
PERSONNEL	8
METHODS	8
RESEARCH	8
ADDITIONAL RESEARCH.....	8
FIELD SURVEY	9
RESULTS.....	9
RESEARCH	9
FIELD SURVEY	11
SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS	13
SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA.....	13
EVALUATIONS	14
RECOMMENDATIONS.....	17
REFERENCES.....	19

FIGURES

1: Project Location Map	2
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TABLES

A: Cultural Resources and Reports Within One Half-Mile of the Project Site.....	9
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APPENDICES

A: CULTURAL RESOURCE LOCATIONS AND RECORD SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY
B: DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION 523 FORMS
C: NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH
D: PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS
E: PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Applied Planning to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed Rich-Haven Specific Plan Areas of Change Project in the City of Ontario (City), San Bernardino County, California. The project occupies approximately 584 acres and is bounded a plant nursery to the west, dairy properties to south, a high school to the east, and residential properties and a preschool to the north. A cultural resources records search, additional research, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and paleontological overview were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project site is located in Sections 12 and 13 of Township 2 South, Range 7 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Guasti, California* (1981) and *Corona North* (1981) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles (Figure 1).

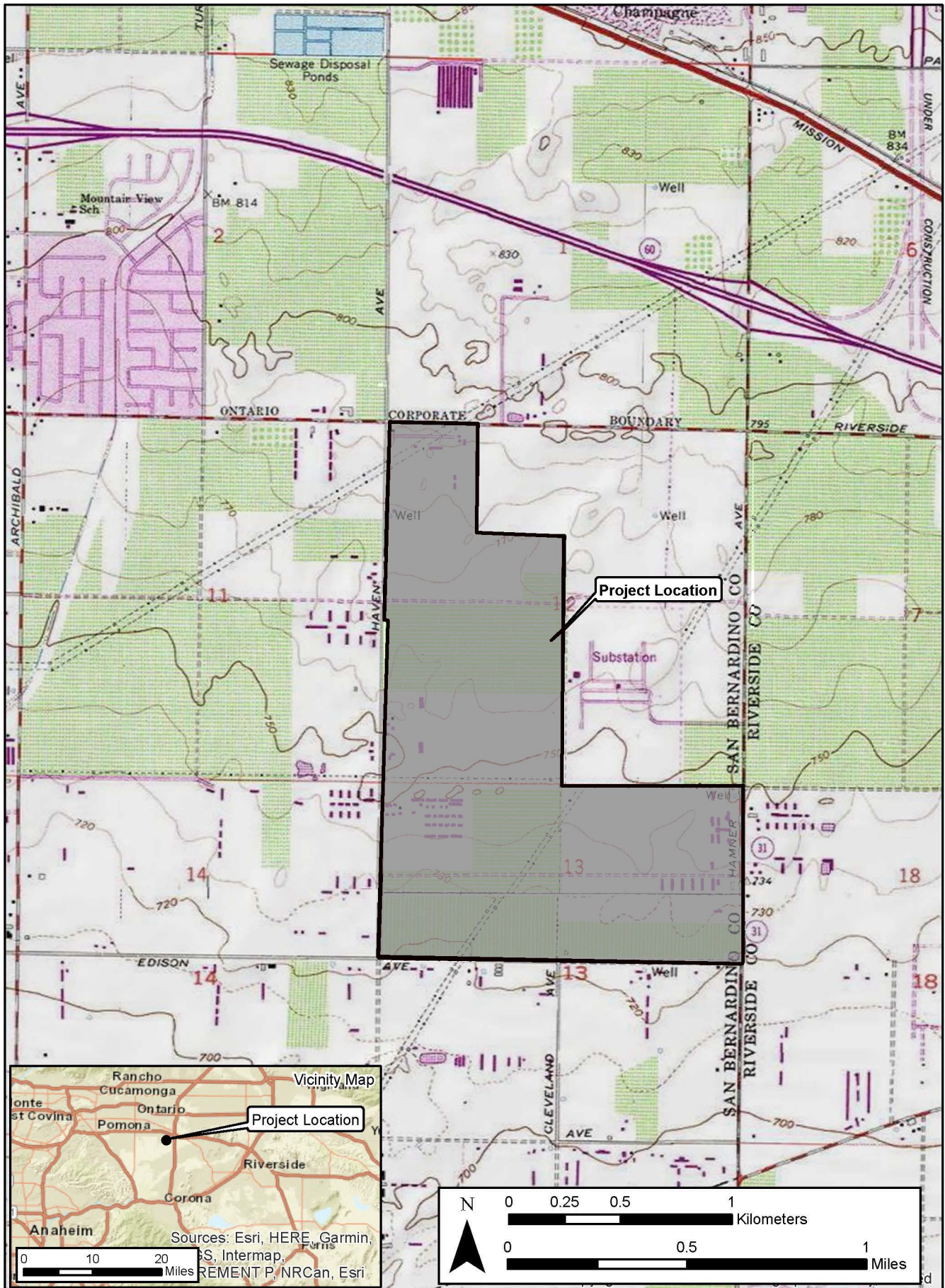
Regulatory Setting

The California Environmental Quality Act. CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies (California Code of Regulations 14(3), § 15002(i)). Under CEQA, "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(b)). State CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a) defines a "historical resource" as a resource that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register)
- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined at Cal. Public Res. Code § 5020.1(k))
- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of § 5024.1(g) of the Cal. Public Res. Code
- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a))

A historical resource consists of "Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California...Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)).

The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for the California Register. If an impact on a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible measures to minimize the impact (State CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4 (a)(1)). Mitigation of significant impacts must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource.



Section 5024.1 of the Cal. Public Res. Code established the California Register. Generally, a resource is considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)). The eligibility criteria for the California Register are similar to those of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), and a resource that meets one or more of the eligibility criteria of the National Register will be eligible for the California Register. The California Register program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance, identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes, determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding and affords certain protections under CEQA. Criteria for Designation:

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.
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 meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource’s period of significance to “obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources.” (CCR 4852 [d][2]). Fifty years is normally considered sufficient time for a potential historical resource, and in order that the evaluation remain valid for a minimum of five years after the date of this report, all resources older than 45 years (i.e. resources from the “historic-period”) will be evaluated for California Register listing eligibility, or CEQA significance. The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Finally, CEQA requires that significant effects on unique archaeological resources be considered and addressed. CEQA defines a unique archaeological resource as any 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 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.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 Appendix G includes significance criteria relative to archaeological and historical resources. These have been utilized as thresholds of significance here, and a project would have a significant environmental impact if it would:

- a) cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in section 10564.5;
- b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 10564.5;
- c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

City of Ontario Designation Criteria. In addition to evaluation for California Register listing eligibility, the City of Ontario Development Code Article 26: Historic Preservation (Section 9-1.2615) provides the following designation criteria for a property to qualify as a City Historic Landmark:

- a. It exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City's history;
- b. It is identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history;
- c. It is representative of the work of a notable builder, designer, architect, or artist;
- d. It embodies distinguishing architectural characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction;
- e. It is a noteworthy example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;
- f. It embodies elements that represent a significant structural, engineering, or architectural achievement or innovation;
- g. It has a unique location, a singular physical characteristic, or is an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community or the City; or
- h. It is one of the few remaining examples in the City, region, state, or nation possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural or historical type or specimen.

Cultural resources would be subject to evaluation for the above City Historic Landmark designation criteria.

Tribal Cultural Resources. The Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is

traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff are available to answer questions and address comments as necessary.

Paleontological Resources. CEQA provides guidance relative to significant impacts on paleontological resources, indicating that a project would have a significant impact on paleontological resources if it disturbs or destroys a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. Section 5097.5 of the California Public Resources Code specifies that any unauthorized removal of paleontological remains is a misdemeanor. Further, California Penal Code Section 622.5 sets the penalties for damage or removal of paleontological resources. CEQA documentation prepared for projects would be required to analyze paleontological resources as a condition of the CEQA process to disclose potential impacts. Please note that as of January 2018 paleontological resources are considered in the geological rather than cultural category. Therefore, paleontological resources are not summarized in the body of this report. A paleontological overview completed by the Western Science Center is provided as Appendix E.

