
APPENDIX D

CULTURAL PHASE I REPORT

**PHASE I
CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
FOR THE
SAN DIMAS MUNICIPAL CODE TEXT AMENDMENT
20-0005 PROJECT
CITY OF SAN DIMAS
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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August 18, 2022

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**City of San Dimas Community Development Division
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August 18, 2022

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Date: August 18, 2022

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

This Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory report was prepared by UltraSystems Environmental (UEI) at the request of the City of San Dimas' (City) Planning Department. This study is for the San Dimas Municipal Code Text Amendment (MCTA) 20-0005 Project. The project consists of amendments and selected deletions within the Specific Plan-11 Planning Area 1 document. UEI conducted this cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed MCTA would allow for up to one thousand (1,000) cubic yards of grading, cut and fill, beyond that grading necessary for the primary residence, driveway and garage for properties located within Specific Plan (SP)-11 Planning Area 1 (36 residential lots), increasing from 35,000 cubic yards (CY) to 36,000 CY. The current grading quantity permitted onsite is insufficient for grading backyards, and owners must use decking the rear portions of their lots. The increase in allowable grading it to permit owners to 9 grade back yards. The increase in allowable grading does not include what is necessary for the primary residence, driveway, and garage and would or expand the allowable lot coverages of primary residences. Per the previous Development Plan Review Board policy, a swimming pool and five (5) feet of decking surrounding the pool were exempted from the additional grading calculations. The proposed MCTA also includes development standards for the grading, landscaping and any retaining walls that the additional grading would require. Additional clean-up items are proposed by removing sections which dealt with the initial development of the area and codifying previous policies regarding Conditional Uses within the specific plan. The project area occupies 92-acres.

The project is located in the southwest portion of the City of San Dimas (see **Attachment A, Figure 1** and **Figure 3**), and can be seen on the *San Dimas, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 09 West, Township 01 South, in the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 17, and the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 20 (see **Attachment A, Figure 2**). The background research and archival study included a one-half mile buffer surrounding the project site (see **Attachment A, Figure 3**).

Currently the project site is occupied by two residential streets (Paseo Lucinda and Calle Cristina) with approximately 25 single family residences as well as undeveloped space in adjacent canyons. The project site is surrounded by low-density single family residences on all four sides. The site is bounded by East Covina Hills Road to the south; single-family residential uses and vacant land in the city of Covina and unincorporated Los Angeles County to the west; single-family residences opposite Puente Street to the north; and single-family residences and vacant land to the east. The project site is situated on and near a hillcrest in the San Jose Hills.

Area of Potential Effect

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the undertaking encompasses the maximum extent of ground disturbance required by the project design (see **Attachment A, Figure 2**). The surface area of the APE is approximately 92 acres. All of this area is subject to direct ground disturbances during construction.

1.2 Methods

A cultural resources records search was completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton, which is the local California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) facility. The records search was conducted to identify previously recorded cultural resources (prehistoric and historic archaeological sites/isolates, historic buildings, structures, objects, or districts) within the project area and to also determine previous cultural resource surveys. The project site and a one-half-mile buffer zone are included in the search radius for archival studies. These records included a review of previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and a review of listed cultural resource survey reports within that same geographical area. The cultural resources record search was conducted by SCCIC staff.

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA, who qualifies as a Principal Prehistoric Archaeologist and Historic Archaeologist per United States Secretary of the Interior Standards (see **Attachment B**) is the Principal Investigator for this study. Archaeological Technician Megan B. Doukakis contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and assisted with the preparation of this report. Archaeological Technician Raquel Sperling, B.A., RPA assisted on the historical background research.

A search of the Built Environmental Resource Directory provided by the Office of Historic Preservation (2021) for potential historic properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). was conducted for this project on August 12, 2022.

Disposition of Data

This report will be filed with the SCCIC, California State University, Fullerton; the City of San Dimas Planning Department; and UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., Irvine, California. All field notes and other documentation related to the study will remain on file at the Irvine office of UltraSystems.

2.0 SETTINGS

2.1 Natural Setting

The City of San Dimas is set in the eastern San Gabriel Valley, between the San Gabriel Mountains and the La Puente Hills to the southwest. Prior to urbanization creeks flowed through the Valley from the mountains west to the San Gabriel River and east to the Santa Ana River and on to the ocean. A major tributary, San Dimas Creek, now channelized, runs just north of the Project site parallel to the I-210 Freeway.

San Dimas is situated 30 miles northeast of the Pacific Ocean in the eastern San Gabriel Valley. This is a portion of the Los Angeles Basin, a flat plain that extends in all directions, north and south from the ocean to the San Gabriel Mountains east to the Chino Hills and west to the Santa Monica Mountains. Prior to urbanization, creeks flowed across the Los Angeles Basin (a plain) from the San Gabriel Mountains to the ocean with little hindrance. San Dimas lies between the San Gabriel River to the west and the Pomona Creek to the east, though these water courses often meandered across the plain to different physical locations over time with multiple exits to the ocean. The plain was primarily grassland and coastal scrub brush. The rivers and creeks contained riparian habitat as well as estuaries at their ocean exits. The general climate is typical of southern California with mild, rainy winters, and warm, dry summers. Summer temperatures can exceed 80° Fahrenheit in the afternoon, though this is moderated by ocean breezes.

The Project site is located in the City of San Dimas, on the east-central edge of Los Angeles County, and is fully within the San Jose Hills with Puente Road bordering the north side and East Covina Hills Road bordering the south edge, with steep sided slopes throughout and elevations ranging from approximately 750 feet in the southwest corner to a central peak of 1034 feet. San Dimas is bordered by the cities of Glendora to the northwest, Covina to the west, Walnut to the south, Pomona to the southeast, Claremont to the east, unincorporated County of Los Angeles land to the southwest, La Verne to the northeast, and the Angeles National Forest (San Gabriel Mountains) to the north. According to the United States Census Bureau (2022), the city of San Dimas had a population of 34,939 in 2020, and covers an area of 15.43 square miles (40 square kilometers). The city is served by State Route 210/Foothill Freeway along its northern flank, which connects with State Route 57/Orange Freeway a half mile west of the project site, while Interstate 10/San Bernardino Freeway runs a half mile south of the project boundary.

The project site is mostly underlain by the Monterey (Puente) Foundation La Vida Shale Member (Tmlv) (Dibblee 2002). The soil is white in color, weathered; with thin bedded, platy, siliceous shale, clay shale, and siltstone, and some strata of tan dolomite and sandstone. Small areas of the northern and southern portion project site are underlaine by alluvial gravel and sand of valley areas (Qa) dating to the Holocene (11,650 years before present [ybp]) (Dibblee 2002).

2.2 Cultural Setting

2.2.1 Prehistoric Context

In the history of the Americas, the term "prehistoric period" refers to the time prior to the arrival of non-Indians, when native life ways and traditions remained intact and viable. In the case of Alta and Baja California, it is widely acknowledged that human occupation began 12,000 or more years ago. In order to describe and understand the cultural processes that occurred in the ensuing years,

archaeologists have developed a number of chronological frameworks that endeavor to correlate technological and cultural changes observable in the archaeological record to distinct archaeological horizons, traditions, complexes, and phases.

Unfortunately, none of these chronological frameworks has been widely accepted, and none has been developed specifically for Los Angeles County, the nearest ones being for the Colorado Desert and Peninsular Ranges region (Warren 1984), the Mojave Desert (Warren and Crabtree 1986), and interior San Diego (Meighan 1954; True 1958, 1970). Since results from archaeological investigations in this area have yet to be organized into a subregional chronological framework, most archaeologists tend to follow the regional synthesis adapted from a scheme developed by William J. Wallace in 1955 and modified by others (Wallace 1978; Warren 1968; Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 1984). Although the beginning and ending dates may vary, the general framework of prehistory in the area consists of the following four periods:

- Early Hunting Stage (ca. 10000 B.C.-6000 B.C.), which was characterized by highly mobile foraging strategies and a reliance on big game animals, as evidenced by large, archaic-style projectile points, spear and atlatl weapons systems, and the relative absence of artifacts associated with plant-processing activities;
- Millingstone Horizon (ca. 6000 cal B.C. to cal A.D. 1000), during which time mobile hunter-gatherers became more sedentary and plant foods and small game animals came into more use. This prehistoric cultural expression is often characterized by a large number of millingstones (especially well-made, deep basin metates) and formalized, portable handstones (manos). Additionally, the cultural assemblage is dominated by an abundance of scraping tools (including scraper planes and pounding/pulping implements), and only a slight representation of dart-tipped projectile points (Pinto, Elko and Gypsum types).
- Late Prehistoric Period (ca. cal A.D. 1000 to 1500), during which a more complex social organization, more diversified subsistence base and an extensive use of the bow and arrow is evidenced. Small, light arrow points, expedient millingstones and, later, pottery mark this period along with the full development of regional Native cultures and tribal territories.
- Protohistoric Period (ca. cal A.D. 1500 to 1700s) ushered in long-distance contacts with Europeans, and thereby led to the Historic Period (ca. cal A.D. 1700 to contemporary times). Small arrow points are recognized as a hallmark of this time period.

Geospatial analyses of known prehistoric sites in inland Southern California suggest that longer-term residential settlements of the Native population were more likely to occur in sheltered areas. Such locations were near the base of hills and/or on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges. Further, these favored locations were near permanent or reliable sources of water. These were areas that were largely level encampments situated on the unprotected valley floor. The residential sites were used for resource procurement and travel. The use of such geographical settings is supported by the ethnographic literature. These reports identify the foothills as preferred areas for settlement (Bean and Smith, 1978a; 1978b). The project area is situated at the base of the Jurupa Hills, an ideal location for prehistoric seasonal habitation site.

2.2.2 Ethnohistoric Context

The project lies within the territory of the Gabrielino (Tongva) ethnolinguistic group (Bean and Smith, 1978a:538), who speak a language classified as a member of the Uto-Aztecan language family.

