

**CULTURAL RESOURCES
STUDY FOR THE COUNTY ROAD
AND EAST END AVENUE PROJECT**

**CITY OF CHINO,
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

APNs 101-625-132, 101-627-103 and -115, and 101-628-102 to -109

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<i>Report Date:</i>	October 25, 2019
<i>Report Title:</i>	Cultural Resources Study for the County Road and East End Avenue Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California (APNs 101-625-132, 101-627-103 and -115, and 101-628-102 to -109)
<i>Type of Study:</i>	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Historic Structure Evaluation
<i>New Sites:</i>	Temp-1, Temp-2, Temp-3, Temp-4, Temp-5, and Temp-6
<i>USGS Quadrangle:</i>	Ontario, California (7.5 minute)
<i>Acreage:</i>	12.85 acres
<i>Key Words:</i>	Survey; five historic properties at 3592, 3624, 3628, 3634, and 3648 County Road and one historic property at 12482 East End Avenue; Temp-1, Temp-2, Temp-3, Temp-4, Temp-5, and Temp-6; monitoring of grading recommended; historic buildings not significant and preservation not recommended.

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

In response to a request by T&B Planning, Inc., Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) conducted a cultural resources study for the County Road and East End Avenue Project. The project, which includes Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 101-625-132, 101-627-103 and -115, and 101-628-102 to -109, is located on the 7.5-minute USGS *Ontario, California* topographic quadrangle within the unsectioned Santa Ana del Chino Land Grant (Township 2 South, Range 8 West [projected]). The project is situated northwest of County Road and East End Avenue, just south of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which frames the northern and western project boundaries, and north of State Route (SR) 60 in the city of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. The project proposes to redevelop the entire 12.85-acre property for the construction of four warehouse and multitenant industrial structures with associated parking, infrastructure, and landscaping.

The purpose of this investigation was to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project and subsequently evaluate any resources as part of the City of Chino's environmental review process conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The archaeological investigation of the project included the review of an archaeological records search performed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton (CSU Fullerton) in order to assess previous archaeological studies and identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project boundaries or in the immediate vicinity. BFSA also requested a review of the Sacred Lands Files (SLFs) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The SCCIC records search indicates that no previously recorded resources are located within the subject property. Further, the NAHC SLF search did not indicate the presence of a sacred site within the search radius.

The cultural resources survey was conducted on September 10, 2019 and resulted in the discovery of six historic properties at 3592, 3624, 3628, 3634, and 3648 County Road and 12482 East End Avenue. The six historic properties have been recorded with the SCCIC as Temp-1, Temp-2, Temp-3, Temp-4, Temp-5, and Temp-6 and evaluated for significance. Based upon the results of the field survey and records searches, from the perspective of the CEQA review of the proposed development, Temp-1, Temp-2, Temp-3, Temp-4, Temp-5, and Temp-6 have been evaluated as not significant. While the properties are historic in age, they were not designed by architects of importance, they do not possess any architecturally important elements, and the owners were not historically significant to the community. Based upon the conclusions reached during the evaluation, no mitigation measures or preservation are recommended for the historic properties. No impacts to significant resources are associated with the proposed development of the property.

Although the historic properties were evaluated as not CEQA-significant, the potential exists that unidentified significant historic deposits may be present that are related to the

occupation of this location since the late 1800s. Because of this potential to encounter buried cultural deposits, monitoring of grading by qualified archaeologists is recommended. In light of the fact that no prehistoric resources have been recorded within one mile of the property, Native American monitoring would not be required during grading unless and until a discovery of a prehistoric site or deposit occurs, at which time a Native American monitor should be incorporated into the monitoring program. Should potentially significant cultural deposits be discovered, mitigation measures will be implemented to reduce the effects of the grading impacts. A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) has been provided in this report. As part of this study, a copy of this report will be submitted to the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The cultural resources survey program for the County Road and East End Avenue Project was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and City of Chino environmental guidelines. The project may be found northwest of the intersection of County Road and East End Avenue in the city of Chino, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1.1–1). The property, which includes APNs 101-625-132, 101-627-103 and -115, and 101-628-102 to -109, is located on the 7.5-minute USGS *Ontario, California* topographic quadrangle within the unsectioned Santa Ana del Chino Land Grant (Township 2 South, Range 8 West [projected]) (Figure 1.1–2). The project proposes to redevelop the entire 12.85-acre property for the construction of four warehouse and multitenant industrial structures with associated parking, infrastructure, and landscaping (Figure 1.1–3).

The property is currently partially developed with six existing single-family residences and associated ancillary structures. The property is highly disturbed as a result of past agricultural, commercial, and industrial uses, which consist of clearing, disking, grading, and rural residential development. As a result, approximately 5.5 acres of the subject property is either covered in hardscape or loose gravel. The decision to request this investigation was based upon the cultural resource sensitivity of the locality, as suggested by known site density and predictive modeling. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which, in the city of Chino, suggests mainly a potential for historic resources associated with the agricultural development of the region.

1.2 Environmental Setting

The County Road and East End Avenue Project is generally located in southwestern San Bernardino County in the city of Chino. The project is located south of the San Gabriel Mountains, northeast of the Puente Hills, and immediately east of the San Antonio Creek Channel. As such, the project is situated within the Chino Basin, which is located within the upper Santa Ana Valley of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province. The Chino Basin is a relatively flat alluvial plain formed from sediments deposited by the Santa Ana River and its tributaries, such as San Antonio Creek. Further, the Chino Basin is part of the Perris Block of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province of southern California. The Peninsular Ranges are the southernmost segment of a chain of North American Mesozoic batholiths, a series of northwest- to southeast-trending mountain ranges separated by similarly trending valleys that extend from Alaska to the southern tip of Baja California.

The general project area is characterized by relatively flat land (with an average elevation of 765 feet above mean sea level) that was previously used as farmland and is partially developed. The property has been previously impacted by cultivation, rural-residential development, and, most recently, commercial and industrial enterprises.

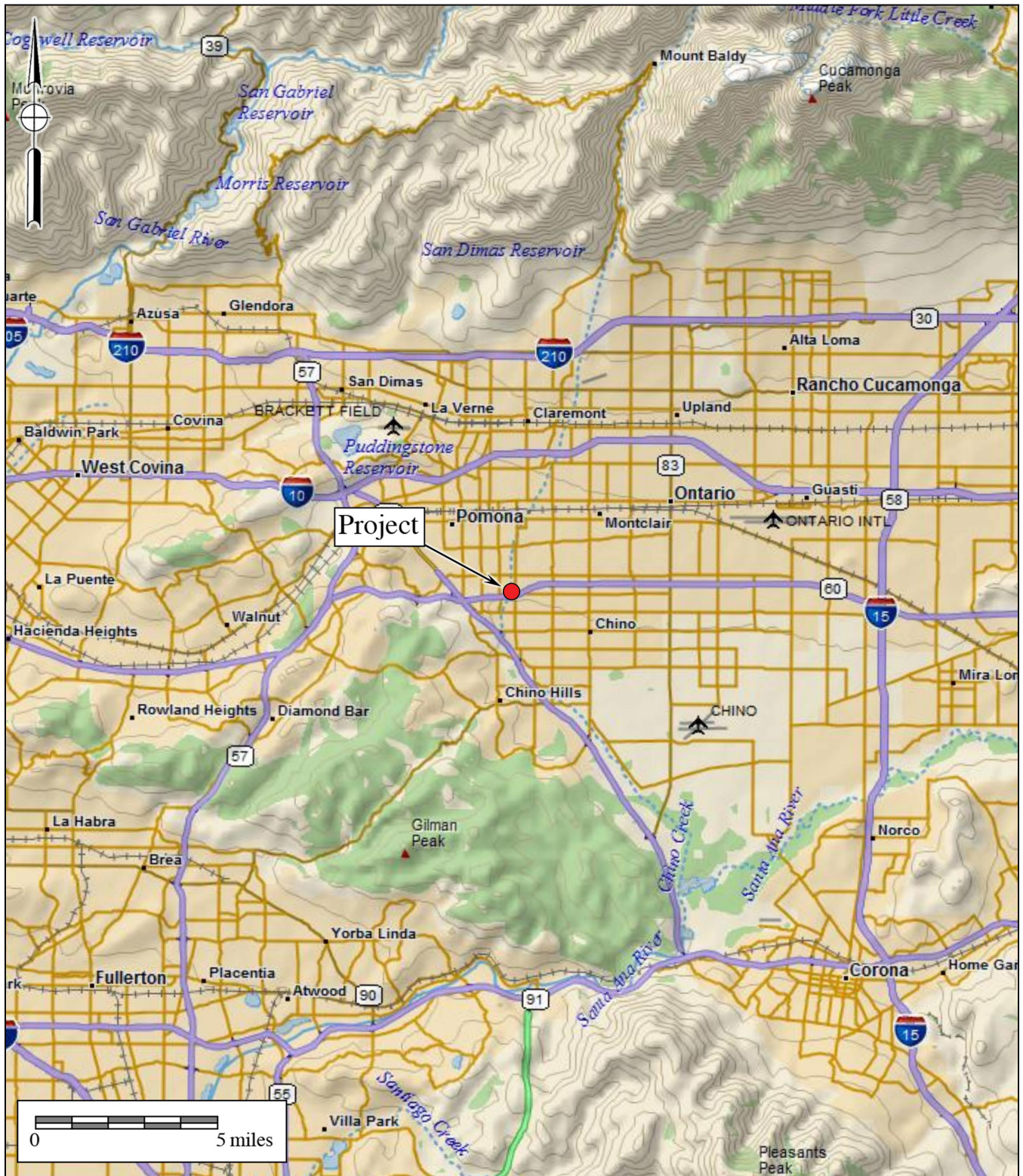


Figure 1.1-1
General Location Map

The County Road and East End Avenue Project
 DeLorme (1:250,000)



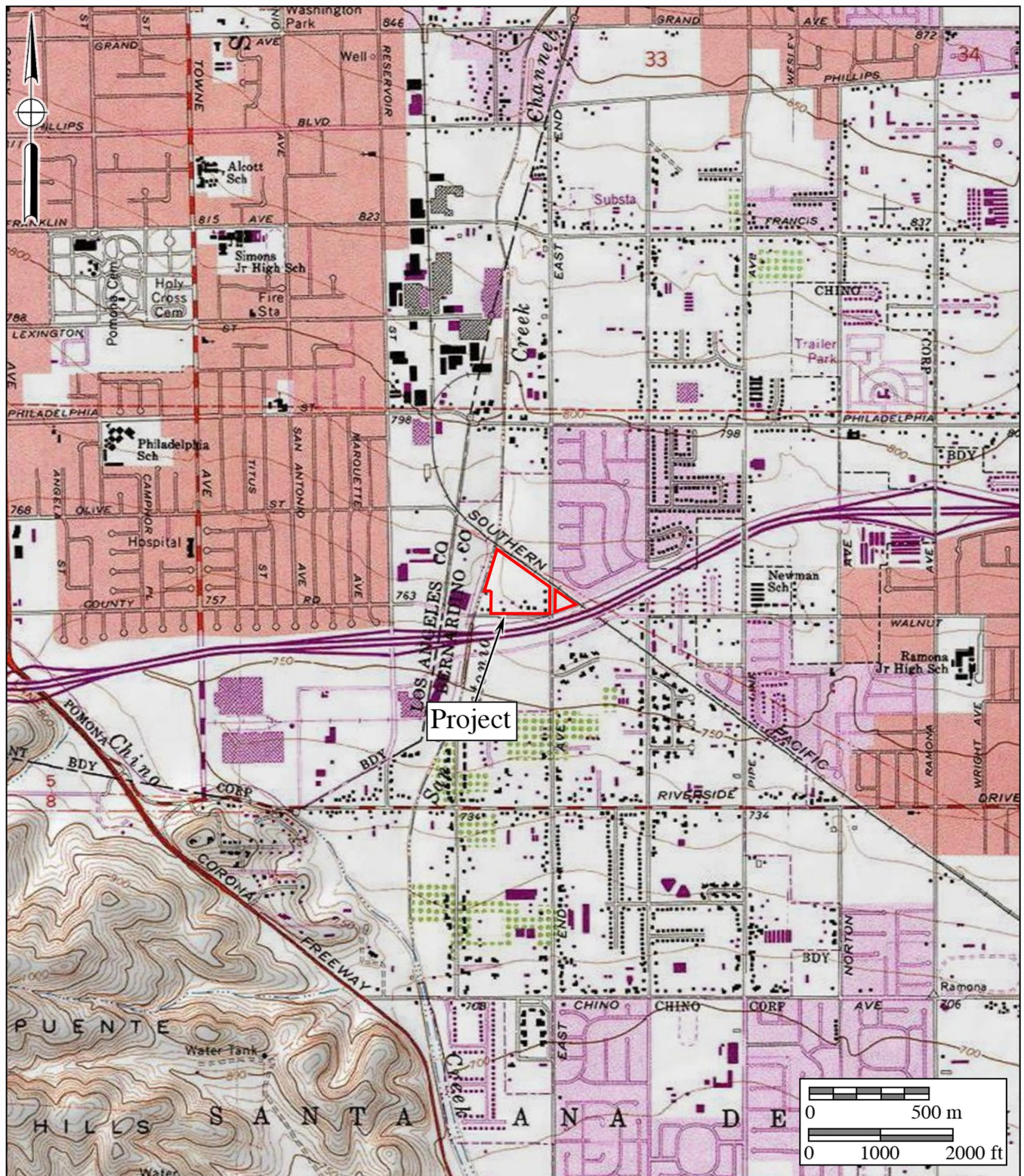
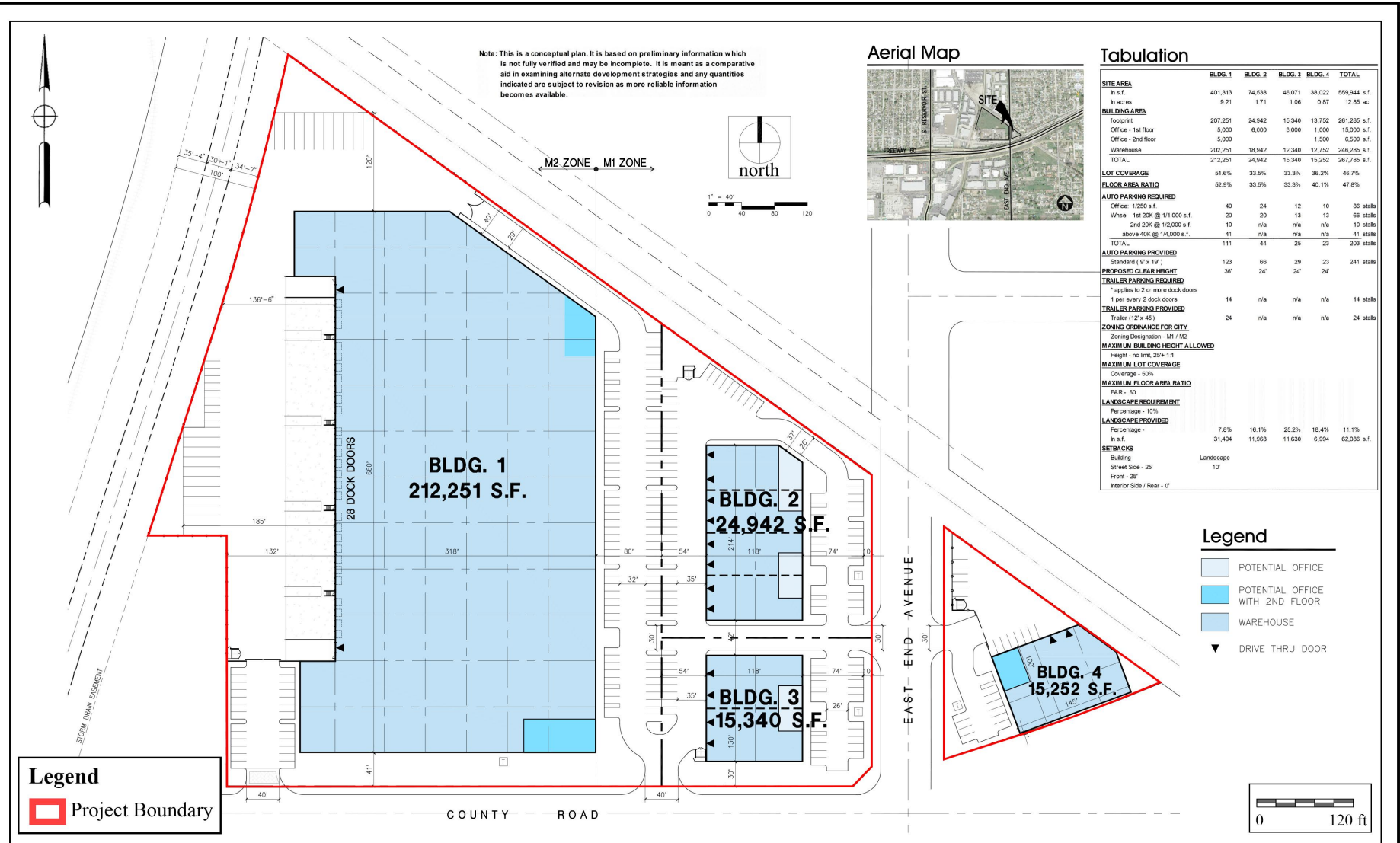


Figure 1.1-2
Project Location Map

The County Road and East End Avenue Project
 USGS Ontario Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)





1.3 Cultural Setting

Paleo Indian, Archaic Period Milling Stone Horizon, and the Late Prehistoric Shoshonean groups are the three general cultural periods represented in San Bernardino County. The following discussion of the cultural history of San Bernardino County references the San Dieguito Complex, the Encinitas Tradition, the Milling Stone Horizon, the La Jolla Complex, the Pauma Complex, and the San Luis Rey Complex, since these culture sequences have been used to describe archaeological manifestations in the region. The Late Prehistoric component in the southwestern area of San Bernardino County was represented by the Gabrielino and Serrano Indians. According to Kroeber (1976), the Serrano probably owned a stretch of the Sierra Madre from Cucamonga east to above Mentone and halfway up to San Timoteo Canyon, including the San Bernardino Valley and just missing Riverside County. However, Kroeber (1976) also states that this area has been assigned to the Gabrielino, “which would be a more natural division of topography, since it would leave the Serrano pure mountaineers.”

Absolute chronological information, where possible, will be incorporated into this discussion to examine the effectiveness of continuing to use these terms interchangeably. Reference will be made to the geologic framework that divides the culture chronology of the area into four segments: late Pleistocene (20,000 to 10,000 years before the present [YBP]), early Holocene (10,000 to 6,650 YBP), middle Holocene (6,650 to 3,350 YBP), and late Holocene (3,350 to 200 YBP).

Paleo Indian Period (Late Pleistocene: 11,500 to circa 9,000 YBP)

The Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 YBP). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation, utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995).

Archaic Period (Early and Middle Holocene: circa 9,000 to 1,300 YBP)

The Archaic Period of prehistory began with the onset of the Holocene around 9,000 YBP. The transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene was a period of major environmental

change throughout North America (Antevs 1953; Van Devender and Spaulding 1979). The general warming trend caused sea levels to rise, lakes to evaporate, and drainage patterns to change. In southern California, the general climate at the beginning of the early Holocene was marked by cool/moist periods and an increase in warm/dry periods and sea levels. The coastal shoreline at 8,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 20-meter isobath, or one to four kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

The rising sea level during the early Holocene created rocky shorelines and bays along the coast by flooding valley floors and eroding the coastline (Curry 1965; Inman 1983). Shorelines were primarily rocky with small littoral cells, as sediments were deposited at bay edges but rarely discharged into the ocean (Reddy 2000). These bays eventually evolved into lagoons and estuaries, which provided a rich habitat for mollusks and fish. The warming trend and rising sea levels generally continued until the late Holocene (4,000 to 3,500 YBP).

At the beginning of the late Holocene, sea levels stabilized, rocky shores declined, lagoons filled with sediment, and sandy beaches became established (Gallegos 1985; Inman 1983; Masters 1994; Miller 1966; Warren and Pavesic 1963). Many former lagoons became saltwater marshes surrounded by coastal sage scrub by the late Holocene (Gallegos 2002). The sedimentation of the lagoons was significant in that it had profound effects upon the types of resources available to prehistoric peoples. Habitat was lost for certain large mollusks, namely *Chione* and *Argopecten*, but habitat was gained for other small mollusks, particularly *Donax* (Gallegos 1985; Reddy 2000). The changing lagoon habitats resulted in the decline of larger shellfish, the loss of drinking water, and the loss of Torrey Pine nuts, causing a major depopulation of the coast as people shifted inland to reliable freshwater sources and intensified their exploitation of terrestrial small game and plants, including acorns (originally proposed by Rogers 1929; Gallegos 2002).

The Archaic Period in southern California is associated with a number of different cultures, complexes, traditions, and horizons, including San Dieguito, La Jolla, Encinitas, Milling Stone, and Pauma, as well as the Intermediate Period.

Late Prehistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1,300 YBP to 1790)

Approximately 1,350 YBP, a Shoshonean-speaking group from the Great Basin region moved into San Bernardino County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. This period has been characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period, with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, technological innovations. Technological developments during this period included the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and 600 and the introduction of ceramics. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including the Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include extensive trade networks as far reaching as the Colorado River Basin and cremation of the dead.

Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)

Gabrielino

At the time of Spanish contact, the territory of the Gabrielino, also known ethnographically as the Tongva, covered much of present-day Los Angeles and Orange counties. The southern extent of this culture area is bounded by Aliso Creek, the eastern extent is located east of present-day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River, the northern extent includes the San Fernando Valley, and the western extent includes portions of the Santa Monica Mountains. The Gabrielino also occupied several Channel Islands including Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island. Because of their access to certain resources, including a steatite source from Santa Catalina Island, this group was among the wealthiest and most populous aboriginal groups in all of southern California. Trade of materials and resources controlled by the Gabrielino extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

The Gabrielino lived in permanent villages and smaller resource gathering camps occupied at various times of the year depending upon the seasonality of the resource. Larger villages were comprised of several families or clans, while smaller, seasonal camps typically housed smaller family units. The coastal area between San Pedro and Topanga Canyon was the location of primary subsistence villages, while secondary sites were located near inland sage stands, oak groves, and pine forests. Permanent villages were located along rivers and streams, as well as in sheltered areas along the coast. As previously mentioned, the Channel Islands were also the locations of relatively large settlements (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Resources procured along the coast and on the islands were primarily marine in nature and included tuna, swordfish, ray and shark, California sea lion, Stellar sea lion, harbor seal, northern elephant seal, sea otter, dolphin and porpoise, various waterfowl species, numerous fish species, purple sea urchin, and mollusks such as rock scallop, California mussel, and limpet. Inland resources included oak acorn, pine nut, Mohave yucca, cacti, sage, grass nut, deer, rabbit, hare, rodent, quail, duck, and a variety of reptiles such as western pond turtle and several different species of snakes (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

The social structure of the Gabrielino is little known; however, there appears to have been at least three social classes: 1) the elite, which included the rich, chiefs, and their immediate family; 2) a middle class, which included people of relatively high economic status or long-established lineages; and 3) a class of people that included most other individuals in the society. Villages were politically autonomous units comprised of several lineages. During times of the year when certain seasonal resources were available, the village would divide into lineage groups and move out to exploit them, returning to the village between forays (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Each lineage had its own leader, with the village chief coming from the dominant lineage. Several villages might be allied under a paramount chief. Chiefly positions were of an ascribed

status, most often passed to the eldest son. Chiefly duties included providing village cohesion, leading warfare and peace negotiations with other groups, collecting village tributes, and arbitrating disputes within the village(s). The status of the chief was legitimized by safekeeping of the sacred bundle, a representation of the link between the material and spiritual realms and the embodiment of power (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Shamans were leaders in the spirit realm. The duties of the shaman included conducting healing and curing ceremonies, guarding the sacred bundle, locating lost items, identifying and collecting poisons for arrows, and making rain (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Marriages were made between individuals of equal social status and, in the case of powerful lineages, marriages were arranged to establish political ties between the lineages (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Men conducted the majority of the heavy labor, hunting, fishing, and trading with other groups. Women's duties included gathering and preparing plant and animal resources, and making baskets, pots, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Gabrielino houses were domed, circular structures made of thatched vegetation. Houses varied in size and could house from one to several families. Sweathouses (semicircular, earth-covered buildings) were public structures used in male social ceremonies. Other structures included menstrual huts and a yuvar, an open-air, ceremonial structure built near the chief's house (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Clothing was minimal; men and children most often went naked, while women wore deerskin or bark aprons. In cold weather, deerskin, rabbit fur, or bird skin (with feathers intact) cloaks were worn. Island and coastal groups used sea otter fur for cloaks. In areas of rough terrain, yucca fiber sandals were worn. Women often used red ochre on their faces and skin for adornment or protection from the sun. Adornment items included feathers, fur, shells, and beads (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included wood clubs, sinew-backed bows, slings, and throwing clubs. Maritime implements included rafts, harpoons, spears, hook and line, and nets. A variety of other tools included deer scapulae saws, bone and shell needles, bone awls, scrapers, bone or shell flakers, wedges, stone knives and drills, metates, mullers, manos, shell spoons, bark platters, and wooden paddles and bowls. Baskets were made from rush, deer grass, and skunkbush. Baskets were fashioned for hoppers, plates, trays, and winnowers for leaching, straining, and gathering. Baskets were also used for storing, preparing, and serving food, and for keeping personal and ceremonial items (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

The Gabrielino had exclusive access to soapstone, or steatite, procured from Santa Catalina Island quarries. This highly prized material was used for making pipes, animal carvings, ritual objects, ornaments, and cooking utensils. The Gabrielino profited well from trading steatite since it was valued so much by groups throughout southern California (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Serrano

Aboriginally, the Serrano occupied an area east of present-day Los Angeles. According to Bean and Smith (1978b), definitive boundaries are difficult to place for the Serrano due to their sociopolitical organization and a lack of reliable data:

The Serrano were organized into autonomous localized lineages occupying definite, favored territories, but rarely claiming any territory far removed from the lineage's home base. Since the entire dialectical group was neither politically united nor amalgamated into supralineage groups, as many of their neighbors were, one must speak in terms of generalized areas of usage rather than pan-tribal holdings. (Strong [1971] in Bean and Smith 1978b)

However, researchers place the Serrano in the San Bernardino Mountains east of Cajon Pass and at the base of and north of the mountains near Victorville, east to Twentynine Palms, and south to the Yucaipa Valley (Bean and Smith 1978b). Serrano has been used broadly for languages in the Takic family including Serrano, Kitanemuk, Vanyume, and Tataviam.

The Serrano were part of “exogamous clans, which in turn were affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties, *tuk^wutam* (Wildcat) and *wahi?iam* (Coyote)” (Bean and Smith 1978b). According to Strong (1971), details such as number, structure, and function of the clans are unknown. Instead, he states that clans were not political, but were rather structured based upon “economic, marital, or ceremonial reciprocity, a pattern common throughout Southern California” (Bean and Smith 1978b). The Serrano formed alliances amongst their own clans and with Cahuilla, Chemehuevi, Gabrielino, and Cupeño clans (Bean and Smith 1978b). Clans were large, autonomous political and landholding units formed patrilineally, with all males descending from a common male ancestor, including all wives and descendants of the males. However, even after marriage, women would still keep their original lineage, and would still participate in those ceremonies (Bean and Smith 1978b).

According to Bean and Smith (1978b), the cosmogony and cosmography of the Serrano are very similar to those of the Cahuilla:

There are twin creator gods, a creation myth told in “epic poem” style, each local group having its own origin story, water babies whose crying foretells death, supernatural beings of various kinds and on various hierarchically arranged power-access levels, an Orpheus-like myth, mythical deer that no one can kill, and tales relating the adventures (and misadventures) of Coyote, a tragicomic trickster-transformer culture hero. (Bean [1962-1972] and Benedict [1924] in Bean and Smith 1978b)

The Serrano had a shaman who acquired powers through dreams, which were induced through ingestion of the hallucinogen datura. The shaman was mostly a curer/healer, using herbal remedies and “sucking out the disease-causing agents” (Bean and Smith 1978b).

Serrano village locations were typically located near water sources. Individual family dwellings were likely circular, domed structures. Daily household activities would either take place outside of the house out in the open, or under a ramada constructed of a thatched willow pole roof held up by four or more poles inserted into the ground. Families could consist of a husband, wife/wives, unmarried female children, married male children, the husband’s parents, and/or widowed aunts and uncles. Rarely, an individual would occupy his own house, typically in the mountains. Serrano villages also included a large ceremonial house where the lineage leader would live, which served as the religious center for lineages or lineage-sets, granaries, and sweathouses (Bean and Smith 1978b).

The Serrano were primarily hunter/gatherers. Vegetal staples varied with locality. Acorns and piñon nuts were found in the foothills, and mesquite, yucca roots, cacti fruits, and piñon nuts were found in or near the desert regions. Diets were supplemented with other roots, bulbs, shoots, and seeds (Heizer 1978). Deer, mountain sheep, antelopes, rabbits, and other small rodents were among the principal food packages. Various game birds, especially quail, were also hunted. The bow and arrow was used for large game, while smaller game and birds were killed with curved throwing sticks, traps, and snares. Occasionally, game was hunted communally, often during mourning ceremonies (Benedict 1924; Drucker 1937; Heizer 1978). Earth ovens were used to cook meat, bones were boiled to extract marrow, and blood was either drunk cold or cooked to a thicker consistency and then eaten. Some meat and vegetables were sun-dried and stored. Food acquisition and processing required the manufacture of additional items such as knives, stone or bone scrapers, pottery trays and bowls, bone or horn spoons, and stirrers. Mortars, made of either stone or wood, and metates were also manufactured (Strong 1971; Drucker 1937; Benedict 1924).

The Serrano were very similar technologically to the Cahuilla. In general, manufactured goods included baskets, some pottery, rabbit-skin blankets, awls, arrow straighteners, sinew-backed bows, arrows, fire drills, stone pipes, musical instruments (rattles, rasps, whistles, bull-roarers, and flutes), feathered costumes, mats for floor and wall coverings, bags, storage pouches, cordage (usually comprised of yucca fiber), and nets (Heizer 1978).

Historic Period

The historic background of the project area began with the Spanish colonialization of Alta California. The first Spanish colonizing expedition reached southern California in 1769 with the intention of converting and civilizing the indigenous populations, as well as expanding the knowledge of and access to new resources in the region (Brigandi 1998). In the late eighteenth century, the San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and San Luis Rey (San Diego County) missions began colonizing southern California,

gradually expanding their use of the interior valley (presently western Riverside County) for raising grain and cattle to support the missions. The San Gabriel Mission claimed lands in what is presently Jurupa, Riverside, San Jacinto, and the San Gorgonio Pass, while the San Luis Rey Mission claimed land in what is presently Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998). The indigenous groups who occupied these lands were recruited by missionaries, converted, and put to work in the missions (Pourade 1964). Throughout this period, the Native American populations were decimated by introduced diseases, a drastic shift in diet resulting in poor nutrition, and social conflicts due to the introduction of an entirely new social order (Cook 1976).

In the mid- to late 1770s, Juan Bautista de Anza passed through much of what is now Riverside County while searching for an overland route from Sonora, Mexico to San Gabriel and Los Angeles, describing fertile valleys, lakes, and sub-desert areas (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998; Riverside County n.d.). Spanish missionaries formed Mission San Gabriel in the San Bernardino Valley in the early nineteenth century. The mission established Rancho San Bernardino in 1819, which included the present-day areas of San Bernardino, Fontana, Rialto, Redlands, and Colton (City of San Bernardino 2015). Since there was no reliable water source in the area, from 1819 to 1820, the missionaries developed a zanja through the use of Native American labor from the Guachama Rancheria (Smallwood 2006). The creation of the zanja was implemented to divert waters from Mill Creek all the way through the city of Redlands, ending near the mission to assist with agricultural enterprises. The new water source allowed nearby ranching districts to develop during the nineteenth century (City of Redlands 2010; Smallwood 2006).

Mexico gained independence in 1822 and desecularized the missions in 1832, signifying the end of the Mission Period (Brigandi 1998; Riverside County n.d.). By this time, the missions owned some of the best and most fertile land in southern California. In order for California to develop, the land would have to be made productive enough to turn a profit (Brigandi 1998). The new government began distributing the vast mission holdings to wealthy and politically connected Mexican citizens. The “grants” were called “ranchos,” many of which have lent their names to modern-day locales (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998).

The treatment of Native Americans grew worse during the Rancho Period. Most of the Native Americans were forced off of their land or put to work on the now privately-owned ranchos, most often as slave labor. In light of the brutal ranchos, the degree to which Native Americans had become dependent upon the mission system became evident when, in 1838, a group of Native Americans from the San Luis Rey Mission petitioned government officials in San Diego to relieve suffering at the hands of the rancheros, stating:

We have suffered incalculable losses, for some of which we are in part to be blamed for because many of us have abandoned the Mission ... We plead and

beseech you ... to grant us a Rev. Father for this place. We have been accustomed to the Rev. Fathers and to their manner of managing the duties. We labored under their intelligent directions, and we were obedient to the Fathers according to the regulations, because we considered it as good for us. (Brigandi 1998:21)

Native American culture had been disrupted to the point where they could no longer rely upon prehistoric subsistence and social patterns. Not only does this illustrate how dependent the Native Americans had become upon the missionaries, but it also indicates a marked contrast in the way the Spanish treated the Native Americans as compared to the Mexican and United States ranchers. Spanish colonialism (missions) is based upon utilizing human resources while integrating them into their society. The ranchers, both Mexican and American, did not accept Native Americans into their social order and used them specifically for the extraction of labor, resources, and profit. Rather than being incorporated, they were either subjugated or exterminated (Cook 1976).

In 1846, war erupted between Mexico and the United States. In 1848, with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the region was annexed as a territory of the United States, and in 1850, California became a state. These events generated a steady flow of settlers into the area, including gold miners, entrepreneurs, health-seekers, speculators, politicians, adventurers, seekers of religious freedom, and individuals desiring to create utopian colonies.

In 1851, 500 Mormons moved to the Redlands/San Bernardino area and purchased Rancho San Bernardino from the Lugo family (City of Redlands 2010). The settlement that the Mormons created within the rancho was short-lived, however, as in 1857, Brigham Young recalled all Mormons in San Bernardino back to Utah. Approximately 1,400 Mormons returned to Utah, while the remaining 45 percent stayed in San Bernardino, choosing “to forsake the church rather than leave their homes” (Lyman 1989).

By the late 1880s and early 1890s, there was growing discontent between San Bernardino and Riverside, its neighbor 10 miles to the south, due to differences in opinion concerning religion, morality, the Civil War, politics, and fierce competition to attract settlers. After a series of instances in which charges were claimed about unfair use of tax monies to the benefit of only San Bernardino, several people from Riverside decided to investigate the possibility of a new county. In May 1893, voters living within portions of San Bernardino County (to the north) and San Diego County (to the south) approved the formation of Riverside County. Early business opportunities were linked to the agriculture industry, but commerce, construction, manufacturing, transportation, and tourism also provided a healthy local economy (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998; Riverside County n.d.).

General History of the Chino Area

Laid out by Richard Gird, the post-statehood owner of the Rancho Santa Ana del Chino, the town of Chino (1887) was created in response to California's land boom of the late 1880s. In 1881, former miner Richard Gird bought the Rancho Santa Ana del Chino and the Chino Addition from a mortgage company that had taken the title from the trust of Isaac Williams's daughter, Francesca. Williams was one of the original owners of the Rancho Santa Ana del Chino, having taken possession of the land after California became a state. The rancho was 46,000 acres in size, and the early homesteaders dug artesian wells near Gird's town plat that could provide water for crops. Gird also created, with help from the State of California, an agricultural experimental station on his land that operated for many years. Gird then began experimenting with various crops, such as sugar beets, to determine types that could be grown commercially (Schuiling 1984; Galvin & Associates 2004; Bricker and Jertberg 1994).

Around 1886, Gird built the narrow-gauge Chino Valley Railroad, which was then abandoned when the Chino Valley Sugar Beet Factory, where tenant farmers would provide beets for processing, was built the next year. The Southern Pacific Railroad replaced the narrow gauge with a spur linking with the main railroad line in Ontario (Brown 2005). Soon after, in 1894, Gird was forced to sell the Rancho Santa Ana del Chino to Charles Phillips of San Luis Obispo for \$1.6 million to settle his debts (Brown 2005). After the beet plant closed, the Chino Land and Water Company was formed from former ranch properties and began selling off parcels (Schuiling 1984; Galvin & Associates 2004; Bricker and Jertberg 1994).

In the late 1930s, the State of California began to realize that the three existing state prison facilities (San Quentin, Folsom, and the new women's prison at Tehachapi) would soon be overcrowded, so an ambitious plan to build new prisons led the State to purchase large quantities of farmland in the Chino area. Today, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation runs the California Institution for Men in Chino and the California Institution for Women off Chino-Corona Road to the southeast. About the same time, Chino Airport was first developed as a training base prior to World War II; "Cal Aero Field" was one of four airports developed as part of the Curtis Wright Technical Institute based at the Glendale Airport. The United States Army Air Force contracted with the school to provide primary flight training for Army Air Force cadets just before and throughout the war (Schuiling 1984; Galvin & Associates 2004; Bricker and Jertberg 1994).

Dairy Industry

Although some dairy production did occur in California as early as 1697, with the arrival of cows to the California missions from Sonora, Mexico, it was not until the 1880s that commercial dairy operations began in the state. During their early stages, dairy operations occurred mainly in the Point Reyes Peninsula, Humboldt County, the mountain regions of Lake Tahoe, and the coast near San Luis Obispo. Most of these dairies operated very locally and were generally family businesses. After pasteurization was developed in the early 1900s, dairy

operations were able to expand. These expansions included the use of pasteurizing plants, bottling machines, and coolers (Galvin & Associates 2004). Because milk had become safer to transport, dairy operations were able to supply even more milk, cream, and cheese to the surrounding communities, which led to an increased interest in dairy farming for some families.

1900-1930: Free-Grazing Dairies

Between 1900 and 1930, dairy farming in southern California consisted of free-grazed cattle, which were let out to pasture on five to six acres of land, and then brought into a milk parlor to be milked. Cows in the milk parlor were milked one at a time, by hand. Because the cows burned energy while grazing and competed with other cows for resources in situations of overcrowding, this dairying process did not produce as much milk as is common today (Galvin & Associates 2004).

1930-1949: Mechanization and Dry-Lot Dairying

The population increase in southern California in the 1930s led to an increase in the number of dairies, as well as the number of cows at each dairy. In addition, California passed four acts that controlled the minimum price of milk, promoted dairy products through education and advertising, and provided fair trade practices in the marketing of dairy products. Sanitation standards to combat tuberculosis (which could be eliminated from the milk through the process of pasteurization) were also enforced at the county and city levels (Galvin & Associates 2004). In order to remain compliant with these regulations, dairy farmers were required to mechanize much of their dairy activities, including bottling and pasteurizing.

The Dutch and Portuguese dairy farmers of Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties were responsible for the modernization of the dairy industry in southern California. Because they were familiar with dry-lot dairying, these immigrants were especially successful at helping the industry to make the transition. In dry-lot dairying, cows were housed in concrete dry lots, as opposed to being let out to pasture. The sanitary conditions in which the dry-lot cows were kept made them less susceptible to diseases such as tuberculosis. The result was healthier cows with much higher milk production (Galvin & Associates 2004).

Because pricing regulations had been set in place and the higher southern California population was demanding more milk products, the sale and distribution of the excess milk also became more lucrative for the dairy farmers. Unlike other parts of the county, where dairy farmers practicing free-grazing dairying were being pushed out of urban areas, the dry-lot dairy farms were encouraged near the cities, and urban areas even grew up around the southern California dairies (Galvin & Associates 2004).

Post-1950: Dairy Operations

The dairy industry in southern California flourished from the 1950s through the 1980s. With dairy-friendly zoning of approximately 14,000 acres in the southwest corner of San

Bernardino County, many Dutch, French Basque, and Portuguese families chose to relocate there in order to become successful dairy farmers. These families became the cornerstone of the industry and the area's large, highly efficient dairies made it the largest milk-producing community in the nation's largest milk-producing state (Galvin & Associates 2004).

Milking at this point was streamlined. After being fed for several hours, cows would be run into the pre-wash where they are sprayed down for cleanliness. They would then be run into the milking parlor or barn and milked using vacuum-operated milking pots. Milking only took approximately four minutes per cow with each cow producing about 25 pounds of milk at each milking. Cows were fed and milked twice a day by the 1960s, which, for a good-sized dairy, could equate to around 650 gallons of milk produced per day (Galvin & Associates 2004).

1.3.1 Results of the Archaeological Records Search

An archaeological records search was conducted at the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. The complete records search results are provided in Appendix C. A total of two resources were located within a one-mile radius of the project, neither of which is located within the project (Table 1.3–1). One resource is a historic single-family residence and the other is a historic property with three single-family residences and horse training facilities.

Table 1.3–1

Archaeological Resources Located Within a
One-Mile Radius of the County Road and East End Avenue Project

Site No.	Description
P-36-018775	Historic single-family residence
P-36-029353	Historic single-family residences and Kit Hall Arabians horse training facilities

The records search also indicates that 22 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project, one of which included a portion of the project (Kyle 2002). The Kyle (2002) study was a cultural resources assessment for the modification of an existing unmanned wireless telecommunications facility. As such, no ground disturbance was proposed for that project and the study did not directly address the current project area.

BFSa also reviewed the following historic sources as part of the SCCIC records search:

- The National Register of Historic Places Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The Office of Historic Preservation, Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File

No additional resources were identified as a result of any of the above sources; however, the 1897 *Cucamonga* 15' topographic quadrangle map shows a structure along East End Avenue within the project and one in the southwest corner of the project in the location of the current 3592 County Road building (Temp-1) (see Figure 3.3–2 in Section 3.3). The 1933 and 1942 *Ontario* 7.5' topographic quadrangle maps both show three structures within the subject property: one is in the southwest corner at 3592 County Road (Temp-1 after the 1932 remodel) and two are west of and along East End Avenue (Figures 1.3–1 and 1.3–2). The structures along East End Avenue appear to be associated with citrus groves. The 1954 and 1967 *Ontario* 7.5' topographic quadrangle maps show eight structures along the southern and eastern boundaries of the property west of East End Avenue (Figures 1.3–3 and 1.3–4), which include the residences at 3624 County Road (Temp-2), 3628 County Road (Temp-3), 3648 County Road (Temp-5), and 12482 East End Avenue (Temp-6), as well as the relocated residence at 3634 County Road (Temp-4). The 1975 and 1982 *Ontario* 7.5' topographic quadrangle maps show additional structures within the same general areas as visible on the 1954 and 1967 maps (Figures 1.3–3 and 1.3–4).

BFSA also requested a SLF search from the NAHC. The NAHC SLF search did not indicate the presence of a sacred site within the search radius. Native American correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

The records search and literature review suggest that there is a low potential for prehistoric sites to be located within the property boundaries due to the extensive nature of past ground disturbances and the lack of any previously recorded prehistoric sites within the search radius. Rather, the records search and literature review suggest that historic buildings and sites associated with the agricultural history of the Chino area are the most likely cultural resources to be encountered within the County Road and East End Avenue Project. Therefore, based upon the records search results, there is a high potential for historic resources to be located within the project.

1.4 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Bernardino County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, the criteria outlined in CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination, as provided below.