NATURAL SETTING

The project is located in the Chino Valley, which is bounded on the west by the San Jose Hills, on the south by the Chino Hills, on the north by the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains (USGS 1981), and on the east by La Sierra and the Jurupa Mountains. Local rainfall ranges from 5 to 15 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37). The area containing the project site exhibits a gradual southerly slope, and lies on a flood plain that feeds the Santa Ana River approximately four miles to the south (USGS 1981). The native biology of the region is difficult to reconstruct due to recent and historical agricultural, municipal, and industrial impacts. However, the project site is situated in the Upper Sonoran Life Zone, which is locally present between approximately 500 and 5,000 feet AMSL. This zone typically comprises cismontane valleys and low mountain slopes dominated by mixed coastal sage scrub and chaparral vegetation communities (Williams 2008).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The project site is located within the traditional boundaries of the Gabrielino (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). The Gabrielino probably first encountered Europeans when Spanish explorers reached California's southern coast during the 15th and 16th centuries (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). The first documented encounter, however, occurred in 1769 when Gaspar de Portola's expedition crossed Gabrielino territory (Bean and Smith 1978). Other brief encounters took place over the years and are documented in McCawley 1996 (citing numerous sources). The Gabrielino name has been attributed by association with the Spanish mission of San Gabriel, and refers to a subset of people sharing speech and customs with other Cupan speakers (such as the Juaneño/Luiseño/Ajachemem) from the greater Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family (Bean and Smith 1978). Gabrielino villages occupied the watersheds of various rivers (locally including the Santa Ana) and intermittent streams. Chiefs were usually descended through the male line and

often administered several villages. Gabrielino society was somewhat stratified and is thought to have contained three hierarchically ordered social classes which dictated ownership rights and social status and obligations (Bean and Smith 1978:540-546). Plants utilized for food were heavily relied upon and included acorn-producing oaks, as well as seed-producing grasses and sage. Animal protein was commonly derived from rabbits and deer in inland regions, while coastal populations supplemented their diets with fish, shellfish, and marine mammals (Boscana 1933, Heizer 1968, Johnston 1962, McCawley 1996). Dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, pigeon, dove, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles were specifically not utilized as a food source (Kroeber 1925:652).

History

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

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

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

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

Ontario. Ontario, California was founded as a township in September 1882 by George and William B. Chaffey, named after their home of Ontario, Canada. The brothers purchased 6,218 acres of land with water rights and set aside 640 acres for the community of Ontario.

Half of the initial 640 acres was deeded to the Chaffey Agricultural College as an endowment. On December 10, 1891, Ontario was incorporated as a city under the California Constitution with a City Council-City Manager form of government. In 1903, Ontario was proclaimed a "Model Irrigation Colony" by an Act of Congress. Ontario had many modern innovations, many of which still show their value today. An impressive two-hundred feet wide and eight miles long, Euclid Avenue (on the National Register) was the stately back-bone of the colony. Provisions for an electric railway, water rights for each landowner, a local educational institution, electric lights, one of the first long distance telephone lines, and public access to water and transportation set a new standard for rural communities and irrigation practices and ensured the success of the Model Colony. Water originating from the nearby San Gabriel Mountains was readily available. In addition to accessible water, climate conditions in Ontario were similar to those in the Mediterranean with dry, hot summers and cool, moist winters as regular occurrences. Ontario first developed as an agricultural community, largely, but not exclusively, devoted to the citrus industry. In addition to oranges, the production of peaches, walnuts, lemons, olives and grapes were also important to the growth of Ontario and neighboring cities (City of Ontario; Galvin & Associates 2004:7).

In 1923, airplane enthusiasts Waldo Waterman and Archie Mitchell established Latimer Field. From that point on, Ontario became an aviation town. Urban growth pushed the fliers east until they took up their permanent residence located at the Ontario World Airport. During WWII, this airport was a busy training facility for pilots. After WWII, construction boomed in Ontario as the city's growth more than doubled by the end of the 1950s. In 1954, four new schools were built, with land for three more being purchased. That same year, the Interstate 10 opened for public use, diminishing or altering commercial traffic through Ontario. The downtown area found competition in neighborhood shopping centers that featured large parking lots and national brand chain stores (Rounds 1999:125-126). As the citrus industry declined, large tracts of orange groves gave way to new housing for settlers to the region. Following the 1960s and 1970s, the city's population had grown from 46,617 to 87,300 residents as Ontario expanded its boundaries eastward to encompass Guasti and the large tracts of vineyards beyond it (Rounds 1999:130). Ontario has become a diversified community with approximately 173,000 residents in 2015. Although the City boundaries have been extended from 0.38 square miles in 1891 to almost 50 square miles today, Ontario's Historic Downtown still retains the original subdivision pattern established by the Chaffey brothers (City of Ontario 2018).

Local Dairies. Dairies within the Chino Valley followed three distinct phases: Free grazing of cattle (1900-1930), mechanization of milking (1931-1949), and scientific, large capacity dairies (Post-1950). The first phase from 1900 to 1930, was marked by the free grazing of cattle with dairies that were situated around the perimeter of population centers to service those areas. The second phase of dairies was spurred by the growing population and saw the transition from free grazing to dry-lot dairying that utilized mechanization in the milking process. Due to a combination of labor shortage caused by World War II and subsequent population increase throughout the 1950's and 60's, dairies were forced to move onto smaller plots of land and utilize machinery. Technological advancements allowed for feeding and breeding techniques that produced larger herds which could be handled more efficiently by mechanization (Galvin and Associates 2004). The dairy industry in the Chino Valley had its peak in production during the 1980's, but as residential needs collided with agricultural land uses developers began to buy up the dairy properties and convert the land to residential subdivisions and other

commercial and industrial uses (Allen 2018; see also Dice 2006 and Galvin & Associates 2004).

PERSONNEL

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the current study. Mr. Brunzell meets the United States Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology and Architectural History. Mr. Brunzell completed the Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms and wrote the technical report with contributions from BCR Consulting Staff Archaeologist Timothy Blood, M.S. BCR Consulting Archaeological Crew Chief Nick Shepetuk, B.A. and Archaeological Field Technicians John Defachelle, B.A. and Fabian Reyes-Martinez, B.A. conducted the field survey.

METHODS

This work was completed pursuant to CEQA, the Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The work is also completed pursuant to City Development Code Article 26: Historic Preservation. The pedestrian cultural resources survey was intended to locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resources, including archaeological sites, features, isolates, and historic-period buildings, that exceed 45 years in age within defined project boundaries. The project site was examined using 15-meter transect intervals, where accessible. This study is intended to determine whether cultural resources are located within the project boundaries, whether any cultural resources are significant pursuant to the above-referenced regulations and standards, and to develop specific mitigation measures that will address potential impacts to existing or potential resources. Tasks pursued to achieve that end include:

- Cultural resources records search to review the results of any studies conducted within a half-mile radius of the project boundaries;
- Additional research through various local and regional resources;
- Systematic pedestrian survey of the entire accessible project site;
- California Register eligibility evaluation for resources identified;
- Development of recommendations and mitigation measures for cultural resources documented within the project boundaries, following CEQA;
- Completion of DPR 523 forms for any discovered cultural resources.

Research

Records Search. On March 10th, 2022 (prior to the field survey) a records search was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. This archival research reviewed the status of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports completed within one half-mile of the project site. Additional resources reviewed included the National Register, the California Register, and documents and inventories published by the California Office of Historic Preservation. These include the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and the Inventory of Historic Structures.

Additional Research. BCR Consulting performed additional research through City of Ontario permit records, the Robert E. Ellingwood Model Colony History Room of the Ontario Library, the San Bernardino County Historical Archives, and through various internet resources.