This language is further affiliated as an element of the Northern Takic Branch of that linguistic group (Golla, 2011).

The Gabrielino, with the Chumash, were considered the most populous, wealthiest, and therefore most powerful ethnic nationalities in aboriginal Southern California (Bean and Smith, 1978a:538). Unfortunately, most Gabrielino cultural practices had declined before systematic ethnographic studies were instituted. Today, the leading sources on Gabrielino culture are Bean and Smith (1978a), Johnson (1962), and McCawley (1996).

According to recent research, Takic language groups were not the first inhabitants of the region. Archeologists suggest that an in-migration of these peoples may have occurred as early as 2,000 years ago, replacing or intermarrying with a more ancient indigenous people represented by speakers of a Hokan language (Howard and Raab, 1993; Porcasi, 1998). By the time of European contact, the Gabrielino territory included the southern Channel Islands and the Los Angeles Basin. Their territory reached east into the present-day San Bernardino-Riverside area and south to the San Joaquin Hills in central Orange County.

Different groups of Gabrielino adopted several subsistence strategies, based on gathering, hunting, and fishing. Because of the similarities to other Southern California tribes in economic activities, inland Gabrielino groups' industrial arts, exemplified by basket weaving, exhibited an affinity with those of their neighbors (Kroeber, 1925). Coastal Gabrielino material culture, on the other hand, reflected an elaborately developed artisanship most recognized through the medium of steatite, which was rivaled by few other groups in Southern California.

The intricacies of Gabrielino social organization are not well known. There appeared to have been at least three hierarchically ordered social classes, topped with an elite consisting of the chiefs, their immediate families, and other ceremonial specialists (Bean and Smith, 1978a). Clans owned land, and property boundaries were marked by the clan's personalized symbol. Villages were politically autonomous, composed of non-localized lineages, each with its own leader. The dominant lineage's leader was usually the village chief, whose office was generally hereditary through the male line. Occasionally several villages were allied under the leadership of a single chief. The villages frequently engaged in warfare against one another, resulting in what some consider to be a state of constant enmity between coastal and inland groups.

Tongva territory was situated generally within the Los Angeles Basin, and the San Dimas region is situated within the eastern Tongva culture area. The Tongva's neighbors were the Serrano on the north in the San Gabriel and San Bernardino mountains. Here are the headwaters of Pomona Creek and San Dimas Creek and the San Gabriel River. With the numerous streams flowing out of the San Gabriel Mountains this area was well watered and so would have been a well populated region in the prehistoric and early contact period, if not quite so densely populated as the coastal territory.

The village of *Weniinga* was somewhat west of San Dima, in the Covina area, and *Ahwiinga* was farther to the southwest in the West Covina / La Puente area (McCawley, 1996: 42 [Map 6], 45). They were located on the Rancho La Puente (McCawley, 1996:45), which also forms a part of the City of San Dimas. Other Tongva place names, which may have been associated with habitations in the past, are *Momwahomomutnga* to the north between San Dimas and Glendora, and *Torojoatnga* to the east around Claremont (Chaffey College 2022).

The first Franciscan establishment in Gabrielino territory and the broader region was Mission San Gabriel, founded in A.D. 1772. Priests from the mission proselytized the Tongva throughout the

Los Angeles Basin. As early as 1542, however, the Gabrielino were in peripheral contact with the Spanish even during the historic expedition of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo. However, it was not until 1769 that the Spaniards took steps to colonize the territory of aboriginal Californians. Within a few decades, most of the Gabrielino were incorporated into Mission San Gabriel and other missions in Southern California (Engelhardt, 1931). Due to introduced diseases, dietary deficiencies, and forceful *reducción* (removal of non-agrarian Native populations to the mission compound), Gabrielino population dwindled rapidly from these impacts. By 1900, the Gabrielino community had almost ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group. In the late 20th century, however, a renaissance of Native American activism and cultural revitalization of Gabrielino descendants took place. Among the results of this movement has been a return to a traditional name for the tribe, the Tongva, which is employed by several of the bands and organizations representing tribal members. Many of the Tongva bands focus on maintaining and teaching traditional knowledge, with special focus on language, place names and natural resources.

2.2.3 Historic Context

2.2.3.1 Spanish/Mexican Era

Spanish occupation of California began in 1769, at San Diego. The first Europeans to explore the area that would become the state of California were members of the A.D. 1542 expedition of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo. Cabrillo sailed along the coast of California, but did not explore the interior. Europeans did not attempt inland exploration until 1769, when Lieutenant Colonel Gaspar de Portolá led an overland expedition from San Diego to Monterey. This expedition of 62 people passed north of the current study area in August (Brown 2001), and may have encountered the Tongva village of *Weniinga* in the Covina region (McCawley 1996:45). Mission San Gabriel was established in the Los Angeles Basin in 1771, and the Los Angeles pueblo was established as a civilian settlement on September 4, 1781 (Engelhardt 1931). The project site falls within the far western edge of the communal lands granted to the Pueblo of *Nuestra Señora de a Reina de Los Angeles de Porciuncula* on September 4, 1781 by the Spanish government.

Mexico rebelled against Spain in 1810, and by 1821, Mexico, including California, achieved independence. The Mexican Republic began to grant private land to citizens to encourage emigration to California. Huge land grant ranchos took up large sections of land in California. Ranchos surrounding the mission lands in the San Gabriel Valley east of the Pueblo of Los Angeles included the San Francisquito to the west, San Jose to the east, Paseo de Bartola to the southwest and Rincon de Brea on the southern edge of Rancho La Puente. In 1833, Mexico also secularized the Franciscan missions and opened lands previously held in trust for the Indian population to ownership by ranchers (Engelhardt 1931).

In 1845, Governor Pio Pico granted the La Puente tract to John Rowland and William Workman, the maximum allowable size of approximately 49,000 acres. This grant contains much of what are now the cities of Covina and West Covina, as well as portions of nine other towns. The name goes back to the 1770s when the Portolá Expedition had to build a temporary “bridge” over wetlands at the edge of the Puente hills immediately southwest of West Covina.

The Mexican-American War of 1846 saw the invasion of California from both land and sea. Following several skirmishes in the San Diego and Los Angeles area, and the capture of the territorial capital in Monterey, United States rule was established. Following the rapid influx of population to the north because of the Gold Rush of 1849, California was made a state in 1850. The economic and social order was slow to change in the southern portion of the state, however, and rancheros were left in control

of their vast estates through the 1860s. Los Angeles was a part of the “Cow Counties” and had little representation in the state legislature because of the sparse population. This allowed the predominantly Anglo population of the north to pass laws aimed at breaking up the ranches for settlement by Eastern farmers and, coupled with devastating droughts that crippled many livestock raisers, their dismemberment soon came. This helped pave the way for the “Boom of the Eighties” which saw an influx of people from the rest of the United States and the beginning of many of the towns we see today (Dumke 1944). This was the first spurt of growth for Los Angeles, and satellite communities started around the city to the east, south and west, and much the plains between came to be filled with farms and orchards. The Rancho La Puente holdings, however, remained largely in cattle.

2.2.3.2 The American Period to Founding of San Dimas

Los Angeles County

Los Angeles County was formed in 1850 with the creation of the state of California. (Coy 1923:140). The early version of the county included parts of what are now Kern, San Bernardino, Riverside, Inyo, Tulare, Ventura, and Orange counties. Between 1851 and 1852, Los Angeles County stretched from the Pacific Ocean coast to the state line of Nevada. As the population increased in areas of the county, sections began to split off to form San Bernardino County in 1853, Kern County in 1866, and Orange County in 1889.

Prior to the 1870s, Los Angeles County was divided into townships, many of which were amalgamations of one or more of the ranchos. Those encompassing the project area include Azusa, which encompassed the foothill communities east of the San Gabriel River, including present-day Covina and Duarte, El Monte, encompassing communities in the Whittier Narrows area, as well as the nearby present-day El Monte, La Puente and Monterey Park (Spitzzeri 2007). Azusa and El Monte Townships were merged for the 1870 census.

City of San Dimas

The initial American Anglo settlers in the area of San Dimas was the Teague family in 1878. They leased large acreage upon which they raised grain until the citrus era dawned, and San Dimas became the “Queen of the citrus belt” in Southern California (San Dimas Chamber of Commerce 2007). The arrival of the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley Railroad in 1887, later purchased by the Santa Fe Railroad, led to development of the La Cienega Mud Springs resort, the birthplace of San Dimas (Guinn 1915; Hoyt 1951). In February of 1887, officials of the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley Railroad as well as many interested landowners met to grant rights-of-way for the railroad to run through this area (Ogden 1862).

What was to become the new town of San Dimas was launched with much success by the San Jose Land Company. The Company was run by I. L. Nicks, and forty other investors, among them a railway official whose inside knowledge about the area was valuable. The lands offered for sale by the company included not only the town of San Dimas, but all of the adjacent San Jose Addition. To get a chance at purchasing one of the 20-acre lots, people stood in line throughout the night, and some paid fifty dollars for a place in line (Hoyt 1951). With this land boom small businesses began to open, and the community took on a new name: San Dimas. Growth was rapid, and San Dimas soon became an agricultural community. Wheat and other Midwestern United States crops were planted first; then orange and lemon groves covered the town and the surrounding San Gabriel Valley. At one time, four citrus packing houses and a marmalade factory were located in San Dimas. The Sunkist name

originated here, first spelled "Sunkissed" (San Dimas Chamber of Commerce 2007). Oranges were the major crop and business in San Dimas until the mid-20th century.

San Dimas incorporated as a city in 1960, and is now known for its Western art, small-town feel, and equestrian qualities (Glauthier 1997). Ten years later, in 1970 the population was reported as 15,692. As of the 2020 census, the total population of San Dimas was 34,924.