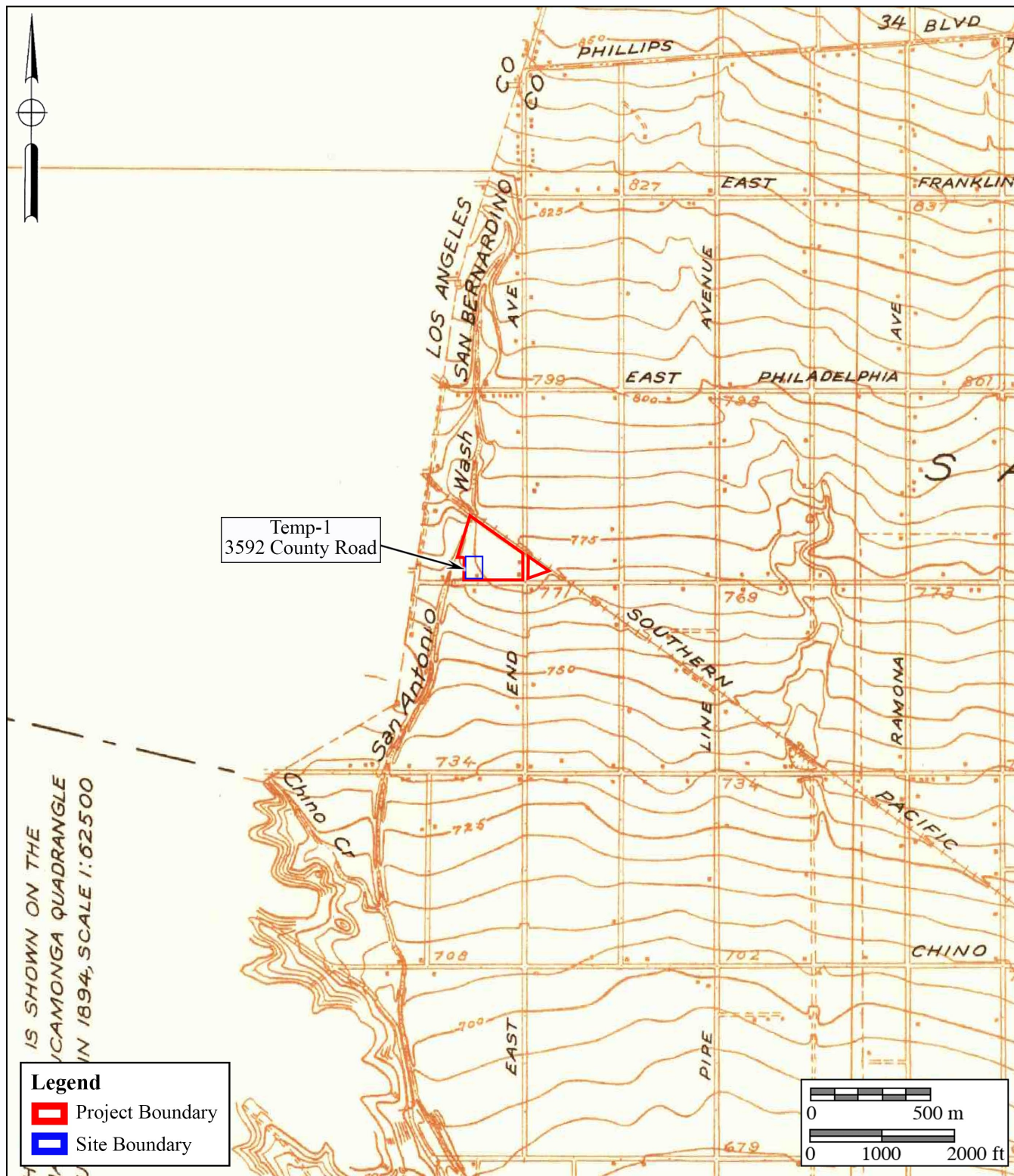


Figure 1.3–1
1933 USGS Map

The County Road and East End Avenue Project

USGS *Ontario* Quadrangle (1:31,680 series)

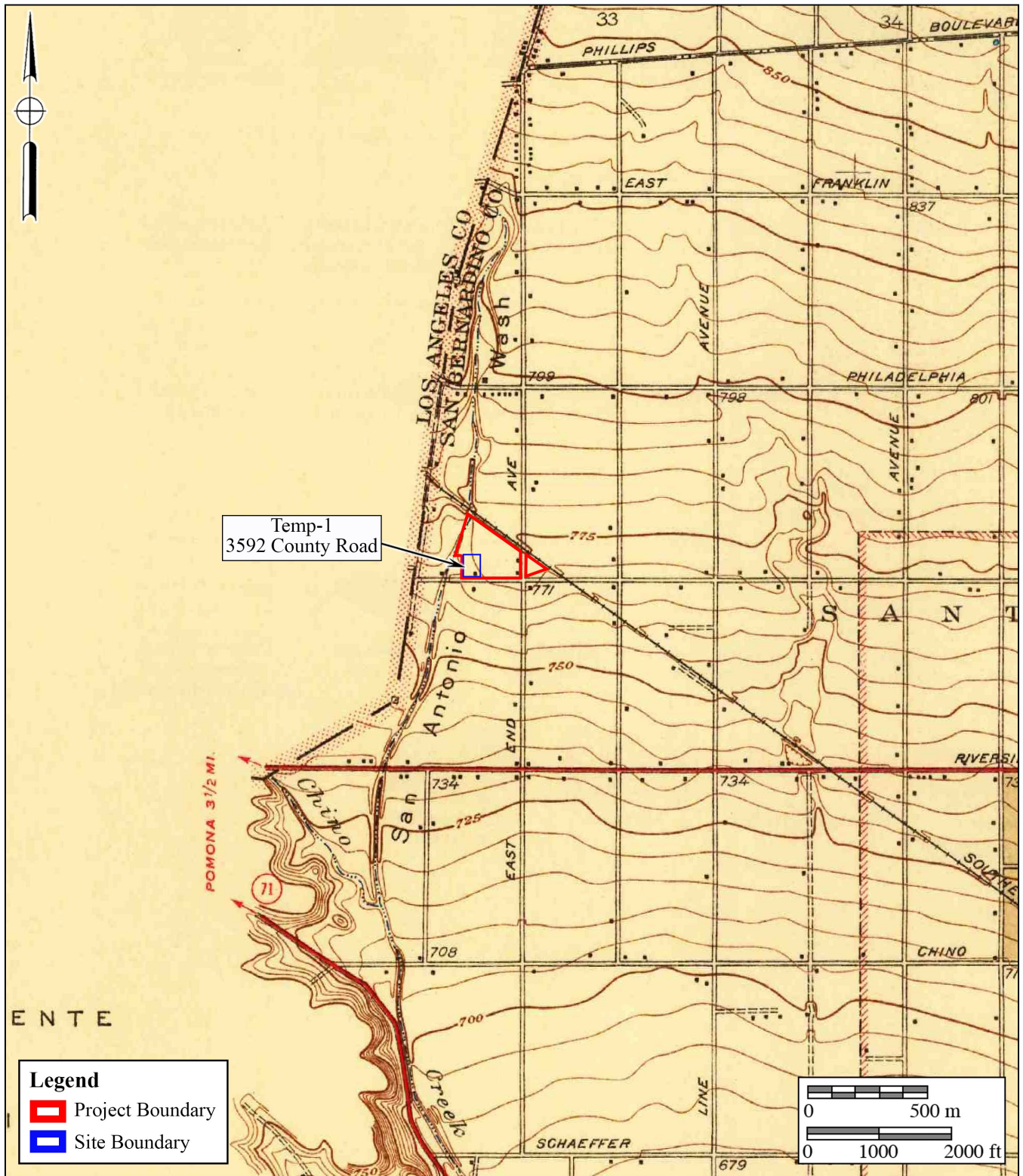


Figure 1.3–2
1942 USGS Map

The County Road and East End Avenue Project

USGS *Ontario* Quadrangle (1:31,680 series)



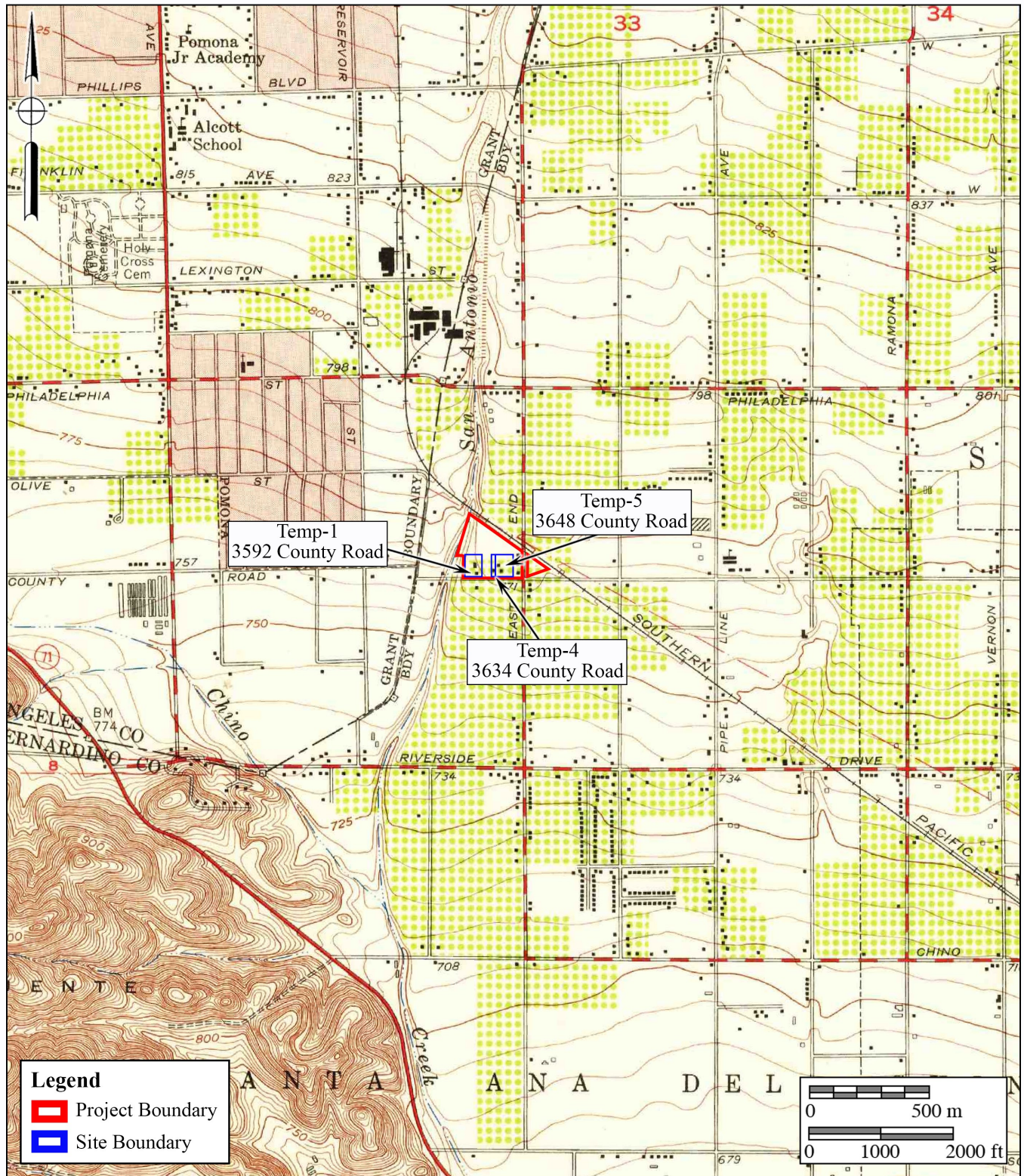


Figure 1.3–3
1954 USGS Map

The County Road and East End Avenue Project

USGS *Ontario* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)

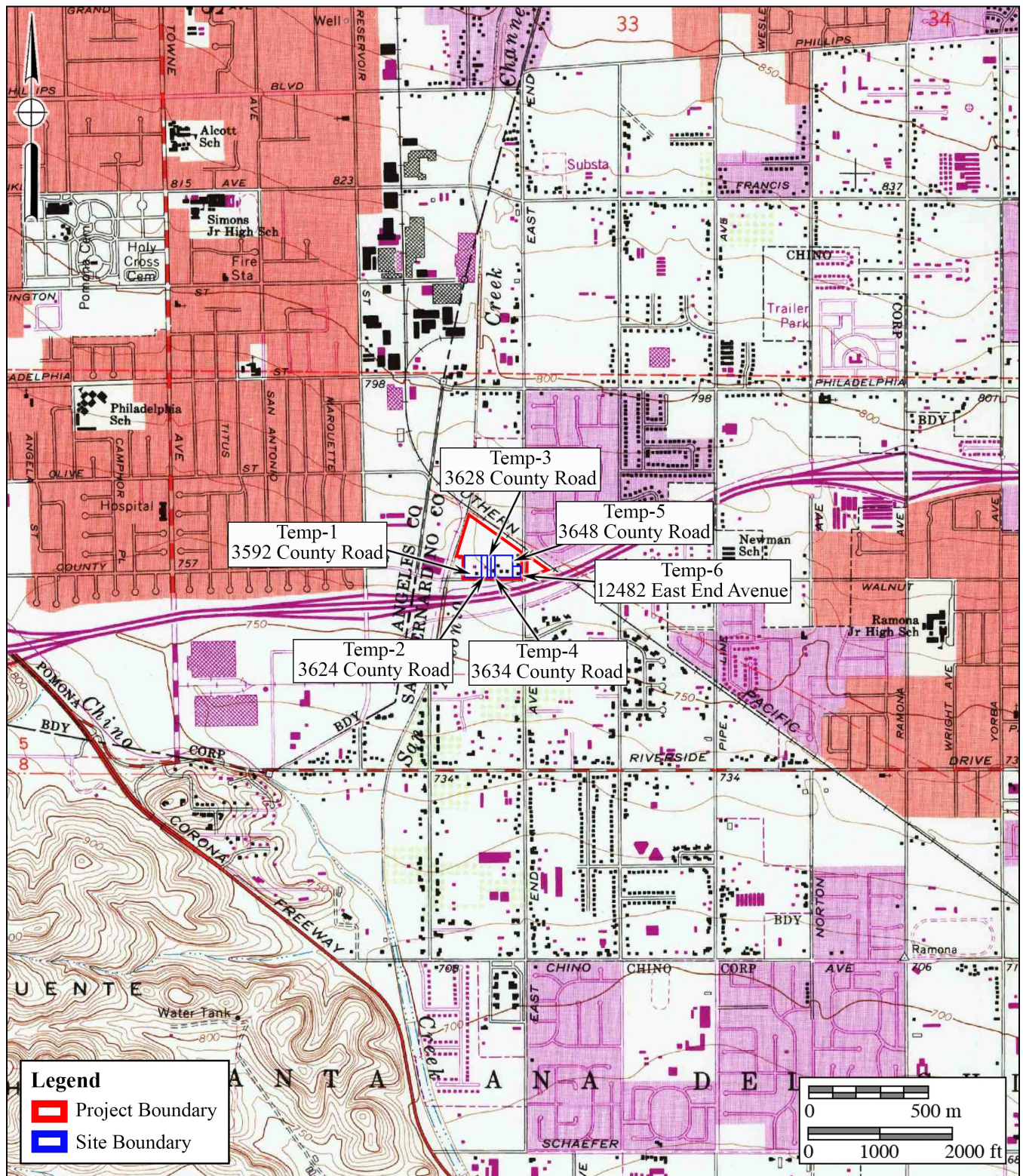


Figure 1.3–4
1967 USGS Map

The County Road and East End Avenue Project

USGS *Ontario* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)



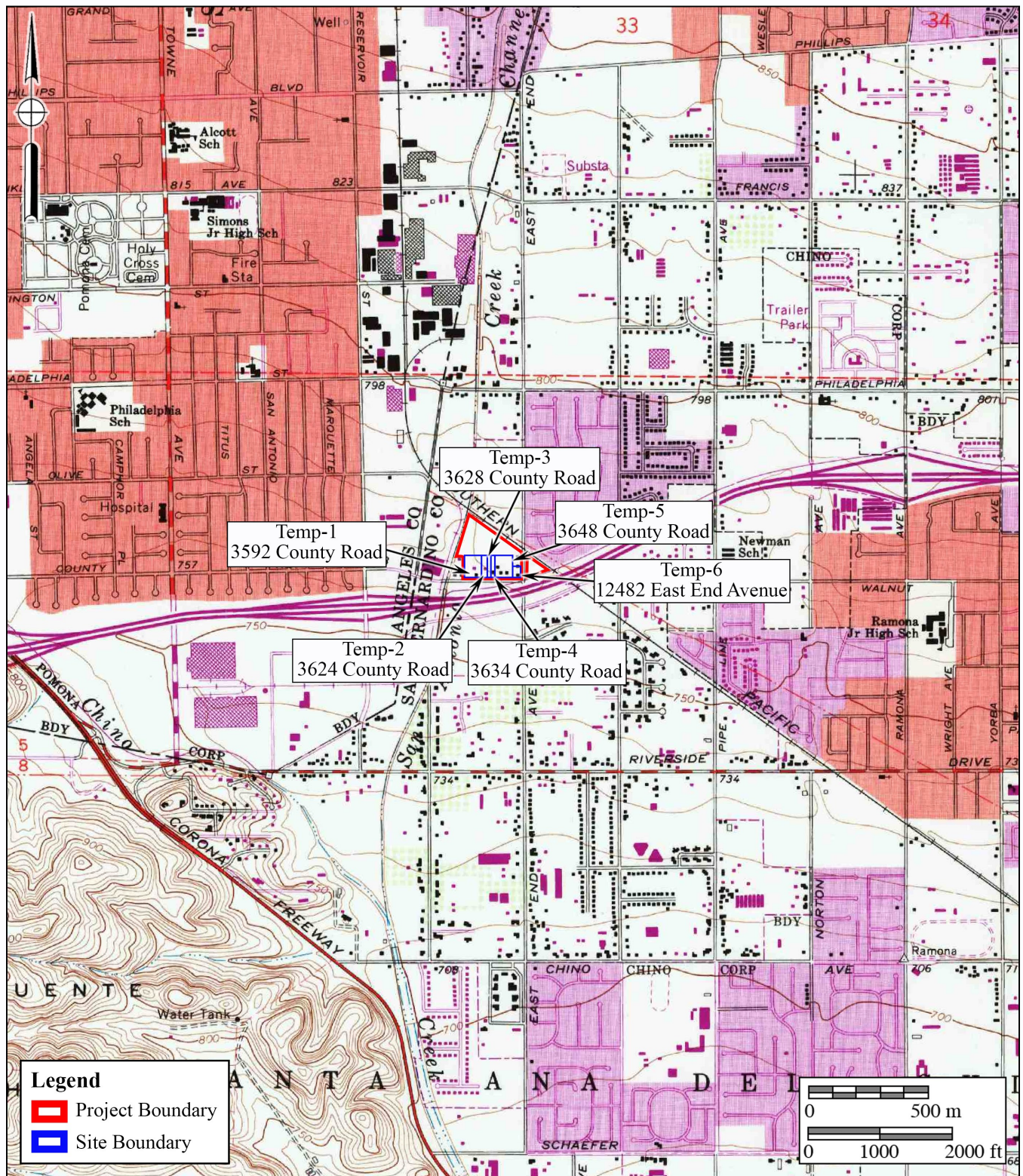


Figure 1.3-5
1975 USGS Map

The County Road and East End Avenue Project

USGS *Ontario* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)



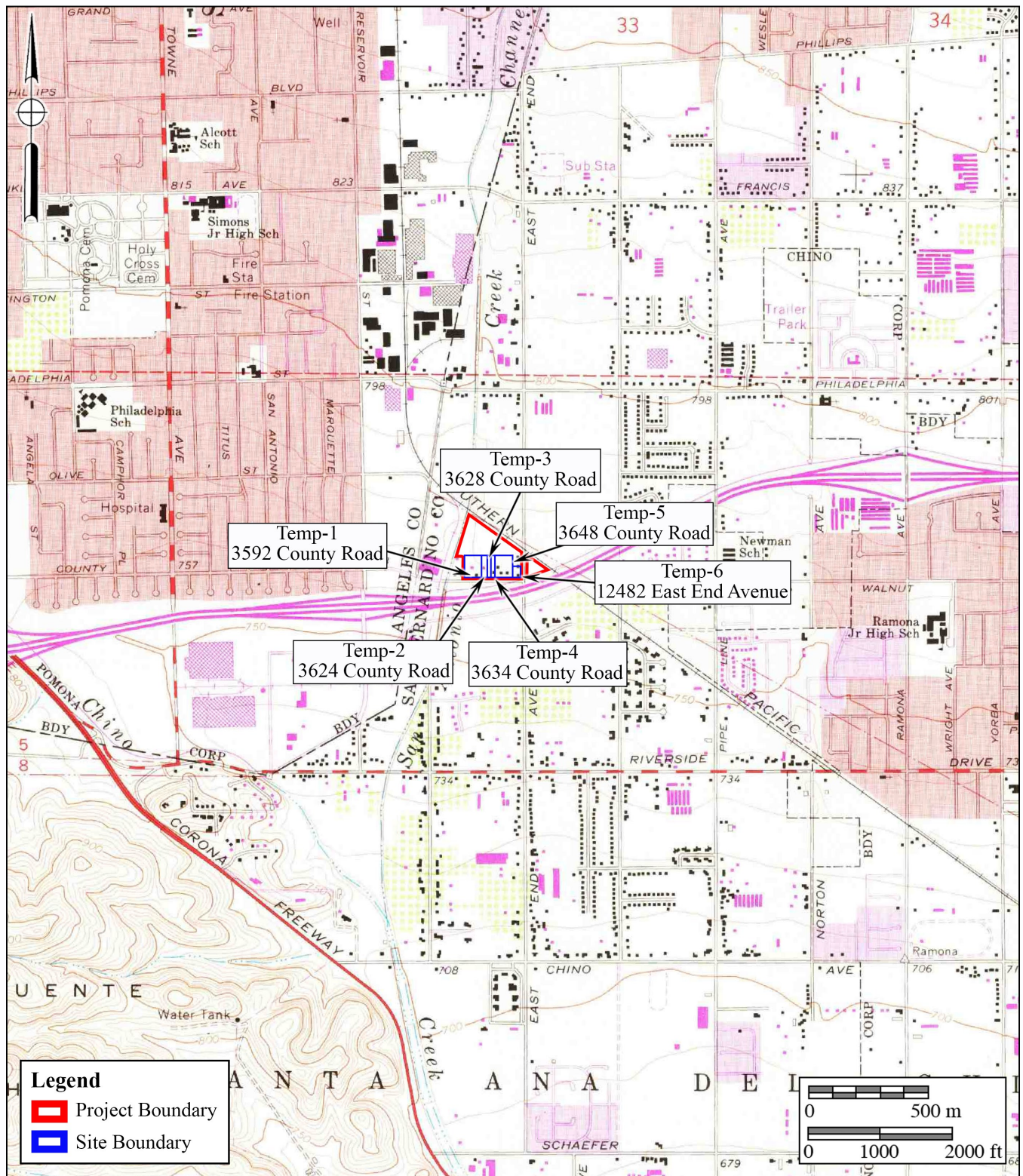


Figure 1.3–6
1982 USGS Map

The County Road and East End Avenue Project

USGS *Ontario* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)



1.4.1 California Environmental Quality Act

According to CEQA (§15064.5a), the term “historical resource” includes the following:

- 1) A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code [PRC] SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
- 2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- 3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:
 - a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
 - b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 - c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
 - d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- 4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the PRC), or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the PRC) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (§15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect upon the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

- 1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired.
- 2) The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or
 - b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,
 - c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects upon archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

1. When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is a historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2. If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the PRC, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the PRC do not apply.
3. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the PRC, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in PRC Section 21083.2 (c to f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.