Field Survey

An intensive-level cultural resources field survey of the project site was conducted on February 25 and 28, and June 13, 2022. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across the accessible project site. Inaccessible areas such as fenced yards, building interiors, and livestock enclosures and feeding areas were not subject to systematic survey. Cultural Resources were recorded on DPR 523 forms. Digital photographs were taken at various points within the project site. These included overviews as well as detail photographs of all cultural resources. Cultural resources were recorded per the California OHP *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* in the field using:

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

RESULTS

Research

Records Search. Data from the SCCIC revealed that 16 previous cultural resources studies have taken place, and five cultural resources have been recorded within one half-mile of the project site. One of the previous studies from the record search and another provided by Applied Planning (Dice 2006) have assessed the project site for cultural resources revealing that five cultural resources have been previously recorded within its boundaries. The records search results are summarized in Table A, and a cultural resources location figure and complete records search bibliography are provided in Appendix A.

Table A. Cultural Resources and Reports Within One Half-Mile of the Project Site

USGS 7.5 Min Quad	Cultural Resources Within One Half-Mile of Project Site	Studies W/in One Half-Mile
<i>Guasti</i> (1981), <i>Corona North</i> (1981)	P-36-12621: Hist.-Period Residence (NW Corner of project) P-36-12622: Hist.-Period Residence (S Portion of Project) P-36-12623: Hist.-Period Residence (SE Corner of Project) P-36-25440-Hist.-Period Transmission Line (Central Project) P-36-26051-Hist.-Period Transmission Line (SE corner of Project)	SB-1029, 1358, 1499, 2162, 4134, 4677, 5701, 5976, 6095, 6818, 7655, 7756, 7956, 7968*, 7977; Dice 2006*

*Previously assessed a portion of the project site. SB-7968 did not include evaluations and has not been used as heavily the comprehensive study completed by Dice (2006).

Additional Research. Additional research was performed for the project site to provide the background for the historic-period cultural properties within its boundaries (see also Field Survey Results, below). Please note that figures for this section are provided in Appendix B.

P-36-12621. This property occupies the northwest corner of the project site. It was originally developed as a dairy farm complex between 1956-57 with a residence that was followed by the construction of two barns (Dice 2006). The property was purchased by dairy farmers Frank and Lois Hilarides in 1976 when another residence was built on the parcel and dairy production was expanded. Frank and Lois had operated a dairy farm in Cerritos since soon after their engagement in 1952. Population increases made dairy farming difficult in L.A. county which prompted the Hilarides to relocate the Chino Valley (Long Beach Press-Telegram 1952; Independent Press Telegram 1976). They built the 1976 residence on the property and Frank subsequently won awards for milk quality and was a member of the California Milk Advisory board (Chino Champion 1978; Chino Valley News 1980). Assessor records indicate that Frank and Lois remained at the property until selling in 1998.

P-36-12622. This property is located in the southwest corner of the project site. Lester J. Scritsmier developed the 38.99-acre plot of land in 1947 as a hog farm for the Standard Feeding Company. Three single-family residences were built and most likely used to house workers. The dominant industry at the time in the City of Ontario was citrus which makes it probable that this was the first hog ranch in the area. Scritsmier held onto the land until his death in 1985, after which it was sold by his wife, Sandra Scritsmier, in 2005 (Dice 2006). The property continued as a hog ranch until its demolition between 2006 and 2022.

P-36-12623. This property is located in the southeast corner of the project site. The buildings were constructed on a narrow 3.08-acre property in 1953. The adjacent 18.2 acre parcel likely comprised the dairy operation formerly connected with this property. Documentation indicates that John and Wilma Dykstra owned the property, and that it comprised a portion of the Dykstra Brothers Dairy. John died in 1994 although the dairy continued to operate. In 2003 it was sold to Ronald and Kristine Pietersma and the Bidardt family (Dice 2006).

P-36-25440. This resource is a segment of an east-west oriented approximately 12-mile 220kV electrical transmission alignment that crosses the southern portion of the project site. The alignment connects SCE Chino and Mira Loma Substations. It was originally built in 1937 as a parallel two-line single circuit but had several towers replaced in 1940. Insulators were replaced and other maintenance was performed on the greater alignment in 1953 (Tinsley Becker 2010). Topographic maps and aerial photos do not show the subject segment on the project site prior to 1981. It appears next to a second modern alignment between 1981 and 1985 (USGS 1981; United States Department of Agriculture 1985).

P-36-26051. This resource is a segment of the Hayfield-Chino 220kV electrical transmission alignment that crosses the southeast corner of the project site. The greater alignment was constructed between 1945 and 1946 as a three-phase single circuit line between Chino and east of Coachella. As substations were added, segments of the transmission line were renamed to match the names of their substations (Tinsley Becker 2014). One tower from this alignment is located in the subject segment. It is visible on aerials after 1959 and as such does not appear to be original (United States Department of Agriculture 1959, 1966). According to recent documentation, the original transmission line had been completely removed and replaced by modern transmission lines by 2014 (Tinsley Becker 2014).

Field Survey

BCR Consulting Archaeological Crew Chief Nick Shepetuk, B.A. and Staff Archaeologist Johnny Defachelle, B.A. completed the field survey on February 25 and 28 and June 13, 2022. The project site has been completely disturbed by modern residential developments, historic-period and modern dairy and agricultural developments, and by the installation of public utility alignments. Vegetation included seasonal grasses and ornamental plants. Average visibility was approximately 50 percent and sediment comprised sandy silt with very few rocks. Each of the five previously-recorded cultural resources identified during the records search were revisited during the field survey. These are described in detail below. No additional cultural resources were identified.

P-36-12621. This resource includes a parcel comprising one single-family residence built circa 1957 and two hay shelters and a detached garage built after 1980. The residence was built in the Minimal Traditional style and features a moderately pitched hipped roof, smooth stucco cladding and horizontal wood board siding below the façade windows, decorative wood shutters flanking a façade window, narrow rectangular wood vent below the façade gable pitch and porch supports with decorative brackets. The building windows, doors, roof, and possibly the wood porch supports on the north elevation have been replaced (Dice 2006:8). One building that occupies the project site was constructed in 1976. In 2006 the building was not old enough to be a potential historical resource because it was not yet 45 or more years old (i.e. historic in age). Since it is now over 45 years old, it warrants recordation and evaluation as a potential historical resource. It comprises a 1976 single-family residence that features a rectangular layout and a stucco finish. The house has two steep pitched front-gabled elevations, a cross-gabled second story with roof dormers featuring side walls and two single-hung windows flanked by decorative shutters on the north elevation, and a gabled inset dormer on the south elevation. Composite shingles cover the roof which features wide eaves that are boxed without brackets. Most of the windows on the front elevation are also single-hung modern windows with decorative shutters, but there is a bay window that is flanked by two single-hung windows to the left of the main entrance. A shallow porch supported by unelaborated square columns makes up the front entrance to the building which is accessed through a wood-paneled double-door. The porch exhibits a decorative brick façade. The building has an attached three-car garage, and a brick chimney sits near the center of the building. It has been re-roofed and the windows do not appear to be original.

P-36-12622. This resource comprised 12 buildings and structures, and 27 animal pens/barns/shelters (Dice 2006:9). It included three single-family residences that were built circa 1947 in the Minimal Traditional Style, two garages and two prefabricated buildings that were also built in 1947, and several ancillary structures for animal feed and storage (Dice 2006). All buildings and structures have been demolished and the property is occupied by new condominiums.

P-36-12623. Ben Taniguchi and Rebecca Smith recorded P-36-012623 in 2006 as four buildings constructed in 1953 that comprised part of a dairy (Dice 2006). Building A was originally described in 2006 as a vernacular style barn built in 1953 that sat on a concrete foundation with a single-story, timber frame. It had one bay on its principal façade with the main entrance consisting of a large wood sliding door on the east elevation. The building

featured a front gable roof with composition shingles that was moderately pitched. There were also four stalls located on the south elevation that were most likely used for hay storage. Building A was revisited by BCR Consulting on June 13, 2022 and it was in poor condition with the roof caved in and the walls slumped.

Building B was originally described in 2006 as a vernacular style barn built in 1953 that featured a timber framed, one-story, modified box plan with a side gable addition. The building featured a moderately-pitched, double front gabled roof with a side-gable addition constructed at an unknown date. The building was in fair condition, but had a side-gabled addition to the west elevation. BCR Consulting revisited the barn on June 13, 2022 and discovered that the side gable addition was the only part intact. The main barn was in poor condition with a roof that had caved in and walls that had slumped.

