APPENDIX E
Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Opportunities and Constraints Report

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

Prepared for

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NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (NADB) INFORMATION SHEET

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT AND OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS REPORT FOR THE WALNUT CREEK HABITAT AND OPEN SPACE PROJECT CITY OF SAN DIMAS AND LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

by

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USGS Quadrangle:
San Dimas

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Project Number: AHBE J003

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BonTerra Consulting conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment for the Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project in the City of San Dimas and unincorporated Los Angeles County, California. The Watershed Conservation Authority (WCA)—a joint powers authority of the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy and the Los Angeles County Flood Control District—is seeking to identify opportunities for and constraints to developing the site to meet the needs of the WCA, the City of San Dimas, and various stakeholders for a sustainable, multi-benefit project that addresses the open space recreation and watershed needs of the area. This report summarizes the results of the Phase I cultural resources assessment and includes (1) a description of previous cultural resources investigations and the nature of any known cultural resources on and near the project site and (2) recommendations for opportunities to develop the project site while recognizing the constraints on any future site improvements related to existing or suspected cultural resources (known as "Opportunities" and "Constraints"). This report, submitted to AHBE Landscape Architects, does not include consideration of historical resources, which are being evaluated separately.

BonTerra Consulting's Director of Cultural Resources, Patrick Maxon (see Appendix A), a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), who meets the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology, is the Project Manager for this effort. The following tasks were conducted as part of this effort:

- a records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) was completed on June 6, 2011 (Appendix B);
- the Native American Heritage Commission completed a Sacred Lands File Search on May 25, 2011 (Appendix C);
- a paleontological records search was completed by Dr. Sam McLeod at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County on June 13, 2011 (Appendix D);
- the cultural resources survey of the project site was conducted by Mr. Maxon on May 16, 2011.

The cultural resources records search and field survey revealed that no archaeological resources have been recorded or are present on the surface of the project site; dense vegetation covers much of the site. Several cultural resources sites have been recorded within one mile of the project site, along the Walnut Creek watershed, which is northeast and southwest of the project site. Consultation with Native American tribes and subsequent research revealed that the ethnohistoric village of *Weniinga* (also known as *Guinibit*) was located in the vicinity. There is a possibility that archaeological materials may exist in the subsurface, or are obscured by dense vegetation at the surface.

There are no known vertebrate fossil localities recorded on the project site, but there are fossil localities recorded nearby in similar sedimentary deposits. The eastern portion of the project site is underlain by igneous rocks that do not have the potential to contain vertebrate fossils. Surficial deposits in the western portion of the project site consist primarily of older Quaternary Alluvial sediments that may contain significant fossils.

This report will be filed with AHBE Landscape Architects, BonTerra Consulting, and at the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton. All field notes and other documentation related to the study are on file at BonTerra Consulting.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONTRACTING DATA

AHBE Landscape Architects contracted with BonTerra Consulting to conduct a Phase I cultural resources investigation of an approximately 60.9-acre site near Walnut Creek in the City of San Dimas and unincorporated Los Angeles County. This report details the results of the investigation and the cultural resources constraints and opportunities for any future site improvements that may be undertaken as a part of the Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project.

1.2 PURPOSE

Future improvements that may be proposed on the site may be subject to a number of federal, State, and local jurisdictions. Cultural resources would be subject to the statutes and guidelines of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Refer to Section 2.0 for the Regulatory Setting.

1.3 UNDERTAKING

The Watershed Conservation Authority (WCA), together with the City of San Dimas, wants to understand the opportunities and constraints posed by the site that may influence future improvements as a part of the Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project. Specific site improvements will be developed based on the Opportunities and Constraints documentation, of which this cultural resources study is a part.

1.4 EXHIBIT

Exhibit 1 shows a portion of the United State Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-Minute Quadrangle San Dimas, CA (1966; photorevised 1981), Township 1 South, Range 9 West (*S.B.B.M*) which depicts the specific location of the project site.

1.5 PROJECT PERSONNEL

This cultural resources study was completed by BonTerra Consulting's Patrick Maxon, RPA, who meets the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology (NPS 1983) and is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (see Appendix A).

2.0 REGULATORY SETTING

2.1 FEDERAL

2.1.1 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

Cultural resources are considered during federal undertakings chiefly under Section 106 of National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) through one of its implementing regulations (36 *Code of Federal Regulations* [CFR] 800, Protection of Historic Properties). Properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to Native Americans are considered under Section 101(d)(6)(A) of NHPA.

Section 106 of NHPA (16 *United States Code* [USC] 470f) requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and to

afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings (36 CFR 800.1). Under Section 106, the significance of any adversely affected cultural resource is assessed and mitigation measures are proposed to reduce the impacts to a less than significant level. Significant cultural resources are those that are listed or are eligible for listing in the NRHP in accordance with the criteria stated at 36 CFR 60.4, which are listed below.

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and that:
>
> (a) Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> (b) Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> (c) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> (d) Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

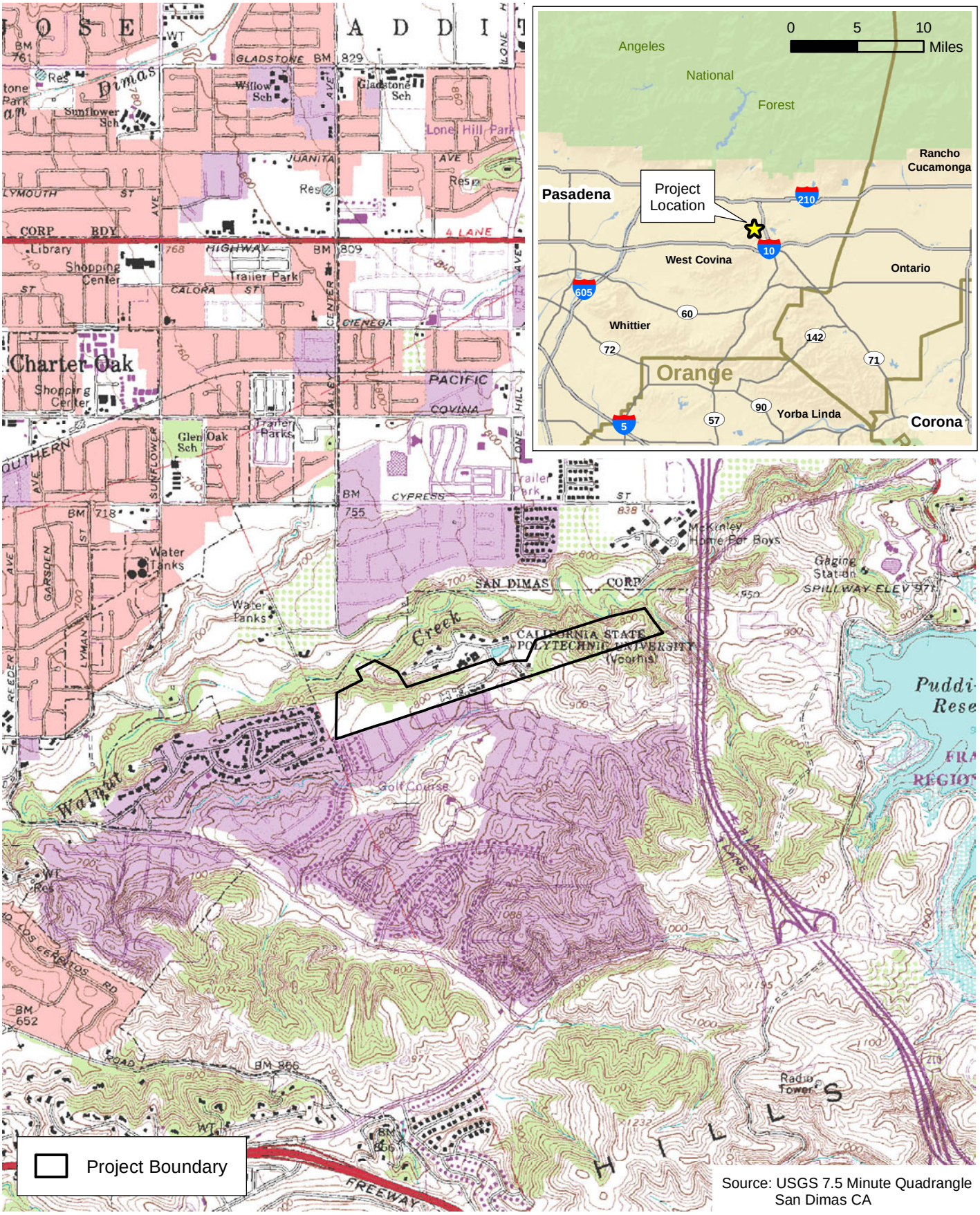
2.2 STATE

2.2.1 <u>California Environmental Quality Act of 1970</u>

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project would have a significant effect on one or more historical resources. A “historical resource” is defined as a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (*California Public Resources Code* [PRC], Section 21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (14 *California Code of Regulations* [CCR], Section 15064.5[a][2]); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (14 CCR 15064.5[a][3]).

Section 5024.1 of the *California Public Resources Code*, Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR), and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the CEQA Statutes are typically used as the basic guidelines for cultural resources studies under CEQA. PRC 5024.1 requires evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing on the CRHR. The purposes of the CRHR are to maintain listings of the State’s historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change. The criteria for listing resources in the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the NRHP (per the criteria listed at 36 CFR 60.4) and include those listed below.

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and that:
>
> (a) Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> (b) Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or



Source: USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle San Dimas CA

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Project Location

Exhibit 1

Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project

N W E S

2,000 1,000 0 2,000 Feet

BonTerra CONSULTING

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(c) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(d) Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

According to Section 15064.5(a)(3)(A–D) of the State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR), a resource is considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the NRHP (per the criteria listed at 36 CFR 60.4 previously discussed). Impacts that affect those characteristics of the resource that qualify it for the NRHP or that would adversely alter the significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered to have a significant effect on the environment. Impacts to cultural resources from the proposed project are thus considered significant if the project (1) physically destroys or damages all or part of a resource; (2) changes the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource that contributes to its significance; or (3) introduces visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource.

The purpose of a cultural resources investigation is to evaluate whether any cultural resources remain exposed on the surface of the project site, or can reasonably be expected to exist in the subsurface. If resources are discovered, management recommendations would be included that require evaluation of the resources for NRHP or CRHR eligibility.

2.2.2 Senate Bill 18

Senate Bill (SB) 18 (*California Government Code* §65352.3) incorporates the protection of or mitigation of impacts to California traditional tribal cultural places into land use planning for cities, counties, and agencies. It establishes responsibilities for local governments to contact, refer plans to, and consult with California Native American tribes as part of the adoption or amendment of any general or specific plan proposed on or after March 1, 2005. SB 18 requires public notice to be sent to tribes listed on the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) SB 18 Tribal Consultation List within the geographical areas affected by the proposed changes. Tribes must respond to a local government notice within 90 days (unless a shorter time frame has been agreed upon by the tribe), indicating whether or not they want to consult with the local government. Consultations are for the purpose of preserving or mitigating impacts to places, features, and objects described in Sections 5097.9 and 5097.993 of the *California Public Resources Code* that may be affected by the proposed adoption of or amendment to a general or specific plan.