4. If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project upon those resources shall not be considered a significant effect upon the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect upon it are noted in the Initial Study (IS) or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5 (d and e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

- (d) When an IS identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood of, Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC, as provided in PRC SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:
 - 1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
 - 2) The requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is in the city of Chino in the southwestern portion of San Bernardino County. The scope of work for the cultural resources study conducted for the County Road and East End Avenue Project included the survey of a 12.85-acre area and the assessment of six historic properties. Given the area involved, the research design for this project was focused upon realistic study options. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal here is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of characteristics, as well as the ability of the resource to address regional research topics and issues.

Although survey programs are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources:

- Can located cultural resources be associated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be determined from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?
- How do the located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do the located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for the region?

For the historic properties, the research process was focused upon the built environment and those individuals associated with the ownership, design, and construction of the buildings within the project footprint. Although historic structure evaluations are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed historic resources:

- Can the buildings be associated with any significant individuals or events?
- Are the buildings representative of a specific type, style, or method of construction?
- Are the buildings associated with any nearby structures? Do any of the buildings, when studied with the nearby structures, qualify as contributors to a potential historic

district?

- Were any of the buildings designed or constructed by a significant architect, designer, builder, or contractor?

Data Needs

At the survey level, the principal research objective is a generalized investigation of changing settlement patterns in both the prehistoric and historic periods within the study area. The overall goal is to understand settlement and resource procurement patterns of the project area occupants. Further, the overall goal of the historic structure assessment is to understand the construction and use of the buildings within their associated historic context. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from both an archaeological and historic perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research were undertaken with the following primary research goals in mind:

- 1) To identify cultural and historic resources occurring within the project;
- 2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the deposit, and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified, and the type, style, and method of construction for any buildings;
- 3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective;
- 4) To identify persons or events associated with any buildings and their construction; and
- 5) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each cultural and historic resource identified.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

The cultural resources study of the project consisted of an institutional records search, an intensive cultural resource survey of the entire 12.85-acre project, and the detailed recordation of all identified cultural resources. This study was conducted in conformance with City of Chino environmental guidelines, Section 21083.2 of the California PRC, and CEQA. Statutory requirements of CEQA (Section 15064.5) were followed for the identification and evaluation of resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

3.1 Methods

3.1.1 Archival Research

Records relating to the ownership and developmental history of this project were sought to identify any associated historic persons, historic events, or architectural significance. Records research was conducted at the BFSa research library, the SCCIC, the San Bernardino County Archives, and the offices of the San Bernardino Assessor/County Recorder/County Clerk. Title records for the property were also obtained.

3.1.2 Survey Methods

The survey methodology employed during the current investigation followed standard archaeological field procedures and was sufficient to accomplish a thorough assessment of the project. The field methodology employed for the project included walking evenly spaced survey transects set approximately 10 meters apart and oriented east to west across the property, while visually inspecting the ground surface. All potentially sensitive areas where cultural resources might be located were closely inspected. Photographs documenting survey discoveries and overall survey conditions were taken frequently. All cultural resources were recorded as necessary according to the Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) manual, *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*, using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms.

3.1.3 Historic Structure Assessment

Methods for evaluating the integrity and significance of the historic properties included photographic documentation and a review of available building records and permits. During the survey, photographs were taken of all building elevations. The photographs were used to complete architectural descriptions of the buildings. The original core structure and all modifications made to the buildings since their initial construction were also recorded. The current setting of the buildings was compared to the historical setting of the properties. This information was combined with the archival research in order to evaluate the buildings' seven aspects of integrity, as well as their potential significance under CEQA guidelines.

3.2 Results of the Field Survey

Project Archaeologist and Historian Andrew Garrison conducted the intensive pedestrian survey on September 10, 2019. The entire property has been previously impacted by cultivation, rural-residential development, and, most recently, commercial and industrial enterprises. The eastern portion of the property consists of a single parcel (APN 101-625-132) east of East End Avenue. Visibility within APN 101-625-132 was generally good as the parcel has been previously graded and repeatedly cleared (Plate 3.2-1). Currently, the vegetation within the eastern parcel consists of non-native weeds and grasses. The northern portion of the property, which comprises APNs 101-627-103 and -115 and 101-628-102 and -103 and is bound on the northeast by the railroad tracks, is a vacant agricultural field containing non-native weeds and grasses. Eucalyptus and other introduced non-native trees were present within the northwestern corner of the property during the survey (Plate 3.2-2). Modern garbage and building materials, primarily concrete, were also found throughout this area. The southern portion of the property, which comprises APNs 101-628-104 to -109, is entirely developed with multiple structures and is either covered in hardscape, loose gravel, or residential landscaping (Plate 3.2-3). The southern boundary of APNs 101-628-104 to -109 is located along County Road. Due to the development of these parcels, the ground surface was not visible. At the time of the survey, modern garbage, building material, rubble from partially demolished structures, and evidence of squatters were found throughout the southern area (Plate 3.2-4).

As a result of the field survey, six historic properties were identified within the project, all of which are within the southern area (APNs 101-628-104 to -109) (Plates 3.2-5 to 3.2-10). The properties have been recorded as Temp-1, Temp-2, Temp-3, Temp-4, Temp-5, and Temp-6 with the SCCIC (Figure 3.2-1) and were subsequently evaluated for significance as part of this study. No other cultural resources were observed during the survey.

3.3 Historic Structure Analysis

Within the boundaries of the subject property, six historic properties have been identified (Table 3.3-1). A machine shop located at 3628 County Road, which was constructed in 1986, is also located within the project; however, this structure was not evaluated for significance during this study because the building does not meet the minimum age threshold (50 years) to be considered a historic structure. The following section provides the pertinent field results for the significance evaluations of the six historic properties (Temp-1 to Temp-6) located within the County Road and East End Avenue Project, which were conducted in accordance with City of Chino guidelines and site evaluation protocols on September 10, 2019.



Plate 3.2-1

Overview of the Eastern Portion of the Project, Facing South

The County Road and East End Avenue Project



Plate 3.2-2

Overview of the Northern Portion of the Project, Facing Northwest

The County Road and East End Avenue Project



Plate 3.2-3

Overview of the Southern Portion of the Project, Facing West

The County Road and East End Avenue Project



Plate 3.2-4

Overview of the Southern Portion of the Project, Facing Southwest

The County Road and East End Avenue Project



Plate 3.2–5

**2019 View of the South Façades of the Residence (Left) and
Detached Garage (Right) at 3592 County Road, Facing North**

The County Road and East End Avenue Project

(Image courtesy of Google Street View)





Plate 3.2-6

2019 View of the South Façade of the Residence at 3624 County Road, Facing North

The County Road and East End Avenue Project

(Image courtesy of Google Street View)



Plate 3.2-7

**View of the South (Left) and East (Right) Façades of the
Residence at 3628 County Road, Facing Northwest**

The County Road and East End Avenue Project





Plate 3.2-8

View of the South Façade of the Residence at 3634 County Road, Facing North

The County Road and East End Avenue Project



Plate 3.2-9

View of the South Façade of the Residence at 3648 County Road, Facing Northwest

The County Road and East End Avenue Project





Plate 3.2-10

**View of the East (Left) and North (Right) Façades of the Residence
at 12482 East End Avenue, Facing Southwest**

The County Road and East End Avenue Project



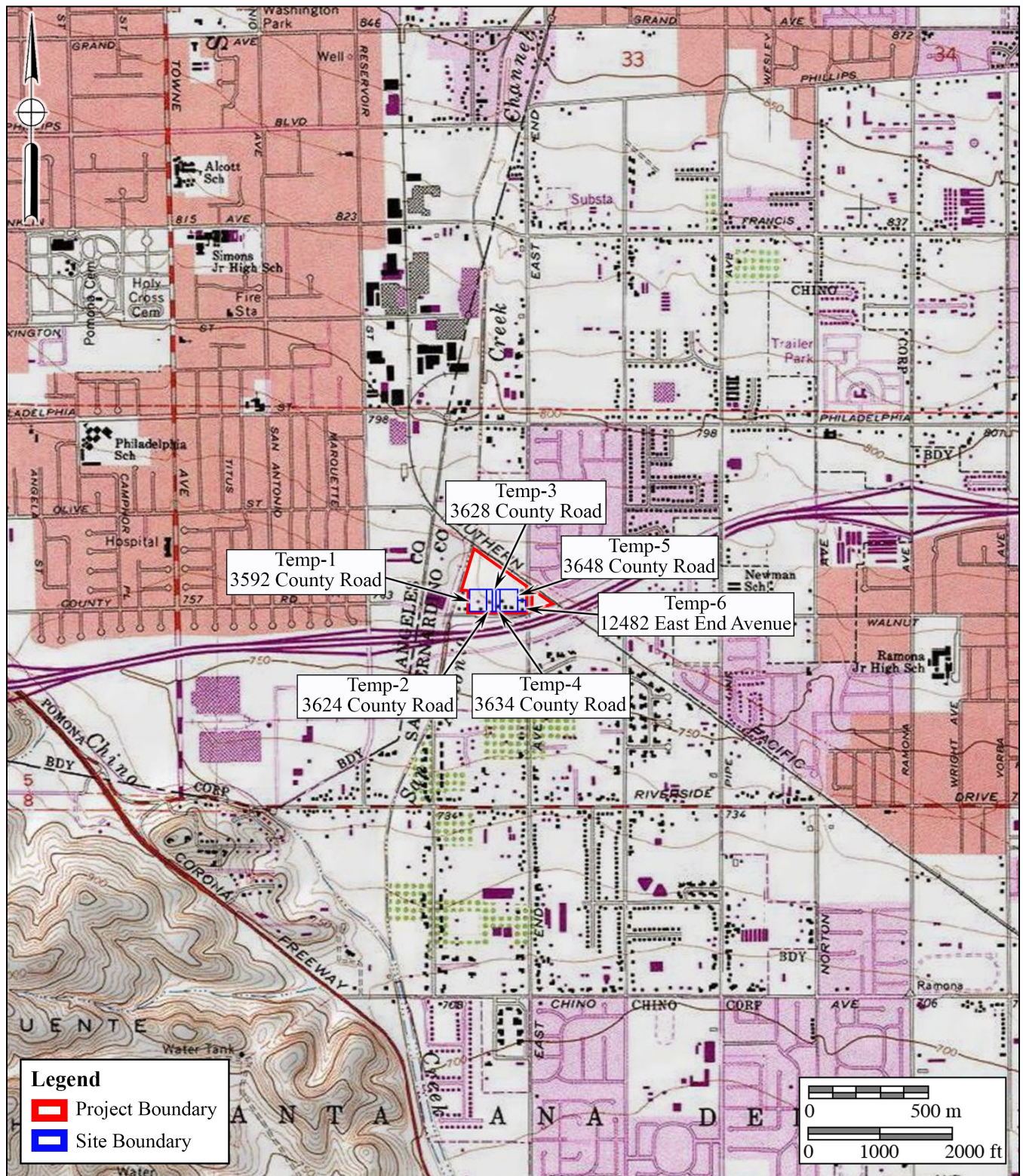


Figure 3.2-1

Historic Resource Location Map

The County Road and East End Avenue Project

USGS Ontario Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)



Table 3.3–1
Historic Properties Recorded Within the
County Road and East End Avenue Project

Original Lot Number	APN	Address	Site Number	Date Constructed
27	101-628-109	3592 County Road	Temp-1	Late 1800s; remodeled in 1932
28	101-628-108	3624 County Road	Temp-2	1954
28	101-628-107	3628 County Road	Temp-3	1961
28	101-628-106	3634 County Road	Temp-4	1905 to 1925; moved to current location circa 1952
28	101-628-105	3648 County Road	Temp-5	1952
28	101-628-104	12482 East End Avenue	Temp-6	1956

3.3.1 History of the Project Area

The project is located within the Santa Ana del Chino land grant, which was granted to Antonio Maria Lugo in 1841. The Lugo adobe was located approximately one and a half miles southwest of the project in what is currently Chino Hills. Rancho Santa Ana del Chino was managed by Lugo's son-in-law, Isaac Williams, who had come to the area as a fur trapper in 1832. In 1846, Williams fought in the Battle of Chino, a skirmish that took place during the Mexican-American War (Lech 2014). During the battle, the Americans took refuge at Rancho Santa Ana del Chino and were subsequently surrounded by Mexican Californios, which included William's brother-in-law Jose del Carmen Lugo. The Americans were forced to surrender when the adobe was set on fire and they were taken prisoner (Beattie 1940).

After Williams's death in 1856, Rancho Santa Ana del Chino was split between his two daughters, Merced Rains and Francisca Carlisle, and their husbands, John Rains and Robert S. Carlisle, which resulted in a feud over the land. The Carlises would eventually obtain full control over the rancho land. After Robert's death in 1865, Francisca remarried twice (Carbon Canyon Chronicle 2010) and, in the mid-1880s, sold the rancho to Richard Gird. In 1887, Gird subdivided 23,000 acres of his land, which included Rancho Santa Ana del Chino.

The current project is located within the original subdivision of Rancho Santa Ana del Chino (sometimes referenced by the Assessor as the Subdivision of Chino Ranch). The subdivision consisted of seven-acre lots and properties were comprised of portions, or a combination thereof, of these lots. The entire County Road and East End Avenue Project is located within what was originally Lots 21, 22, and 27 to 29 of Section 4, Township 2 South, Range 7 West. However, Temp-1 to Temp-6 all are situated within Lots 27 and 28 (Figure 3.3–1). Further, based upon Assessor's lot books, County Road was originally Two Pine Avenue and circa 1930, it became Walnut Avenue. Between 1971 and 1972, SR 60 was built to the south, Walnut Avenue was split in half, and the portion within the project was renamed County Road.

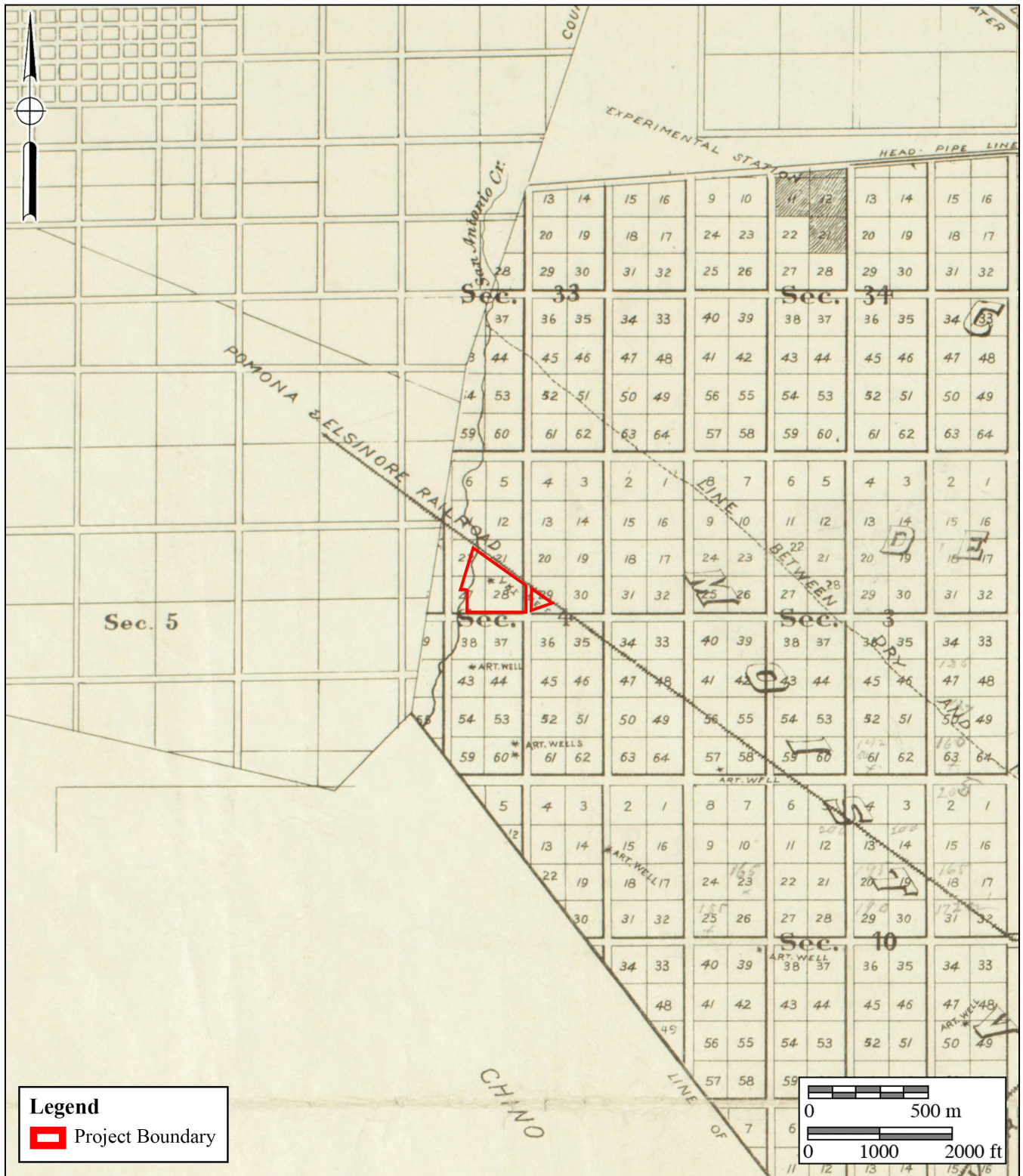


Figure 3.3–1

1887-1889 Rancho Santa Ana del Chino Subdivision Map

The County Road and East End Avenue Project



Assessor's lot books list the first recorded owner of the subject property as John Wolf in 1895. At that time, Wolf owned Lots 26 to 28 within the Rancho Santa Ana del Chino subdivision. Wolf acquired Lots 27 and 28 (southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 4) from G.W. Edwards in 1893 (*The Daily Courier* 1893), and additional property within Section 4, possibly Lot 26, from Gird in 1894 (*The Weekly Courier* 1894).

Wolf was born in Missouri in 1830. He married Julia Ann Kesterson in Iowa in 1853 (Ancestry.com 2004). According to the 1880 Federal Census, the Wolfs lived in Iowa until at least 1880, when they moved to San Bernardino County. The Wolfs likely had the building at 3592 County Road (Lot 27) and another structure along East End Avenue (now demolished) constructed between 1893, when John Wolf purchased the property, and 1897, when buildings are visible on the 1897 *Cucamonga* 15' USGS map (Figure 3.3–2).

John Wolf was listed as a farmer residing in Chino in the 1896 California Voter Register and although no addresses are listed on the census, the Wolfs, with their 42-year-old daughter Melissa, were recorded on the 1900 Federal Census as residing in a home that they owned on a farm in Chino. At that time, John Wolf was 69 years old and Julia Wolf was 64 years old. Prior to John Wolf's death in Chino in 1906 (Ancestry.com 2012), Lots 27 and 28 were transferred to Simon T. Olson in 1905, who owned the property for 10 years.

Based upon the 1910 Federal Census, Olson was born in Sweden in 1867 and was married to Edna Olson. The Olsons were recorded in the 1910 Federal Census as having four sons and residing on East End Avenue in Chino. It is unknown if the family lived in the 3592 County Road building or the other structure on East End Avenue on the 1897 USGS map. Simon Olson's voter registration from 1900-1910 listed him as a rancher affiliated with the Prohibition Party. Early deeds state that Olson built a well on the property.

In 1911, Olson mortgaged Lot 28 and a portion of Lot 27 to Gilbert Rourke for \$3,000 for two years (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1911). In 1912, Olson "et ux." sold a 7.687-acre portion of the northern half of Lots 27 and 28 to J.T. Sparks "et ux." In 1915, J.T. Sparks "et ux." mortgaged the same land to A.H. Tufts for \$550 for three years and Olson "et ux." sold a 7.6692-acre portion of the southern half of Lots 27 and 28 to Alpheus A. Nichols (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1915). When subdivided, ownership and access to the well on the property was divided between all owners. In 1923, Emma and J.P. Stark purchased the northern half of Lots 27 and 28 and in 1936, sold it to Roy and Ruth Jones. The Joneses retained ownership until at least 1950, when Assessor's lot book coverage ceases.

In 1925, Irl and Ruth John bought the southern portion of Lots 27 and 28 from Alpheus A. Nichols. Census records indicate that Irl John was born in Kansas where he and Ruth lived until at least 1920. In 1930, the Johns, their sons Roy and Ira, and Ruth's brother Carl Hjelm are listed at Walnut Avenue (3592 County Road). The Johns owned the southern portion of Lots 27 and 28 until 1940, when they sold it to Mary M. Bryan, who, two years later, sold it to Allen and Margurie L. Cook. The Cooks sold the property to Herbert A. and Helen A. Marsh in 1946, who, in 1950, sold it to Irvine L. and Veda I. Hooker.