Building C was originally recorded in 2006 as a residence constructed in the Minimal Traditional style. It featured an L-shaped plan with an asymmetrical principal façade that has five bays. The building is covered by a moderately-pitched, hipped roof covered with composition shingles. The building is clad in stucco. The majority of the windows are wood sash double-hung type. The building exhibited no visible alterations and was in good condition. When BCR Consulting revisited the building on June 13, 2022, the building was in good condition and had undergone minimal alterations since 2006.

Building D was originally recorded in 2006 as a Minimal Traditional style, single-family residence built in 1953. It featured a single story and rectangular plan with an attached garage. It had an exterior of smooth stucco and moderately-pitched, side gable roof that consisted of composite shingles. There were four windows on the primary façade that are square wood sash fixed windows. Two of the windows were flanked by decorative wood shutters. The windows and doors had been replaced, and the building was in good condition. When BCR Consulting revisited the building on June 13, 2022, it was in good condition and had undergone minimal alterations since 2006.

P-36-25440. This resource was originally recorded as an approximate 12-mile 220kV electrical transmission line that connects the SCE Chino and Mira Loma substations (Tinsley Becker 2010). The segment within the project site comprises five 90-foot tall double-circuit lattice steel towers with four legs resting on simple concrete footings. The towers appear to be modern, which is consistent with the aerial photo review that indicates a 1981-1985 construction date (USGS 1981, United States Department of Agriculture 1985).

P-36-26051. This resource was originally recorded as the Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Alignment that was constructed between 1945 and 1946. It runs between Colton at the Highgrove substation (renamed Vista) and ends in Chino at the SCE Chino Substation. One tower from this segment was identified within the project site. Although aerial photos show a tower in that location between 1959 and 1966, recent documentation indicates that the original transmission line had been completely removed and replaced by modern transmission lines by 2014 (Tinsley Becker 2014).

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS

During the field survey, three historic-period residential/agricultural properties and two historic-period transmission lines were identified. CEQA calls for the evaluation and recordation of historic and archaeological resources. The criteria for determining the significance of impacts to cultural resources are based on Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* and Guidelines for the Nomination of Properties to the California Register. Properties eligible for listing in the California Register and subject to review under CEQA are those meeting the criteria for listing in the California Register, or designation under a local ordinance. One of the residential/agricultural properties (designated P-36-12622) was identified during the records search, but it is excluded from evaluation because it has been demolished and replaced by modern condominiums. Also, while the electric transmission alignment designated P-36-25540 appeared in the records search, additional research has shown that the segment that crosses the project site is not historic in age. Since the segment is not historic in age, it does not warrant further consideration as a potential historical resource for the current study.

Significance Criteria

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

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

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

City of Ontario Designation Criteria. In addition to evaluation for California Register listing eligibility, the City of Ontario Development Code Article 26: Historic Preservation (Section 9-1.2615) provides the following designation criteria for a property to qualify as a City Historic Landmark:

- a. It exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City's history;
- b. It is identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history;
- c. It is representative of the work of a notable builder, designer, architect, or artist;

- d. It embodies distinguishing architectural characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction;
- e. It is a noteworthy example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;
- f. It embodies elements that represent a significant structural, engineering, or architectural achievement or innovation;
- g. It has a unique location, a singular physical characteristic, or is an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community or the City; or
- h. It is one of the few remaining examples in the City, region, state, or nation possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural or historical type or specimen.

Evaluations

P-36-12621 California Register Evaluation. Although the subject property fits within a local dairy context of the second half of the 20th century, considerable research has failed to associate it with important events related to the founding and/or development of the industry. It is therefore not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1. Criterion 2: Due to a lack of documentation, it was not possible to ascertain who was the original owner of the building when it was constructed between 1956 and 1957. Research has shown that Frank and Lois Hilarides purchased the property and constructed a residence there in 1976. While Frank Hilarides was an award-winning dairyman who sat on the California Milk Advisory Board, research did not indicate that he had any particular impact on the progression of the dairy industry, nor was he notable in local, state, or national history. It is therefore not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 2. Criterion 3: One residence was built in the Minimal Traditional style and still maintains some of those elements such as a moderately pitched hipped roof, smooth stucco cladding with horizontal wood board siding below façade windows, decorative wood shutters flanking a façade window, a narrow rectangular wood vent below a façade gable pitch and porch supports with decorative brackets. However, there have been alterations to the building that include replacement of windows, doors, roof shingles and possibly the wood porch supports of the north elevation. These alterations have diminished its integrity as an example of the Minimal Traditional style. Also, the builder and architect are unknown and it does not appear to be the work of a master. With these considerations in mind, the 1956-1957 building does not appear to qualify for the California Register under Criterion 3 (see also Dice 2006:29). The 1976 residence remains in good condition, but it does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. With these considerations in mind, the 1976 building does not appear to qualify for the California Register under Criterion 3. Criterion 4: Extensive research has exhausted this resources data potential, and as such the resource has not and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. The subject property and its constituent historic-age buildings are therefore recommended not eligible under any of the four criteria for listing on the California Register, and as such the property is not recommended a historical resource under CEQA.

P-36-12621 City Historic Landmark Evaluation. While the property is a part of the dairy industry that developed in the mid to late 20th century in the Chino Valley, it is not currently

operational as a dairy and does not exemplify or reflect special elements of the City of Ontario (City Designation Criterion A). Research failed to connect any important people or events with the property (City Designation Criterion B). Research has not linked the property with a notable builder, designer, architect, or artist (City Designation Criterion C), and the buildings do not exhibit distinguishing architectural characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction (City Designation Criterion D). The property and its constituent buildings utilize common materials and methods that do not demonstrate noteworthy examples of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship (City Designation Criterion E). The buildings were not architecturally significant, and the dairy facilities are reflective of common dairy farming strategies that lack any significant structural, engineering, or architectural achievement or innovation (City Designation Criterion F). The property lacks unique characteristics or visual features that would qualify the property under City Designation Criterion G. Although few dairies remain from this era, the property exhibits a mix of styles that lack integrated features or distinguishing characteristics of a particular architectural or historic type or specimen (City Designation Criterion H). Based on the above evaluation, the subject property and its constituent buildings do not qualify as a City Historic Landmark.

P-36-12623 California Register Evaluation. Although the subject property fits within a local dairy context of the second half of the 20th century, considerable research has failed to associate it with important events related to the founding and/or development of the industry. It is therefore not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1. Criterion 2: Although the Dykstra family who owned the property apparently operated a successful dairy business, research did not indicate that any family members made a significant impact on the dairy industry, nor were any of the family notable in local, state, or national history. It is therefore not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 2. Criterion 3: The two residences were built in the Minimal Traditional style and still maintain some of those elements. However, the buildings are not outstanding representations of the style. Also, the builder(s) and architect(s) are unknown and the residences do not appear to be the work of a master. The barns are utilitarian, lack architectural distinction, and are in poor condition. Finally, the property does not exhibit distinctive characteristics (such as Ranch-style milk parlor and circular driveways) that have been established as hallmarks of post 1950 dairy farms (see Dice 2006:24). Therefore, the property does not appear to qualify for the California Register under Criterion 3. Criterion 4: Extensive research has exhausted this resources data potential, and as such the resource has not and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. The subject property and its constituent historic-age buildings are therefore recommended not eligible under any of the four criteria for listing on the California Register, and as such the property is not recommended a historical resource under CEQA.

P-36-12623 City Historic Landmark Evaluation. While the property is a part of the dairy industry that developed in the mid to late 20th century in the Chino Valley. It does not exemplify or reflect special elements of the City of Ontario (City Designation Criterion A). Research failed to connect any important people or events with the property (City Designation Criterion B). Research has not linked the property with a notable builder, designer, architect, or artist (City Designation Criterion C), and the buildings to not exhibit distinguishing architectural characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction

(City Designation Criterion D). The property and its constituent buildings utilize common materials and methods that do not demonstrate noteworthy examples of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship (City Designation Criterion E). The buildings were not architecturally significant, and the dairy facilities are reflective of common dairy farming strategies that lack any significant structural, engineering, or architectural achievement or innovation (City Designation Criterion F). The property lacks unique characteristics or visual features that would qualify the property under City Designation Criterion G. Although few dairies remain from this era, the property does not exhibit distinctive characteristics (such as Ranch-style milk parlor and circular driveways) that have been established as hallmarks of post 1950 dairy farms (see Dice 2006:24; (City Designation Criterion H). Based on the above evaluation, the subject property and its constituent buildings do not qualify as a City Historic Landmark.