2.2.3.3 Project Site Land Use History

United State Geological Survey topographic maps of San Dimas are available from 1897 through 2018. The topographic map for 1897 does not indicate any structures within or near the project area (USGS, 1897). No changes appear on the subsequent maps until the 1956 version. This map indicates that Covina Hills Road on the southern boundary of the project site and the highway to the south of the project area are present (USGS, 1956). The 1963 topographic map shows residential roads and structures to the west and southwest of the project area (USGS, 1963). More buildings appear to the distant south of the project area on the 1967 map (USGS, 1967), but within the project boundary itself is a single dirt road that would later become Calle Cristina (see **Figure 3**).

Historic aerial photographs are available for San Dimas from 1946 through 2018 (NETR Online 2022). The 1946 photo shows natural landscape with open space and trees (NETR Online 2022:1946). There is a road on the southern border of the project is present. The residential roads to the southeast of the project boundary are present and residences appear on the 1964 image (NETR Online 2022:1964). The 1965 image shows roads throughout the project area (NETR Online 2022:1965) and one dirt road through the project site running east-west. By the 1972 aerial image, residential communities are present to the west of the project area (NETR Online 2022:1972). Residences first appear to the northeast of the project boundary on the 1988 aerial image (NETR Online 2022:1988). A single residence appears in the southern portion of the project boundary along Calle Cristina Road. A total of eight residences appear on the 1992 image along Calle Cristina (NETR Online 2022:1988). A total of 12 residences appear in the southern portion of the project boundary along Calle Cristina on the 1995 image (NETR Online 2022:1995). The 2018 image shows a total of 23 single family residences located along Calle Cristina Road.

3.0 RESEARCH METHODS

The cultural resources inventory and related archival research included a background cultural resources records check (archival research) at the SCCIC, California State University, Fullerton. Additionally, a SLF search was requested from the NAHC.

3.1 Records Search

A cultural resource records search was requested from the SCCIC on February 15, 2022. The SCCIC is the local CHRIS facility for Los Angeles County. That research was completed to identify cultural resources on or near the project site. The literature was reviewed to identify resources that have been previously evaluated for historic significance, as well as to identify any previous completed cultural resources survey reports.

Also searched and reviewed were the official records and maps for cultural resources and surveys in San Dimas, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); Listed Properties and Determined Eligible Properties (2012), and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (2012).

For the current study, the scope of the records search included a half-mile buffer zone from the project's footprint (see **Attachment A, Figure 3**). The research effort was completed to assess the sensitivity of the project site for both surface and subsurface cultural resources and to assist in determining the potential to encounter such resources, especially prehistoric—i.e., Native American—cultural remains, during earth-moving activities associated with construction of the proposed project.

The results of the records search was received March 9, 2022, and was conducted by SCCIC Assistant Coordinator Michelle Galaz Cornforth.

3.2 Field Survey

On August 9, 2022 archaeologists Stephen O'Neil and Miguel Anguiano visited the project site to conduct a pedestrian survey. During the survey, the project site was inspected for any indication of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years or older).

3.3 Native American Outreach

On February 28, 2022, Mr. O'Neil contacted the NAHC via email notifying them of the project activities, requesting a search of their SLF and requesting a list of local tribal organizations and individuals to contact for project outreach. The NAHC replied on April 15, 2022 with a letter dated the same day reporting on the SLF search findings and a list of nine tribal organizations and individuals to contact. Letters to local tribes were sent on April 17, 2022 to all nine of the tribal organizations and their representatives listed in the NAHC April 15, 2022 letter (**Attachment C**).

3.4 National Register of Historic Places

A search of the Built Environmental Resource Directory listing NRHP properties was reviewed to determine if there are any buildings on the project site or in the immediate area had been evaluated for the Register and listed. This was conducted by Megan Doukakis on August 12, 2022.

4.0 FINDINGS

4.1 Records Search

4.1.1 Recorded Archaeological Sites

Based on the cultural resources records search, it was determined that no cultural resources have been previously recorded within the project site boundary. Within the one-half-mile buffer zone, there is one recorded prehistoric cultural resource and no historic-era cultural resources. **Table 4.1-1** summarizes these resources.

The prehistoric site (CA-LAN-230, 19-000230), consisted of both surface and subsurface components with a range and number of artifacts that suggested either a village or at least seasonal occupation (Eberhardt 1961). Artifacts recovered from the site consisted of 11 metates, 20 manos, seven scrapers, four hammerstones, one rubbing stone, four cores, six used flakes, one blade fragment – 40 artifacts recovered from the surface, and 14 from the excavation. The site's area covered 250 feet north/south and 350 feet east/west; and reached a depth of approximately 18 inches. The site was located near the intersection of Cloverland Drive and Woodhurst Drive (Eberhardt 1961:1) in what was then unincorporated Los Angeles County land, approximately 1,500 feet to the northwest of the project boundary.

Table 4.1-1
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCE WITHIN A HALF-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT BOUNDARY

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-19-000230, CA-LAN-230	Eberhardt, Hall	1961	Prehistoric	Possible village or seasonal occupation; primarily surface artifacts consisting of 11 metates, 20 manos, seven scrapers, four hammerstones, one rubbing stone, four cores, six used flakes, one blade fragment – 40 artifacts from surface, 14 from excavation. Located in ridgeline.

4.1.1 Previous Cultural Resource Investigations

The records at the SCCIC indicated there have been two previous cultural resource studies conducted within the project boundary within portions of the one-half-mile buffer of the project (**Table 4.1-2**). These are LA-00214, "An Archeological Survey in the San Jose Hills, Los Angeles County" by Glen Rice (1976) consisted of a general review of the large region which included the project site and area.; Also LA-01137, an assessment of a single tract in the adjacent city of Covina, and not actually within the current project boundary (Dillon 1982). Neither of these surveys located cultural resources within the project site.

There have been an additional 21 cultural resource studies conducted with portions of the one-half mile buffer of the project (**Table 4.1-2**). These investigations consisted of seven related to telecommunications stations and Edison power poles (KA-04147, 07854, 10653, 10807, 12253 and 12491); another three were surveys related to nearby freeway improvements (LA-03306, 04961 and

10190). A further six surveys concerned development of parcels or additional structures (LA-00636, 03575, 12617 and 12620), including two at the Forest Lawn Memorial Park (LA-05648 and 10043). The remaining four investigations were either unidentifiable as to the nature of the work (LA-00298 and 00836), or deal with water resources and natural habitat/open space (LA-02665, 03508 and 11007). These surveys did not identify any sites within the half mile buffer zone of the project area or within the project site boundary. (See **Attachment D.**)

Table 4.1-2
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN A HALF-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT BOUNDARY

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
LA-00214	Rice, Glen E.	1976	An Archaeological Survey in the San Jose Hills, Los Angeles County	NA
LA-00298	Van Horn, David M.	1978	UltraSystems Project #4352: Archaeological Report	NA
LA-00636	Zahniser, Jack L.	1979	Archaeological Element, Preliminary EIR for a Portion of the Pacific Coast Baptist Bible College--Voorhis Campus San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California	NA
LA-00836	Cottrell, Marie G.	1977	Letter Report to Ronald Martin & Assoc. Inc.	NA
LA-01137	Dillon, Brian D.	1982	An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of Tract No. 40519 in the City of Covina, Los Angeles County, California	NA
LA-02665	Cottrell, Marie G., James N. Hill, Stephen Van Wormer, and John Cooper	1985	Cultural Resource Overview and Survey for the Los Angeles County Drainage Area Review Study	19-000026, 19-000075, 19-000163, 19-000164, 19-000166, 19-000167, 19-000173, 19-000182, 19-000208, 19-000221, 19-000230, 19-000240, 19-000241, 19-000300, 19-000339, 19-000347, 19-000348, 19-000397, 19-000522, 19-000524, 19-000657, 19-000693, 19-000694, 19-000695, 19-000697, 19-000858, 19-001009, 19-001014, 19-001044, 19-001045, 19-001046, 19-001109
LA-03306	Whitney-Desautels, Nancy A.	1993	Historic Property Survey Report Interstate 10 Hov Widening Los Angeles County, California	NA

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
LA-03508	Van Wormer, Stephen R.	1985	Historical Resource Overview and Survey for the Los Angeles County Drainage Area Review Study	NA
LA-03575	Anonymous	1997	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Bridlewood Estates Development Walnut West Covina Area, Los Angeles County	NA
LA-04147	Mason, Roger D. and Brant A. Brechbiel	1998	Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: La 082-01 City of Covina, California	NA
LA-04961	Sylvia, Barbara	2001	Negative Archaeological Survey Report:07-la- 10-61.8/65.3-174-3n4301, Wheel Chair Ramps on Existing Sidewalks at Three Sidewalks Located Near Route 10 in West Covina	NA
LA-05648	Strudwick, Ivan	2000	Results of a Cultural Resource Survey of the 315 Acre Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Covina Hills, Los Angeles County, California	NA
LA-07854	Jordan, Stacy C.	2006	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company Replacement of Two Deteriorated Poles on the Maybell 12 Kv, Valley-nelson 115kv Amd Valley-Mayberry-Moreno-Vista 115 Kv Circuits, Los Angeles and Riverside Counties, California	NA
LA-10043	Strudwick, Ivan H.	2000	Results of a Cultural Resource Survey of the 315 Acre Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Covina Hills, Los Angeles County, California	NA