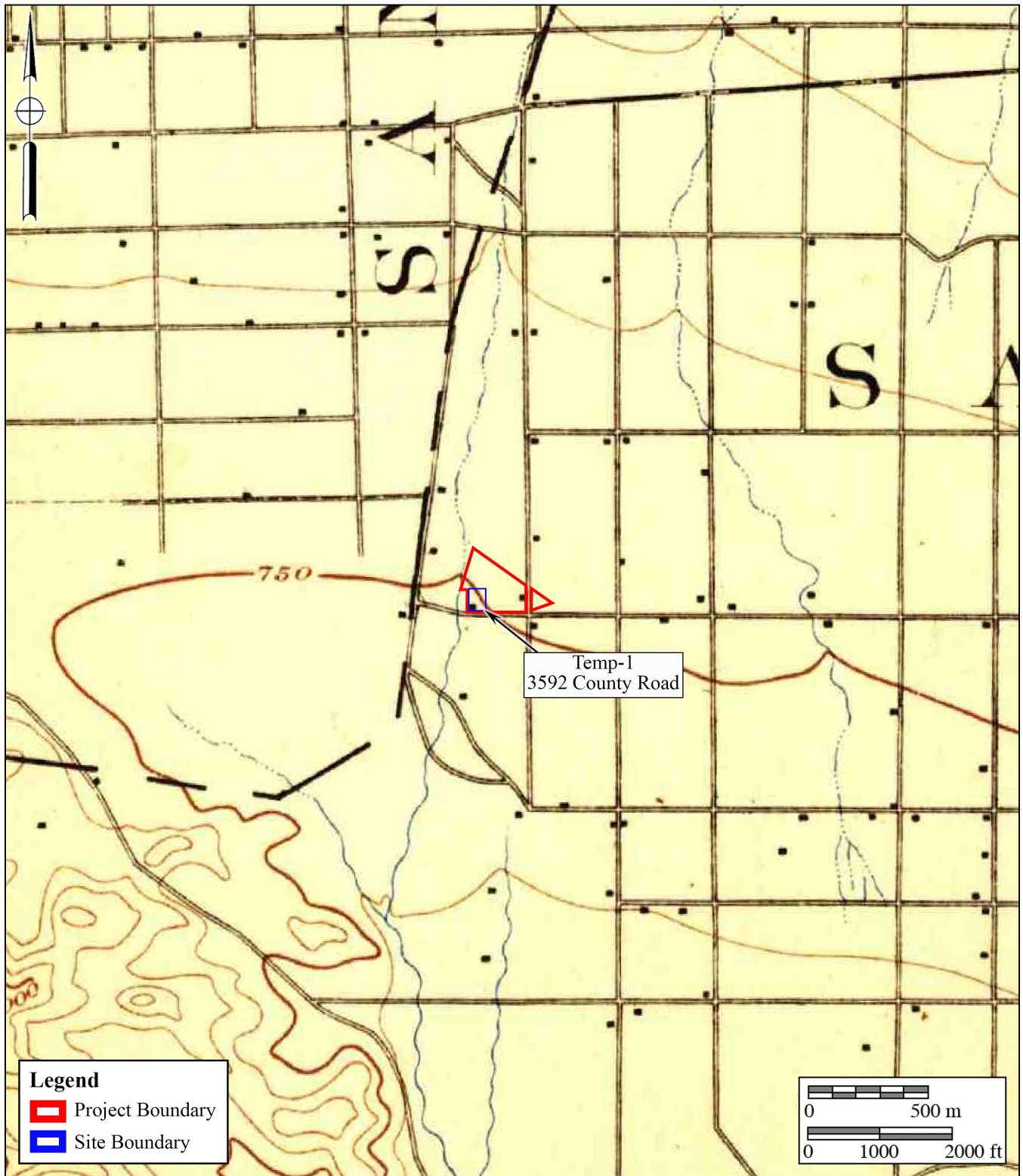


Figure 3.3–2
1897 USGS Map

The County Road and East End Avenue Project
USGS *Cucamonga* Quadrangle (1:62,500 series)



The Hookers began subdividing the southern portion of Lots 27 and 28 in the early 1950s. As new parcels were created, all subsequent owners of property within the original Lots 27 and 28 were granted partial ownership and access to the well constructed by Olson. In 1951, APNs 101-628-106 to -108 (which contain 3624, 3628, and 3634 County Road) were split from the larger lot into a single parcel and sold to Paul and Opal Crawford, who separated 3634 County Road into its own parcel in 1952 while keeping 3624 and 3628 County Road as a single lot. That same year, the Crawfords sold the 3634 County Road property to F.D. and Rose Coy, who a year later, sold it to Dolph and Myrtle Coursey.

In 1955, the Crawfords sold 3624 and 3628 County Road as a single lot to Robert Glenn and Vilma Mary Koranda. Circa 1960, Assessor's records still list 3624 County Road with 3628 County Road as a single lot. Harvey Cecil Croley purchased the lot in 1959 from the Korandas. Between 1959 and 1960, there are multiple deed transfers between Joe W. and Elsie M. Bouldin and Harvey Cecil Croley. However, in 1960, Croley is listed as the owner. The first document to list 3624 County Road (APN 101-628-108) and 3628 County Road (APN 101-628-107) as separate parcels is a deed transferring both to the Bouldins in 1964 following Croley's death.

In 1952, the Hookers sold APN 101-628-104 (which contains 12482 East End Avenue) and APN 101-628-105 (which contains 3648 County Road) to William Harold and Helen Dawn Smith and Charles N. and Josephine D. McGee, respectively. The Hookers retained ownership of APN 101-628-109 (which contains 3592 County Road) until 1956, when they sold it to Joseph E. and Edna M. Kirk.

Charles N. McGee incorporated C. McGee Electric, Inc. in 1955; however, the business had been in operation since at least 1951 (*Chino Champion* 1951). In 1986, C. McGee Electric, Inc. constructed six industrial buildings now known as the McGee Business Center adjacent to and west of the current project at 12340 Mills Avenue (*Chino Champion* 1986a). Until the late 1980s, all parcels within the subject property had multiple owners; however, by 1990, C. McGee Electric, Inc. had acquired all parcels adjacent to the southern project area (APNs 101-628-004 to -009). The company is still in operation under the name T. McGee Electric, Inc. and is run by Trent McGee (California Explore 2019).

Based upon the 1927 aerial photograph (Plate 3.3–1), the northern portion of the project, which includes Lots 21 and 22, was originally utilized for agriculture. Aerial photographs from 1938 to 1965 (Plates 3.3–2 to 3.3–6) show some structures being added and removed along East End Avenue within APN 101-268-002 in the northern portion of the property; however, by 1972, this area had been completely cleared and no remnants of the structures exist today (Plate 3.3–7).

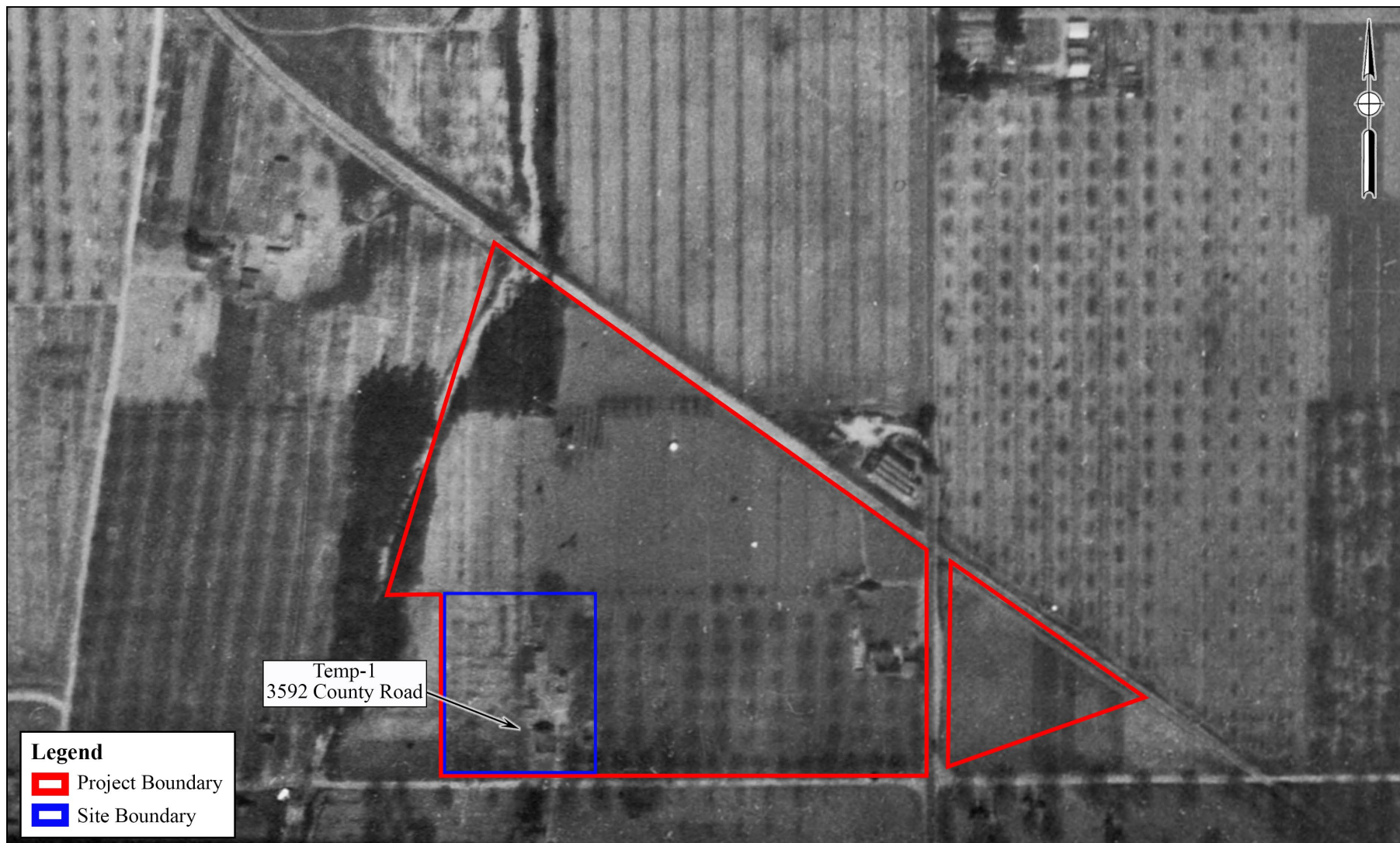


Plate 3.3-1

1927 Aerial Photograph

The County Road and East End Avenue Project

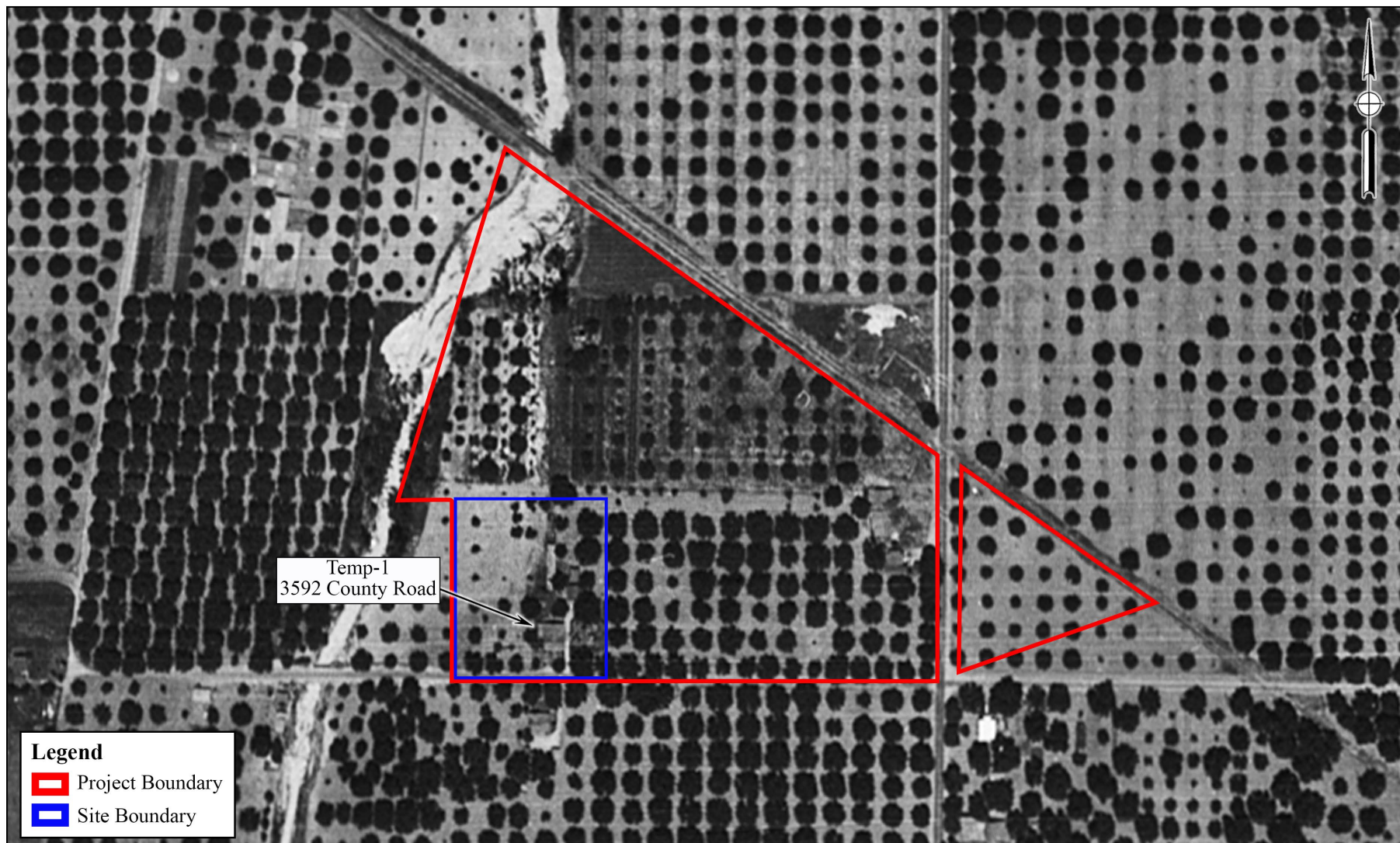


Plate 3.3-2

1938 Aerial Photograph

The County Road and East End Avenue Project



Plate 3.3-3

1946 Aerial Photograph

The County Road and East End Avenue Project

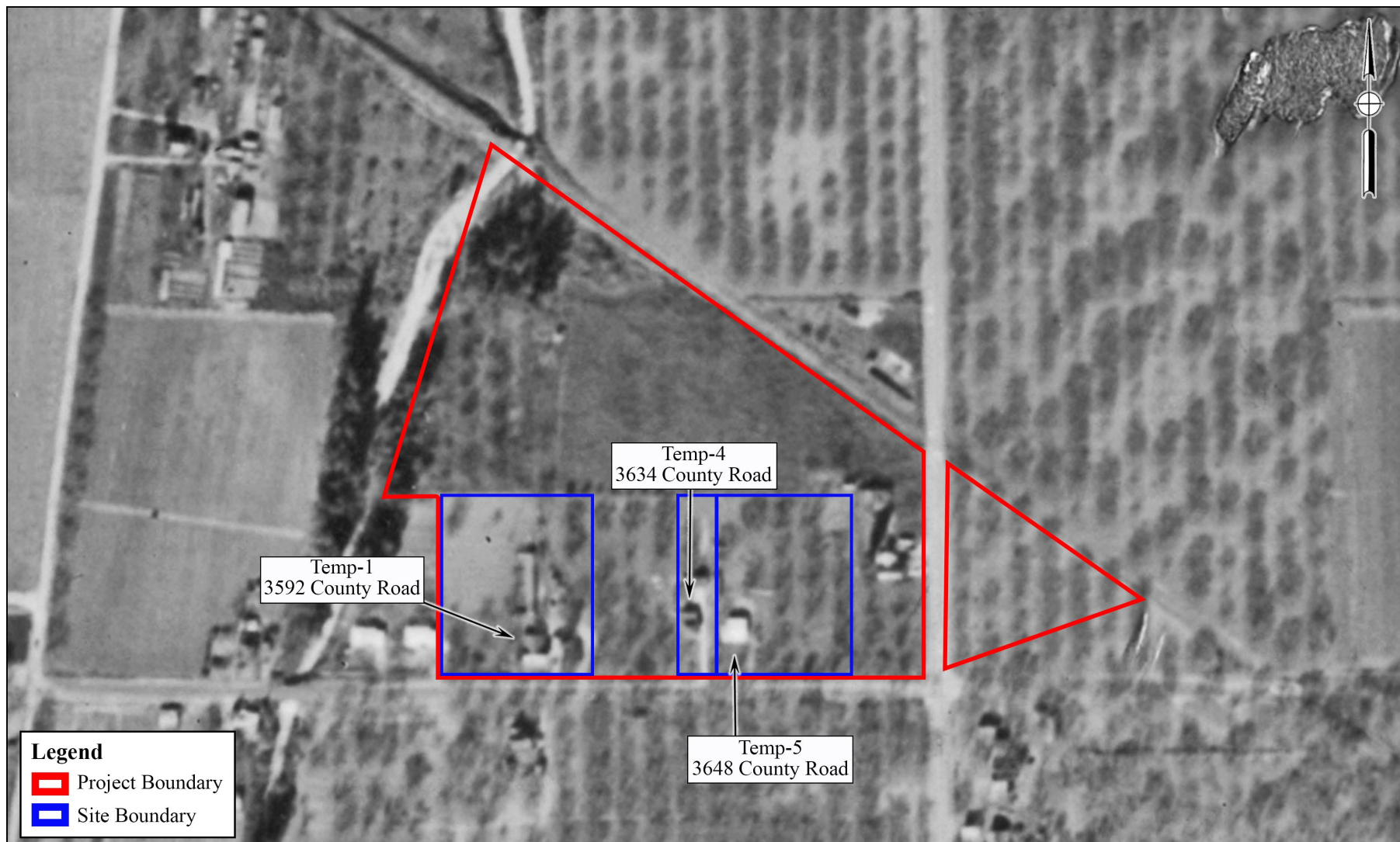


Plate 3.3-4

1952 Aerial Photograph

The County Road and East End Avenue Project



Plate 3.3-5

1959 Aerial Photograph

The County Road and East End Avenue Project

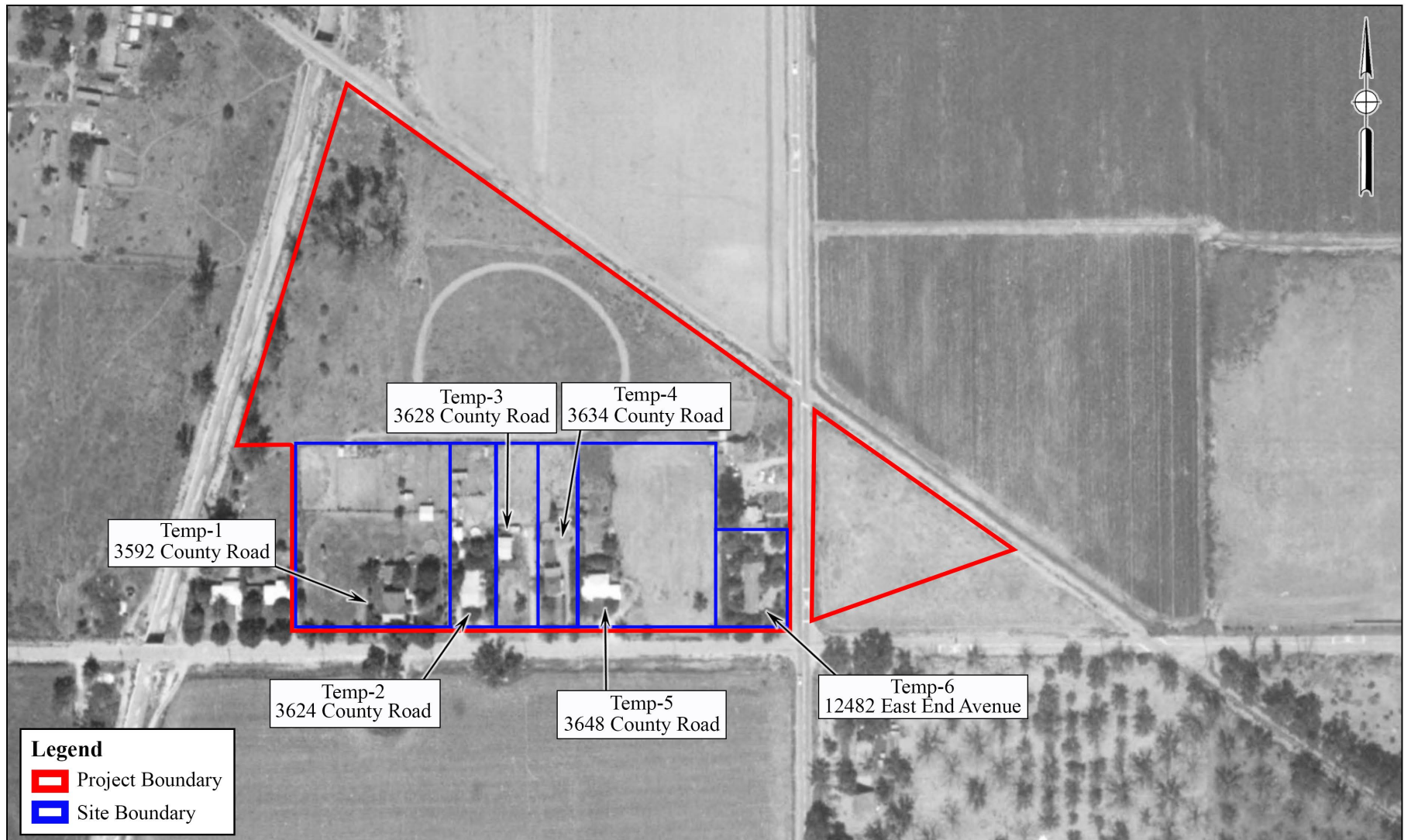


Plate 3.3-6

1965 Aerial Photograph

The County Road and East End Avenue Project

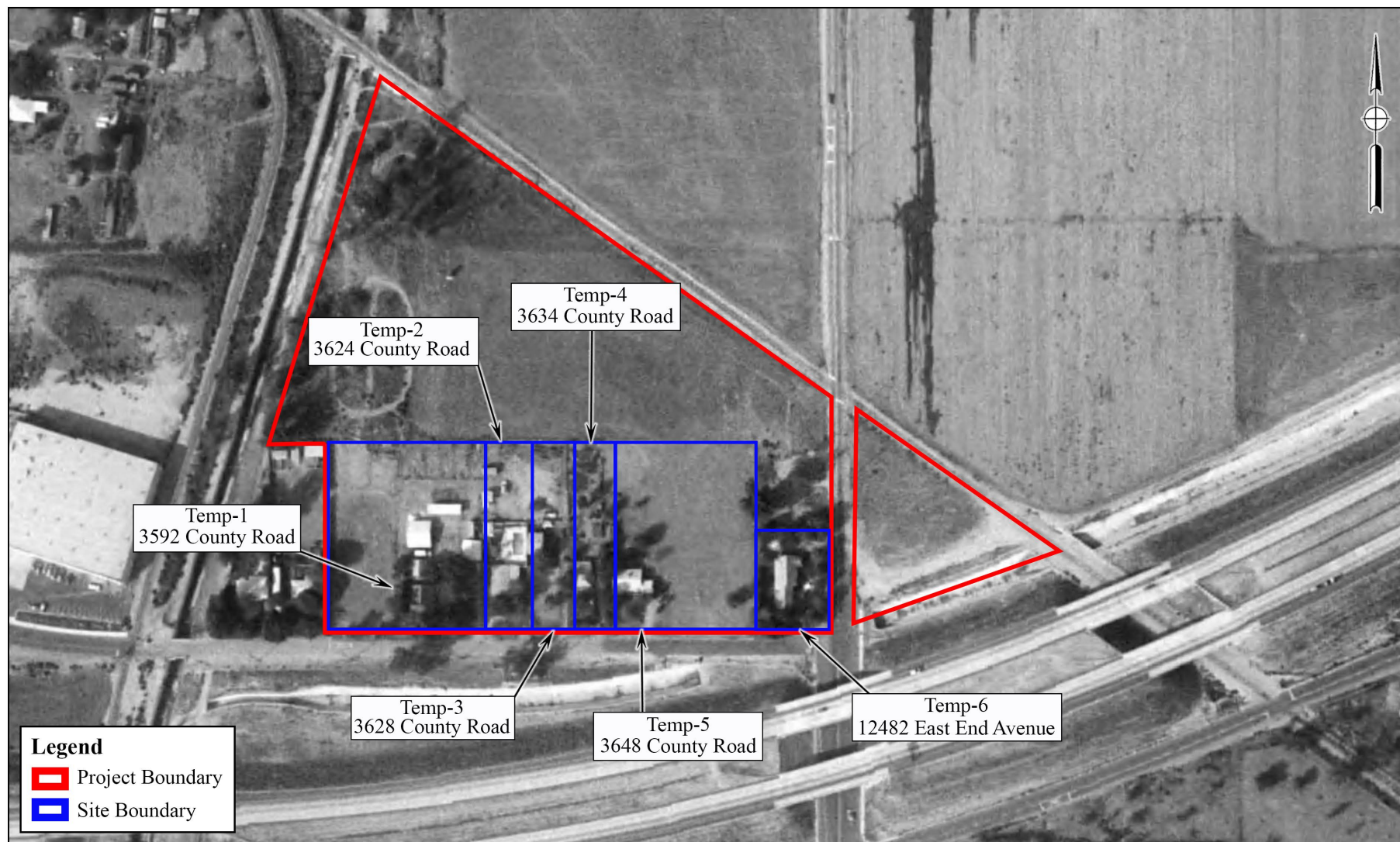


Plate 3.3-7

1972 Aerial Photograph

The County Road and East End Avenue Project

3592 County Road (APN 101-628-109)

The Residential Building Record indicates that the 3592 County Road building was constructed in 1932 on APN 101-628-109. However, the building is visible on a 1927 aerial photograph (see Plate 3.3–1) and a building is recorded on historic USGS maps in the same location as early as 1897 (see Figure 3.3–2). As such, the building, or some form of it, was likely constructed in the late 1800s. The 1932 date recorded on the building record may represent an effective year date of when the building was remodeled in some way.