P-36-26051 California Register Evaluation. Research has not connected the Hayfield-Chino Transmission Line with any important events in local, county, state or national histories and it does not directly connect to any important infrastructure like the “Third Boulder Line” or the Colorado River Aqueduct (see Tinsley Becker 2014). Consequently, the Hayfield-Chino Transmission Line is not eligible under Criterion 1. Research also failed to associate the resource with significant people. It is therefore not eligible under Criterion 2. The resource consists of a common steel lattice tower and as such does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. As a result, the Hayfield-Chino Transmission Line is not eligible under Criterion 3. Criterion 4: Extensive research has exhausted this resources data potential, and as such the resource has not and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. It is therefore not eligible under Criterion 4. Based on these results, P-36-26051 recommended not eligible under any of the four criteria for listing on the California Register, and as such the property is not recommended a historical resource under CEQA.

P-36-26051 City Historic Landmark Evaluation. The property does not exemplify or reflect special elements of the City of Ontario (City Designation Criterion A). No significant persons or events were associated with the Hayfield-Chino Transmission Line (City Designation Criterion B). Research has not linked the property or any of its elements with a notable builder, designer, architect, or artist (City Designation Criterion C), and it lacks distinguishing architectural characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction (City Designation Criterion D). The structure utilizes common materials and methods that do not exhibit a noteworthy example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship (City Designation Criterion E). The architectural features are minimal and utilitarian, and are reflective of common electrical infrastructure of the day that do not point to any significant structural, engineering, or architectural achievement or innovation (City Designation Criterion F). This is a ubiquitous type of resource and as such does not qualify under City Designation G or H.

RECOMMENDATIONS

BCR Consulting conducted a cultural resources assessment of the Rich-Haven Specific Plan Project in the City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California. Five cultural resources were identified within the project site, but none are recommended eligible for the

California Register or as a City Landmark. Therefore, no significant impact related to historical resources is anticipated and no further investigations are recommended unless:

- The proposed project is changed to include areas that have not been subject to this cultural resource assessment;
- Cultural materials are encountered during project activities.

The current study attempted to determine whether significant archaeological deposits were present on the proposed project site. Although none were yielded during the records search and field survey, ground-disturbing activities have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist shall have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register, plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

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

Findings were negative during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The results of the Sacred Lands File search are provided in Appendix C. The Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. The Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix E has recommended that:

The geologic unit underlying this project are mapped as young Eolian sand and dune deposits from the Holocene period (Morton and Miller, 2006). Eolian units are considered to be of some preservation value, but any material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. The Western Science Center does not have any localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius.

Should excavation activity associated with the development of the project area extend beyond the current project into the surround alluvial units, paleontological resources would be possible. However, under current project parameters, and with the geologic units described, it would be unlikely for fossil material to be preserved.

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

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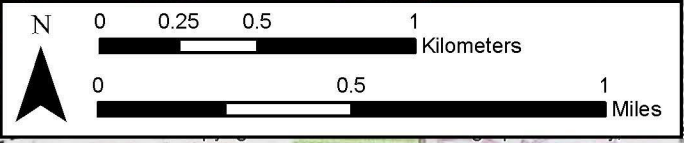
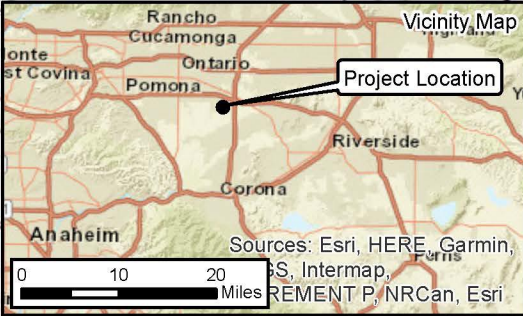
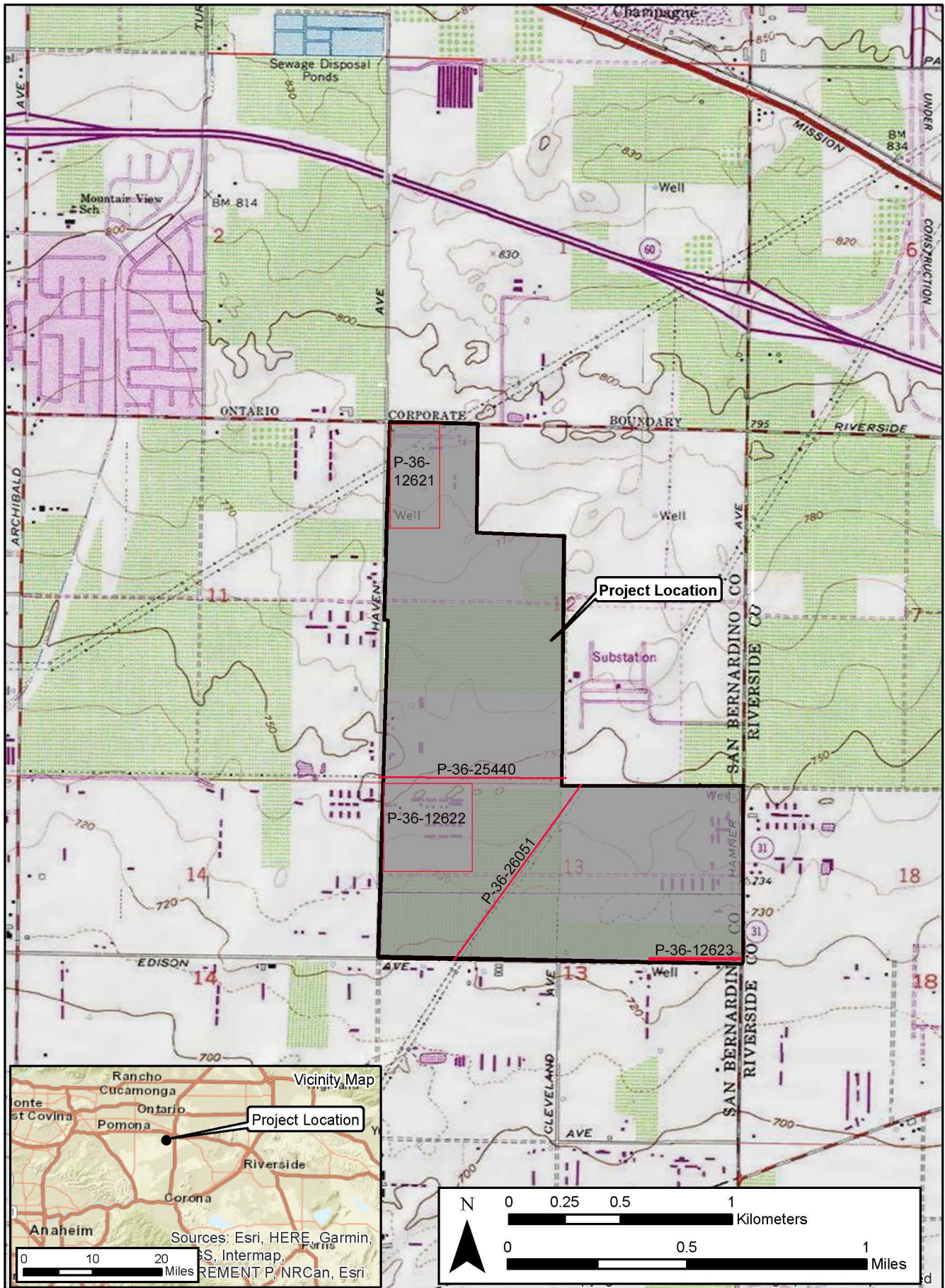
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APPENDIX A