LA-10190	Harbert, Claudia	2002	Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report for the I-10 HOV Lane Between I- 605 and the SR-57/SR-71/I-210 Interchange in the Cities of Los Angeles, Baldwin Park, West Covina, Covina, San Dimas, and Pomona in Los Angeles County, California	19-188913, 19-188914, 19-188915, 19-188916, 19-188917, 19-188918, 19-188919, 19-188920, 19-188921, 19-188922, 19-188923, 19-188924, 19-188925, 19-188926, 19-188927, 19-188928, 19-188929, 19-188930, 19-188931, 19-188932, 19-188933, 19-188934, 19-188935, 19-188936, 19-188937, 19-188938, 19-188939, 19-188940, 19-188941, 19-188942, 19-188943, 19-188944, 19-188945, 19-188946, 19-188947, 19-188948, 19-188949, 19-188950, 19-188951, 19-188952, 19-188953, 19-188954, 19-188955, 19-188956, 19-188957, 19-188958, 19-188959, 19-188960, 19-188961, 19-188962, 19-188963, 19-188964, 19-188965, 19-188966, 19-188967, 19-188968, 19-188969, 19-188970, 19-188971, 19-188972, 19-188973, 19-188974, 19-188975, 19-188976, 19-188977, 19-188978, 19-188979, 19-188980,
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Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
				19-188981, 19-188982
LA-10653	Schmidt, June	2010	Maybell 12 kV Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project (WO 6026-4800; K-4805), near Covina, Los Angeles County, California	19-000230, 19-000329, 19-000399, 19-001014
LA-10807	Orfila, Rebecca	2010	Archaeological Survey for the Southern California Edison Company: Replacement of Twenty-One Deteriorated Power Poles on Circuits Near Carpinteria (Santa Barbara County), Santa Paula (Ventura County), Covina and Lancaster (Los Angeles County), California.	19-001793, 19-002082, 19-187595
LA-11007	Maxon, Patrick O.	2011	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Opportunities and Constraints Report, Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project, City of San Dimas and Los Angeles County, California	19-000230, 19-000347, 19-000348, 19-001014, 19-001098, 19-001836
LA-11235	Weatherford, Ginger	2011	Proposed Collocation Project 3043 North Roycove Drive, Covina, California. Roycove Water Tank/CA-LOS4760, EBI Project Number: 61107767	19-189475
LA-12253	Bonner, Wayne, Sarah Williams, and Kathleen Crawford	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE04082A (Via Verde) 3001 Roycove Drive, Covina, Los Angeles County, California	19-189475
LA-12491	Bonner, Wayne	2012	IE04082A (Via Verde) 3001-1/2 Roycove Drive, Covina, California 91724	19-189475
LA-12617	Bissell, Ronald M.	1984	Archaeological Report: J.M. Peters Co. Tract 23828 Via Verde and Puente Streets, San Dimas, California	NA
LA-12620	Bissell, Ronald M.	1986	Archaeological, Historical, and Paleontological Assessments of the Hidden Ridge Development, San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California	19-000230, 19-000347, 19-000348, 19-001014, 19-001098

4.2 Native American Outreach

On February 28, 2022, Mr. O'Neil contacted the NAHC via email notifying them of the project, requesting a search of their SLF and asking for a list of local tribal organizations and individuals to contact for project outreach. The results of the search request were received April 15, 2022, at the UEI office from Mr. Andrew Green, Cultural Resources Analyst. The NAHC letter stated that "The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive [emphasis in the original]. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for information." (See **Attachment C**.)

UEI prepared letters to each of the ten tribal contacts describing the project and included a map showing the project's location, requesting a reply if they have knowledge of cultural resources in the area, and asked if they had any questions or concerns regarding the project (see **Attachment C**). On May 17, 2022, Mr. O'Neil mailed letters with accompanying maps to all nine tribal contacts, and also emailed identical letters and maps to each of the tribal contacts for which email addresses were known (nine). The letter to the Gabrielino-Kizh Nation noted that the NAHC reply stated to contact this tribal organization concerning the SLF traditional site, but there was no response from them

regarding this subject. An automatic delivery failure email was received on the same day from Charles Alvarez, Councilmember of the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe.

Following up on the initial letter and email contacts, telephone calls were conducted by Archaeological Technician Megan B. Doukakis on July 22, 2022, to complete the outreach process following the 30-day period when replies could be made. These calls were to the nine tribal contacts who had not already responded to UEI's mailing and emails. Two telephone calls were placed with no answer and messages were left describing the project and requesting a response. These were to Andrew Salas, Chairperson of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation; and Sandonne Goad, Chairperson of the Gabrielino /Tongva Nation. Two phone calls were made, not answered and there was no ability to leave a message. These were to Charles Alvarez, Councilmember of the Gabrielino Tongva Tribe; and to Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair of the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians.

Chairperson Anthony Morales, of the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians indicated by telephone on July 22, 2022 that the footprint of the SR-57 and I-10 Freeway are sensitive to the tribe. There are sites at nearby Cal-Poly Pomona to the east and Bonelli Park. They recommend tribal and archaeological monitoring using their tribe. Tribal Consultant and Administrator Christina Conley, of the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council indicated by telephone on July 22, 2022 that the tribe has no comment on the project and will leave any comments to their sister tribes. Joseph Ontiveros, of the Cultural Resource Department for the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians indicated by telephone on July 22, 2022 that there are resources in the area that have place names, including sites at Bonelli Park and Cal-Poly Pomona campus. The tribe would defer any comments to Chairman Anthony Morales of the San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians. No further responses have been received to date. (See **Attachment C**)

4.3 Pedestrian Survey Results

A pedestrian survey was conducted on August 9, 2022 by Mr. Stephen O'Neil and Mr. Miguel Anguiano. The survey consisted of walking over, visually inspecting, and photographing the accessible and exposed ground surface of the project site using standard archaeological procedures and techniques. Survey transects were conducted in an opportunistic manner due to the presence of roads along the ridgelines that occupied the project area, and the steepness of the slopes running off the ridgelines.

The project site consists of the single main ridgeline with Calle Cristina running along the to generally running from the northwest to the southeast. Steep slopes trend off to the northeast and the southwest with several secondary gentle slopes radiating out. The southern slope off the main ridgeline reaches down to East Covina Road which serves as the southern project boundary. At the north end of the main ridgeline (where Calle Cristina ends) is a large secondary slope that reaches to Puente Street and the northern project boundary. The long northern slope off the main ridgeline reaches down to Avenida Monte Vista just beyond the project boundary. Calle Cristina is lined with approximately 22 single family residences with several unbuilt lots scattered among them; Paseo Lucina, a road off the northwest side of Calle Cristina that goes down-slope; it contains another seven single family residences that also has several un-built lots among them.

The survey was conducted along both sides of Calle Cristina (**Figure 4.3-1** and **Figure 4.3-2**) observing the landscaped areas in the front of the residences and along the open spaces between residences for any indication of cultural resources. All landscaped area had shrubbery and/or well maintained lawns that covered the surface. Most of the opens spaces between residences consisted

of narrow strips of land, approximately four feet wide that had been graded to an unknown depth below the original natural surface. In one location along Paseo Lucinda and two locations along Calle Cristina the slope allowed survey of the adjacent slope and these areas were surveyed (**Figure 4.3-3** and **Figure 4.3-4**). Among the other six or so spaces between residences along the three roads these spaces were observed and found to have extremely steep slope starting just four feet or so from the road edge – the steepness of the slope precluded survey of the slope sides,

The north side of East Covina Road was surveyed (**Figure 4.3-5**); the slope on the north side of the road was too steep to survey. The gentler slope going from the north end of Calle Cristina northward to Puente Road was accessed off of Puente Road and surveyed.

The steep slope of the ridgelines within the project boundary, excepting the few gentler secondary ridges, would not have been viable locations for Native Americans to make use of for use camps. Only the main ridgeline may have been flat enough for any use in the past, and this has been graded for roadways and residences. The several gentler slopes that could be accessed and surveyed were not observed to contain prehistoric or historic cultural resources.

Figure 4.3-1
CALLE CRISTINA FROM NOTH END; VIEW TO THE SOUTHWEST



Figure 4.3-2
CALLE CRISTINA AT CALLE FRANCESCA; VIEW TO THE WEST



Figure 4.3-3
SURVEYED SLOPE ON NORTH SIDE OF CALLE CRISTINA; VIEW TO THE EAST



Figure 4.3-4
SURVEYED SLOPE ON SOUTH SIDE OF CALLE CRISTINA; VIEW TO THE SOUTHEAST



Figure 4.3-5
EAST COVINA HILLS ROAD; VIEW TO THE EAST



4.4 National Register of Historic Places

A search of the Built Environmental Resource Directory provided by the Office of Historic Preservation (2022) was conducted for this project on August 12, 2022. It was determined that the project area and the half-mile radius does not have any resources present that have been evaluated under the National Register (Built Environmental Resource Directory).

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Site Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation of significance under CEQA uses criteria found in eligibility descriptions from the CRHR. Generally, a resource is to be considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the California Register [Public Resources Code § 5024.1; California Code of Regulations § 15064.5(a)(3)]. These criteria provide that a resource may be listed as potentially significant if it:

- Is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage.
- Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- 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.
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

5.2 Potential Effects

No listed cultural resources will be adversely affected by the project. However, the presence of buried cultural (prehistoric and/or historic archaeological) resources cannot be ruled out. If prehistoric and/or historic artifacts are observed during subsurface excavation during future residential construction resulting from the MCTA amendment changes, work should be stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor should be on call to assess the finds.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No prehistoric or historic archaeological resources were identified in the SCCIC record literature search in the project site. One prehistoric era resource, a small village or at least seasonal occupation (19-000230) was identified within the half mile radius of the project area. The NAHC noted the presence of an SLF site in the project area, however the tribal organization contacted concerning this site did not provide information on its identity or location. No cultural resources were observed during the pedestrian survey.

There have been three Native American tribal group responses received to date. Both the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians and the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians indicated that there are known sites near the project area, near Cal-Poly Pomona campus and Bonelli Park and expressed concerns about the project site. The Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians recommend tribal and archaeological monitoring. The Gabrieleno Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council deferred comments to other tribes. (See **Section 4.2** and **Attachment C.**)

The cultural resources study findings suggest that there is a low potential for the presence of prehistoric cultural resources.

The project consists of approval of the MCTA that will expand the allowable grading (cut and fill) on each of the 36 residential lots in the project site – see **Section 1.1** for further details. As each resident decides to construct a new patio or other usable space in the expanded area, they are required to obtain approval from the City and have planning and design plan review and approval. These are also requirements for construction of new residences on the currently empty lots.