2.2.3 Human Remains

Section 7050.5 of the *California Health and Safety Code* provides for the disposition of accidentally discovered human remains. Section 7050.5 states that if human remains are found, no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains.

Section 5097.98 of the *California Public Resources Code* states that, if remains are determined by the Coroner to be of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours, which in turn must identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The descendents shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.

2.3 LOCAL

2.3.1 County of Los Angeles

The Draft Los Angeles County 2035 General Plan provides the policy framework for the anticipated growth of unincorporated Los Angeles County through the year 2035. The following discussion is a portion of Section VIII: Historical, Cultural, and Paleontological Resources, from Chapter 6: Open Space and Conservation Element:

> Historical and cultural resources are an important part of the County's identity and contribute to the local economy. This section sets forth goals and policies for the management and preservation of historical, cultural, and paleontological resources in the County.
>
> Cultural heritage resources include historic buildings, structures, artifacts, sites, and districts of historic, architectural, archaeological, or paleontological significance. They may be locations of important events that were turning points in the history of the County, or be unique structures or groups of structures possessing district architectural features that depict a historical period of the County.
>
> The County's cultural heritage resources are non-renewable and irreplaceable. The County aims to promote public awareness of their value, and their public enjoyment should be fostered whenever possible. To this end, the County promotes cooperative efforts between public and private organizations to identify, restore, and preserve these resources.
>
> The County embraces the importance of protecting cultural heritage resources and is guided in development decisions by federal, state, and local programs that officially recognize these resources.

Goals and Policies

Goal C/OS 14: Protected cultural heritage resources.

- Policy C/OS 14.1: Mitigate all impacts from new development on or adjacent to historical and cultural heritage resources sites to the greatest extent feasible.
- Policy C/OS 14.2: Support an inter-jurisdictional collaborative system that protects and enhances the County's cultural heritage resources.
- Policy C/OS 14.3: Support the preservation and rehabilitation of historic buildings.
- Policy C/OS 14.4: Ensure proper notification procedures to Native American tribes in accordance with Senate Bill 18 (2004).
- Policy C/OS 14.5: Promote public awareness of the County's cultural heritage resources.
- Policy C/OS 14.6: Ensure proper notification and recovery processes are carried out for development on or near historical and cultural heritage resource sites.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The site for the Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space project is located within the Walnut Creek watershed at the northern edge of the San Jose Hills—part of the Transverse Ranges—in unincorporated Los Angeles County and in the City of San Dimas, immediately west of Puddingstone Reservoir.

4.0 CULTURAL BACKGROUND

4.1 PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

Several chronologies are generally used to describe the sequence of the later prehistoric periods of Southern California. William Wallace (1955) developed the first comprehensive California chronologies and defines four periods for the southern coastal region.

Wallace's synthesis is largely "descriptive and classificatory, emphasizing the content of archaeological cultures and the relationships among them" (Moratto 1984:159). Wallace relies upon the concept of "cultural horizons", which are generally defined by the temporal and spatial distribution of a set of normative cultural traits, such as the distribution of a group of commonly associated artifact types. As a result, his model does not allow for much cultural variation within the same time period, nor does it provide precise chronological dates for each temporal division. Nonetheless, although now more than 50 years old, the general schema of the Wallace chronology has provided a general framework for Southern California prehistory that remains valid today.

Horizon I: Early Man or Paleo-Indian Period (11,000 BCE to 7,500 BCE [before the Common Era]). While initially termed Early Man Horizon (I) by Wallace (1955), this early stage of human occupation is commonly referred to as the Paleo-Indian Period today (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984:24). As discussed above, the precise start of this period is still a topic of considerable debate. At inland archaeological sites, the surviving material culture of this period is primarily lithic, consisting of large, extremely well made stone projectile points and tools such as scrapers and choppers. Encampments were probably temporary, located near major kills or important resource areas.

Horizon II: Milling Stone Assemblages (7,500 BCE to 1,000 BCE). Encompassing a broad expanse of time, the Milling Stone Period was named for the abundant millingstone tools associated with sites of this period. These tools, the mano and metate, were used to process small, hard seeds from plants associated with shrub-scrub vegetation communities. An annual round of seasonal migrations was likely practiced, with movements coinciding with ripening vegetal resources and the periods of maximal availability of various animal resources. Along the coast, shell midden sites are common site types. Some formal burials, occasionally with associated grave goods, are also evident. This period of time is roughly equivalent to Warren's (1968) Encinitas Tradition. Warren (1968) suggests that as millingstones are common and projectile points are comparatively rare during this period of time, hunting was less important than the gathering of vegetable resources.

More recent studies (Koerper 1981; Koerper and Drover 1983) suggest that a diversity of subsistence activities, including hunting of various game animals, were practiced during this period. At present, little is known about cultural change during this time period within Southern California. While this lack of noticeable change gives the appearance of cultural stasis, almost certainly many regional and temporal cultural shifts did occur. Future research that is focused on temporal change within the Milling Stone Period would greatly benefit the current understanding of Southern California prehistory.

Horizon III: Intermediate Cultures (1,000 BCE to 750 CE [the Common Era]). The Intermediate Period is identified by a mixed strategy of plant exploitation, terrestrial hunting, and maritime subsistence strategies. Chipped stone tools, such as projectile points, generally decrease in size, but increase in number. Abundant bone and shell remains have been recovered from sites dating to these time periods. In coastal areas, the introduction of the circular shell fishhook and the growing abundance of fish remains in sites over the course of the period suggest a substantial increase in fishing activity during the Intermediate Horizon. It is also during this time period that mortar and pestle use intensified dramatically. The mano and metate continued to be in use on a reduced scale, but the greatly intensified use of the mortar and pestle signaled a shift away from a subsistence strategy based on seed resources to that of the acorn. It is probably during this time period that the acorn became the food staple of the majority of the indigenous tribes in Southern California. This subsistence strategy continued until European contact. Material culture became more diverse and elaborate and included steatite containers, perforated stones, bone tools, ornamental items, and asphalt adhesive.

Horizon IV: Late Prehistoric Cultures (750 CE to 1769 CE). During the Late Prehistoric Period, exploitation of many food resources, particularly marine resources among coastal groups, continued to intensify. The material culture in the Late Prehistoric Horizon increased in complexity in terms of the abundance and diversity of artifacts being produced. The recovery and identification of a number of small projectile points during this period likely suggests a greater utilization of the bow and arrow, which was likely introduced near the end of the Intermediate Period. Shell beads, ornaments, and other elements of material culture continue to be ornate, varied, and widely distributed; the latter evidence suggests elaborate trade networks. Warren's (1968) scheme divides the late prehistoric period into several regional traditions. Western Riverside County, Orange County, and the Los Angeles Basin area are considered part of the "Shoshonean" tradition, which may be related to a possible incursion of Takic speakers into these areas during this period. The Late Prehistoric Period includes the first few centuries of early European contact (1542–1769 CE); it is also known as the Protohistoric Period as there was a low level of interaction between native Californians and Europeans prior to Portolá's overland expedition in 1769.

In the few centuries prior to European contact, the archaeological record reveals substantial increases in the indigenous population (Wallace 1955:223). Some village sites may have contained as many as 1,500 individuals. Apparently, many of these village sites were occupied throughout the year rather than seasonally. This shift in settlement strategy was likely influenced by improved food procurement and storage technology, which enabled population growth and may have helped stimulate changes in sociopolitical organization.

Evidence is growing that prehistoric cultural change has been much more variable through time and across culture areas than previously thought. Cultural traits such as maritime economies, seafaring, complex trade networks, and year-round occupation of villages appear to have developed much earlier than previously thought. Culture change during the Late Period in particular may have been driven more by environmental and resource pressures than optimal adaptation to the environment (Byrd and Raab 2007).

4.2 ETHNOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

4.2.1 Gabrielino/Tongva

Prehistorically, this part of Los Angeles County was the home of the Gabrielino, or Tongva. The Gabrielino are those people and their descendants who became associated with Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, which was established in south-central Los Angeles County on

September 8, 1771, in what has ever since been called the San Gabriel Valley. Today, these people are sometimes referred to as the *Tongva,* although the term apparently originally (i.e., before the arrival of Euro-Americans) referred to the inhabitants of the San Gabriel Valley only. In either case, the inhabitants of Santa Catalina Island and San Clemente Island are often included as being parts of this tribe, as are the Fernandeño, who inhabited most of the San Fernando Valley. Note that Chester King distinguishes between the *Eastern Gabrielino*, who lived south of the San Gabriel Mountains, mainly in the San Gabriel Valley, and the *Western Gabrielino*, who lived along the western coast of Los Angeles County, from Malibu to Palos Verdes, and included the people living in the San Fernando Valley (King 2003:14).

The ancestral Gabrielino arrived in the Los Angeles Basin probably before 500 B.C. as part of the so-called Shoshonean (Takic speaking) Wedge from the Great Basin region and gradually displaced the indigenous peoples, probably Hokan speakers. Large, permanent villages were established in the fertile lowlands along rivers and streams and in sheltered areas along the coast. Eventually, Gabrielino territory encompassed the greater Los Angeles Basin, to perhaps as far south as Aliso Creek, as well as the islands of San Clemente, San Nicholas, and Santa Catalina (Bean and Smith 1978:538–540). Recent studies suggest the population may have numbered as many as 10,000 individuals at their peak in the Precontact Period.

The subsistence economy of the Gabrielino was one of hunting and gathering. The surrounding environment was rich and varied, and the natives were able to exploit mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, and coasts. As was the case for most native Californians, acorns were the staple food (by the Intermediate Horizon), supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruit of a wide variety of flora (i.e., cactus, yucca, sage, and agave). Fresh and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, insects, and large and small mammals were exploited.

A wide variety of tools and implements were employed by the Gabrielino to gather, collect, and process food resources. The most important hunting tool was the bow and arrow. Traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks, and slings were also employed. Fish were an important resource and nets, traps, spears, harpoons, hooks, and poisons were utilized to catch them. Ocean-going plank canoes and tule balsa canoes were used for fishing and for travel by those groups residing near the Pacific Ocean.

The processing of food resources was accomplished in a variety of ways: nuts were cracked with hammer stone and anvil; acorns were ground with mortar and pestle; and seeds and berries were ground with mano and metate. Yucca, an important resource in many areas, was eaten by the natives and exploited for its fibers.

Strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks were also employed. Food was consumed from a variety of vessels. Catalina Island steatite was used to make ollas and cooking vessels.

Gabrielino houses were circular domed structures of willow poles thatched with tule. They were actually quite large and could, in some cases, hold 50 individuals. Other structures served as sweathouses, menstrual huts, and ceremonial enclosures (Bean and Smith 1978).