CULTURAL RESOURCE LOCATIONS AND RECORD SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY



Report List

APP2201

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-01029	NADB-R - 1061029; Voided - 80-9.15	1980	FOSTER, JOHN M. and ROBERTA S. GREENWOOD	CULTURAL RESOURCE OVERVIEW FOR THE SERRANO SUBSTATION TO MIRA LOMA SUBSTATION TRANSMISSION ROUTE ALTERNATIVE CORRIDOR RIGHT- OF-WAY	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	36-000270, 36-000897, 36-000898, 36-000899, 36-000900, 36-000902, 36-001543, 36-001570, 36-001608, 36-002067, 36-002068, 36-002259, 36-002260, 36-002317, 36-003023, 36-003690, 36-004032, 36-060002
SB-01358	NADB-R - 1061358; Voided - 83-2.6	1983	MACKO, MICHAEL E., EDWARD B. WEIL, JILL WEISBORD, and JOHN COOPER	FINAL REPORT: MIRA LOMA-SERRANO 500 KV DC AND SERRANO-VILLA PARK 220 KV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT	APPLIED CONSERVATION TECHNOLOGY, INC.	36-003690, 36-004032, 36-005096, 36-005097, 36-006030
SB-01499	NADB-R - 1061499; Voided - 85-7.4A-B	1985	FOSTER, JOHN M. and ROBERTA S. GREENWOOD	CULTURAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW: CALIFORNIA PORTION, PROPOSED PACIFIC TEXAS PIPELINE PROJECT	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	
SB-02162	NADB-R - 1062162; Voided - 79-3.12	1979	BEAN, LOWELL JOHN and SYLVIA BRAKKE VANE	CULTURAL RESOURCES AND THE DEVERS-MIRA LOMA 500 KV TRANSMISSION LINE ROUTE (VALLEY TO MIRA LOMA SECTION) A STUDY OF THE PALEONTOLOGY, HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE VICINITY OF THE LINE	CULTURAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH, INC.	
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SB-05701	NADB-R - 1065701; Paleo -	2006	Wetherbee, Matthew and Sarah Siren	A Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory and a Paleontological Assessment for the 111-Acre Avenue Specific Plan Project, City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California.	Stantec Consulting Inc.	
SB-05976	NADB-R - 1065976	2007	Wetherbee, Matthew, Sarah Siren and Gavin Archer	Cultural Resource Assessment New Model Colony East Backbone Infrastructure, City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California.	Stantec	36-012533
SB-06095	NADB-R - 1066095	2009	Applied Earthworks	Confidential Cultural Resources Specialist Report for the Tehachapi Renewal Transmission Project.	Applied Earthworks	36-003690, 36-019845, 36-019846, 36-019847, 36-019848

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APP2201

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-06818	NADB-R - 1066818	2010	Tang, Bai "Tom", Deirdre Encarnacion, Daniel Ballester, and Laura H. Shaker	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Chino Desalter Phase 3 Expansion Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California.	CRM TECH	
SB-07655	NADB-R - 1067655	2012	Hoffman, Robin, Timothy Yates, and Karen Crawford	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Proposed City Substation and Mira Loma-Jefferson Subtransmission Line Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California.	ICF International	
SB-07756	NADB-R - 1067756	2014	Tang, Bai "Tom"	Update to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Chino Desalter Phase 3 Expansion Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California.	CRM Tech	
SB-07956		2007	Doolittle, Christopher J.	Archaeological Survey report for Southern California Edison's G.O. 131-D Assessment of the Chino A-Bank System and System Split Project San Bernadino County, California	Eath Tech, Inc.	
SB-07968		2011	Holm, Lisa and John Holson	Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report: Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segment 8 East (Phases 2 and 3) and West (Phase 4), Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California	Pacific Legacy, Inc.	36-012533, 36-012621, 36-012622
SB-07977		2010	Panich, Lee, Tsim D. Schneider, and John Holson	Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report: Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segment 8 East (Phases 2 and 3), San Bernardino County California	Pacific Legacy, Inc.	36-013330, 36-013636

Resource List

APP2201

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-008857	CA-SBR-008857H	Resource Name - So. Sierras Power Line; Resource Name - Lytle Canyon Transmission Lines; PSBR-37H; SRI-1607 (Update)	Site	Historic	HP16	1986 (John F. Elliott, ECOS); 1997 (Philip de Barros and Joel Paulson, Professional Archaeological Services); 2010 (J. Coleman, Solano Archaeological Services); 2011 (Joshua TramPier, SRI); 2016 (Audry Williams, SCE)	SB-03418, SB-03530, SB-07960
P-36-012621		Resource Name - 10513 East Riverside Drive, Ontario; 13191 South Haven Ave	Building, Structure	Historic	HP02; HP04; HP33	2006 (TANIGUCHI+SMITH, Galvin Preservation Associates Inc)	SB-07968
P-36-012622		Resource Name - 13751 Haven Ave, Ontario; Standard Feeding Co.	Building, Structure	Historic	HP02; HP04; HP33	2006 (TANIGUCHI+SMITH, Galvin Preservation Associates Inc)	SB-07968
P-36-025440		Resource Name - Chino-Mira Loma No. 1 Transmission Line	Structure	Historic	HP11	2010 (Wendy Tinsley Becker, Urbana Preservation & Planning)	SB-06037
P-36-026051		Resource Name - Devers-San Bernardino 220kV; Other - P-33-015035; Resource Name - SCE Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line; Other - Julian Hinds-Mirage 220kV, Devers-Mirage 220 kV, Devers-San Bernardino No. 1 220kV; Other - Mira Loma-Vista 220 kV, and Chino Mira Loma No. 3 220 kV Transmission Lines; Voided - 36-027693	Structure	Historic	HP11	2012 (Davidson, et al., LSA Associates, Inc.); 2013 (Wendy Tinsley/Steven Treffers, Urbana Preservation/SWCA); 2014 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech); 2018 (Robert Cunningham, ECORP); 2019 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA)	SB-07946, SB-07955, SB-08426

APPENDIX B

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATIONS 523 FORMS

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

Primary # P-36-12621
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: 10601 E. Riverside Drive

Please note: The subject residence at 10601 East Riverside Drive is part of a larger historic-period agricultural complex designated P-36-12621 in 2006 (Dice 2006). This effort documents the building that was constructed at this property in 1976. It was not thoroughly addressed in 2006 because it was not yet historic in age (45 or more years old). It is now old enough to warrant consideration as a potential historical resource. The 1976 building is documented on pages 1 and 2; the evaluation for the entire property is updated on page 3; and an updated record of the portions of the property that do not include the 1976 residence is provided on page 4.

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

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

***a. County:** San Bernardino

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Guasti, CA **Date:** 1981

T2S; R7W; Section 12

c. Address: 10601 E. Riverside Drive City: Ontario

Zip: 91761

d. UTM: Zone: 11S; 446967 mE/ 3764311 mN

Elevation: 800' AMSL

e. Other Locational Data: Southeast of the intersection of Riverside Drive and Haven Avenue. APN: 021816104.

***P3a. Description:** The subject property is occupied by a 1976 single-family residence that features a rectangular layout and a stucco finish. The house has two steep pitched front-gabled elevations, a cross-gabled second story with roof dormers featuring side walls and two single-hung windows flanked by decorative shutters on the north elevation, and a gabled inset dormer on the south elevation. Composite shingles cover the roof which features wide eaves that are boxed without brackets. Most of the windows on the front elevation are also single-hung modern windows with decorative shutters, but there is a bay window that is flanked by two single-hung windows to the left of the main entrance. A shallow porch supported by unelaborated square columns makes up the front entrance to the building which is accessed through a wood-paneled double-door. The porch exhibits a decorative brick façade. The building has an attached three-car garage, and a brick chimney sits near the center of the building. It has been re-roofed and the windows do not appear to be original.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** Single-Family Residential

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



***P4. Resources Present:**

Building Structure
 Object Site District
 Element of District Other

P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #)
Photo 1: View SW.

***P6. Date Constructed/
Age and Sources:** Historic
CA 1976 (see BSO, page 2).
 Prehistoric Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
American Superior Land,
LLC.
3161 Michelson Dr., St. 425,
Irvine, CA 92612

***P8. Recorded by:**
N. Shepetuk
BCR Consulting LLC
Claremont, California 91711

***P9. Date:** 6/13/2022

***P10. Survey Type:**
Intensive.

***P11. Report Citation:** *Cultural Resources Assessment Rich-Haven Specific Plan Areas of Change Project, City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California*

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4 *NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 10601 E. Riverside Dr.