The building visible on the 1897 USGS map was likely constructed by or for the Wolf family, who purchased the property in 1893. The 1932 effective date corresponds with ownership of the property by Irl and Ruth John (1925 to 1940). At that time, the 6.66-acre property included the entire southern portions of Lots 27 and 28, which would include APNs 101-628-104 to -109. In the 1920s and 1930s (see Plates 3.3–1 and 3.3–2), the area surrounding the 3592 County Road residence and detached garage consisted of orchards.

When the Hooker family began subdividing the southern portions of Lots 27 and 28 in the early 1950s, they created most of the current parcels to the east of 3592 County Road. The last parcel carved out of the original farm lot was the 3592 County Road parcel (APN 101-628-109), which was created in 1956 when the property was sold to Joseph E. and Edna M. Kirk, who then sold the parcel to Donald C. and Ferne L. Clark that same year.

In 1962, the Clarks sold the 3592 County Road property to George W. and Martha Nell (née Shelton) Goble. The Gobles were married in Arkansas in 1951 and by 1953, had relocated to Vallejo where George Goble was enlisted in the United States Air Force (Vallejo City Directory 1953). They had a daughter, Jan Ellen Goble (Plate 3.3–8), shortly after they were married who attended Chino High School. In 1970, Jan Goble married Tony Michael Laws (*Progress Bulletin* 1970a).

In 1972, Dale M. and Roberta E. Walton purchased 3592 County Road and, in 1974, sold to Karen L. and Charles E. Knowlton. The Knowltons then sold the property to John W. and Rickie L. Capaiu in 1979. A year later, the Capaius had the property rezoned as industrial (*Chino Valley News* 1980), and in 1981, it was occupied by John Capaiu, who constructed an addition onto the west façade of the 3592 County Road residence (*Chino Valley News* 1981).

In 1985, C. McGee Electric, Inc., which was founded by Charles N. McGee, purchased the property from the Capaius and that same year was granted a conditional use permit for the establishment of a roofing contractor's yard at 3592 County Road (*Chino Champion* 1985a). C. McGee Electric, Inc. utilized the property to run an electrical business and also leased it out to other businesses. In 1999, Robin V. Freeman of Ontario applied for a fictitious business name for Freebird Transport to be operated at the 3592 County Road property (*Chino Champion* 1999) and



Plate 3.3–8: Jan Goble in 1970. (Photograph courtesy of *Progress Bulletin* 1970a)

in 2009, James J. Montoya applied for a fictitious business name for Lazteq Pools and Spa to be operated at 3592 County Road (*Chino Champion* 2009). C. McGee Electric, Inc. retained ownership of the property until 2019, when it was purchased by East End APG, LLC.

3624 County Road (APN 101-628-108)

The 3624 County Road building was constructed east of the 3592 County Road building in 1954. This property was originally subdivided by the Hookers with the two adjacent parcels (APN 101-628-107/3628 County Road and APN 101-628-106/3634 County Road) in 1951 as a single lot. The Hookers sold the new lot to Paul and Opal Crawford, who separated 3634 County Road into its own parcel in 1952 while keeping 3624 and 3628 County Road as a single lot.

In 1955, the Crawfords sold 3624 and 3628 County Road as a single lot to Robert Glenn and Vilma Mary Koranda. In 1956, the 3624 County Road building was occupied by Robert Glenn and Vilma Mary (née Yacks) Koranda (Plate 3.3–9) and their children Robert, Jr., Betty Ann, and Melvin (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1956). Robert Koranda, Sr. was born in Michigan in 1921 (Ancestry.com 2014). Robert, Sr. and Vilma Koranda were married in Flint, Michigan in 1941 (Ancestry.com 2015) where the couple lived until 1953 (Flint City Directory 1953).



Plate 3.3–9: Vilma Koranda.
(Photograph courtesy of
Ancestry.com)

Circa 1960, Assessor's records list 3624 County Road with 3628 County Road as a single lot. Harvey Cecil Croley purchased the lot in 1959 from the Korandas. Between 1959 and 1960, there are multiple deed transfers between Joe W. and Elsie M. Bouldin and Harvey Cecil Croley. However, in 1960, Croley is listed as the owner and occupant and the Korandas moved away from the property (Ancestry.com 2017). Croley was born in 1899 in Nebraska and moved to California in 1928, where he lived in Norwalk until moving to the 3624 County Road property. Croley passed away in the home in 1963 (*Chino Champion* 1963).

The first document to separate 3624 County Road and 3628 County Road as distinct parcels is a deed transferring both to the Bouldins in 1964 following Croley's death. Joe Bouldin was born in 1894 in Mississippi and Elsie Bouldin was born in Nottingham, England in 1893. In 1916 the Bouldins were married in Indiana and they moved to the Chino area circa 1952. Elsie Bouldin passed away in 1969 and Joe Bouldin passed away in 1993 (*Progress Bulletin* 1969).

Following Elsie Bouldin's death, in 1969, 18-year-old Ronald Robin Hart lived at the 3624 County Road property but is not listed as a property owner (*Chino Champion* 1969a). In 1970 and 1971, the property is advertised as selling horses (*Progress Bulletin* 1970b, 1971). One of the Bouldin's four daughters, Diane D., married Harvey C. Croley, Jr. Between 1972 and 1977, Harvey and Diane Croley owned the 3624 County Road property and then sold it to Kenneth M.,

Jr. and Joan E. Bowyer, who sold it to Richard E. Carroll in 1981. In 1985, Carroll sold the property to C. McGee Electric, Inc., who retained ownership until 2019, when the property was purchased by East End APG, LLC.

3628 County Road (APN 101-628-107)

The 3628 County Road building was constructed in 1961 east of the 3624 County Road building on APN 101-628-107. The Residential Building Record indicates that the building was constructed as a guest house, presumably for the 3624 County Road building. This property was originally subdivided by the Hookers with the two adjacent parcels (APN 101-628-108/3624 County Road and APN 101-628-106/3634 County Road) in 1951 as a single lot. The Hookers sold the new lot to Paul and Opal Crawford, who separated 3634 County Road into its own parcel in 1952 while keeping 3624 and 3628 County Road as a single lot.

In 1955, the Crawfords sold 3624 and 3628 County Road as a single lot to Robert Glenn and Vilma Mary Koranda. Circa 1960, Assessor's records still list 3624 County Road with 3628 County Road as a single lot. Harvey Cecil Croley purchased the lot in 1959 from the Korandas. Between 1959 and 1960, there are multiple deed transfers between Joe W. and Elsie M. Bouldin and Harvey Cecil Croley. However, in 1960, Croley is listed as the owner and occupant and the Korandas moved away from the property (Ancestry.com 2017). The first document to separate 3628 County Road and 3624 County Road as distinct parcels is a deed transferring both to the Bouldins in 1964 following Croley's death.

In the early 1970s, Harvey, Jr. and Diane Croley purchased the 3628 County Road property and, in 1975, sold it to Singura A. Reynolds. However, it does not appear that Reynolds ever lived at the property, as in 1978, a "Fictitious Business Name Statement" posted in the local newspaper for a storage unit facility in Fontana, California lists her as residing in Fresno, California (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1978). In 1981, Reynolds sold the property to Robert and Alta Emch, who in 1985, sold it to Michael and Lisa Ann DiCesaris (Di Cesario) of Chino and Donald and Jeanine Morand of Brea.

In 1985, Di Cesaris and Morands applied for a fictitious business name for Inland R.V. Storage to be operated at the 3628 County Road property (*Chino Champion* 1985b). A year later, Michael Di Cesario was granted approval to construct a "masonry block building for industrial purposes" at 3628 County Road (*Chino Champion* 1986b, 1986c). In 1986, Terrance O'Neill, Michael Di Cesario, and Donald Morand applied for a fictitious business name for the O'Neill Fire Protection Company to be operated at the 3628 County Road property (*Chino Champion* 1986d).

In 1990, C. McGee Electric, Inc. purchased the 3628 County Road property and rented or leased it to other businesses such as the Palo Verde Landscape Management Co. and Landscape West, LLC in 2013 (*Chino Hills Champion* 2013). C. McGee Electric, Inc. retained ownership until 2019, when the property was purchased by East End APG, LLC.

3634 County Road (APN 101-628-106)

The Residential Building Record indicates that the 3634 County Road building was originally constructed between 1905 and 1925 in an unknown location and then moved to APN 101-628-106 circa 1952. The central portion of the building with the shed roof is visible on 1952 and 1953 aerial photographs (see Plates 3.3–4 and 3.3–10); however, given its style, it was likely constructed circa 1952 when the building was moved to its new location.

This property was originally subdivided by the Hookers with the two adjacent parcels (APN 101-628-108/3624 County Road and APN 101-628-107/3628 County Road) in 1951 as a single lot. The Hookers sold the new lot to Paul and Opal Crawford, who separated 3634 County Road into its own parcel in 1952 while keeping 3624 and 3628 County Road as a single lot. That same year, the Crawfords sold the 3634 County Road property to F.D. and Rose Coy, who a year later, sold it to Dolph and Myrtle Coursey. Dolph and Myrtle Coursey lived at the property through the mid-1960s and in 1954, their son Victor lived at the property with his parents (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1954; Ancestry.com 2017).

In 1968, Jack Robert Wantz and Faye N. Wantz purchased the property. Between 1972 and 1973, ownership of the property passed from the Wantzes to William and Geraldine Deaton, to James and Darlene Brady, to Russell E. and Jacqueline M. Hall. The Halls sold the property to C. McGee Electric, Inc. in 1988, who retained ownership until 2019 when East End APG, LLC purchased the property.

3648 County Road (APN 101-628-105)

The Residential Building Record indicates that the 3648 County Road building was constructed in 1952 on APN 101-628-105, east of the 3634 County Road building. The building was designed as a cross-gabled, Ranch-style, single-family residence with a moderate, enclosed eave overhang. The building is first visible in a 1952 aerial photograph of the property (see Plate 3.3–4), where it is depicted as having a simple, square footprint. The building record indicates that a carport was added to the property in 1964 and in 1965, the original garage, which was located on the west façade of the building, was replaced with a larger, front-gabled addition. Both the carport and west facade addition are visible on a 1965 aerial photograph (see Plate 3.3–6).

Charles N. and Josephine McGee purchased the parcel from the Hookers in 1952 and constructed the 3648 County Road residence on the property. Charles McGee was born in New Orleans, Louisiana in 1905. He was originally an auditor for the United States Internal Revenue Service before moving to Chino in 1952. Charles McGee incorporated C. McGee Electric, Inc. in 1955; however, the business had been in operation since at least 1951 in Pomona (*Chino Champion* 1951; *San Bernardino County Sun* 1955).



Plate 3.3-10

1953 Aerial Photograph

The County Road and East End Avenue Project

The McGees had three children: Mary, James, and William. In 1968, their son James, who was serving in the United States Army in Germany, was promoted to sergeant while his wife Margaret lived at 3648 County Road with his parents (*Progress Bulletin* 1968). Charles McGee passed away in 1985.

In 1978, Charles and Josephine McGee sold the property to Shirley Ryken. It is not clear if Ryken ever lived at the property, but it appears that she rented it to Edward and Arleta DeBoer in 1984, who applied for a fictitious business name for “Tools And” at 3648 County Road (*Chino Champion* 1984a). In 1987, Ryken sold the property to C. McGee Electric, Inc. While owned by C. McGee Electric, Inc., in 2001, the property was rented to Richard W. Pedroni, who applied for a fictitious business name for “R H Development Services” at 3648 County Road (*Chino Champion* 2001), and in 2005, it was rented to Guy Dog, Inc., who applied for a fictitious business name for “SPS: Select Power Sweeping” at the 3648 County Road (*Chino Champion* 2005). C. McGee Electric, Inc. retained ownership of the property until 2019, when it was purchased by East End APG, LLC.

12482 East End Avenue (APN 101-628-104)

In 1952, the Hookers sold APN 101-628-104 (which contains 12482 East End Avenue) to William Harold and Helen Dawn Smith. In 1956, the Smiths sold the property to Jess and Lupe Silva. According to the Residential Building Record, the 12482 East End Avenue residence and garage were constructed three months later on APN 101-628-104, directly northwest of the intersection of County Road and East End Avenue. In 1957, the Silvas sold the property to Emma E. and Peter J. Matye, who in 1958, sold own the property to Nick (Dick) and Evelyn B. Raymond (Castro 1965; *Chino Champion* 1969b). The Raymonds are listed as living at the property until at least 1969 (*Chino Champion* 1969b) and in 1972, sold it to Howard A. and Rita L. Parshall.

Howard Parshall owned RH Aviation and worked as a crop duster and Rita Parshall worked as a teacher at Glenmeade School, located about three miles south of the project (Orvis 1971). Howard Parshall was employed by many farms and dairies throughout the Chino and Ontario region, servicing about 20 dairy fields a week. His plane and crop duster techniques were designed for maximum efficiency and were modified from those developed by the Riverside County Mosquito Control District for dealing with pests (Orvis 1971).

In 1974, the Parshalls sold the property to John and Henrietta Southfield. Although John and Henrietta Southfield are listed as the owners of the property until 1986, John’s nephew Daniel Southfield and his wife Sylvia are listed as living on the property (*Chino Valley News* 1992; *Progress Bulletin* 1977; *Chino Champion* 1979). Daniel and Sylvia had three children (Erick, Mark, and Sarah) while living at the house (*Progress Bulletin* 1977; *Chino Champion* 1979). By 1984, the property was occupied by Kimberly and Bryan Mireles (*Chino Champion* 1984b).

In 1986, the Southfields sold the property to Clara Romberg and Chino Bauer. In 1987, C. McGee Electric, Inc. purchased the property and retained ownership until 2019, when they sold it to East End APG, LLC.

3.3.2 Description of Surveyed Resources

3592 County Road (Temp-1)

The Residential Building Record indicates that the 3592 County Road building was constructed in 1932 on APN 101-628-109. However, the building is visible on a 1927 aerial photograph (see Plate 3.3–1) and a building is recorded on historic USGS maps in the same location as early as 1897 (see Figure 3.3–2). As such, the building, or some form of it, was likely constructed in the late 1800s. The 1932 date recorded on the building record may represent an effective year date of when the building was remodeled in some way.

Currently, the building is a single-family residence with a cross-gabled roof and a small, front-gabled front porch on the primary (south) façade. The porch is constructed of red masonry brick risers and poured concrete treads. Landscaping beds are present on either side of the stoop and are made of the same brick masonry as the risers. Both the porch and landscaping beds appear to have been later additions. The porch roof is supported by one cylindrical column on either side of the front door and possesses an arched pediment with clapboard siding in the gable end (see Plate 3.2–5).

The roof of the building is moderately pitched and possesses a moderate eave overhang with exposed rafter tails and is covered in composite shingles (see Plate 3.2–5). The residence was built using standard frame construction on a concrete foundation with floor joists and a subfloor. The building features horizontal clapboard siding and originally possessed wood-framed, double-hung windows. A brick chimney is located on the east façade toward the front of the house (Plate 3.3–11). Toward the rear of the east façade of the side-gabled portion of the building is a small porch that is recessed beneath the second floor (Plate 3.3–12).

Given the presence of a partial porch at the northeast corner of the building, it is likely that the front-gabled, rear portion of the building is an addition. However, both the side-gabled and front-gabled portions of the building are visible in aerial imagery as early as 1927 (see Plate 3.3–1). As such, since the original building was constructed prior to 1927, it is likely that the rear porch was partially enclosed and the front-gabled portion of the building was constructed onto the north façade between 1897 (after the building’s initial completion) and 1927 (when it is first visible on aerial imagery). It should also be noted that although similar, the trim differs between the original building and the 1897 to 1927 addition in that the original trim is thinner and consistent (see Plates 3.3–11 and 3.3–12) and the thickness and method of application for the window and door trim on the addition varies between the different openings (see Plates 3.3–12 and 3.3–13).

Both the original portion of the residence and the 1897 to 1927 addition exhibit elements of the Craftsman architectural style, including open eaves, exposed rafter tails, double-hung, wood-windows, horizontal clapboard siding, and the partial-width front porch. However, the characteristics of the front porch, such as the cylindrical columns, arched pediment, steep front-gabled roof, and brick and concrete steps, are more Classical in design. These Classical elements are more commonly found on Colonial Revival- and Greek Revival-style buildings than Craftsman-style residences.



Plate 3.3-11

**View of the East Façades of the Residence (Behind) and
Detached Garage (Front) at 3592 County Road, Facing West**

The County Road and East End Avenue Project





Plate 3.3-12

**View of the East (Left) and North (Right) Façades of the
Residence at 3592 County Road, Facing Southwest**

The County Road and East End Avenue Project





Plate 3.3-13

**View of the East (Left) and North (Right) Façades of the
1897 to 1927 Addition at 3592 County Road, Facing Southwest**

The County Road and East End Avenue Project



Another addition, connected to the residence via a breezeway, was constructed onto the west façade in 1980 (Plate 3.3–14). The 1980 addition is set back approximately five feet from the primary (south) façade of the residence and exhibits a steeply-pitched, side-gabled roof with exposed rafter tails on the south façade and enclosed eaves on the north façade (Plate 3.3–15). The roof is Modernistic in design and reflects the Contemporary architectural style rather than the Craftsman or Classical styles, like the remainder of the building. However, the exterior of the 1980 addition is also clad in horizontal clapboard siding like the original residence. Based upon 2007 Google Street View imagery, the addition exhibits aluminum-framed windows. The window on the south façade is a central, fixed window flanked by either side by horizontal-sliding or casement windows (Plate 3.3–16).

Although all windows on the building are currently boarded over, they are visible in 2007 (see Plate 3.3–16) and 2018 (Plate 3.3–17). Fenestration appears the same in both years, but the 2018 imagery is of better quality. In the images, the windows on the south façade of the original portion of the residence include two multi-lite, fixed windows on either side of the front door, which are flanked by two double-hung windows. The double-hung windows, however, appear to be metal-framed, which indicates that the original, wood-framed sashes were replaced prior to 2007. On the east façade, original, double-hung, wood-framed windows are visible flanking the chimney in Plate 3.3–16 and Plate 3.3–17. At an unknown date, a window on the north façade of the 1897 to 1927 addition was replaced (see Plate 3.3–13). The addition likely housed the kitchen, as the window that was added was an aluminum-framed, bump-out window, which is a style typically added in kitchens near or above the sink.

The detached garage located east of the residence is first visible in aerial photographs in 1927 (see Plate 3.3–1). Since structures are not generally recorded on historic USGS maps, it is possible that the garage is contemporaneous with the residence and is simply not depicted until aerial imagery became available in 1927. A small outbuilding is also present in the 1927 aerial photograph at the end of the driveway, northeast of the residence.

The driveway, which extends from County Road past the east side of the residence and the west side of the detached garage, appears to have been moved several times. In 1927, the driveway is located approximately five feet east of the residence and leads directly into the detached garage before curving around it to the outbuilding. In the 1938 aerial photograph (see Plate 3.3–2), the driveway is located immediately east of the residence and extends north to the outbuilding to the northeast. In the 1946 aerial photograph (see Plate 3.3–3), the driveway has been moved approximately five feet east and leads directly to the detached garage. In the 1946 aerial photograph, as was also visible in the 1927 aerial photograph (see Plate 3.3–1), once the driveway reaches the garage it makes a 90-degree turn west, then another 90-degree turn north around the garage continuing to the outbuilding. Currently, the outbuilding is no longer extant behind the garage and was removed between 1953 (see Plate 3.3–10) and 1959 (see Plate 3.3–5). However, in 1959, another outbuilding is visible just north of the residence. This building, which is still extant, is possibly evidence that the original outbuilding was relocated.



Plate 3.3-14

View of the West Façade of the 1980 Addition at 3592 County Road, Facing East

The County Road and East End Avenue Project



Plate 3.3-15

View of the North Façade of the 1980 Addition at 3592 County Road, Facing South

The County Road and East End Avenue Project



Plate 3.3-16

2007 View of the South Façade of the Residence at 3592 County Road, Facing North

The County Road and East End Avenue Project

(Image courtesy of Google Street View)



Plate 3.3–17

2018 View of the South Façade of the Residence at 3592 County Road, Facing North

The County Road and East End Avenue Project

(Image courtesy of Google Street View)

The materials used to construct the detached garage are similar to those used in the construction of the residence. The detached garage is front-gabled with a moderately-pitched roof with open eaves and exposed rafter tails. It is clad in horizontal clapboard siding and original fenestration consisted of wood-framed, multi-pane, fixed windows. Prior to 2007, the original door to the garage was infilled with wide-board, horizontal wood siding, an aluminum-framed sliding glass door, and an aluminum-framed horizontal sliding window (see Plates 3.3–16 and Plate 3.3–18). At an unknown date, a window on the north façade of the detached garage was replaced with an aluminum-framed, horizontal-sliding window (see Plate 3.3–13).