Kroeber (1925:621) considered the Gabrielino:

> …to have been the most advanced group south of Tehachapi, except perhaps the Chumash. They certainly were the wealthiest and most thoughtful of all the Shoshoneans of the State, and dominated these civilizationally wherever contacts occurred.

4.2.2 Local

The Gabrielino Community of *Weniinga* (a variant name is *Guinibit*) is documented to have existed in the vicinity of the project site. McCawley (1996:45), citing one Felicitas Serrano Montaño, states that the Gabrielino community of *Weniinga* was located where the City of Covina was founded. The name *Weniinga*, also identified as *Guinibit* by Harrington (1986), means "…one of the places where metates…are discarded as about an Indian camp." An email exchange between the author and ethnographer Steve O'Neil revealed that the Mission San Gabriel baptismal registry recorded a population of approximately 110 individuals at the village (O'Neil 2011).

4.3 PALEONTOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Paleontological resources include fossil remains, fossil localities, and formations that have produced fossil material in other nearby areas. Paleontological resources are limited, nonrenewable, sensitive, scientific, and educational resources protected by State and federal environmental laws and regulations. As recognized here, paleontological resources include fossils preserved either as impressions of soft (fleshy) or hard (skeletal) parts, mineralized remains of skeletons, tracks, or burrows; other trace fossils; coprolites (fossilized excrement); seeds or pollen; and other microfossils from terrestrial, aquatic, or aerial organisms.

The Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC) has no recorded vertebrate fossil localities within the project site (McLeod 2011). However, localities are recorded nearby in similar sedimentary deposits that occur on the project site. The eastern portion of the project site is underlain by igneous rocks that do not have the potential to contain vertebrate fossils. Surficial deposits in the western portion of the project site consist primarily of older Quaternary Alluvial sediments that may contain significant fossils.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

5.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES

5.1.1 Records Search

A literature review of documents on file was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at the California State University, Fullerton on June 6, 2011 (Appendix B).

The SCCIC is the designated branch of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and houses records concerning archaeological and historic resources in Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties. The records search provided data on known archaeological and built environment resources, as well as previous studies, within one mile of the project area. Data sources archived by the SCCIC and consulted during this study included archaeological records, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (DOE), historic maps, and the Historic Property Data File (HPDF) maintained by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). The HPDF contains listings for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and/or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI).

The review consisted of an examination of the USGS San Dimas, California (1966; photorevised 1981) 7.5-minute quadrangle at Township 1 South, Range 9 West (*S.B.B.M*) in order to evaluate the project site for any sites recorded or cultural resources studies conducted on the site and vicinity.

5.1.2 Native American Sacred Lands Database Review

An inquiry was made with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to review its Sacred Lands File database regarding the possibility of Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity that are not documented on other databases. The NAHC also provides a list of Native American groups and individuals who may have knowledge regarding Native American cultural resources not formally listed on any database. A response was received from NAHC Program Analyst Dave Singleton on May 25, 2011 (Appendix C).

5.1.3 Archaeological Field Survey

A systematic archaeological survey of the site was conducted by Mr. Maxon on May 16, 2011. The site was surveyed using parallel transects and closer examination of certain areas based on the on-site terrain, conditions, and potential sensitivity for the presence of resources. The area surveyed is described below in Section 6.1.3.

5.2 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

A paleontological records search was requested of Dr. Sam McLeod at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC), Vertebrate Paleontology Department. The records search documents mapped formations, fossil localities, and references to publications regarding fossil resources previously identified within and adjacent to the site. It was completed in an effort to identify deposits and formations where significant paleontological resources might be located.

6.0 RESULTS

6.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES

6.1.1 Records Search Results

In summary, six cultural resources sites have been recorded within one mile of the project site. None of these are located on the project site. A total of 19 cultural resources investigations have been undertaken within one mile of the site, with one survey including a portion of the site. Appendix B contains a bibliography of these investigations.

Table 1 lists and briefly describes the known cultural resources within one-mile of the project site.

TABLE 1
CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT SITE

Site Number	Recorder/Year	Comment
CA-LAN-230	Eberhart/1961	campsite: ground stone, flaked stone
CA-LAN-347	Blackburn/1968	lithic scatter
CA-LAN-348	Blackburn/1968	lithic scatter
CA-LAN-1014	Eberhart/1961,1977	metate, mortar, hammer stone
CA-LAN-1098	Mack/1980	Occupation site: ground stone, flaked stone, hearths, historic material
CA-LAN-1836	McLean/1990	Campsite: ground stone, flaked stone

The six archaeological sites recorded within one mile of the project site consist primarily of lithic scatters that appear to be the remnants of temporary campsites (CA-LAN-230, CA-LAN-347, CA-LAN-348, and CA-LAN-1014) that contained groundstone tools such as manos, metates, mortars, and pestles. One site (CA-LAN-1098) appears to have functioned as a more permanent occupation site that would have been occupied throughout the year or intermittently for many years. Site occupation may have also extended into historic times as the deposit included historic ceramics, glass, metal, coins, and marbles.

Table 2 identifies the previous cultural resources studies that were conducted within a one-mile radius of the project site.

TABLE 2
CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT SITE

Report Number	Author(s)/Year	Type of Study/Comments
LA-214	Rice/1976	Survey, no resources
LA-299	Van Horn/1978	Archaeological report, no resources
LA-389	Bissell/1988	Survey, no resources
LA-586	Van Horn/1979	Survey, no resources
LA-636	Zahniser/1969	Survey, no resources
LA-1320	Colby, Aycock/1984	Survey, no resources
LA-1519	Del Chario et al./1985	Survey, isolate
LA-2130	McLean/1990	Survey, CA-LAN-1836
LA-2586	McKenna/1992	Survey, no resources
LA-2665	Cottrell et al. 1985	Survey, 7 resources
LA-3170	Demcak/1995	Survey, no resources
LA-4146	Mason, Brechbiel/1998	Survey, no resources
LA-4191	McLean/2003	Survey, no resources
LA-5644	Duke/2002	Survey, no resources
LA-6993	McKenna/2003	Survey, no resources
LA-8824	Bonner, Williams/2006	Survey, no resources
LA-9580	Bonner/2008	Survey, no resources
LA-10407	Wlodarski/2010	Survey, no resources
LA-10641	Tang/2010	Survey, no resources

The studies completed in the project vicinity were mostly small surveys, only one of which (McLean 2003) resulted in the identification and recordation of an archaeological resource. Most of the known sites in the vicinity were recorded without the benefit of an accompanying report. Most if not all of the sites have subsequently been destroyed by development. One study (LA-636) included a portion of the project site. Jack Zahniser surveyed a 45-acre portion of a larger parcel owned at the time by Pacific Coast Bible College. No archaeological resources were discovered, but dense vegetation including thick stands of poison oak prevented an adequate survey of the project site (Zahniser 1979: 2).

Sixteen structures are identified in the City of San Dimas in the Historic Property Data File for the City. None are located within the project site (Appendix A).

6.1.2 Native American Sacred Lands Database Review

The Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File search failed to identify the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The Native American Contacts List provided by the NAHC includes the following individuals:

- Ron Andrade, Director – Los Angeles City/County Native American Indian Committee;
- Cindi Alvitre, Chairwoman-Manisar – Ti'At Society/Inter-Tribal Council of Pimu;
- John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Administrator – Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation;
- Anthony Morales, Chairperson – Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians;
- Sam Dunlap, Chairperson – Gabrielino Tongva Nation;
- Robert Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources – Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council;
- Bernie Acuna – Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe;
- Andy Salas, Chairperson –Tribal Chairman of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians of the LA Basin,[1]
- Randy Guzman Folkes – Chumash, Tataviam, Fernandeño, Shoshone Paiute, Yaqui;
- Linda Candelaria, Chairwoman – Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

On May 27, 2011, each individual on the list was sent an informational letter with a description of the Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project. Each was asked to contact BonTerra Consulting should they have additional knowledge or concerns relative to cultural resources on the property. One response was received June 12, 2011 via email from Andy Salas, Tribal Chairman of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians of the LA Basin. Mr. Salas stated that "this project area was and still is the Gabrieleno [Gabrielino] Village of Winninga [Weniinga]" and therefore he recommended that one of his tribe's monitors be on site during ground disturbing activities for any future project (Salas 2011).

6.1.3 Archaeological Field Survey Results

The approximately 60.9-acre project site is along and immediately south of Walnut Creek in the unincorporated Los Angeles County and in the City of San Dimas. Prior to initiating the survey, Mr. Maxon met with AHBE and County representatives at the entrance to the site where the project site boundary and access issues were discussed.

The approximate western third of the project site is covered in introduced weeds and grasses. A tributary of Walnut Creek at this end of the project site is densely vegetated with riparian growth. The middle third of the project site has been developed with roads, parking lots, and buildings related to the prior ownership and use of the site by the California State University, Pomona (Cal Poly Pomona) and the Pacific Coast Bible College. The potential for historical resources are being surveyed and evaluated separately. The eastern third of the project site is at a higher elevation and is relatively undeveloped and covered by dense coastal sage scrub growth.

[1] NAHC identifies Mr. Salas as Chairperson, Shoshonean Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians.

The western third of the project site was surveyed using a combination of parallel transects spaced approximately 10 to 15 meters apart and included closer examination of areas that may be more likely to contain resources. The middle third was examined cursorily as it has largely been developed. The eastern third of the project site was also only surveyed cursorily as it is covered by coastal sage scrub, making examination of much of the ground surface impossible.

No archaeological or paleontological resources were observed during the survey.

6.2 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

6.2.1 Records Search and Literature Review Results

Dr. Sam McLeod of the NHMLAC responded to BonTerra Consulting's inquiry by letter on June 13, 2011. The letter states that, although there are no recorded fossil localities within the project site, the NHMLAC has identified fossil localities from sedimentary units similar to those that occur on the project site (McLeod 2011).

Bedrock in the eastern portion of the project site, and likely at depth in the western portion, consists of igneous rocks that do not have the potential to contain vertebrate fossils. Surficial deposits in the western portion of the project site, lying on top of the igneous rocks, consist primarily of older Quaternary Alluvial sediments derived mostly as fan deposits from the San Jose Hills to the south. These units may contain significant fossils.

Dr. McLeod recommended that any substantial excavations into the Quaternary deposits in the western portion of the project site should be monitored by a qualified Paleontologist to recover any fossils discovered in an efficient manner while impeding grading activities as little as possible. Recovered fossils should be deposited in an accredited scientific institution for permanent curation (McLeod 2011).