- B1. Historic Name: N/A
- B2. Common Name: N/A
- B3. Original Use: Single-Family Residence
- B4. Present Use: Single-Family Residence

*B5. Architectural Style: Custom

*B6. **Construction History:** The subject property was constructed in 1976. Aerial imagery shows that the building footprint has remained the same with no additions. A building permit search through the city of Ontario showed no evidence of any alterations or additions. The Property Information Management System for San Bernardino County only showed Frank and his wife Lois Hilarides as the owners from 1976 to 1998 before it came under the ownership of L & F Properties from 1998 to 2021. It was recently acquired by American Superior Land LLC.

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: N/A Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme: Agricultural Development

Area: Chino Valley Period of Significance: Late-20th Century

Property Type: Single Family Property Applicable Criteria: N/A

Applicable Criteria: N/A. **Additional Resource Attributes:** N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical/architectural context by theme, period, and geographic scope. Address Integrity.)

The subject property was originally developed as a dairy farm complex between 1956-57 with a residence that was followed by the construction of two barns (Dice 2006). The property was purchased by dairy farmers Frank and Lois Hilarides in 1976 when another residence was built on the parcel and dairy production was expanded. Frank and Lois had operated a dairy farm in Cerritos since soon after their engagement in 1952. Population increases made dairy farming difficult in L.A. county which prompted the Hilarides to relocate the Chino Valley (Long Beach Press-Telegram 1952; Independent Press Telegram 1976). They built the 1976 residence on the property and Frank subsequently won awards for milk quality and was a member of the California Milk Advisory board (Chino Champion 1978; Chino Valley News 1980). Assessor records indicate that Frank and Lois remained at the property until selling in 1998.

Local History

The history of the local dairy industry is closely tied to the surrounding cities: Corona, Ontario, Chino, and Norco (DeGrandpre 2018). An agricultural center had been established during the rancho (or Mexican) period and, being located on an alluvial plain at the nexus of three meandering watercourses, the region exhibited as much as four feet of fertile topsoil (USGS 1981). As a result, the area became known for successful orchard and row crops, and eventually (and perhaps most enduringly) dairy. Chino, which shares a border with Ontario, remained agricultural throughout the depression and World War II, but by the 1950s semi-rural subdivisions and dairies began to define the economic landscape (Musselwhite 2005). Favorable zoning encouraged dairy-farmers to settle, resulting in the formation of the most productive milk-producing community in the United States. Encroaching suburban settlements and the resulting zone changes have since caused many dairies to relocate, resulting in a reconfiguration of many parcels from agricultural to a retail/bedroom community (ibid).

(Continued on Continuation Sheet, page 3).

*B12. References:

DeGrandpre, Deanne. 2018. *City of Eastvale: History*. (<http://www.eastvaleca.gov/about-eastvale/history>).

Chino Champion. 6/2/78: 25. Grant's Warning: Too Much Milk Could Be Problem.

Chino Valley News. 10/22/80: 1. Frank Hilarides Nominated to Milk Advisory Board.

Chino Valley News. 3/11/92: 13. Milk Advisory Board Making Marketing Plans.

Dice, Michael. 2006. *Rich Haven Specific Plan City of Ontario*.

First American Title Insurance Company. 2017. File No: NCS-929239-ONT1.

Independent Press Telegram. 1/3/76: 3. Cerritos Dairyman Keeps Battling for Improvements.

Long Beach Press Telegram. 1952. Uncredited Article. Newspapers.com

Musselwhite, Bryan. 2005. *Beet Sugar, Cows, and Bedrooms: The Transformation of Chino from a Rural Community to a Modern Suburb*. Cal Poly, Pomona.

United States Geological Survey. 1981. *Guasti. 7.5 Minute Topo Quadrangle*.

*B14. Evaluators: David Brunzell, BCR Consulting, Claremont, California

*Date of Evaluation: 8/15/22

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



***B10 (continued from page 2).**

Evaluation

California Register of Historical Resources requires that a significance criterion (1-4) be met for a resource to be eligible. A resource is eligible if (1) it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage; (2) it is associated with the lives of persons important in California's past; (3) it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic value; or (4) it has yielded or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. The California Register also requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance (normally 45 years) to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources" (CCR 4852 [d][2]). The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Please note that the following evaluates the entire property designated P-36-12621.

Although the subject property fits within a local dairy context of the second half of the 20th century, considerable research has failed to associate it with important events related to the founding and/or development of the industry. It is therefore not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1. Criterion 2: Due to a lack of documentation, it was not possible to ascertain who was the original owner of the building when it was constructed between 1956 and 1957. Research has shown that Frank and Lois Hilarides purchased the property and constructed a residence there in 1976. While Frank Hilarides was an award-winning dairyman who sat on the California Milk Advisory Board, research did not indicate that he had any particular impact on the progression of the dairy industry, nor was he notable in local, state, or national history. It is therefore not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 2. Criterion 3: One residence was built in the Minimal Traditional style and still maintains some of those elements such as a moderately pitched hipped roof, smooth stucco cladding with horizontal wood board siding below façade windows, decorative wood shutters flanking a façade window, a narrow rectangular wood vent below a façade gable pitch and porch supports with decorative brackets. However, there have been alterations to the building that include replacement of windows, doors, roof shingles and possibly the wood porch supports of the north elevation. These alterations have diminished its integrity as an example of the Minimal Traditional style. Also, the builder and architect are unknown and it does not appear to be the work of a master. With these considerations in mind, the 1956-1957 building does not appear to qualify for the California Register under Criterion 3 (see also Dice 2006:29). The 1976 residence remains in good condition, but it does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. With these considerations in mind, the 1976 building does not appear to qualify for the California Register under Criterion 3. Criterion 4: Extensive research has exhausted this resources data potential, and as such the resource has not and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. The subject property and its constituent historic-age buildings are therefore recommended not eligible under any of the four criteria for listing on the California Register, and as such the property is not recommended a historical resource under CEQA.

Updated Documentation of P-36-12621

P-36-12621 is on a parcel of 17.71 acres comprising five buildings, including a single-family residence constructed circa 1957, a 1976 residence, and two hay shelters and a detached garage constructed after 1980. The residence was recorded in 2006 as a minimal traditional style building that featured a moderately pitched hipped roof, smooth stucco cladding and horizontal wood board siding below the façade windows, decorative wood shutters flanking a façade window, narrow rectangular wood vent below the façade gable pitch and porch supports with decorative brackets (Dice 2006). BCR Consulting revisited the parcel on June 13, 2022 and identified the 1957 residence in the same condition and location recorded during the original study. The 1976 residence is located on the north side of the parcel at 10601 E. Riverside Drive. Since this is an independent residence that is over 45 years old, it has been individually designated and identified by address, and is evaluated on its own DPR form (above). The 2006 study recommended that the 1957 residence is not eligible for California Register of Historical Resources listing eligibility. BCR Consulting finds that this eligibility recommendation remains valid. The post-1980 elements are not historic in age and do not warrant further consideration.



*Recorded by: Nick Shepetuk and Fabian Reyes-Martinez

*Date: June 13, 2022 Continuation Update

P-36-12622 is on a parcel that consists of 38.99 acres and originally contained 12 buildings and structures, as well as 27 animal pens/barns/shelters (Dice 2006). BCR Consulting revisited the parcel on June 13, 2022 and discovered that all the buildings and structures had been demolished and condominiums had been built with some units still being constructed.

Buildings A and B were originally recorded in 2006 as identical residences that were built in 1947 in the Minimal Traditional Style. Both were demolished during the construction of condominiums.

Buildings C and D were originally recorded in 2006 as garages that were constructed in 1947. Both were demolished during the construction of condominiums.

Building E was originally recorded in 2006 as a rectangular, prefabricated building that was built circa 1947. It was demolished during the construction of condominiums.

Building F was originally recorded in 2006 as a rectangular, prefabricated building that was most likely constructed in 1947. It was demolished during the construction of condominiums.