Given the presence of a prehistoric camp site within the project area, the concerns expressed by the local Native American tribes for the presence of cultural resources in the project area, and that lack of access prevented field survey of all the project site, the following recommendations are presented.

At a minimum, if prehistoric and/or historic items are observed during subsurface activities, work should be stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor should be called to assess the findings and retrieve the material. A Cultural Resources Work Plan would be prepared by the qualified archaeologist and implemented that may include archaeological and Native American monitoring as needed.

Also, prior to the commencement of grading or excavation, workers conducting construction activities and their foremen should receive Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training from a qualified archaeologist regarding the potential for sensitive archaeological and paleontological resources to be unearthed during grading activities.

If human remains are encountered during excavations associated with future development resulting from the Specific Plan amendment, work will halt in that area and the Los Angeles County Coroner will be notified (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are of recent human origin or older Native American ancestry. If the coroner, with the aid of the supervising archaeologist, determines that the remains are prehistoric, they will contact the NAHC. The NAHC will be responsible for designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will make recommendations as to the manner for handling these remains and further provide for the disposition of the remains, as required by § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. Following notification by the NAHC, the MLD will make these recommendations within 48 hours of having access to the project site following notification by the NAHC. These recommendations may

❖ CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ❖

include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials (§ 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code).

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ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A
PROJECT MAPS

Figure 1
PROJECT REGIONAL LOCATION MAP



Path: \\Gis\vr\gis\Projects\7145_SanDimas_MunicipalCode_ISMND\MXDs\7145_SanDimas_2_0_Regional_Location_2022_02_10.mxd
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community. Los Angeles County, 2021; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2022

February 10, 2022

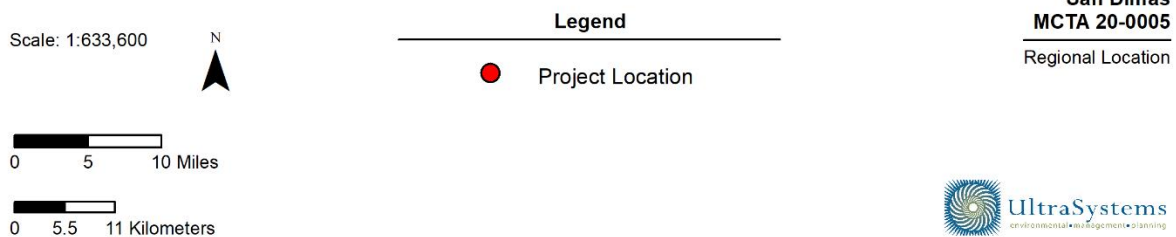
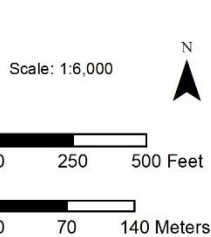


Figure 2
PROJECT STUDY AREA



Path: \\Gissrvr\GIS\Projects\7145_SanDimas_MunicipalCode_ISMND\MXDs\7145_SanDimas_MCTA_3_0_Project_Location_2022_02_10.mxd
Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2022

February 10, 2022



Legend

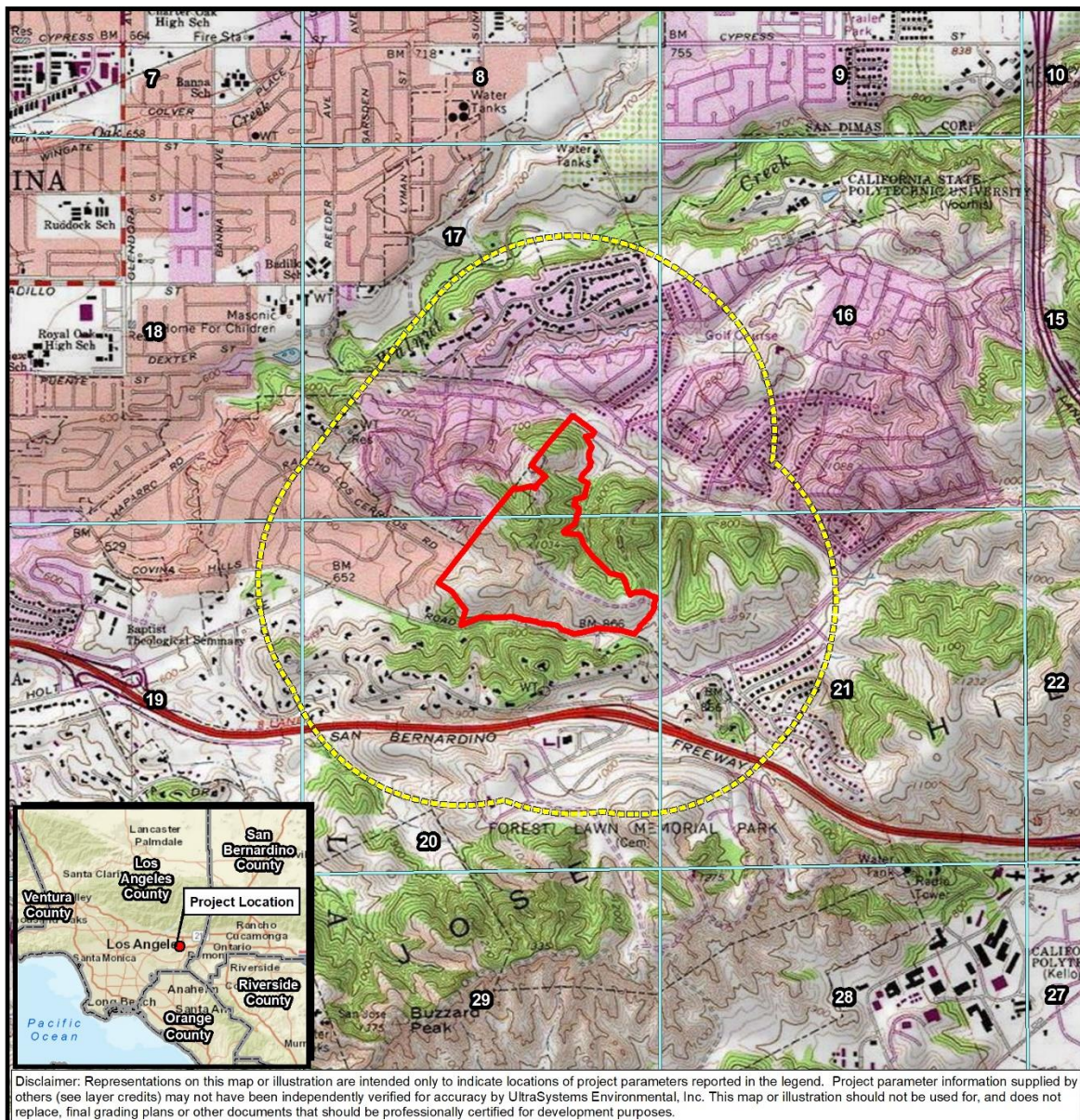
Project Boundary

San Dimas
MCTA 20-0005

Project Location



Figure 3
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP WITH APE SHOWN AND HALF-MILE BUFFER ZONE



Path: \\GIS\\v\\gis\\Projects\\7145_SanDimas_MunicipalCode_ISMND\\MXDs\\7145_SanDimas_4_5_Topo_2022_02_10.mxd
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, INCREMENT P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed; CA Dept. of Conservation, May 2019; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2022

February 10, 2022

Scale: 1:24,000



0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 Meters

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Half-Mile Radius
- Section Boundary

San Dimas
MCTA 20-0005

Topographic Map
USGS Quadrangle: San Dimas
Township: 1S Range: 9W
Sections: 17,20



ATTACHMENT B

PERSONNEL BACKGROUND

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA*Cultural Resources Manager, Cultural Anthropology/Archaeology***Education**

- M.A., Anthropology (Ethnography emphasis), California State University, Fullerton, CA, 2002
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, CA, 1979

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- California Mission Studies Association
- City of Laguna Beach Environmental Sustainability Committee, appointed 2012
- Orange County Natural History Museum; Board Member
- Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Board Member and Past President
- Society for California Archaeology

Professional Registrations and Licenses

- Register of Professional Archaeologists (No. 16104) (current)
- Riverside County, CA, Cultural Resource Consultant (No. 259) (current)
- Cultural Resource Field Director, BLM Permit (CA-13-19) – California, 2013
- NEPA and CEQ Consultation for Environmental Professionals; course by the National Association of Environmental Professionals, 2013

Professional Experience

Mr. O'Neil has 30 years of experience as a cultural anthropologist in California. He has researched and written on archaeology, ethnography, and history. Mr. O'Neil has archaeological experience in excavation, survey, monitoring, and lab work. Most of this has been on Native American prehistoric sites, but also includes Spanish, Mexican, and American period adobe sites. His supervisory experience includes excavation and survey crew chief and project director of an adobe house excavation. He has a wide range of expertise in Phase I & II Environmental Site Assessments, archaeological resource assessment surveys, salvage operations, and cultural background studies for various EIR projects. Mr. O'Neil has worked for cultural resource management firms as well as government agencies and Native American entities. He has prepared technical reports as well as published journal articles.

Select project experience***Inglewood Avenue Corridor Widening Project, City of Lawndale, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013-2014***

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. The City of Lawndale is widening Inglewood Avenue from Marine Avenue north. The project uses Caltrans funds and the cultural resources report was prepared in Caltrans format. A separate historic properties report was prepared as well. Prepared for Huitt-Zollars Engineering.

Via Ballena Storm Drain Relocation, City of San Clemente, Orange County, CA: 2013

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area has a damaged

storm drain under Via Ballena that was causing earth movement and erosion. The requirements for state funding, and cultural resources inventory report was required. Prepared for the City of San Clemente.

Pine Canyon Road – Three Points Road to Lake Hughes Road, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013

Mr. O’Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This nine-mile portion of Pine Canyon Road lies partially within the Angeles National Forest. A series of widening and culvert repairs is planned by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW). An assessment was made of possible cultural resources, historic and prehistoric that may be affected by the construction, and four historic sites were recorded. Prepared for LACDPW.