7.0 CONSTRAINTS

The site for the Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project lies in a sensitive area for cultural and paleontological resources. Although no archaeological sites or paleontological localities are formally recorded on the project site, several lines of evidence exist that suggest the possibility of the presence of buried resources:

a. Six cultural resources sites have been recorded within one mile of the project site and are located both upstream and downstream of the project site. These archaeological sites consist chiefly of lithic scatters that appear to be the remnants of temporary campsites that contained groundstone tools such as manos, metates, mortars, and pestles. One site appears to have functioned as a more permanent occupation site that would have been occupied throughout the year or intermittently for many years. Additional camp sites could be present in the western third of the project site on the mesa area overlooking the creek and in the undeveloped areas in the eastern third of the project site. It is likely that any archaeological sites that existed in the middle third of the project site have been destroyed by previous development.

b. While the Gabrielino Community of *Winiinga* (*Guinibit*) is known to have been located where the City of Covina was founded, a short distance to the west of the project site, it is likely that the village's use area extended to the banks of Walnut Creek. The Mission San Gabriel baptismal registry recorded a population of approximately 110 individuals at the village, making this a substantial occupation site for the time period. Currently unknown remnants of this village, or other sites, could still exist either in the western or eastern thirds of the project site.

Improvements to the property, therefore, could result in an adverse change in the significance of historical resources pursuant to CEQA and/or have an adverse impact to historic properties under NHPA. Appropriate mitigation measures would need to be developed based on the proposed project plans to reduce the impact to a less than significant level.

c. Although the NHMLAC has no recorded vertebrate fossil localities within the project site, localities are recorded nearby in similar sedimentary deposits that occur on the project site. The eastern portion of the project site is underlain by igneous rocks that do not have the potential to contain vertebrate fossils; however, surficial deposits in the western portion of the project site consist primarily of older Quaternary Alluvial sediments that may contain significant fossils.

   Improvements to the property, therefore, could result in an adverse change in the significance of fossil resources pursuant to CEQA. Appropriate mitigation measures would need to be developed based on the proposed project plans to reduce the impact to a less than significant level.

8.0 OPPORTUNITIES

a. Because of the dense growth of vegetation in many areas and the presence of buildings, structures, roads, and parking lots on the project site, BonTerra Consulting recommends that the site be resurveyed by an archaeologist during and after vegetation is removed in areas where improvements are proposed to determine if any artifacts remain exposed on the surface. Testing and evaluation of any archaeological sites discovered through this method would have to be completed, and archaeological sites deemed significant would have to be either preserved in place or would have to undergo data recovery excavation. Compatible development (i.e., parking lots, parks, but not buildings) could be built on top of protected sites. Grading related to improvements proposed at the eastern and western thirds (or elsewhere if resources are discovered) of the project site should be monitored by a qualified Archaeologist. Interested Native American tribes should be given a further opportunity to assess site conditions and comment on any proposed disturbance to the project site.

b. Only the western end of the project site is sensitive for the presence of paleontological resources. The older Quaternary Alluvium that was shed from the nearby hills may contain significant vertebrate fossils. After an initial walkover of the project site during vegetation clearing, a qualified Paleontologist should be retained to monitor grading into these sensitive sediments.

c. In the event of the discovery of a burial, human bone, or suspected human bone, all excavation or grading in the vicinity of the find shall halt immediately, the area of the find shall be protected, and the Los Angeles County Coroner immediately identified of the find. The provisions of Section 7050.5 of the *California Health and Safety Code* and Section 5097.98 of the *California Public Resources Code,* with respect to Native American involvement, burial treatment, and re-burial, if necessary, must be adhered to.

9.0 CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DATE: June 17, 2011

SIGNED: _____
Patrick O. Maxon, RPA
Director, Cultural Resources

10.0 REFERENCES

Bean, Lowell John, and Charles R. Smith
1978 Gabrielino. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, California, pp. 538-549. Robert F. Heizer, volume editor. Smithsonian Institution. Washington D.C.

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2007 Prehistory if the Southern Bight: Models for a New Millennium. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, pp. 215-227. Terry Jones and Kathryn Klar, editors. Altamira Press, a Division of Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc.

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1986 *John Harrington Papers, Vol. 3: Southern California/Basin.* Smithsonian Institution, National Anthropological Archives, Washington

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2003 Japchibit Ethnohistory. Prepared for the United States Department of Agriculture Southern California province Angeles National Forest, Arcadia, California. Prepared by Topanga Anthropological Consultants, Topanga, California.

Koerper, H. C.
1981 Prehistoric Subsistence and Settlement in the Newport Bay Area and Environs, Orange County, California. Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Riverside.

Koerper, H. C. and C. Drover
1983 Chronology Building for Coastal Orange County, The Case from CA-ORA-119-A. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 19(2):1–34.

Kroeber, Alfred
1925 Handbook of the Indians of California. *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78*. Washington D.C.

McCawley, W.
1996 *The First Angelenos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles.* Malki Museum Press/Ballena Press Cooperative Publication, Banning and Novato, California

Moratto, M. J.
1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, San Diego, California.

National Park Service (NPS)
1983 Archaeology and Historic Preservation; Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines: Professional Qualifications Standards. http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_9.htm.

McLeod S.
2011 Paleontological Resources for the proposed Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project, near San Dimas, Los Angeles County, project area. On file at BonTerra Consulting, Costa Mesa.

O'Neil, S.
2011 Personal Communication. Email from Steve O'Neil to Patrick Maxon, June 14.

Salas, A.
2011 Personal Communication. Email from Andy Salas to Patrick Maxon, June 12.

Wallace, W.
1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11: 214–230.

Warren, C. N.
1968 Cultural Traditions and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States. *Eastern New Mexico Contributions in Anthropology* 1(3): 1–14.

Zahniser, J.
1979 Archaeological Element, Preliminary EIR for a portion of The Pacific Coast Baptist Bible College–Voorhis Campus, San Dimas, Los Angeles County, CA. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

APPENDIX A

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Education

Master of Arts, Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton, CA, 1994

Bachelor of Arts, Psychology/Sociology, Towson State University, Towson, MD, 1987

Professional Certifications

Registered Professional Archaeologist (National), ID # 11468, 1999–present

Certified Archaeologist, Orange County Environmental Management Agency, 1998–present

Certified Archaeologist, Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency, Register #226, 2008–present

Cultural Resources Specialist, California Energy Commission, 2004

Professional Summary

Patrick Maxon is a Registered Professional Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of Interior's standards for historic preservation programs for archaeology andcertified as an Archaeologist by the City of San Diego. Mr. Maxon has 17 years of experience in all aspects of cultural resources management, including prehistoric and historic archaeology, paleontology, ethnography, and tribal consultation. He has expertise in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), and the Clean Water Act, among others. Mr. Maxon has completed hundreds of cultural resources projects that have involved (1) agency, client, Native American, and subcontractor coordination; (2) treatment plans and research design development; (3) archival research; (4) field reconnaissance; (5) site testing; (6) data recovery excavation; (7) construction monitoring; (8) site recordation; (9) site protection/preservation; (10) mapping/cartography; (11) laboratory analysis; and (12) report production. He has managed a number of projects within the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, and other federal agencies that require compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. He has also completed projects throughout Southern California under CEQA for State and local governments and municipalities, including the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), the Department of General Services (DGS), the California Energy Commission, the California Department of Water Resources, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LADPW), the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, the Los Angeles Unified School District, and others.

Representative Project Experience

Kenter-Sunset Electrode Upgrade Cultural Resources Assessment, City of Los Angeles. Mr. Maxon is the Project Manager for the Kenter-Sunset Electrode Upgrade Project, which involves biological and cultural resources assessments within the utility easement corridor that extends in two segments from the Sylmar West Converter Station, past the Kenter Canyon Terminal Tower near Brentwood, and to the coast in Malibu. Mr. Maxon performed a cultural resources assessment for the northern segment (i.e., from the Sylmar West Converter Station to the Kenter Canyon Terminal Tower) and southern segment (i.e., from the Kenter Canyon Terminal Tower to the ocean). The southern segment included three alternatives. He initially conducted a brief, one-day field survey for the northern segment and produced a memo report that identified constraints to the proposed work. He subsequently undertook field work for the southern segment, with one of the three alternatives extending through Topanga State Park, a second extending down Sunset Boulevard, and the third along San Vicente Boulevard to the

ocean. Cultural resources work performed to date included a California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS) records search and literature review for the project at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at the California State University, Fullerton. Native American consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) included a request for a Sacred Lands File Search and contact list, and informational letters were mailed to tribes requesting comment. A paleontological resources records search was completed by the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County to compile information on known paleontological resources on the project site and in the surrounding area. The final report documents the results of the study, identifies significant resources, and provides management recommendations to reduce the project's impact on any significant cultural resources.

Big Tujunga Canyon Road Repair Project Cultural Resources Services, Los Angeles County. Mr. Maxon served as the Cultural Resources Manager for the Big Tujunga Canyon Road Project in Los Angeles County, which consisted of stabilizing the road using a concrete gabion system. He completed a cultural resources literature review of the project site at the SCCIC located at the California State University, Fullerton. The results of this research were used to help guide the subsequent field survey and were summarized in the Cultural Resources Phase 1 Report and an Archaeological Survey Report (ASR)/Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) in accordance with Caltrans requirements. Mr. Maxon also contacted the California NAHC for a review of their Sacred Lands File and obtained a list of Native American contacts for the project area then prepared and sent informational letters to all the NAHC-listed contacts in order to ensure a good-faith effort of participation. The project also entails (1) consideration of the historic significance of the road itself and a rock wall built on a portion of the shoulder and (2) preparation of a Historic Resources Evaluation Report (HRER) in accordance with Caltrans guidelines. Engineering problems with the project design have put the project on hold. No reports have been written to date.

County of Los Angeles Solar Farm Cultural Resources Services, Lancaster. Mr. Maxon was the Cultural Resources Project Manager for the County of Los Angeles' Solar Farm Project located in Lancaster. Mr. Maxon conducted a CHRIS records search and literature review for the project at the SCCIC at the California State University, Fullerton. Native American consultation was initiated with the NAHC with a request for a Sacred Lands File Search and contact list, and informational letters were mailed to tribes requesting comment. A paleontological resources records search, completed previously by the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, was reviewed for information on known paleontological resources on the project site and in the surrounding area. In addition, a current records review of the museum's vertebrate paleontology records for the project site and vicinity was undertaken. Mr. Maxon conducted a cultural resources survey of the project site and a Historic Resources Assessment, which involved a pedestrian survey of the project site and research into the historic development of the site and surrounding area, including individual property information available from archival sources. The study concluded that five on-site structures of an extant but defunct wastewater treatment and reclamation system are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). In order to avoid formal documentation, preparation of a Historic American Engineering Report (HAER) was recommended to document the history of early sewage treatment and water reclamation systems of the type found in the project area and the physical properties of the system. The solar energy project would be located on an undeveloped portion of land occupied by various existing County facilities. The project would consist of solar arrays to serve the Mira Loma Detention Center and the Challenger Memorial Youth Center.