The outbuilding that is currently immediately north of the residence has a similar roof form as the residence and detached garage (moderately-pitched, front-gabled, with open eaves and exposed rafter tails), but exhibits wide-board, horizontal wood siding rather than the narrow clapboard siding on the other two buildings (Plate 3.3–19). All windows and doors appear to have been replaced fairly recently and it is unclear what the original materials were (Plate 3.3–20).

The Miscellaneous Building Record indicates that in 1972, a large, 35-by-40-foot walk-through stable (Plate 3.3–21) was constructed north of the outbuilding and a 12-by-48-foot stable was constructed east of the walk-through stable. A 1972 aerial photograph (see Plate 3.3–7) also depicts a hay shed that was constructed between the outbuilding and the walk-through stable. According to the building record, in 1974, two 12-by-22-foot stables were constructed south of the 12-by-48-foot stable, and a 20-by-30-foot storage building was constructed southwest of the two smaller stables. A 1980 aerial photograph (Plate 3.3–22) depicts additional outbuildings to the north and west of the 1970s stables. However, by 1994 (Plate 3.3–23), all stables and storage buildings except the large walk-through stable and the hay shed had been removed.

3624 County Road (Temp-2)

The 3624 County Road building was constructed in 1954 east of the 3592 County Road property on APN 101-628-108. The 1959 aerial photograph (see Plate 3.3–5) and Residential Building Record indicate that the building was originally designed as a single-story, side-gabled, flat-roofed, single-family residence (Plate 3.3–24) with a narrow, rectangular footprint, a full-length front porch sheltered under the main roof, and a moderate eave overhang (Plate 3.3–25).

In 1959, a permit was issued for an addition onto the east façade of the building that expanded the side-gabled portion to the east and created a rear patio to the north. The addition also extended the front porch east to cover the new portion of the south façade. Brick wainscoting was subsequently applied to the entire south façade. It is unknown if the wainscoting on the original building is also original and the feature was merely extended, or if the entire feature was added after the 1959 addition. The same is true for the decorative, scalloped, front porch support posts; these could have been installed with the 1959 addition, or the eastern two support posts could have been replicated based upon the originals. It is most likely that they were replicated, however, because the spacing between the original posts is relatively even, but the spacing between the two easternmost posts is doubled.



Plate 3.3-18

View of the South Façade of the Detached Garage at 3592 County Road, Facing North

The County Road and East End Avenue Project



Plate 3.3–19

View of the East Façade of the Outbuilding at 3592 County Road, Facing West

The County Road and East End Avenue Project



Plate 3.3–20

View of the West Façade of the Outbuilding at 3592 County Road, Facing East

The County Road and East End Avenue Project




Plate 3.3–21

View of the West Façade of the Walk-Through Stable at 3592 County Road, Facing East

The County Road and East End Avenue Project

**Legend**

-  3592 County Road Property
Boundary (Site Temp-1)

**Plate 3.3-22****1980 Aerial Photograph**

The County Road and East End Avenue Project



Plate 3.3–23

1994 Aerial Photograph

The County Road and East End Avenue Project

(Image courtesy of Google Earth)



Plate 3.3–24

**View of the West (Left) and South (Right) Façades of the
Residence at 3624 County Road, Facing Northeast**

The County Road and East End Avenue Project





Plate 3.3–25

View of the South Façade of the Residence at 3624 County Road, Facing North

The County Road and East End Avenue Project

Although all windows are currently boarded over, 2014 Google Street View imagery (Plate 3.3–26) depicts the building as possessing both wood-framed and aluminum-framed windows. In 2014, the original portion of the residence featured a large, wood-framed picture window on the south façade. Another similarly-sized, aluminum-framed, horizontal-sliding window can be seen at the east end of the south façade of the 1959 addition and a smaller, aluminum-framed window is located in the center of the south façade of the building. Fenestration on the east façade of the 1959 addition includes aluminum-framed, horizontal-sliding windows.

The building record indicates that in 1973, the 1959 rear patio was replaced with another addition (Plate 3.3–27). The 1973 addition extended the flat-roofed portion of the building to the east, filling in the “ell” created by the original building and the 1959 addition.

The building is most representative of the Ranch architectural style due to the low, wide, horizontal footprint, the moderate eave overhang, decorative support posts, and the full-length front porch. In addition, the original portion of the building exhibits Storybook-style scalloped verge board on the west and north façades (Plate 3.3–28) and in the decorative support posts. However, the verge board was not replicated on the additions, which also removed those original elements on the east and north façades.

3628 County Road (Temp-3)

The 3628 County Road building was constructed in 1961 east of the 3624 County Road building on APN 101-628-107. The Residential Building Record indicates that the building was constructed as a guest house, presumably for the 3624 County Road building. The 3628 County Road building was designed as a small, side-gabled residence with a moderate eave overhang and front and rear porches sheltered under the main roof (see Plates 3.2–7 and 3.3–29). The building possesses both vertical and horizontal, wide-board wood siding in the gable ends. It also features scalloped decorative porch supports and verge boards that match those found on the 3624 County Road building. Although the windows are currently boarded over, 2018 Google Street View imagery shows a large, multi- and fixed-pane window on the south façade (Plate 3.3–30).

The 3628 County Road building is best described as a Ranch-style residence due to the front and rear porches sheltered under the main roof, the large picture window, the moderate eave overhang, and the Storybook elements. Other than the windows being currently boarded up, the building does not appear to have been added onto or otherwise modified since its initial construction. In 1986, a large concrete block storage building with offices was constructed to the rear of the 3628 County Road building, which is still extant.



Plate 3.3–26

2014 View of the South Façade of the Residence at 3624 County Road, Facing Northwest

The County Road and East End Avenue Project

(Image courtesy of Google Street View)



Plate 3.3-27

View of the East Façade of the Residence at 3624 County Road, Facing West

The County Road and East End Avenue Project



Plate 3.3-28

**View of the West (Left) and North (Right) Façades of the
Residence at 3624 County Road, Facing Southeast**

The County Road and East End Avenue Project





Plate 3.3–29

**View of the North (Right) and East (Left) Façades of the
Residence at 3628 County Road, Facing Southwest**

The County Road and East End Avenue Project





Plate 3.3–30

2018 View of the South Façade of the Residence at 3628 County Road, Facing North

The County Road and East End Avenue Project

(Image courtesy of Google Street View)

3634 County Road (Temp-4)

As stated previously, the 3634 County Road building was moved to APN 101-628-106 circa 1952. The Residential Building Record indicates that the building was originally constructed between 1905 and 1925 in an unknown location. The residence was built of standard frame construction and placed on a concrete foundation. Original fenestration consisted of wood-framed, double-hung windows. However, according to 2018 Google Street View imagery (Plate 3.3–31), the windows had been replaced with aluminum-framed, horizontal-sliding versions by that time.

The building currently possesses a hip-on-gable roof covered in composite shingles (see Plate 3.2–8) and two shed roof additions covered in rolled roofing (Plates 3.3–32 and 3.3–33). The central shed roof addition is visible on 1952 and 1953 aerial photographs (see Plates 3.3–4 and 3.3–10); however, given its style, it was likely constructed when the building was moved to its new location circa 1952. The central shed roof possesses vertical wood siding like the main portion of the residence and the northern shed roof addition appears to be made of painted particle board. The particle board-clad portion of the building replaces a pergola between 2011 and 2018 (Plates 3.3–34 and 3.3–35).

The poured-concrete front porch possesses a shed-style roof supported by three simple, four-by-four-inch posts. The porch appears to have been constructed after 1959, as the materials and workmanship do not match that of the residence and the 1959 aerial photograph (see Plate 3.3–5) does not appear to show the porch; however, it is potentially visible on the 1965 aerial photograph (see Plate 3.3–6).

Based upon the roof style and small original footprint, the 3634 County Road building is most representative of the Craftsman style. Although the current front porch was likely constructed between 1959 and 1965, the original 1905 to 1925 building likely had a different front porch. The modifications made to the building, however, including the shed roof additions and window replacements, are more Contemporary in style.

Various outbuildings were once present to the rear of the residence but had been removed by 2018 (see Plate 3.3–35). One of the outbuildings was recorded as a board and batten shed on the Residential Building Record for 3634 County Road.

3648 County Road (Temp-5)

The Residential Building Record indicates that the 3648 County Road building was constructed in 1952 on APN 101-628-105 east of the 3634 County Road building. The building was designed as a cross-gabled, Ranch-style, single-family residence with a moderate, enclosed eave overhang (see Plate 3.2–9). The building is first visible in the 1952 aerial photograph (see Plate 3.3–4), where it is depicted as having a simple, square footprint. The building was built of standard frame construction on a concrete foundation, is clad in smooth stucco, and the roof is covered in composite shingles.



Plate 3.3–31

2018 View of the South Façade of the Residence at 3634 County Road, Facing North

The County Road and East End Avenue Project

(Image courtesy of Google Street View)





Plate 3.3-32

View of the North Façade of the Residence at 3634 County Road, Facing South

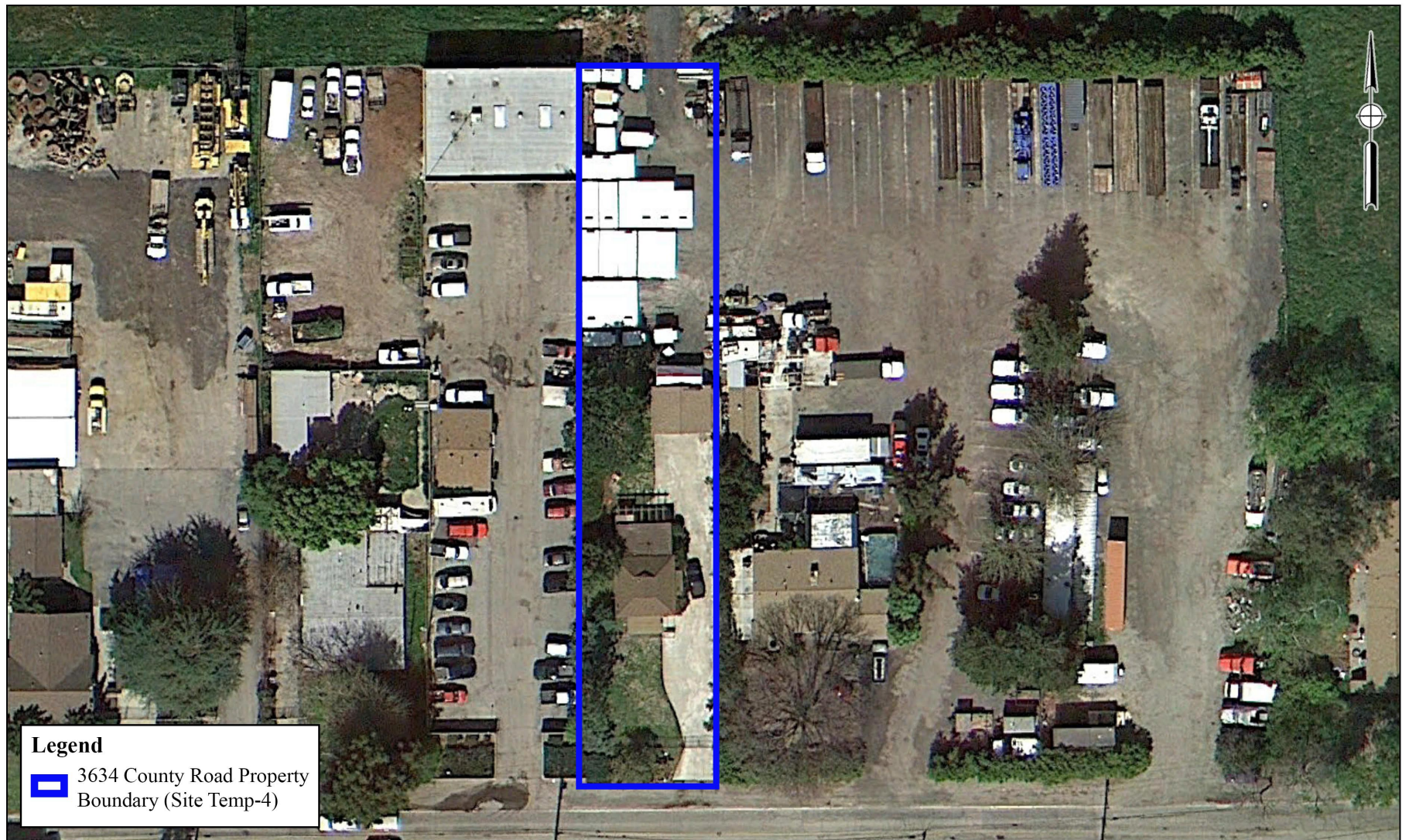
The County Road and East End Avenue Project



Plate 3.3-33

View of the West Façade of the Residence at 3634 County Road, Facing East

The County Road and East End Avenue Project



Legend


 3634 County Road Property Boundary (Site Temp-4)



Plate 3.3-34

2011 Aerial Photograph

The County Road and East End Avenue Project

(Image courtesy of Google Earth)

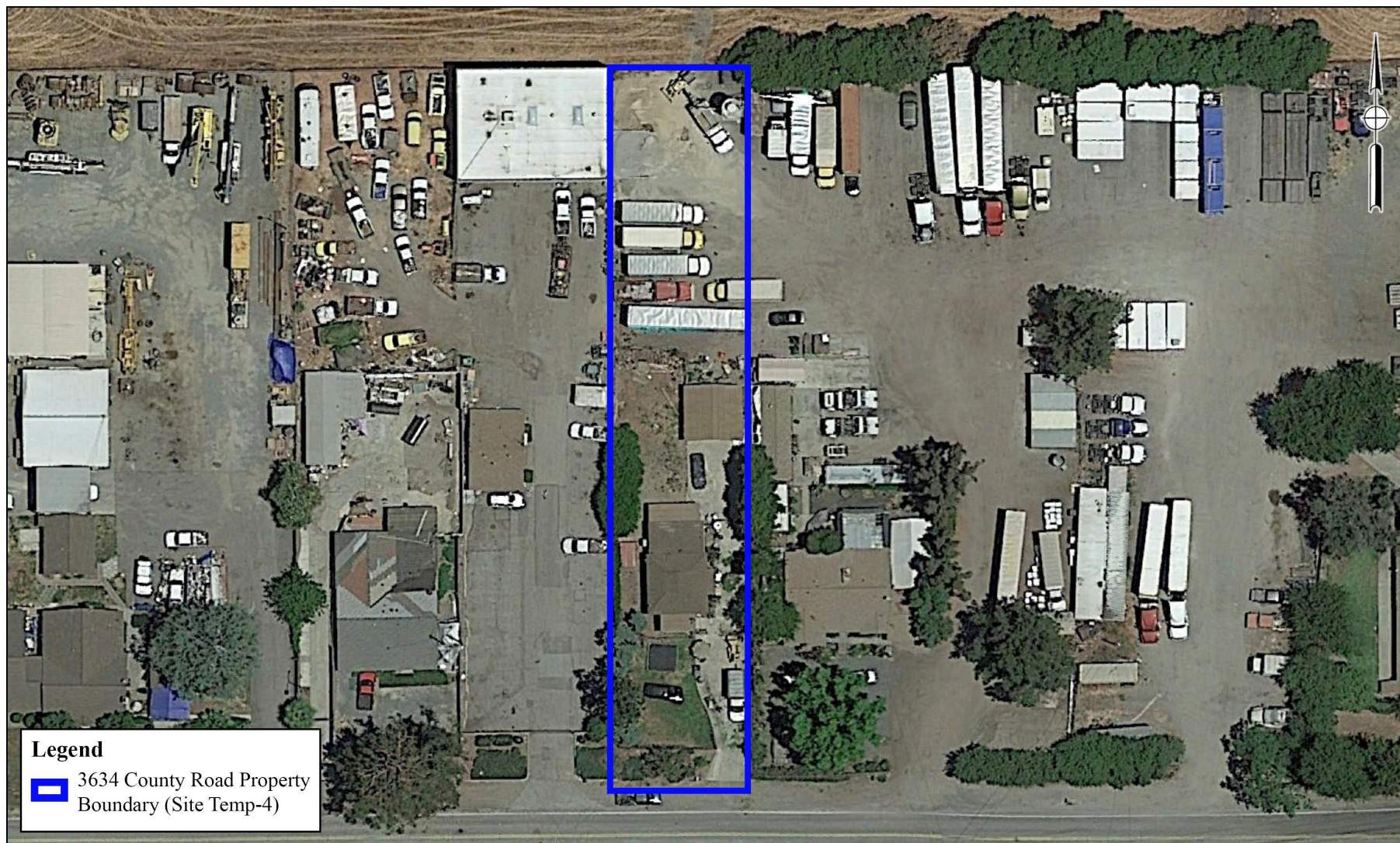


Plate 3.3–35
2018 Aerial Photograph
 The County Road and East End Avenue Project
(Image courtesy of Google Earth)

The building record indicates that a carport was added to the property in 1964 and the original garage, which was located on the west façade of the building, was replaced with a larger, front-gabled addition in 1965. Both the carport and west façade addition are visible on the 1965 aerial photograph (see Plate 3.3–6). Between 2012 (Plate 3.3–36) and 2014 (Plate 3.3–37), however, the carport was converted into a garage.

Although all windows are currently boarded over, the building record and 2014 Google Street View imagery (see Plate 3.3–37) indicate that fenestration is primarily wood-framed, double-hung, and fixed-pane windows; however, it is unknown if the windows are still intact beneath the boards.

12482 East End Avenue (Temp-6)

The Residential Building Record indicates that the 12482 East End Avenue building and garage were constructed in 1956 on APN 101-628-104 using standard frame construction on a concrete foundation in the Ranch architectural style (see Plate 3.2–10). The roof of the building is side-gabled with a wide eave overhang and exposed rafter tails. A front-gabled projection is located on the north end of the east façade. The exterior of the building is clad in stucco and fenestration is recorded on the building record as steel sash casement windows. Although the windows are currently boarded over, 2018 Google Street View imagery indicates that at that time, windows were still steel sash casement (Plate 3.3–38).

The residence and garage are connected via a breezeway (Plate 3.3–39). The current aluminum, roll-up-style garage door is likely not original. Visual inspection of the building and its presence on the 1959 aerial photograph (see Plate 3.3–5) revealed that the breezeway *is* likely original. Both aerial imagery and the building record indicate that no structural modifications have been made to the 12482 East End Avenue building since its initial construction, except for potentially the replacement of the garage door.

3.3.3 Significance Evaluations

CEQA guidelines (Section 15064.5) address archaeological and historic resources, noting that physical changes that would demolish or materially alter in an adverse manner those characteristics that convey the historic significance of the resource and justify its listing on inventories of historic resources are typically considered significant impacts. Because demolition of the historic buildings would require approval from the City of Chino as part of the proposed project, CEQA eligibility criteria were used to evaluate them as potentially significant historic buildings. Therefore, criteria for listing on the CRHR were used to measure the significance of the resources.



Plate 3.3–36

2012 View of the South Façade of the Residence at 3648 County Road, Facing North

The County Road and East End Avenue Project

(Image courtesy of Google Street View)



Plate 3.3–37
2014 View of the South Façade of the Residence at 3648 County Road, Facing Northwest

The County Road and East End Avenue Project

(Image courtesy of Google Street View)



Plate 3.3–38

2018 View of the East Façade of the Residence at 12482 East End Avenue, Facing West

The County Road and East End Avenue Project

(Image courtesy of Google Street View)



Plate 3.3-39

View of the West Façade of the Residence at 12482 East End Avenue, Facing East

The County Road and East End Avenue Project

Integrity Evaluations

When evaluating a historic resource, integrity is the authenticity of the resource's physical identity clearly indicated by the retention of characteristics that existed during its period of construction. It is important to note that integrity is not the same as condition. Integrity directly relates to the presence or absence of historic materials and character-defining features, while condition relates to the relative state of physical deterioration of the resource. In most instances, integrity is more relevant to the significance of a resource than condition; however, if a resource is in such poor condition that original materials and features may no longer be salvageable, then the resource's integrity may be adversely impacted.

In order to determine whether or not the buildings are eligible for listing, CRHR eligibility criteria were used. Furthermore, BFSa based the review upon the recommended criteria listed in the *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). This review is based upon the evaluation of integrity of the buildings followed by the assessment of distinctive characteristics. For Temp-1, all buildings except for the walk-through stable and the hay shed meet the minimum age threshold to be considered historic resources. As such, the residence, detached garage, and outbuilding will be evaluated. For Temp-3, the 1986 concrete block storage/office building does not meet the minimum age threshold to be considered a historic resource and was not evaluated as part of the current study. All other buildings within Temp-2 and Temp-4 to Temp-6 are evaluated below.

1. **Integrity of Location** [*refers to*] *the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of location was assessed by reviewing historical records and aerial photographs in order to determine if the buildings had always existed at their present locations or if they had been moved, rebuilt, or their footprints significantly altered. Historical research revealed that all buildings located within the project, except for the 3634 County Road building, were constructed in their current locations. Therefore, the 3592 County Road, 3624 County Road, 3628 County Road, 3648 County Road, and 12482 East End Avenue buildings retain integrity of location, whereas the 3634 County Road building does not.
2. **Integrity of Design** [*refers to*] *the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of design was assessed by evaluating the spatial arrangement of the buildings and any architectural features present.
 - **3592 County Road (Site Temp-1):** The 3592 County Road single-family residence was originally constructed in the late 1800s in an unknown architectural style. Currently, the building represents a mixture of Craftsman-,

Classical-, and Contemporary-style elements. The changes made to the building since its initial construction include: construction of a front-gabled, rear addition on the north façade; enclosure of the rear porch on the north façade; replacement or installation of the brick and concrete front porch and application of brick landscaping beds to the south façade; construction of an addition on the west façade; and replacement of some original wood-framed, double-hung windows with aluminum-framed, double-hung windows. As such, it is unclear what the original architectural style of the building may have been. It is unlikely that the Craftsman-style elements are original to the residence, since the style was not popularized until the early 1900s, after the circa late 1800s date of construction. Given the original footprint of the building, it may have been designed as a Massed-Plan, Side-Gabled Family-style residence or a Hall-and-Parlor Family-style residence. The overall form, plan, space, structure, and style of the 3592 County Road building has been altered by the various modifications made since its initial construction. The same is true for the detached garage, which has had the original garage door infilled and non-original doors and windows added to the south façade, as well as for the outbuilding, which has had doors and windows replaced throughout. Therefore, the 3592 County Road residence, detached garage, and outbuilding do not retain integrity of design.