Alton Parkway Extension Project, Cities of Irvine and Lake Forest, Orange County, CA: 2012

Mr. O’Neil directed and conducted archaeological and paleontological monitoring, archaeological excavation, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. Alton Parkway was extended 2.1 miles between the cities of Irvine and Lake Forest. For the portion within the City of Irvine, UltraSystems conducted monitoring and excavation services. One prehistoric site was excavated and reported on; a series of living features were discovered and also reported. The final monitoring report described the paleontological and archaeological findings. A separate technical report on the archaeological excavations was also prepared. Mr. O’Neil directed research into historic and prehistoric background and prepared the final assessment of potential impacts. Prepared for the Orange County Department of Public Works.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System (LA-RICS), Los Angeles County, CA: 2011-2014

Mr. O’Neil is part of the UltraSystems team currently preparing technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS, an \$800-million emergency communications system due to be operational in 2016. LA-RICS will provide a highly-coordinated emergency communications system to all first responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. Mr. O’Neil is the cultural and historical resources studies team leader, directing five researchers. These studies include coordination of field visits to all 260-plus locations for an archaeologist and/or an architectural historian with agency escorts to observe and record any onsite prehistoric and historic features, performing records and literature searches at archaeology information centers and local archives, contacting local agencies for historically listed structures and districts, coordinate public notices of the project throughout Los Angeles County, consultation with the NAHC and all local tribal organizations, and direct consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). This information was compiled by Mr. O’Neil and is used to prepare FCC historical resource forms which were submitted to the SHPO for review.

Megan B. Doukakis, M.A.*Archaeological Technician***Education**

- M.A. Public Archaeology, California State University, Northridge, 2012–2018
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, 2011
- University of California, Los Angeles - Pimu Catalina Archaeological Field School, 2010
- International Scholar Laureate Program: Delegation on Anthropology and Archaeology in China, 2009
- Earthwatch Institute, “Unearthing Mallorca’s Past” archaeological excavation, Mallorca, Spain, 2005

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- Phi Kappa Phi National Honor Society, 2011
- Sigma Alpha Lambda, National Leadership and Honor Organization, 2010
- Society for California Archaeology Membership 2012–2015

Professional Experience

Mrs. Doukakis has worked in the field of cultural resource management for seven years at environmental firms. Before this Mrs. Doukakis had participated in multiple field schools in Southern California and abroad. She has experience in survey, excavation, laboratory work, and information searches. Mrs. Doukakis holds the title of Archaeological Technician at UltraSystems Environmental. Prior to this, she completed a CRM internship at UltraSystems. These positions have provided her with the opportunity to contribute to proposals, final reports, project scheduling, archaeological record searches and paleontological, archaeological and Native American monitor organizing for projects.

Select project experience***Results of the Condition Assessment, Site Monitoring, and Effects Treatment Plan (CASMET) Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA******Client: Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Duration: 5/11 to 9/11***

Mrs. Doukakis conducted survey and excavation for the USMC Base Camp Pendleton condition assessment project. Areas were tested around Camp Pendleton for the presence and condition of cultural material previously recorded. She also conducted laboratory work and curation for the material collected within excavations. Mrs. Doukakis contributed to the final report with background records searches and prehistoric and historic background writing for the report.

Archaeological Excavation Results Report for the Alton Parkway Extension Project, Orange County, CA***Client: Orange County Department of Public Works; Contract: \$357,170, 10/10 to 6/12***

Mrs. Doukakis participated in the Alton Parkway project, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA. She was responsible for cleaning and cataloging the artifacts recovered from the excavation and surface collections. She also contributed to the final report by compiling the historical background information.

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties ADA Wheelchair Access Ramp Improvement Project, City of Lake Forest, Orange County, CA

Client: City of Lake Forest/Penco, Contract: \$2,981.62, Duration: 6/12 to 7/12

Mrs. Doukakis contributed to the cultural resource records search, field survey, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area required wheelchair access ramps on every corner in this neighborhood. An assessment of the possible cultural resources that may be affected with this construction was made for the City of Lake Forest. Mrs. Doukakis contributed the historic and prehistoric background, and the assessment of the possible resources in the area.

Tenaska Solar Projects Imperial Solar Energy Center-South; Imperial Solar Energy Center-West; and Wistaria Ranch, Imperial County, CA

Client: Tenaska/CSOLAR Development, Contract: \$3,441,809, 10/13 to 8/15.

Mrs. Doukakis conducted Native American contacts for field monitoring, coordinated with subcontractors to initiate cultural and paleontological field surveys, for the several solar energy projects being handled by UltraSystems Environmental in the El Centro area, Imperial County, CA. She contributed different parts of the survey report and monitoring program documents, including historic and prehistoric background, editorial review. At ISEC- West, Mrs. Doukakis was responsible for contacting and organizing Tribal monitors for this project. She contacted tribal organizations and inquired about their interest in providing tribal monitors for this project. directly organized with Native American groups to sign agreements, and fill out tax paperwork. She was also responsible for organizing and keeping track of and gathering field log from monitors from six tribal groups. She also recovered previously recorded artifacts in the field before the start of the project.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System -Long Term Evolution, Los Angeles County, CA

Client: LARICS Joint Powers Authority, Contract: \$3,051,312, 1/12 to 1/15.

UltraSystems' team prepared technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS-LTE, an \$800-million emergency communications system that will provide a highly coordinated emergency communications system to all first-responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. For this project Mrs. Doukakis conducted record searches at the South Central Coastal Information Center for the Department of Commerce on over 300 project sites throughout the County of Los Angeles. She helped prepare letters to the NAHC and tribal organizations associated with the project area. Mrs. Doukakis contributed to contacting, organizing, and scheduling architectural historians to conduct historical research around the project areas. Letters were written for contact to local agencies and cities. A public notice was constructed and published in three local newspapers. Mrs. Doukakis also constructed hundreds of Federal Communications Commission 620 and 621 forms for submission to California State Historic Preservation Office.

Newton Canyon Monitoring Project, CA

Client: County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Contract: \$2,930.00, Duration: 7/13 to 12/13

Mrs. Doukakis was an archaeological monitor for this project. She monitored all ground disturbing activities as well as lightly surveying the area for cultural material. Mrs. Doukakis also conducted the records center research at the South Central Coastal Information Center at CSUF. Through email, letter, and telephone correspondence, Mrs. Doukakis contacted the NAHC and associated tribal groups.

ATTACHMENT C

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

RECORDS SEARCH



February 28, 2022

Government Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, California 95691

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, San Dimas MCTA 20-0005 Project, City of San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7145.

Dear NAHC Staff,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by the City of San Dimas to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the San Dimas Municipal Code Text Amendment (MCTA)-20-0005 Project. The Project consists of the preparation of CEQA compliance documentation for the consideration of an MCTA of Title 18-Zoning, Chapter 18.518: Specific Plan 11 of the San Dimas Municipal Code, to amend grading limits within Planning Area I and make various clean-up text amendments. UltraSystems will conduct a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary. I am requesting a Native American Contact List of interested tribes, organizations and individuals in the general Project area, and a search of the Sacred Lands File for potential traditional cultural sites.

The proposed MCTA would allow for up to one thousand (1,000) cubic yards of grading, cut and fill, beyond that grading necessary for the primary residence, driveway and garage for properties located within SP-11 Planning Area 1 (36 residential lots, up to 36,000 CY grading). The proposed MCTA would also include development standards for the grading, landscaping and any retaining walls that the additional grading would require. Additional amendment clean-up items are proposed by removing sections which dealt with the initial development of the area and codifying previous policies regarding Conditional Uses within the specific plan.

The project site is approximately 90 acres. Currently the project site is occupied by two residential streets (Paseo Lucinda and Calle Cristina) with about 25 single family residences as well as undeveloped space in adjacent canyons. The project site is surrounded by low-density single family residences on all four sides.

The Project is located in southwestern San Dimas, in the County of Los Angeles. This may be seen on the *San Dimas, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, R 9 W, T 1 S, in the S ½ of the SE ¼ of Section 17, and the E ½ of the NW ¼ and the N ½ of the NE ¼ of Section 20. This is shown on the accompanying map and the Project boundary is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