APPENDIX B

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

SCCIC Bibliography: Walnut Creek Habitat & Open Space

LA-00214

Author(s): Rice, Glen E.
Year: 1976
Title: An Archaeological Survey in the San Jose Hills, Los Angeles County
Affliliation: Glen Rice, Consolting Archaeologist
Resources:
Quads: SAN DIMAS
Pages:
Notes:

LA-00299

Author(s): Van Horn, David M.
Year: 1978
Title: Ultrasystems Project #4351: Archaeological Report
Affliliation: Archaeological Associates, Ltd.
Resources:
Quads: SAN DIMAS
Pages:
Notes:

LA-00389

Author(s): Bissell, Ronald M.
Year: 1988
Title: Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Five Areas in the Frank G. Bonellli Regional County Park Los Angeles County, California
Affliliation: RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.
Resources:
Quads: SAN DIMAS
Pages:
Notes:

LA-00586

Author(s): Van Horn, David M.
Year: 1979
Title: Archaeological Survey Report: an 8 +/- Acre Parcel Located Southwest Via Canada in the City of San Dimas, County of Los Angeles, California
Affliliation: Archaeological Associates, Ltd.
Resources:
Quads: SAN DIMAS
Pages:
Notes:

LA-00636

Author(s): Zahniser, Jack L.
Year: 1979
Title: Archaeological Element, Preliminary Eir for a Portion of the Pacific Coast Baptist Bible College--voorhis Campus San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California
Affliliation:
Resources:
Quads: SAN DIMAS
Pages:
Notes:

SCCIC Bibliography: Walnut Creek Habitat & Open Space

LA-01320

Author(s): Colby, Susan M. and Richard Aycock
Year: 1984
Title: An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of Roadway Improvements and Bridge Reconstruction on Walnut Creek in the Vicinity of Covina and San Dimas in Los Angeles County, California
Affliliation: University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey
Resources:
Quads: SAN DIMAS
Pages:
Notes:

LA-01519

Author(s): Del Chario, Kathleen, John D. Cooper, and Marie G. Cottrell
Year: 1985
Title: Archaeological and Paleontological Assessment of Tract 43397 San Dimas, Callifornia
Affliliation: ARMC
Resources:
Quads: SAN DIMAS
Pages:
Notes:

LA-02130

Author(s): McLean, Deborah K.
Year: 1990
Title: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Frank G. Bonelli Regional County Park Master Plan Amendment Eir, Los Angeles.county, California
Affliliation: Chamber Group, Inc.
Resources: 19-000347, 19-001836
Quads: SAN DIMAS
Pages:
Notes:

LA-02586

Author(s): McKenna, Jeanette A.
Year: 1992
Title: Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of the Proposed Crossroads Business Park, City of Industry, Los Angeles County, California
Affliliation: McKenna et al.
Resources:
Quads: EL MONTE
Pages:
Notes:

LA-02665

Author(s): Cottrell, Marie G., James N. Hill, Stephen Van Wormer, and John Cooper
Year: 1985
Title: Cultural Resource Overview and Survey for the Los Angeles County Drainage Area Review Study
Affliliation: ARMC
Resources: 19-000164, 19-000167, 19-000208, 19-000300, 19-000657, 19-001009, 19-001046
Quads: BALDWIN PARK, EL MONTE
Pages:
Notes:

SCCIC Bibliography: Walnut Creek Habitat & Open Space

LA-03170

Author(s): Demcak, Carol R.
Year: 1995
Title: Report of a Cultural Resources Assessment for a 23-acre Parcel, City of San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California
Affliliation: Archaeological Resource Management Corp.
Resources:
Quads: SAN DIMAS
Pages:
Notes:

LA-04146

Author(s): Mason, Roger D. and Brechbiel, Brant A.
Year: 1998
Title: Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: La 0201-21 City of San Dimas, California
Affliliation: Chambers Group, Inc.
Resources:
Quads: SAN DIMAS
Pages:
Notes:

LA-04191

Author(s): McLean, Deborah K.
Year: 1998
Title: Archaeological Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility La 567-01, Via Verde Road at the 210 Freeway On-ramp, City of San Dimas, County of Los Angeles, California
Affliliation: LSA Associates, Inc.
Resources:
Quads: SAN DIMAS
Pages:
Notes:

LA-05644

Author(s): Duke, Curt
Year: 2002
Title: Cultural Resource Assessment: Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 130-02 Los Angeles County, California
Affliliation: LSA Associates, Inc.
Resources:
Quads: SAN DIMAS
Pages:
Notes:

LA-06993

Author(s): McKenna, Jeanette A.
Year: 2003
Title: Nextel Site CA-6716-b (via Verde) 714 West Cienega Ave, San Dimas, Ca 91773 Los Angeles County
Affliliation: McKenna et al.
Resources:
Quads: SAN DIMAS
Pages:
Notes:

SCCIC Bibliography: Walnut Creek Habitat & Open Space

LA-08824

Author(s): Bonner, Wayne H. and Sarah A. Williams
Year: 2006
Title: Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate Lsanca0240c (edigburgh) 1100 Via Verde, San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California
Affliliation: Michael Brandman Associates
Resources:
Quads: SAN DIMAS
Pages:
Notes:

LA-09580

Author(s): Bonner, Wayne H.
Year: 2008
Title: Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE25433A (Verde 21), 1100 Via Verde, San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California.
Affliliation: Michael Brandman Associates
Resources:
Quads: SAN DIMAS
Pages: 10
Notes:

LA-10407

Author(s): Wlodarski, Robert
Year: 2010
Title: AT&T Wireless Telecommunications Site LA0240 (Via Verde) located at 1100 Via Verde, San Dimas, California 91773
Affliliation: C.A.R.E
Resources:
Quads: SAN DIMAS
Pages: 8
Notes:

LA-10641

Author(s): Tang, Bai "Tom"
Year: 2010
Title: Preliminary Historical/Archaeological Resources Study, San Bernadino Line Positive Train Control Project, Southern California Regional Rail Authority, Counties of Los Angeles and San Bernadino
Affliliation: CRM Tech
Resources:
Quads: BALDWIN PARK, EL MONTE, LOS ANGELES, ONTARIO, SAN DIMAS
Pages: 30
Notes:

PROPERTY-NUMBER	PRIMARY-#	STREET.ADDRESS.....	NAMES.....	CITY.NAME.....	OWN	YR-C	OHP-PROG..	PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DAT	NRS	CRIT
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA901114A	11/27/90	6Y	
101443		3919 TEMPLE CITY BLVD		ROSEMEAD	P	1923	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-96-0009-0000	03/29/96	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD960304K	03/29/96	6Y	
085000		9013 VALLEY BLVD		ROSEMEAD	P	1926	PROJ.REVW.	HUD931101I	12/14/93	6Y	
176555		9263 VALLEY BLVD	EL MONTE CEMETARY	ROSEMEAD	P	1850	ST.HS.LDMK	19-0560	08/04/09	7J	
169705		2433 WALNUT GROVE		ROSEMEAD	P	1953	PROJ.REVW.	HUD071212F	12/13/07	6Y	
133487		8449 WELLS ST		ROSEMEAD	P	1951	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-02-1005-0000	09/17/02	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD020913C	09/17/02	6Y	
168053		7453 WHITMORE ST		ROSEMEAD	P	1922	PROJ.REVW.	HUD070917C	09/21/07	6Y	
066714		8147 WHITMORE ST		ROSEMEAD	U		PROJ.REVW.	HUD880616B	07/18/88	6Y	
066229		3149 WILLARD AVE	RESIDENCE	ROSEMEAD	U		PROJ.REVW.	HUD870915A	10/07/87	6Y	
150373		3149 WILLARD AVE		ROSEMEAD	P		HIST.RES.	DOE-19-04-0273-0000	11/29/04	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD041104B	11/29/04	6Y	
158315		4716 WILLARD AVE		ROSEMEAD	P	1949	PROJ.REVW.	HUD051215B	12/16/05	6Y	
066282		4855 WILLARD AVE	RESIDENCE	ROSEMEAD	U		PROJ.REVW.	HUD871005B	10/29/87	6Y	
155393		3146 WILSON WY		ROSEMEAD	P	1928	PROJ.REVW.	HUD050822G	09/21/05	6Y	
065466		7745 YOUNG AVE		ROSEMEAD	U		PROJ.REVW.	HUD881004I	10/26/88	6Y	
173031		18253 COLIMA RD		ROWLAND HEIGHTS	P	2008	PROJ.REVW.	FDIC080326A	05/27/08	6Y	
125717		135 E 1ST ST		SAN DIMAS	U	1907	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-99-0358-0000	07/29/99	2S2	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD990729D	07/29/99	2S2	
153695		130 E 2ND ST		SAN DIMAS			PROJ.REVW.	HUD040329B	04/21/04	6U	
125679		138 E 2ND ST		SAN DIMAS	U	1912	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-98-0369-0000	05/11/98	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD980511I	05/11/98	6Y	
095255		140 E PENN ST		SAN DIMAS	P	1926	PROJ.REVW.	HUD071205A		6U	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD940620AA	09/19/94	6Y	
154675		235 RAILWAY ST		SAN DIMAS		1911	PROJ.REVW.	HUD050627E	06/27/05	6U	
127674		4741 S VALLEY CENTER AVE		SAN DIMAS		1911	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-00-0375-0000	02/19/01	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD010227G	02/19/01	6Y	
034761		121 SAN DIMAS AVE	SAN DIMAS HOTEL	SAN DIMAS	P	1887	TAX.CERT.	537.9-19-0387	05/08/09	1S	C
							HIST.RES.	NPS-72000233-0000	03/16/72	1S	C
							HIST.SURV.	1773-0001-0000	01/01/72	1S	
							HIST.RES.	SPHI-LAN-003	01/26/68	7L	
125483		137 W 2ND ST		SAN DIMAS	U	1903	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-00-0160-0000	02/16/00	2S2	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD000216G	02/16/00	2S2	
125570		408 W 2ND ST		SAN DIMAS	U	1910	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-97-0272-0000	10/06/97	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD971006F	10/06/97	6Y	
095256		424 W 2ND ST		SAN DIMAS	U	1912	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-97-0258-0000	10/06/97	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD971006G	10/06/97	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD940620BB	09/19/94	6Y	
153178		244 W 3RD ST		SAN DIMAS		1907	PROJ.REVW.	HUD030710C	11/14/03	6U	
179973		404 W 3RD ST		SAN DIMAS	P	1920	PROJ.REVW.	HUD080630B	07/22/08	6U	
179999		237 W 4TH ST		SAN DIMAS	P	1903	PROJ.REVW.	HUD070205D	05/01/08	6U	
161469		408 W 4TH ST		SAN DIMAS	P	1913	PROJ.REVW.	HUD041210B	12/10/04	6U	
125316		336 W 5TH ST		SAN DIMAS	Y	1911	PROJ.REVW.	HUD071205A		6U	
							HIST.RES.	DOE-19-00-0142-0000	02/16/00	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD000216G	02/16/00	6Y	
125517		135 W 6TH ST		SAN DIMAS	U	1922	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-97-0237-0000	10/06/97	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD971006G	10/06/97	6Y	
090779			SANTA SUSANA STAGE ROAD	SAN FERNANDO	U	1859	HIST.RES.	SPHI-LAN-010	10/05/71	7L	
100258			PACOIMA DAM	SAN FERNANDO	M	1929	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-95-0056-0000	02/22/95	6Y	

APPENDIX C

NATIVE AMERICAN SACRED LANDS DATABASE REVIEW

BonTerra CONSULTING

TRANSMITTAL

DATE: May 23, 2011

TO:	Mr. Dave Singleton Program Analyst Native American Heritage Comm. 915 Capitol Mall, Rm. 364 Sacramento, CA 95814	**FAX NUMBER:** **TEL NUMBER:** **PROJECT:** **FROM:**	(916) 657-5390 (916) 653-6251 **Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project** Patrick Maxon, RPA

☒ Fax / Pages_ ☒ E-Mail ☐ Fed Ex / Overnite Express ☐ Delivery / Courier

REGARDING: Sacred Lands File Search and Contact List Request

Dear Mr. Singleton:

BonTerra Consulting has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed **Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project** located in the City of San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption; therefore, the project is not subject the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 (Tribal Consultation Guidelines).