Building G was originally recorded in 2006 as a livestock sun shade that was demolished during the construction of condominiums.

Building I was originally recorded in 2006 as, "a shed roof supported by metal poles that covered a single width mobile home" (Dice 2006) that was demolished during the construction of condominiums.

Building H was originally recorded in 2006 as a residence constructed in the Minimal Traditional style in 1947. It was demolished during construction of condominiums.

Building J was originally recorded in 2006 as a, "small outbuilding" (Dice 2006) and was demolished during construction of condominiums.

Building K was originally recorded in 2006 as a modern double-width mobile home that was demolished during construction of condominiums.

Building L was originally recorded in 2006 as large garage that was built circa 1990 and was demolished during construction of condominiums.

Building M was originally recorded as, "several long and low barns of small animal pens in rows of three...located within the cluster of pens are some slightly larger structures that appear to be feed storage" (Dice 2006). All buildings and structures were demolished during the construction of condominiums.



Reference:

Dice, Michael

2006 *Historic Architecture Assessment for the Rich Haven Specific Plan City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California.*
On File at the SCCIC. Fullerton, California.

*Recorded by: Nick Shepetuk and Fabian Reyes-Martinez

*Date: June 13, 2022 Continuation Update

Ben Taniguchi and Rebecca Smith recorded P-36-012623 in 2006 as four buildings constructed in 1953 that comprised part of a dairy (Dice 2006).

Building A was originally described in 2006 as a vernacular style barn built in 1953 that sat on a concrete foundation with a single-story, timber frame. It had one bay on its principal façade with the main entrance consisting of a large wood sliding door on the east elevation. The building featured a front gable roof with composition shingles that was moderately pitched. There were also four stalls located on the south elevation that were most likely used for hay storage. Building A was revisited by BCR Consulting on June 13, 2022 and it was in poor condition with the roof caved in and the walls slumped.

Building B was originally described in 2006 as a vernacular style barn built in 1953 that featured a timber framed, one-story, modified box plan with a side gable addition. The building featured a moderately-pitched, double front gabled roof with a side-gable addition constructed at an unknown date. The building was in fair condition, but had a side-gabled addition to the west elevation. BCR Consulting revisited the barn on June 13, 2022 and discovered that the side gable addition was the only part intact. The main barn was in poor condition with a roof that had caved in and walls that had slumped.

Building C was originally recorded in 2006 as a residence constructed in the Minimal Traditional style. It featured an L-shaped plan with an asymmetrical principal façade that has five bays. The building is covered by a moderately-pitched, hipped roof covered with composition shingles. The building is clad in stucco. The majority of the windows are wood sash double-hung type. The building exhibited no visible alterations and was in good condition. When BCR Consulting revisited the building on June 13, 2022, the building was in good condition and had undergone minimal alterations since 2006.

Building D was originally recorded in 2006 as a Minimal Traditional style, single-family residence built in 1953. It featured a single story and rectangular plan with an attached garage. It had an exterior of smooth stucco and moderately-pitched, side gable roof that consisted of composite shingles. There were four windows on the primary façade that are square wood sash fixed windows. Two of the windows were flanked by decorative wood shutters. The windows and doors had been replaced, and the building was in good condition. When BCR Consulting revisited the building on June 13, 2022, it was in good condition and had undergone minimal alterations since 2006.

Reference:

Dice, Michael

2006 *Historic Architecture Assessment for the Rich Haven Specific Plan City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California*. On File at the SCCIC. Fullerton, California.

*Recorded by: Nick Shepetuk and Fabian Reyes-Martinez

*Date: June 13 2022 Continuation Update



Building A



Building B



Building C



Building D

***Recorded by:** John Defachelle

***Date:** February 28, 2022 Continuation Update

This resource is a segment of an east-west oriented approximately 12-mile 220kV electrical transmission alignment that crosses the southern portion of the project site. The alignment connects SCE Chino and Mira Loma Substations. It was originally built in 1937 as a parallel two-line single circuit but had several towers replaced in 1940. Insulators were replaced and other maintenance was performed on the greater alignment in 1953 (Tinsley Becker 2010). Topographic maps and aerial photos do not show the subject segment on the project site prior to 1981. It appears next to a second modern alignment between 1981 and 1985 (United States Geological Survey 1981; United States Department of Agriculture 1985). BCR Consulting revisited the site on February 28, 2022 and found it in place as recorded in 2010.



P-36-025440 Overview (View West)

Reference:

Tinsley Becker, Wendy L.

2010 Site Record for P-36-025440. On File at the SCCIC. Fullerton, California.

United States Department of Agriculture

1985 Aerial Photographs of San Bernardino County. Electronic Document: historicaerials.com. Accessed Multiple Dates.

United States Geological Survey

1981 *Guasti, California* 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle.

*Recorded by: John Defachelle

*Date: February 28, 2022 Continuation Update

This resource is a segment of the Hayfield-Chino 220kV electrical transmission alignment that crosses the southeast corner of the project site. The greater alignment was constructed between 1945 and 1946 as a three-phase single circuit line between Chino and east of Coachella. As substations were added, segments of the transmission line were renamed to match the names of their substations (Tinsley Becker 2014). One tower from this alignment is located in the subject segment. It is visible on aerials after 1959 and as such does not appear to be original (United States Department of Agriculture 1959, 1966). According to recent documentation, the original transmission line had been completely removed and replaced by modern transmission lines by 2014 (Tinsley Becker 2014). BCR Consulting revisited this resource on February 28, 2022 and found it in place as recorded in 2014.



Overview of P-36-026051 (View NW)

Reference:

Tinsley Becker, Wendy L.

2014 Site Record for P-36-026051. On File at the SCCIC. Fullerton, California.

United States Department of Agriculture

1959 Aerial Photographs of San Bernardino County. Electronic Document: historicaerials.com. Accessed Multiple Dates.

1959 Aerial Photographs of San Bernardino County. Electronic Document: historicaerials.com. Accessed Multiple Dates.

APPENDIX C

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COUNCIL SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 30, 2022

David Brunzell
BCR Consulting, LLC

Via Email to: bcrllc2008@gmail.com

Re: Rich-Haven Specific Plan Areas of Change Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. Brunzell:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok/Nisenan

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
3/30/2022**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

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

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

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

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

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

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

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

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

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

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

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

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

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

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

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

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians

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

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Rich-Haven Specific Plan Areas of Change Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
3/30/2022**

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

Cahuilla
Luiseno

***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

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 Rich-Haven Specific Plan Areas of Change Project, San Bernardino County.

APPENDIX D
PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: Southern Project Site Overview (View North)



Photo 2: Southeastern Project Site Overview (View S)



Photo 3: Southern Project Site Overview (View S)



Photo 4: Southern Project Site Overview (View NW)



Photo 5: Southern Project Site Overview (View NE)



Photo 6: Northern Project Site Overview (View SE)



Photo 7: Northern Project Dump Site Overview (View SE)

APPENDIX E

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW



March 2nd, 2022

BCR Consulting LLC
Nicholas Shepetuk
505 W 8th St.
Claremont, CA 91711

Dear Mr. Shepetuk,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for the Rich-Haven Specific Plan Areas of Change Project located in the City of Ontario, CA. The project area is located west of Interstate 15, east of Haven Avenue, north of Edison Avenue and south of East Riverside Drive in Township 2 South, Range 7 West, Sections 12 and 13 on the Guasti, California USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle.

The geologic unit underlying this project are mapped as young Eolian sand and dune deposits from the Holocene period (Morton and Miller, 2006). Eolian units are considered to be of some preservation value, but any material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius.

Should excavation activity associated with the development of the project area extend beyond the current project into surrounding alluvial units, paleontological resources would be possible. However, under current project parameters, and with the geologic units described, it would be unlikely for fossil material to be preserved.

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

Sincerely,



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Brittney Stoneburg', with a large, flowing flourish at the end.

Brittney Elizabeth Stoneburg
Collections Technician

Rich-Haven Specific Plan Areas of Change Project

project area + one mile radius

Legend

-  Q: Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits (Pliocene to Holocene)
-  Rich-Haven Specific Plan Areas of Change Project