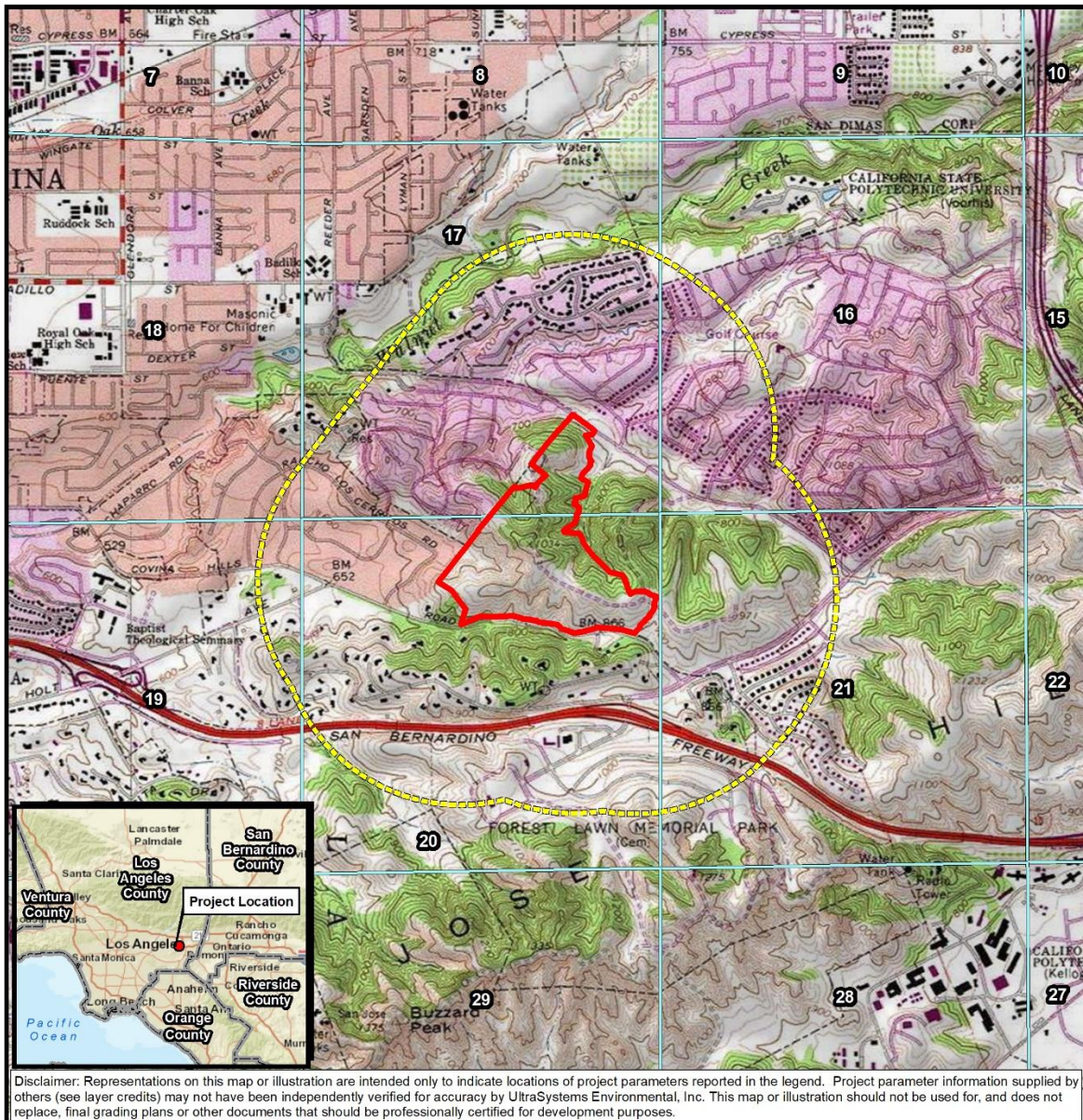
If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office — Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



Path: \\GIS\projects\Projects\7145_SanDimas_MunicipalCode_ISMND\MXDs\7145_SanDimas_4_5_Topo_2022_02_10.mxd
 Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed; CA Dept. of Conservation, May 2019; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2022

February 10, 2022

Scale: 1:24,000



0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 Meters

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Half-Mile Radius
- Section Boundary

San Dimas MCTA 20-0005

Topographic Map
 USGS Quadrangle: San Dimas
 Township: 1S Range: 9W
 Sections: 17,20





STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

April 15, 2022

Stephen O'Neil
UltraSystems EnvironmentalVia Email to: sonail@ultrasystems.comCHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
LuseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashPARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
KarukSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokCOMMISSIONER
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Palute/White Mountain
ApacheCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiCOMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
LuseñoCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayEXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, San Dimas MCTA 20-0005 Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. O'Neil:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

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

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for more information.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Los Angeles County
4/15/2022**

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

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

Gabrieleno

**Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel
Band of Mission Indians**

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

Gabrieleno

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

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

Gabrielino

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of
California Tribal Council**

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

Gabrielino

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of
California Tribal Council**

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

Gabrielino

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

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

Gabrielino

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

Cahuilla

**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 Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed San Dimas MCTA 20-0005 Project, Los Angeles County.

PROJ-2022-
001969

04/15/2022 11:03 AM

1 of 1



May 17, 2022

Charles Alvarez
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA, 91307

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory Report, San Dimas MCTA 20-0005 Project, City of San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7145.

Dear Mr. Alvarez,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of San Dimas to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the San Dimas Municipal Code Text Amendment (MCTA)-20-0005 Project. The Project consists of the preparation of CEQA compliance documentation for the consideration of an MCTA of Title 18-Zoning, Chapter 18.518: Specific Plan 11 of the San Dimas Municipal Code, to amend grading limits within Planning Area I and make various clean-up text amendments. UltraSystems will conduct the cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed MCTA would allow for up to one thousand (1,000) cubic yards of grading, cut and fill, beyond that grading necessary for the primary residence, driveway and garage for properties located within SP-11 Planning Area 1 (36 residential lots, up to 36,000 CY grading). The proposed MCTA would also include development standards for the grading, landscaping and any retaining walls that the additional grading would require. The project site is approximately 90 acres in area. Additional amendment clean-up items are proposed by removing sections which dealt with the initial development of the area and codifying previous policies regarding Conditional Uses within the specific plan.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated April 15, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located in southwestern San Dimas, in the County of Los Angeles. This may be seen on the *San Dimas, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 9 West, Township 1 South, in the S ½ of the SE ¼ of Section 17, and the E ½ of the NW ¼ and the N ½ of the NE ¼ of Section 20. Currently the project site is occupied by two residential streets (Paseo Lucinda and Calle Cristina) with about 25 single family residences as well as undeveloped space in adjacent canyons. The project site is surrounded by low-density single family residences on all four sides. This is shown on the accompanying map and the Project boundary is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com
Corporate Office — Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 176
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



May 17, 2022

Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA, 90707

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory Report, San Dimas MCTA 20-0005 Project, City of San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7145.

Dear Ms. Conley,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of San Dimas to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the San Dimas Municipal Code Text Amendment (MCTA)-20-0005 Project. The Project consists of the preparation of CEQA compliance documentation for the consideration of an MCTA of Title 18-Zoning, Chapter 18.518: Specific Plan 11 of the San Dimas Municipal Code, to amend grading limits within Planning Area I and make various clean-up text amendments. UltraSystems will conduct the cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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soneil@ultrasystems.com
Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 176
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



May 17, 2022

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA, 90707

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory Report, San Dimas MCTA 20-0005 Project, City of San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7145.

Dear Chairperson Dorame,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of San Dimas to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the San Dimas Municipal Code Text Amendment (MCTA)-20-0005 Project. The Project consists of the preparation of CEQA compliance documentation for the consideration of an MCTA of Title 18-Zoning, Chapter 18.518: Specific Plan 11 of the San Dimas Municipal Code, to amend grading limits within Planning Area I and make various clean-up text amendments. UltraSystems will conduct the cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

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Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
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soneil@ultrasystems.com
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16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 176
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



May 17, 2022

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory Report, San Dimas MCTA 20-0005 Project, City of San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7145.

Dear Chairperson Goad,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of San Dimas to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the San Dimas Municipal Code Text Amendment (MCTA)-20-0005 Project. The Project consists of the preparation of CEQA compliance documentation for the consideration of an MCTA of Title 18-Zoning, Chapter 18.518: Specific Plan 11 of the San Dimas Municipal Code, to amend grading limits within Planning Area I and make various clean-up text amendments. UltraSystems will conduct the cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed MCTA would allow for up to one thousand (1,000) cubic yards of grading, cut and fill, beyond that grading necessary for the primary residence, driveway and garage for properties located within SP-11 Planning Area 1 (36 residential lots, up to 36,000 CY grading). The proposed MCTA would also include development standards for the grading, landscaping and any retaining walls that the additional grading would require. The project site is approximately 90 acres in area. Additional amendment clean-up items are proposed by removing sections which dealt with the initial development of the area and codifying previous policies regarding Conditional Uses within the specific plan.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated April 15, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Gabrielino /Tongva Nation. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located in southwestern San Dimas, in the County of Los Angeles. This may be seen on the *San Dimas, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 9 West, Township 1 South, in the S ½ of the SE ¼ of Section 17, and the E ½ of the NW ¼ and the N ½ of the NE ¼ of Section 20. Currently the project site is occupied by two residential streets (Paseo Lucinda and Calle Cristina) with about 25 single family residences as well as undeveloped space in adjacent canyons. The project site is surrounded by low-density single family residences on all four sides. This is shown on the accompanying map and the Project boundary is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com
Corporate Office — Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 176
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May 17, 2022

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA, 91778

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory Report, San Dimas MCTA 20-0005 Project, City of San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7145.

Dear Chairperson Morales,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of San Dimas to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the San Dimas Municipal Code Text Amendment (MCTA)-20-0005 Project. The Project consists of the preparation of CEQA compliance documentation for the consideration of an MCTA of Title 18-Zoning, Chapter 18.518: Specific Plan 11 of the San Dimas Municipal Code, to amend grading limits within Planning Area I and make various clean-up text amendments. UltraSystems will conduct the cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed MCTA would allow for up to one thousand (1,000) cubic yards of grading, cut and fill, beyond that grading necessary for the primary residence, driveway and garage for properties located within SP-11 Planning Area 1 (36 residential lots, up to 36,000 CY grading). The proposed MCTA would also include development standards for the grading, landscaping and any retaining walls that the additional grading would require. The project site is approximately 90 acres in area. Additional amendment clean-up items are proposed by removing sections which dealt with the initial development of the area and codifying previous policies regarding Conditional Uses within the specific plan.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated April 15, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located in southwestern San Dimas, in the County of Los Angeles. This may be seen on the *San Dimas, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 9 West, Township 1 South, in the S ½ of the SE ¼ of Section 17, and the E ½ of the NW ¼ and the N ½ of the NE ¼ of Section 20. Currently the project site is occupied by two residential streets (Paseo Lucinda and Calle Cristina) with about 25 single family residences as well as undeveloped space in adjacent canyons. The project site is surrounded by low-density single family residences on all four sides. This is shown on the accompanying map and the Project boundary is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

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May 17, 2022

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory Report, San Dimas MCTA 20-0005 Project, City of San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7145.