At your earliest convenience, please conduct searches of the Sacred Lands File for the **Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project** and a one-mile radius. The project location is shown on the USGS ***San Dimas, CA*** 7.5 Minute Quadrangles in Township 1 South; Range 9 West (*S.B.B.M*). Refer to attached exhibit.

The project entails site programming and concept design for the development of the Water Conservation Authority's Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space project. BonTerra is providing an opportunities and constraints reports that will identify any significant issues related to cultural resources on the 60-acre property.

Please fax the results to me at (714) 444-9599, or e-mail to pmaxon@bonterraconsulting.com, referencing your letter to the "**Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project** ".

If you have any questions or require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (714) 444-9199 or via email.

Sincerely,

BONTERRA CONSULTING

Patrick Maxon

Patrick Maxon, RPA
Director, Cultural Resources

151 Kalmus Drive, Suite E-200 Costa Mesa, CA 92626-7969 (714) 444-9199 (714) 444-9599 Fax

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
ds_nahc@pacbell.net

May 25, 2011

Mr. Patrick Maxon, RPA, Director – Cultural Resources
BonTerra Consulting
151 Kalmus Drive, Suite E-200
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

Sent by FAX to: 714-444-9599
No. of Pages: 4

Re: Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the **"Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project"** located in the City of San Dimas; Los Angeles County, California,

Dear Mr. Maxon:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a Sacred Lands File search of the 'areas of potential effect,' (APEs) based on the USGS coordinates provided and found **Native American cultural resources** **were not identified** in the locations you specified. However, the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory is not exhaustive; Native American cultural resources may be inadvertently discovered during ground-breaking activity.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA – CA Public Resources Code §§ 21000-21177, amendments effective 3/18/2010) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as 'a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ...objects of historic or aesthetic significance." In order to comply with this provision, the lead agency is required to assess whether the project will have an adverse impact on these resources within the 'area of potential effect (APE), and if so, to mitigate that effect. CA Government Code §65040.12(e) defines "environmental justice" provisions and is applicable to the environmental review processes.

Early consultation, even during Initial Study or First Phase surveys with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Local Native Americans may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic properties of the proposed project for the area (e.g. APE). Consultation with Native American communities is also a matter of environmental justice as defined by California Government Code §65040.12(e). We urge consultation with those tribes and interested Native Americans on the list of Native American Contacts we attach to this letter in order to see if your proposed project might impact Native American cultural resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance as defined in §15370 of the CEQA Guidelines when significant cultural resources as defined by the CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 (b)(c)(f) may be affected by a proposed project. If so, Section 15382 of the CEQA Guidelines defines a

significant impact on the environment as "substantial," and Section 2183.2 which requires documentation, data recovery of cultural resources.

Partnering with local tribes and interested Native American consulting parties, on the NAHC list, should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C 4321-43351) and Section 106 and 4(f) of federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq*), 36 CFR Part 800.3 (f) (2) & .5, the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CSQ, 42 U.S.C 4371 *et seq.* and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013) as appropriate. The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation.

Also, California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, California Government Code §27491 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery', another important reason to have Native American Monitors on board with the project.

To be effective, consultation on specific projects must be the result of an ongoing relationship between Native American tribes and lead agencies, project proponents and their contractors, in the opinion of the NAHC. An excellent way to reinforce the relationship between a project and local tribes is to employ Native American Monitors in all phases of proposed projects including the planning phases.

Confidentiality of "historic properties of religious and cultural significance" may also be protected under Section 304 of he NHPA or at the Secretary of the Interior discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C., 1996) in issuing a decision on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibility threatened by proposed project activity.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
May 25, 2011

LA City/County Native American Indian Comm
Ron Andrade, Director
3175 West 6th St, Rm. 403
Los Angeles , CA 90020
randrade@css.lacounty.gov
(213) 351-5324
(213) 386-3995 FAX

Gabrielino Tongva Nation
Sam Dunlap, Chairperson
P.O. Box 86908 Gabrielino Tongva
Los Angeles , CA 90086
samdunlap@earthlink.net
(909) 262-9351 - cell

Ti'At Society/Inter-Tribal Council of Pimu
Cindi M. Alvitre, Chairwoman-Manisar
6515 E. Seaside Walk, #C Gabrielino
Long Beach , CA 90803
calvitre@yahoo.com
(714) 504-2468 Cell

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert F. Dormae, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino Tongva
Bellflower , CA 90707
gtongva@verizon.net
562-761-6417 - voice
562-761-6417- fax

Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation
John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Admin.
Private Address Gabrielino Tongva
,
tattnlaw@gmail.com
310-570-6567

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Bernie Acuna
1875 Century Pk East #1500 Gabrielino
Los Angeles , CA 90067
(760) 721-0371-work
(310) 428-7720 - cell
(310) 587-0170 - FAX
bacuna1@gabrieinotribe.org

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
PO Box 693 Gabrielino Tongva
San Gabriel , CA 91778
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
(626) 286-1632
(626) 286-1758 - Home
(626) 286-1262 -FAX

Shoshoneon Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians
Andy Salas, Chairperson
PO Box 393 Gabrieleno
Covina , CA 91723
(626) 926-4131
gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com
(213) 688-0181 - FAX

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the 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 contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project; located in the City of San Dimas; Los Angeles County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
May 25, 2011

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Linda Candelaria, Chairwoman
1875 Century Park East, Suite 1500
Los Angeles , CA 90067 Gabrielino
lcandelaria1@gabrielinoTribe.org
626-676-1184- cell
(310) 587-0170 - FAX
760-904-6533-home

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the 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 contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project; located in the City of San Dimas; Los Angeles County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

BonTerra CONSULTING

PASADENA COSTA MESA

T: (714) 444-9199 F: (714) 444-9599 | 151 Kalmus Drive, Suite E-200
www.BonTerraConsulting.com | Costa Mesa, CA 92626

May 27, 2011

Mr. Bernie Acuna
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
501 Santa Monica Boulevard, #500
Santa Monica, California 90401

Subject: Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project

Dear Mr. Acuna:

BonTerra Consulting has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project located in the City of San Dimas, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption; therefore, the project is not subject the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 (Tribal Consultation Guidelines). However, as part of the background cultural resources research being conducted, this letter is to inform you of the proposed project and to request any relevant information you may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project site.

Location

The project site lies along Walnut Creek at the northern edge of the San Jose Hills, immediately west of State Route 57. The project location is shown on the USGS *San Dimas, CA* 7.5 Minute Quadrangles in Township 1 South; Range 9 West (*S.B.B.M*). Refer to attached exhibit.

Project

The project entails site programming and concept design for the development of the Water Conservation Authority's Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space project. BonTerra is providing an opportunities and constraints reports that will identify any significant issues related to cultural resources on the 60-acre property.

NAHC Notification

A Sacred Lands File Search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) did not identify the presence of Native American cultural resources on the project site. The NAHC also provided BonTerra Consulting with a list of Native American individuals/organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. Your name and contact information was included on the list and serves as the basis for this letter.

Records Search/Survey

An archaeological/historic records search will be conducted by the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton to evaluate the existing conditions of the project site. A survey of the project site failed to identify any resources.

Your participation in this local planning process is important. If you have any additional knowledge of Native American Sacred Lands or other cultural resources on or near the study area, or any comment on the project, please contact me at your earliest convenience at (714) 444-9199 or via email at pmaxon@bonterraconsulting.com, with a subject line referencing the "Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project".

Sincerely,

BONTERRA CONSULTING

Patrick O. Maxon, RPA
Director, Cultural Resources

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www.BonTerraConsulting.com

151 Kalmus Drive, Suite E-200
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

May 27, 2011

Ms. Cindi Alvitre
Ti'At Society
6515 E. Seaside Walk, Apt C
Long Beach, California 90803

Subject: Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project

Dear Ms. Alvitre:

BonTerra Consulting has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project located in the City of San Dimas, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption; therefore, the project is not subject the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 (Tribal Consultation Guidelines). However, as part of the background cultural resources research being conducted, this letter is to inform you of the proposed project and to request any relevant information you may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project site.

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Sincerely,

BONTERRA CONSULTING

Patrick O. Maxon, RPA
Director, Cultural Resources

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May 27, 2011

Mr. Ron Andrade
LA City/County Native American Indian Comm.
3175 W. 6th Street, Rm. 403
Los Angeles, California 90020

Subject: Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project

Dear Mr. Andrade:

BonTerra Consulting has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project located in the City of San Dimas, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption; therefore, the project is not subject the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 (Tribal Consultation Guidelines). However, as part of the background cultural resources research being conducted, this letter is to inform you of the proposed project and to request any relevant information you may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project site.

Location

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Sincerely,

BONTERRA CONSULTING

Patrick O. Maxon, RPA
Director, Cultural Resources

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151 Kalmus Drive, Suite E-200
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

May 27, 2011

Ms. Linda Candelaria
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
501 Santa Monica Blvd, #500
Santa Monica, California 90401

Subject: Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project

Dear Ms. Candelaria:

BonTerra Consulting has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project located in the City of San Dimas, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption; therefore, the project is not subject the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 (Tribal Consultation Guidelines). However, as part of the background cultural resources research being conducted, this letter is to inform you of the proposed project and to request any relevant information you may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project site.

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Sincerely,

BONTERRA CONSULTING

Patrick O. Maxon, RPA
Director, Cultural Resources

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151 Kalmus Drive, Suite E-200
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

May 27, 2011

Mr. Robert Dormae
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
PO Box 490
Bellflower, California 90707

Subject: Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project

Dear Mr. Dormae:

BonTerra Consulting has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project located in the City of San Dimas, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption; therefore, the project is not subject the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 (Tribal Consultation Guidelines). However, as part of the background cultural resources research being conducted, this letter is to inform you of the proposed project and to request any relevant information you may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project site.

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BONTERRA CONSULTING

Patrick O. Maxon, RPA
Director, Cultural Resources

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Costa Mesa, CA 92626

May 27, 2011

Mr. Samuel H. Dunlap
Gabrielino/Tongva Council/Gabrielino Tongva Nation
PO Box 86908
Los Angeles, California 90086

Subject: Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project

Dear Mr. Dunlap:

BonTerra Consulting has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project located in the City of San Dimas, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption; therefore, the project is not subject the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 (Tribal Consultation Guidelines). However, as part of the background cultural resources research being conducted, this letter is to inform you of the proposed project and to request any relevant information you may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project site.

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Sincerely,

BONTERRA CONSULTING

Patrick O. Maxon, RPA
Director, Cultural Resources

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151 Kalmus Drive, Suite E-200
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

May 27, 2011

Mr. Anthony Morales
Gabrieleno/Tongva Tribal Council
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, California 91778

Subject: Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project

Dear Mr. Morales:

BonTerra Consulting has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project located in the City of San Dimas, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption; therefore, the project is not subject the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 (Tribal Consultation Guidelines). However, as part of the background cultural resources research being conducted, this letter is to inform you of the proposed project and to request any relevant information you may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project site.

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Project

The project entails site programming and concept design for the development of the Water Conservation Authority's Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space project. BonTerra is providing an opportunities and constraints reports that will identify any significant issues related to cultural resources on the 60-acre property.

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Your participation in this local planning process is important. If you have any additional knowledge of Native American Sacred Lands or other cultural resources on or near the study area, or any comment on the project, please contact me at your earliest convenience at (714) 444-9199 or via email at pmaxon@bonterraconsulting.com, with a subject line referencing the "Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project".

Sincerely,

BONTERRA CONSULTING

Patrick O. Maxon, RPA
Director, Cultural Resources

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BonTerra CONSULTING

PASADENA COSTA MESA

T: (714) 444-9199 F: (714) 444-9599
www.BonTerraConsulting.com

151 Kalmus Drive, Suite E-200
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

May 27, 2011

Mr. John Tommy Rosas
Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation

VIA EMAIL
tattnlaw@gmail.com

Subject: Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project

Dear Mr. Rosas:

BonTerra Consulting has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project located in the City of San Dimas, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption; therefore, the project is not subject the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 (Tribal Consultation Guidelines). However, as part of the background cultural resources research being conducted, this letter is to inform you of the proposed project and to request any relevant information you may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project site.

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Director, Cultural Resources

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151 Kalmus Drive, Suite E-200
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

May 27, 2011

Mr. Andy Salas
Shoshoneon Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 393
Covina, California 91723

Subject: Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project

Dear Mr. Salas:

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Patrick O. Maxon, RPA
Director, Cultural Resources

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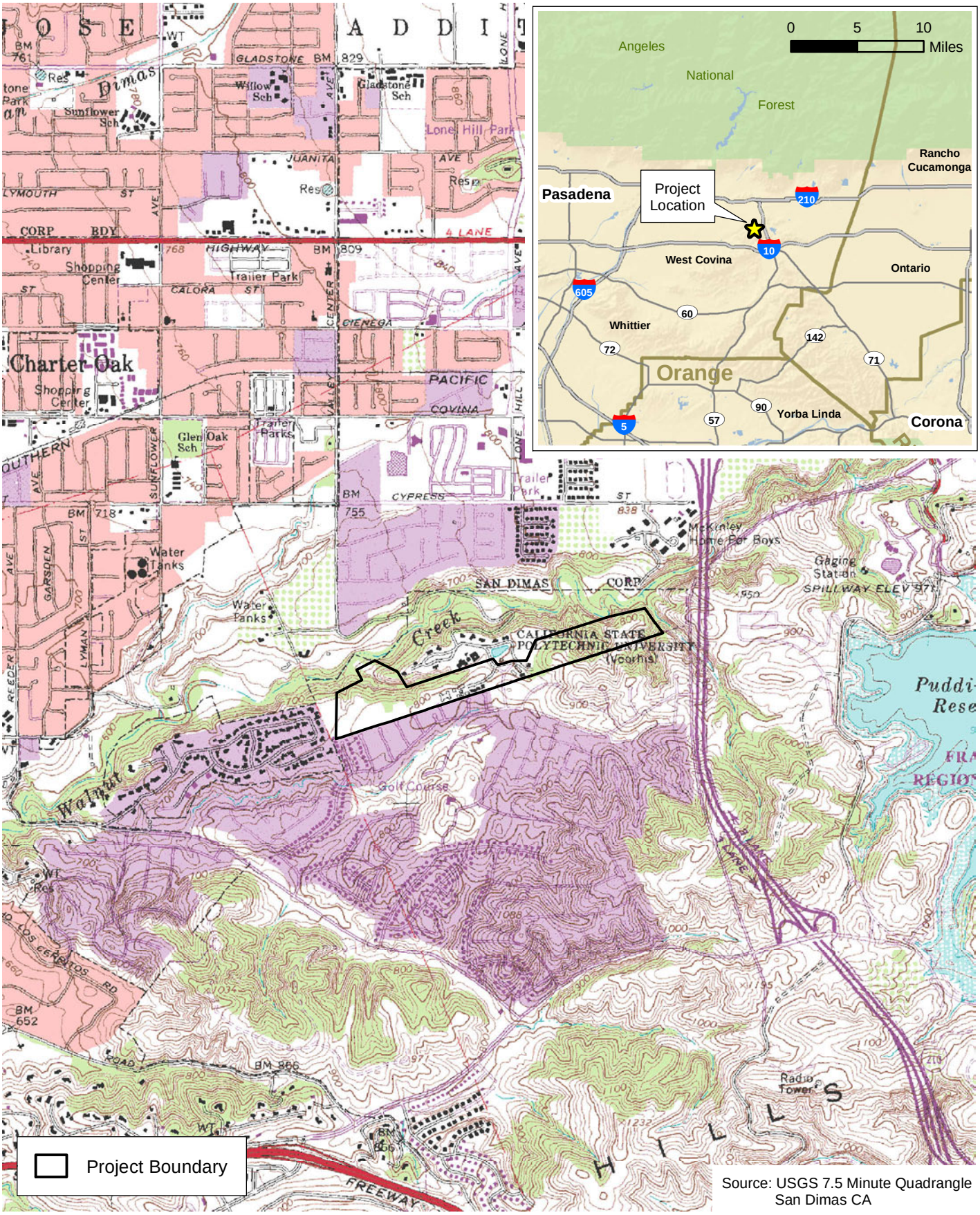

Source: USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle San Dimas CA

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Project Location

Exhibit 1

Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project

N W E S

2,000 1,000 0 2,000 Feet

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Field Map - 58 Acres

AHBE J003

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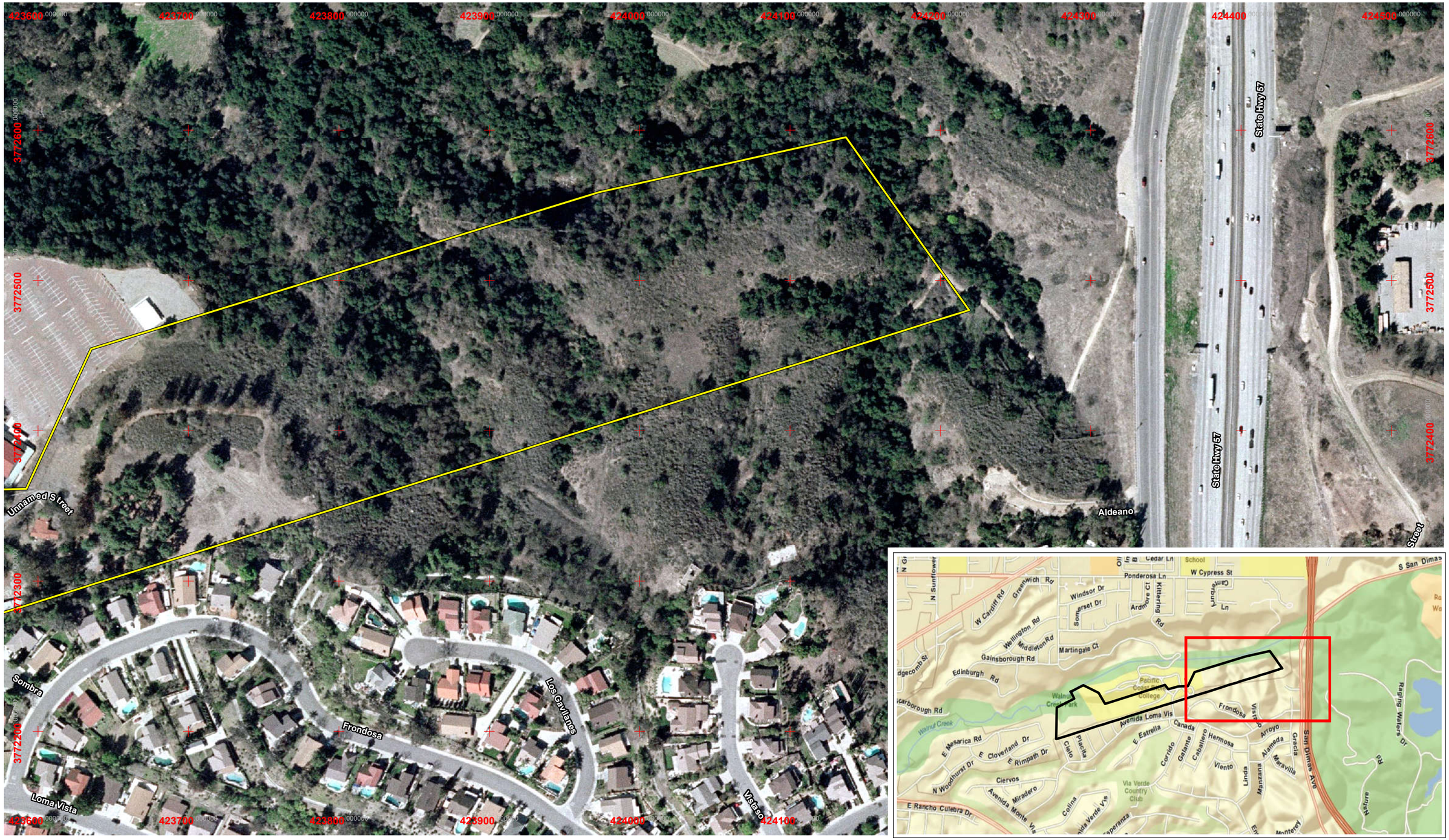