Dear Mr. Ontiveros

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of San Dimas to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the San Dimas Municipal Code Text Amendment (MCTA)-20-0005 Project. The Project consists of the preparation of CEQA compliance documentation for the consideration of an MCTA of Title 18-Zoning, Chapter 18.518: Specific Plan 11 of the San Dimas Municipal Code, to amend grading limits within Planning Area I and make various clean-up text amendments. UltraSystems will conduct the cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed MCTA would allow for up to one thousand (1,000) cubic yards of grading, cut and fill, beyond that grading necessary for the primary residence, driveway and garage for properties located within SP-11 Planning Area 1 (36 residential lots, up to 36,000 CY grading). The proposed MCTA would also include development standards for the grading, landscaping and any retaining walls that the additional grading would require. The project site is approximately 90 acres in area. Additional amendment clean-up items are proposed by removing sections which dealt with the initial development of the area and codifying previous policies regarding Conditional Uses within the specific plan.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated April 15, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located in southwestern San Dimas, in the County of Los Angeles. This may be seen on the *San Dimas, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 9 West, Township 1 South, in the S ½ of the SE ¼ of Section 17, and the E ½ of the NW ¼ and the N ½ of the NE ¼ of Section 20. Currently the project site is occupied by two residential streets (Paseo Lucinda and Calle Cristina) with about 25 single family residences as well as undeveloped space in adjacent canyons. The project site is surrounded by low-density single family residences on all four sides. This is shown on the accompanying map and the Project boundary is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
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May 17, 2022

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory Report, San Dimas MCTA 20-0005 Project, City of San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7145.

Dear Tribal Chair Redner

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of San Dimas to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the San Dimas Municipal Code Text Amendment (MCTA)-20-0005 Project. The Project consists of the preparation of CEQA compliance documentation for the consideration of an MCTA of Title 18-Zoning, Chapter 18.518: Specific Plan 11 of the San Dimas Municipal Code, to amend grading limits within Planning Area I and make various clean-up text amendments. UltraSystems will conduct the cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed MCTA would allow for up to one thousand (1,000) cubic yards of grading, cut and fill, beyond that grading necessary for the primary residence, driveway and garage for properties located within SP-11 Planning Area 1 (36 residential lots, up to 36,000 CY grading). The proposed MCTA would also include development standards for the grading, landscaping and any retaining walls that the additional grading would require. The project site is approximately 90 acres in area. Additional amendment clean-up items are proposed by removing sections which dealt with the initial development of the area and codifying previous policies regarding Conditional Uses within the specific plan.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated April 15, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located in southwestern San Dimas, in the County of Los Angeles. This may be seen on the *San Dimas, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 9 West, Township 1 South, in the S ½ of the SE ¼ of Section 17, and the E ½ of the NW ¼ and the N ½ of the NE ¼ of Section 20. Currently the project site is occupied by two residential streets (Paseo Lucinda and Calle Cristina) with about 25 single family residences as well as undeveloped space in adjacent canyons. The project site is surrounded by low-density single family residences on all four sides. This is shown on the accompanying map and the Project boundary is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com
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May 17, 2022

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA, 91723

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory Report, San Dimas MCTA 20-0005 Project, City of San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7145.

Dear Chairperson Salas,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of San Dimas to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the San Dimas Municipal Code Text Amendment (MCTA)-20-0005 Project. The Project consists of the preparation of CEQA compliance documentation for the consideration of an MCTA of Title 18-Zoning, Chapter 18.518: Specific Plan 11 of the San Dimas Municipal Code, to amend grading limits within Planning Area I and make various clean-up text amendments. UltraSystems will conduct the cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed MCTA would allow for up to one thousand (1,000) cubic yards of grading, cut and fill, beyond that grading necessary for the primary residence, driveway and garage for properties located within SP-11 Planning Area 1 (36 residential lots, up to 36,000 CY grading). The proposed MCTA would also include development standards for the grading, landscaping and any retaining walls that the additional grading would require. The project site is approximately 90 acres in area. Additional amendment clean-up items are proposed by removing sections which dealt with the initial development of the area and codifying previous policies regarding Conditional Uses within the specific plan.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated April 15, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for more information [emphasis in the original]." Information on the SLF traditional site, and any other cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located in southwestern San Dimas, in the County of Los Angeles. This may be seen on the *San Dimas, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 9 West, Township 1 South, in the S ½ of the SE ¼ of Section 17, and the E ½ of the NW ¼ and the N ½ of the NE ¼ of Section 20. Currently the project site is occupied by two residential streets (Paseo Lucinda and Calle Cristina) with about 25 single family residences as well as undeveloped space in adjacent canyons. The project site is surrounded by low-density single family residences on all four sides. This is shown on the accompanying map and the Project boundary is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

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May 17, 2022

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory Report, San Dimas MCTA 20-0005 Project, City of San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7145.

Dear Chairperson Vivanco

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of San Dimas to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the San Dimas Municipal Code Text Amendment (MCTA)-20-0005 Project. The Project consists of the preparation of CEQA compliance documentation for the consideration of an MCTA of Title 18-Zoning, Chapter 18.518: Specific Plan 11 of the San Dimas Municipal Code, to amend grading limits within Planning Area I and make various clean-up text amendments. UltraSystems will conduct the cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed MCTA would allow for up to one thousand (1,000) cubic yards of grading, cut and fill, beyond that grading necessary for the primary residence, driveway and garage for properties located within SP-11 Planning Area 1 (36 residential lots, up to 36,000 CY grading). The proposed MCTA would also include development standards for the grading, landscaping and any retaining walls that the additional grading would require. The project site is approximately 90 acres in area. Additional amendment clean-up items are proposed by removing sections which dealt with the initial development of the area and codifying previous policies regarding Conditional Uses within the specific plan.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated April 15, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians. Information on cultural resources in the project study area that the tribe is willing to share with us for the study would be appreciated.

The Project is located in southwestern San Dimas, in the County of Los Angeles. This may be seen on the *San Dimas, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 9 West, Township 1 South, in the S ½ of the SE ¼ of Section 17, and the E ½ of the NW ¼ and the N ½ of the NE ¼ of Section 20. Currently the project site is occupied by two residential streets (Paseo Lucinda and Calle Cristina) with about 25 single family residences as well as undeveloped space in adjacent canyons. The project site is surrounded by low-density single family residences on all four sides. This is shown on the accompanying map and the Project boundary is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

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**San Dimas MCTA Project, San Dimas, Los Angeles
County, California. [UEI # 7145]
Native American Contact Log**

Name	Tribe/ Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contact	Comments
Andrew Green, Cultural Resource Analyst	Native American Heritage Commission		February 28 2021; April 15, 2022	N/A	Request for Sacred Lands File search and local Native American representatives contact information.
Andrew Salas, Chairperson	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kiz h Nation	May 17, 2021	May 17, 2021	July 22, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent May 17, 2022. Phone call was made July 22, 2022. There was no answer, and a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Anthony Morales, Chairperson	Gabrieleno/ Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	May 17, 2021	May 17, 2021	July 22, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent May 17, 2022. Phone call was made July 22, 2022. Mr. Morales indicated that the footprint of the SR-57 and I-10 Freeway is sensitive to the tribe. There are sites at Cal-Poly Pomona and Bonelli Park. They recommend tribal and archaeological monitoring using their tribe.
Charles Alvarez, Councilmember	Gabrielino - Tongva Tribe	May 17, 2021	May 17, 2021	July 22, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent May 17, 2022. An automatic delivery failure email was received on the same day. Phone call was made July 22, 2022. There was no answer, and the mailbox was full. No message could be left. There has been no response to date.
Robert Dorame, Chairperson	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	May 17, 2021	May 17, 2021	July 22, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent May 17, 2022. Phone call was made July 22, 2022. There was no answer and a message was left. Ms. Conley called back and left a message indicating that the tribe has no comment on the project and will leave any comments to their sister tribes. .
Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	May 17, 2021	May 17, 2021	July 22, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent May 17, 2022. Phone call was made July 22, 2022. There was no answer and a message was left. Ms. Conley called back and left a message indicating that the tribe has no comment on the project

Name	Tribe/ Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contact	Comments
					and will leave any comments to their sister tribes. .
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	Gabrielino /Tongva Nation	May 17, 2021	May 17, 2021	July 22, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent May 17, 2022. Phone call was made July 22, 2022. There was no answer, and a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	May 17, 2021	May 17, 2021	July 22, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent May 17, 2022. Phone call was made July 22, 2022. There was no answer, and there was no voicemail available. No message could be left. There has been no response to date.
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	May 17, 2021	May 17, 2021	July 22, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent May 17, 2022. Phone call was made July 22, 2022. Mr. Ontiveros indicated that there are resources in the area that have Place names, including sites at Bonelli Park and Cal Poly Pomona campus. The tribe would defer any comments to Chairman Anthony Morales of the San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians.
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	May 17, 2021	May 17, 2021	July 22, 2022	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent May 17, 2022. Phone call was made July 22, 2022. Mr. Ontiveros indicated that there are resources in the area that have place names, including sites at Bonelli Park and Cal-Poly Pomona campus. The tribe would defer any comments to Chairman Anthony Morales of the San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians.

ATTACHMENT D

CHRIS RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-01138		1982	Dillon, Brian D.	An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of a Portion of Lots 16 and 18 of Addition San Jose, 325 Gladstone Ave. San Dimas, Los Angeles County, Ca.		
LA-04149	Cellular -	1998	Mason, Roger D. and Brechbiel, Brant A.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: La 085-02 City of San Dimas, California	Chambers Group, Inc.	
LA-11202	Cellular -	2010	Loftus, Shannon	Cultural Zresource Records Search and Site Survey, Anthem Telecom Public Storage San Dimas, 211 West Allen Avenue San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California	ACE Environmental	
LA-12623		1999	Maxon, Patrick O.	Review of Cultural Resources for Draft and Final Environmental Impact Reports for the Northern Foothills Implementation Program, City of San Dimas, California	RMW Paleo Associates	19-000825, 19-002054
LA-12818		2016	Gorman, Jennifer, Jennifer M. Sanka, and Leslie Nay Irish	Historic Resource Evaluation Report for the Oak Valley Development Project in the City of San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California	L & L Environmental Corporation	19-192335, 19-192336