Field Map - 58 Acres

AHBE J003

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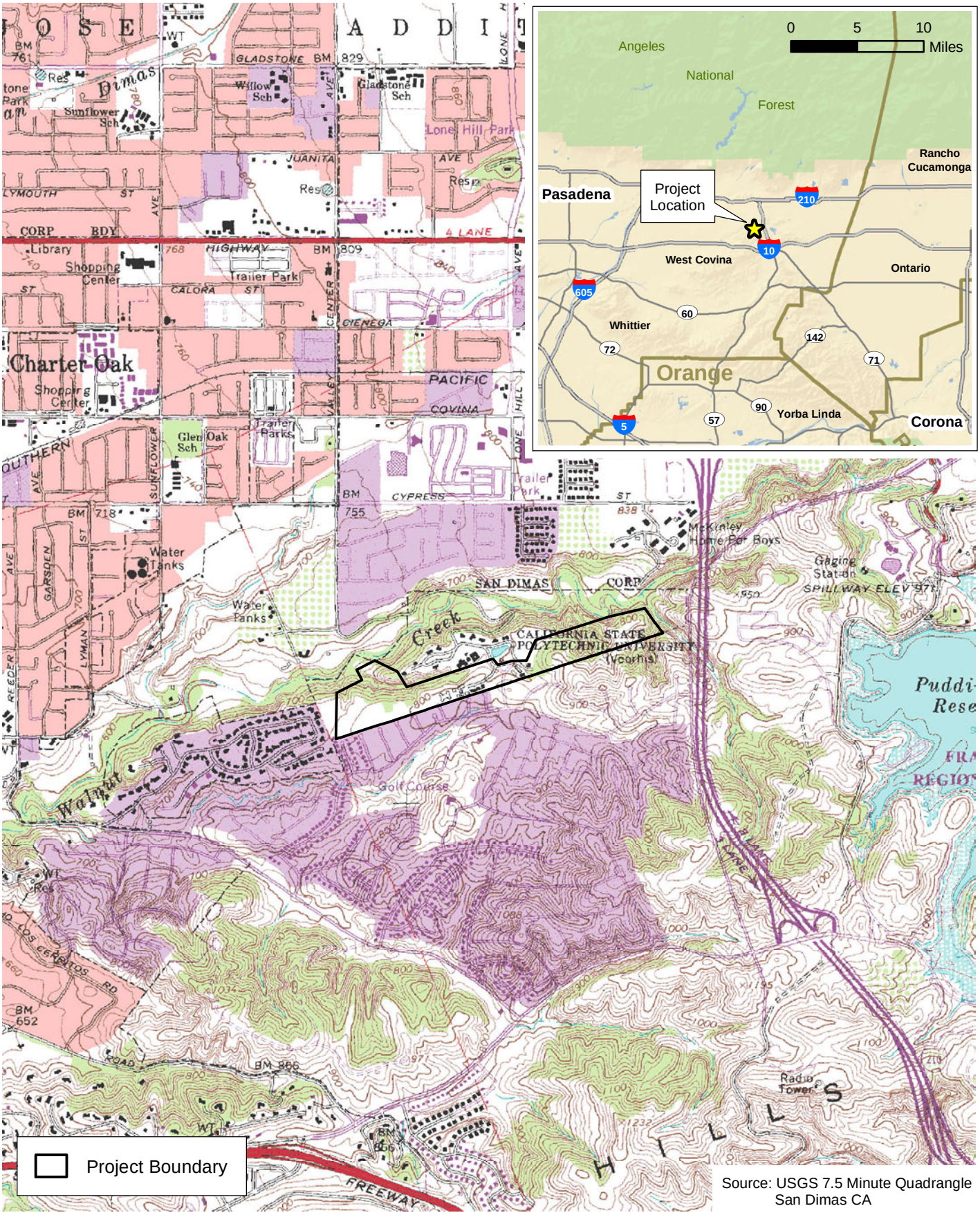

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Project Location

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Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project

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BonTerra CONSULTING

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Field Map - 58 Acres

AHBE J003

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Bonterra CONSULTING

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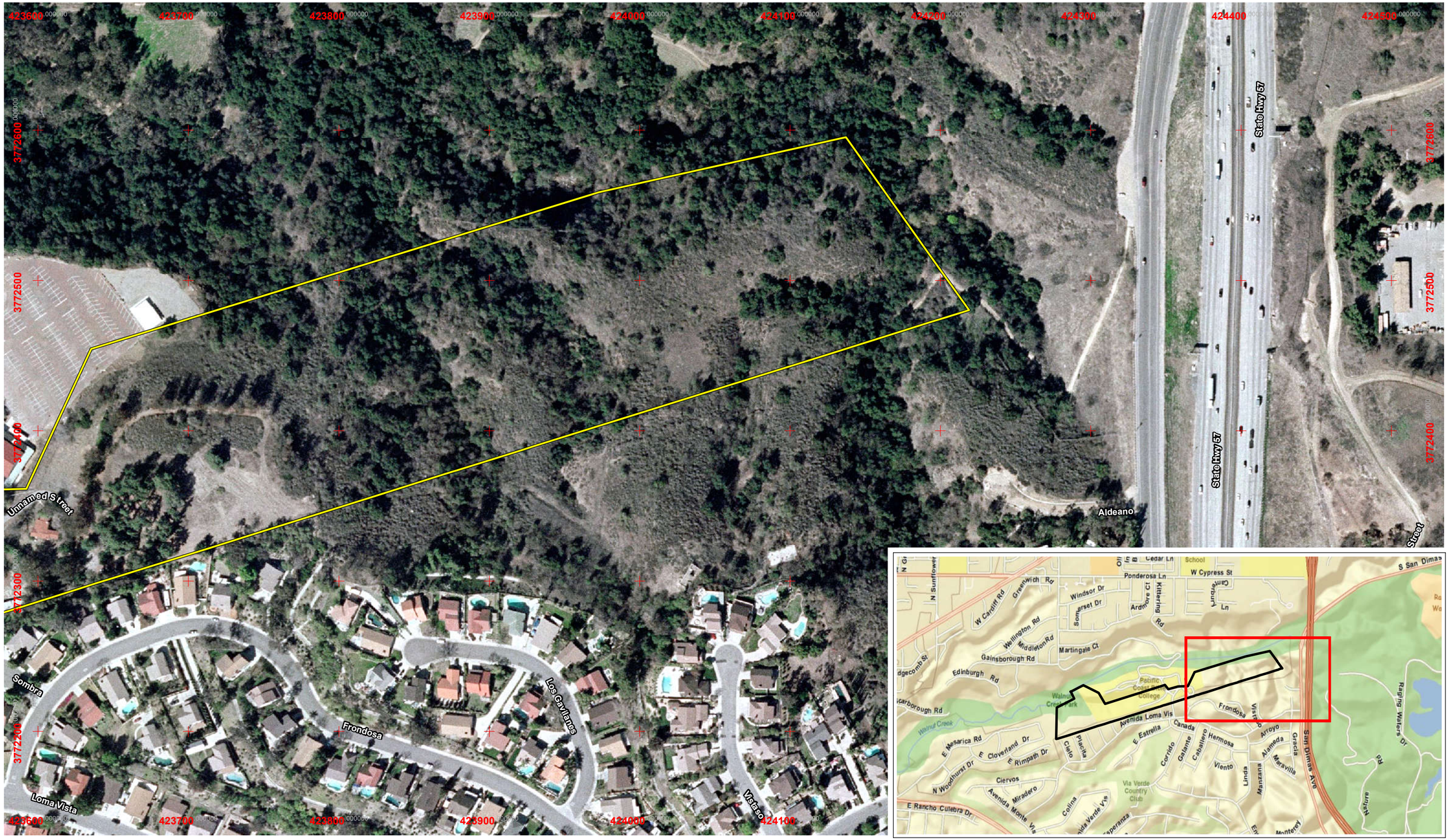

Field Map - 58 Acres

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BonTerra CONSULTING

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>>> <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com> 6/11/2011 9:28 PM >>>

Hon Dave Singleton
This project area was and still is the Gabrieleno Village of Winninga.
Sent from my BlackBerry® by Boost Mobile

-----Original Message-----
From: gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com
Date: Sun, 12 Jun 2011 04:25:24
To: Patrick Maxon<pmaxon@bonterraconsulting.com>; Christina Swildall<christinaswindall@yahoo.com>; Gary Stickle<dregarystickel@att.net>; ds_nahc@pacbell.net<ds_nahc@pacbell.net>
Reply-To: gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com
Subject: Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project

Dear Patrick ,

This email is in response to your letter dated May 27 , 2011 in regards to the above subject project. The proposed project is within a highly culturally sensitive area and in order to protect our resources we're requesting one of our experienced & certified Native American monitors to be on site during all ground disturbance. In all cases, when the NAHC states there are “no records of sacred sites” in the subject area; they always refer the contractors back to the Native American Tribes whose tribal territory the project area is in. This is due to the fact, that the NAHC is only aware of general information on each California NA Tribe they are NOT the “experts” on our Tribe. Our Elder Committee & Tribal Historians are the experts and is the reason why the NAHC will always refer contractors to the local tribes.

Thank you Andrew Salas (Tribal Chairman of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians of the LA Basin)

Sent from my BlackBerry® by Boost Mobile

APPENDIX D

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

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

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

Vertebrate Paleontology
Telephone: (213) 763-3248
FAX: (213) 746-7431
e-mail: smcleod@nhm.org

13 June 2011

BonTerra Consulting
151 Kalmus Drive, Suite E-200
Costa Mesa, CA 92626-7969

Attn: Patrick O. Maxon, Director, Cultural Resources

re: Paleontological Resources for the proposed Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project, near San Dimas, Los Angeles County, project area

Dear Patrick:

I have conducted a thorough search of our Vertebrate Paleontology records for the proposed Walnut Creek Habitat and Open Space Project, near San Dimas, Los Angeles County, project area as outlined on the portion of the San Dimas USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 23 May 2011. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area, but we do have a vertebrate fossil relatively nearby from sedimentary deposits somewhat similar to those that occur in the proposed project area.

Bedrock in the eastern portion of the proposed project area, and probably at depth in the western portion of the proposed project area, consists of volcanic igneous rocks that, of course, will not contain any recognizable fossils. Surficial deposits in the western portion of the proposed project area consist predominantly of older Quaternary Alluvium derived primarily as fan deposits from the surrounding hills, with some relatively small exposures of younger Quaternary gravels in the active drainages of Walnut Creek along the northwestern side. Our closest vertebrate fossil locality in somewhat similar Quaternary deposits is LACM 1728, situated in English Canyon in the Puente Hills southwest of the City of Chino south-southeast of the proposed project area. Specimens of fossil horse, *Equus*, and camel, *Camelops*, were recovered from LACM 1728 at a depth of 15 to 20 feet below the surface.

Excavations in the igneous rocks exposed in the eastern portion of the proposed project area will not encounter any fossils. Surface grading or very shallow excavations in the older Quaternary fan deposits or the younger Quaternary gravels exposed in the western portion of the proposed project area probably will not encounter any significant vertebrate fossil remains. Deeper excavations in the Quaternary deposits in the proposed project area, however, may uncover significant late Pleistocene vertebrate fossils similar to those found at the Rancho La Brea asphalt deposits in Los Angeles. Any substantial excavations in the sedimentary deposits in the proposed project area, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

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

Sincerely,

Samuel A. McLeod

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: draft invoice