- **3624 County Road (Site Temp-2):** The 3624 County Road single-family residence was originally constructed in 1954 in the Ranch architectural style. The changes made to the building since its initial construction include: construction of two separate additions on the east façade; extension of the front porch; application of brick wainscoting to the entire south façade; and replacement of some original fenestration with aluminum-framed, horizontal-sliding windows. The overall form, plan, space, structure, and style of the 3624 County Road building have been altered by the various modifications made since its initial construction and therefore, it does not retain integrity of design.
- **3628 County Road (Site Temp-3):** The 3628 County Road single-family residence was originally constructed in 1961 with Storybook Ranch architectural elements. The building does not appear to have been modified since its initial construction and therefore, retains integrity of design.
- **3634 County Road (Site Temp-4):** The 3634 County Road single-family residence was originally constructed between 1905 and 1925 in an unknown location. The building was moved to its current location circa 1952. The building was originally designed in the Craftsman style but was heavily modified after its construction. Known modifications made to the building since its initial construction include: replacement of the original front

porch/construction of a new front porch on the south façade; construction of a circa 1952 central shed roof addition; construction of a circa 2018 particle board shed roof addition; and replacement of original, wood-framed windows with aluminum-framed, horizontal-sliding versions. The overall form, plan, space, structure, and style of the 3634 County Road building have been significantly altered by the various modifications made since its initial construction, which added Contemporary-style elements, and as a result of its relocation. Therefore, the 3634 County Road building does not retain integrity of design.

- **3648 County Road (Site Temp-5):** The 3648 County Road single-family residence was originally constructed in 1952 in the Ranch architectural style. The changes made to the building since its initial construction include: addition of a carport; replacement of the original garage, which was located on the west façade, with a larger, front-gabled addition; and conversion of the carport into a garage. These additions have altered the 3648 County Road building's overall form, plan, space, structure, and style and therefore, it does not retain integrity of design.
- **12482 East End Avenue (Site Temp-6):** The 12482 East End Avenue single-family residence was originally constructed in 1956 in the Ranch architectural style. No known modifications have been made to the building since its initial construction other than the boarding over of the windows and the potential replacement of the original garage door. As such, the 12482 East End Avenue building retains integrity of design.

3. **Integrity of Setting** *[refers to] the physical environment of a historic property. Setting includes elements such as topographic features, open space, viewshed, landscape, vegetation, and artificial features* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of setting was assessed by inspecting the elements of the property, which include topographic features, open space, views, landscape, vegetation, man-made features, and relationships between buildings and other features. The historic buildings within the County Road and East End Avenue Project were constructed between the late 1800s and 1961. In the late 1800s and early 1900s, the subject property consisted of farmland, which by 1927, was an orchard. Aerial photographs indicate that the surrounding neighborhood began to change in the 1950s with the subdivision of the parcels and construction of the various residences within the project boundaries. Further changes occurred to the properties between the late 1960s and early 1990s, when many of the residential lots were converted into storage lots. Currently, the surrounding area consists of a scatter of original residences and vacant storage lots. Because the area is no longer recognizable as a rural farming community or even a residential community, and no longer retains the same open space, viewshed, landscape, vegetation, or general

built environment, none of the buildings retain integrity of setting.

4. **Integrity of Materials** *[refers to] the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of materials was assessed by determining the presence or absence of original building materials, as well as the possible introduction of materials that may have altered the architectural design of the buildings.
- **3592 County Road (Site Temp-1):** The 3592 County Road single-family residence was originally constructed in the late 1800s in an unknown architectural style. Currently, the building represents a mixture of Craftsman-, Classical-, and Contemporary-style elements. The changes made to the building since its initial construction include: construction of a front-gabled, rear addition on the north façade; enclosure of the rear porch on the north façade; replacement or installation of the brick and concrete front porch and application of brick landscaping beds to the south façade; construction of an addition on the west façade; and replacement of some original wood-framed, double-hung windows with aluminum-framed, double-hung windows. Since the initial construction of the detached garage, the original garage door has been infilled and non-original doors and windows have been added to the south façade. Changes to the outbuilding include replacement of doors and windows throughout. Due to the introduction of so many new materials and the removal of some original materials, the 3592 County Road buildings do not retain integrity of materials.
 - **3624 County Road (Site Temp-2):** The 3624 County Road single-family residence was originally constructed in 1954 in the Ranch architectural style. The changes made to the building since its initial construction include: construction of two separate additions on the east façade; extension of the front porch; application of brick wainscoting to the entire south façade; and replacement of some original fenestration with aluminum-framed, horizontal-sliding windows. Due to the introduction of so many new materials and the removal of some original materials, the 3624 County Road building does not retain integrity of materials.
 - **3628 County Road (Site Temp-3):** The 3628 County Road single-family residence was originally constructed in 1961 with Storybook Ranch architectural elements. The building does not appear to have been modified since its initial construction and therefore, retains integrity of materials.

- **3634 County Road (Site Temp-4):** The 3634 County Road single-family residence was originally constructed between 1905 and 1925 in an unknown location. The building was moved to its current location circa 1952. The building was originally designed in the Craftsman style but was heavily modified after its construction. Known modifications made to the building since its initial construction include: replacement of the original front porch/construction of a new front porch on the south façade; construction of a circa 1952 central shed roof addition; construction of a circa 2018 particle board shed roof addition; and replacement of original, wood-framed windows with aluminum-framed, horizontal-sliding versions. Due to the introduction of so many new materials with the additions and the removal of some original materials, the 3634 County Road building does not retain integrity of materials.
 - **3648 County Road (Site Temp-5):** The 3648 County Road single-family residence was originally constructed in 1952 in the Ranch architectural style. The changes made to the building since its initial construction include: addition of a carport; replacement of the original garage, which was located on the west façade, with a larger, front-gabled addition; and conversion of the carport into a garage. Due to the introduction of so many new materials and the removal of some original materials, the 3648 County Road building does not retain integrity of materials.
 - **12482 East End Avenue (Site Temp-6):** The 12482 East End Avenue single-family residence was originally constructed in 1956 in the Ranch architectural style. No known modifications have been made to the building since its initial construction other than the boarding over of the windows and the potential replacement of the original garage door. As such, the 12482 East End Avenue building retains integrity of materials.
5. **Integrity of Workmanship** *[refers to] the physical evidence of the labor and skill of a particular culture or people during any given period in history* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of workmanship was assessed by evaluating the quality of the architectural features present in the buildings. The original workmanship demonstrated by the construction of the buildings located within the County Road and East End Avenue Project appears to have been average. While the non-original portions of the buildings also appear to have been constructed using the same level of workmanship, the extensive modifications to all buildings except the 3628 County Road and 12482 East End Avenue buildings impacted the initial workmanship they once portrayed. In addition, although the 3628 County Road and 12482 East End Avenue buildings have not been modified, neither building, nor any of the other buildings within the project boundaries, are reflective of the physical evidence of the

labor and skill of a particular culture of people during any given period in history. Therefore, none of the buildings have ever possessed integrity of workmanship.

6. **Integrity of Feeling** *[refers to] a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of feeling was assessed by evaluating whether or not the resources' features, in combination with their setting, conveyed a historic sense of the property during their period(s) of construction. As noted previously, the integrity of setting for the buildings has been lost. In addition, modifications affecting the original size, plan, shape, style, and design of all but two of the buildings have negatively impacted their original appearance. Therefore, none of the buildings retain integrity of feeling.
7. **Integrity of Association** *[refers to] the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of association was assessed by evaluating the resources' data or information and their ability to answer any research questions relevant to the history of the Chino area or the state of California. Historical research indicates that the buildings are not associated with any significant persons or events. The single-family residences have always been used as such. None of the individuals who owned or lived at the properties were found to be significant and no known important events occurred at the properties. Therefore, the buildings have never possessed integrity of association.

The 3634 County Road building was determined to have lost all seven aspects of original integrity due to having been moved to its current location from another property and subsequent modifications. The 3592, 3624, and 3648 County Road buildings were determined to meet only one category of the integrity analysis: location. The 3828 County Road and 12482 East End Avenue buildings were determined to meet only three categories of the integrity analysis: location, design, and materials. All of the buildings located within the County Road and East End Avenue Project have been evaluated as not retaining integrity of setting, workmanship, feeling, or association due to extensive modifications to the surrounding area and a lack of association with any significant persons or events.

CRHR Evaluation

For a historic resource to be eligible for listing on the CRHR, the resource must be found significant at the local, state, or national level, under one or more of the following criteria:

- **CRHR Criterion 1:**
It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

It was discovered through historical research that no significant events could be associated any of any of the buildings located within the County Road and East End Avenue Project. Because the buildings could not be associated with any specific historic event(s), they are not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 1.

- **CRHR Criterion 2:**

It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

Historical research revealed that the buildings located within the County Road and East End Avenue Project could not be associated with any persons important in our past. Therefore, the buildings are not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 2.

- **CRHR Criterion 3:**

It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of an important creative individual; or possesses high artistic values.

No information could be found concerning any of the architects or builders for the historic properties. Due to the modifications that the 3592, 3624, 3634, and 3648 County Road buildings have undergone since their initial construction, their original character-defining features have been lost. In addition, due to the simplified nature of the original designs and a lack of noteworthy architectural elements, none of the buildings located within the County Road and East End Avenue Project, including the unmodified 3628 County Road and 12482 East End Avenue buildings, embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction and none were designed or built by an important creative individual. In addition, none of the buildings possess high artistic values. Therefore, none of buildings are eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 3.

- **CRHR Criterion 4:**

It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The research conducted for this study revealed that because the buildings located within the County Road and East End Avenue Project boundaries are not associated with any significant persons or events and were not constructed using unique or innovative methods of construction, they likely cannot yield any additional information about the history of Chino or the state of California. Therefore, the buildings are not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 4.

Findings and Conclusions

The buildings located within the County Road and East End Avenue Project boundaries (Temp-1 to Temp-6) are evaluated as not historically or architecturally significant under any CEQA criteria due to a lack of association with any significant persons or events, the lack of noteworthy architectural elements, and the large number of alterations all but two have undergone, which impacted their original integrity. Because the buildings are not eligible for listing on the CRHR, no mitigation measures are required for any future alterations or planned demolition of the buildings.

3.4 Discussion/Summary

During the field survey, six historic properties were identified within the project (Temp-1 to Temp-6) and subsequently evaluated for significance. No other cultural resources were observed during the survey. The buildings are evaluated as not historically or architecturally significant under any CEQA criteria due to a lack of association with any significant persons or events, the lack of noteworthy architectural elements, and the large number of alterations all but two have undergone since their initial construction.

4.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

4.1 Resource Importance

The cultural resources survey of the County Road and East End Avenue Project identified six historic properties that have been recorded as Temp-1, Temp-2, Temp-3, Temp-4, Temp-5, and Temp-6. The conclusion of the current assessment is that the buildings are not CEQA-significant or eligible for listing on the CRHR. The buildings have been thoroughly recorded and no additional information can be derived from further analysis.

4.2 Impact Identification

The proposed development of the County Road and East End Avenue Project will include the demolition of the six historic properties present within the project boundaries. However, the removal of the buildings as part of the development of the property will not constitute an adverse impact because Temp-1 to Temp-6 have been evaluated as not CEQA-significant and not eligible for listing on the CRHR. The potential does still exist, however, that historic deposits may be present that are related to the occupation of this location since the early twentieth century. To mitigate potential impacts to unrecorded historic features or deposits, mitigation monitoring is recommended. The mitigation monitoring program is presented in Section 5.0.

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Mitigation Measures

The proposed development will impact the six historic properties located within the project boundaries, which have been recorded as Temp-1, Temp-2, Temp-3, Temp-4, Temp-5, and Temp-6; however, as these resources are evaluated as lacking any further research potential, impacts have been determined to be not significant. Based upon the evaluation of the buildings as lacking further research potential, site-specific mitigation measures will not be required as a condition of approval for the project. However, a MMRP is still recommended because grading may expose historic features or deposits associated with the historic occupation of the project since the late 1800s. Based upon this potential, monitoring of grading is recommended to prevent the inadvertent destruction of any potentially important cultural deposits that were not observed or detected during the current cultural resources study. The monitoring program will include Native American observers only in the event that prehistoric deposits are discovered. The scope of the Native American monitoring will be determined following the discovery of any Native American sites or artifacts.

5.2 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

The County Road and East End Avenue Project will disturb six historic resources (Temp-1, Temp-2, Temp-3, Temp-4, Temp-5, and Temp-6) that do not require any mitigation measures. However, to mitigate potential impacts to resources that have not yet been detected, a MMRP is recommended as a condition of approval.

During Grading

A. Monitor(s) Shall be Present During Grading/Excavation/Trenching

1. The archaeological monitor shall be present full-time during all soil-disturbing and grading/excavation/trenching activities that could result in impacts to archaeological resources.
2. The principal investigator (PI) may submit a detailed letter to the lead agency during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program when a field condition such as modern disturbance post-dating previous grading/trenching activities, presence of fossil formations, or when native soils are encountered that may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present.

B. Discovery Notification Process

1. In the event of an archaeological discovery, either historic or prehistoric, the archaeological monitor shall direct the contractor to temporarily divert all soil-disturbing activities, including but not limited to, digging, trenching, excavating,

or grading activities in the area of discovery and in the area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent resources and immediately notify the Native American monitor and client, as appropriate.

2. The monitor shall immediately notify the PI (unless monitor is the PI) of the discovery.

C. Determination of Significance

1. The PI shall evaluate the significance of the resource. If human remains are involved, the protocol provided in Section D, below, shall be followed.
 - a. The PI shall immediately notify the City of Chino to discuss the significance determination and shall also submit a letter indicating whether additional mitigation is required.
 - b. If the resource is significant, the PI shall submit an Archaeological Data Recovery Program (ADRP) and obtain written approval from the City of Chino to implement that program. Impacts to significant resources must be mitigated before ground-disturbing activities in the area of discovery will be allowed to resume.
 - c. If the resource is not significant, the PI shall submit a letter to the City of Chino indicating that artifacts will be collected, curated, and documented in the final monitoring report. The letter shall also indicate that that no further work is required.

D. Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are discovered, work shall halt in that area until a determination can be made regarding the provenance of the human remains. The following procedures, as set forth in CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California PRC (Section 5097.98), and the State Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5), shall then be undertaken:

1. Notification
 - a. The archaeological monitor shall notify the PI, if the monitor is not qualified as a PI.
 - b. The PI shall notify the county coroner after consultation with the City of Chino, either in person or via telephone.
2. Isolate discovery site
 - a. Work shall be directed away from the location of the discovery and any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent human remains until a determination can be made by the county coroner in consultation with the PI

- concerning the provenance of the remains.
 - b. The county coroner, in consultation with the PI, will determine the need for a field examination to determine the provenance.
 - c. If a field examination is not warranted, the county coroner will determine, with input from the PI, if the remains are or are most likely to be of Native American origin.
3. If Human Remains **ARE** determined to be Native American
- a. The county coroner will notify the NAHC within 24 hours. By law, **ONLY** the county coroner can make this call.
 - b. The NAHC will immediately identify the person or persons determined to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) and provide contact information.
 - c. The MLD will contact the PI within 24 hours or sooner after the county coroner has completed coordination to begin the consultation process in accordance with CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California PRC, and the State Health and Safety Code.
 - d. The MLD will have 48 hours to make recommendations to the property owner or representative for the treatment or disposition with proper dignity of the human remains and associated grave goods.
 - e. Disposition of Native American human remains will be determined between the MLD and the PI, and, if:
 - i. The NAHC is unable to identify the MLD; OR
 - ii. The MLD failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the NAHC; OR
 - iii. The landowner or authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the MLD and mediation in accordance with PRC 5097.94(k) by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner; THEN
 - iv. Upon the discovery of multiple Native American human remains during a ground-disturbing land development activity, the landowner may agree that additional conferral with descendants is necessary to consider culturally appropriate treatment of multiple Native American human remains. Culturally appropriate treatment of such a discovery may be ascertained from review of the site utilizing cultural and archaeological standards. Where the parties are unable to agree upon the appropriate treatment measures, the human remains and grave goods buried with the Native American human remains shall be reinterred with appropriate dignity.

4. If Human Remains are **NOT** Native American
 - a. The PI shall contact the county coroner and notify them of the historic-era context of the burial.
 - b. The county coroner will determine the appropriate course of action with the PI and city staff (PRC 5097.98).
 - c. If the remains are of historic origin, they shall be appropriately removed and conveyed to the City of Chino. The decision for interment of the human remains shall be made in consultation with City, the applicant/landowner, and any known descendant group.

Post-Construction

- A. Preparation and Submittal of Draft Monitoring Report
 1. The PI shall submit to the City of Chino a draft monitoring report (even if negative) prepared in accordance with the agency guidelines, which describes the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the archaeological monitoring program (with appropriate graphics).
 - a. For significant archaeological resources encountered during monitoring, the ADRP shall be included in the draft monitoring report.
 - b. Recording sites with the State of California DPR shall be the responsibility of the PI, including recording (on the appropriate forms-DPR 523 A/B) any significant or potentially significant resources encountered during the archaeological monitoring program.
 2. The PI shall submit a revised draft monitoring report to the City of Chino for approval, including any changes or clarifications requested by the City.
- B. Handling of Artifacts
 1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all cultural remains collected are cleaned and cataloged.
 2. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all artifacts are analyzed to identify function and chronology as they relate to the history of the area; that faunal material is identified as to species; and that specialty studies are completed, as appropriate.
 3. The cost for curation is the responsibility of the property owner.
- C. Curation of Artifacts
 1. To be determined.

D. Final Monitoring Report(s)

1. The PI shall submit the approved final monitoring report to the City of Chino and any interested parties.

6.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The archaeological survey program for the County Road and East End Avenue Project was directed by Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. Senior Project Archaeologists and Historians Andrew J. Garrison and Jennifer R.K. Stropes conducted the archaeological fieldwork and historical research. The report text was prepared by Andrew Garrison, Jennifer Stropes, and Brian Smith. Report graphics were provided by Jillian Hahnen. Technical editing and report production were conducted by Elena Goralogia. The archaeological records search information was obtained by BFSa at the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. Archival research was conducted at the BFSa research library, the San Bernardino County Archives, and the offices of the San Bernardino Assessor/County Recorder/County Clerk.

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- 1971 Aboriginal Society in Southern California. Reprint of 1929 *Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* No. 26, University of California, Berkeley.

The Daily Courier

- 1893 Real Estate Transfers: G W Edwards to John Wolf Sr. 26 August:3. Redlands, California.

The Weekly Courier

- 1894 Real Estate Transfers: Richard Gird to John Wolf, Pt sec 4, Chino ro. 24 February:3. San Bernardino, California.

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Various dates

Vallejo City Directory

- 1953 Vallejo City Directory.

Van Devender, T.R. and W.G. Spaulding

- 1979 Development of Vegetation and Climate in the Southwestern United States. *Science* 204:701-710.

Warren, Claude N. and M.G. Pavesic

- 1963 Shell Midden Analysis of Site SDI-603 and Ecological Implications for Cultural Development of Batequitos Lagoon, San Diego County, Los Angeles. *University of California, Los Angeles, Archaeological Survey Annual Report*, 1960-1961:246-338.

APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

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Education

Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California

1982

Bachelor of Arts, History, and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California

1975

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

**1977–Present
Poway, California**

Brian F. Smith is the owner and principal historical and archaeological consultant for Brian F. Smith and Associates. Over the past 32 years, he has conducted over 2,500 cultural resource studies in California, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Texas. These studies include every possible aspect of archaeology from literature searches and large-scale surveys to intensive data recovery excavations. Reports prepared by Mr. Smith have been submitted to all facets of local, state, and federal review agencies, including the US Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

Professional Accomplishments

These selected major professional accomplishments represent research efforts that have added significantly to the body of knowledge concerning the prehistoric life ways of cultures once present in the Southern California area and historic settlement since the late 18th century. Mr. Smith has been principal investigator on the following select projects, except where noted.

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation, some of which included Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeze (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and

Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

Archaeology at the Padres Ballpark: Involved the analysis of historic resources within a seven-block area of the "East Village" area of San Diego, where occupation spanned a period from the 1870s to the 1940s. Over a period of two years, BFSa recovered over 200,000 artifacts and hundreds of pounds of metal, construction debris, unidentified broken glass, and wood. Collectively, the Ballpark Project and the other downtown mitigation and monitoring projects represent the largest historical archaeological program anywhere in the country in the past decade (2000-2007).

4S Ranch Archaeological and Historical Cultural Resources Study: Data recovery program consisted of the excavation of over 2,000 square meters of archaeological deposits that produced over one million artifacts, containing primarily prehistoric materials. The archaeological program at 4S Ranch is the largest archaeological study ever undertaken in the San Diego County area and has produced data that has exceeded expectations regarding the resolution of long-standing research questions and regional prehistoric settlement patterns.

Charles H. Brown Site: Attracted international attention to the discovery of evidence of the antiquity of man in North America. Site located in Mission Valley, in the city of San Diego.

Del Mar Man Site: Study of the now famous Early Man Site in Del Mar, California, for the San Diego Science Foundation and the San Diego Museum of Man, under the direction of Dr. Spencer Rogers and Dr. James R. Moriarty.

Old Town State Park Projects: Consulting Historical Archaeologist. Projects completed in the Old Town State Park involved development of individual lots for commercial enterprises. The projects completed in Old Town include Archaeological and Historical Site Assessment for the Great Wall Cafe (1992), Archaeological Study for the Old Town Commercial Project (1991), and Cultural Resources Site Survey at the Old San Diego Inn (1988).

Site W-20, Del Mar, California: A two-year-long investigation of a major prehistoric site in the Del Mar area of the city of San Diego. This research effort documented the earliest practice of religious/ceremonial activities in San Diego County (circa 6,000 years ago), facilitated the projection of major non-material aspects of the La Jolla Complex, and revealed the pattern of civilization at this site over a continuous period of 5,000 years. The report for the investigation included over 600 pages, with nearly 500,000 words of text, illustrations, maps, and photographs documenting this major study.

City of San Diego Reclaimed Water Distribution System: A cultural resource study of nearly 400 miles of pipeline in the city and county of San Diego.

Master Environmental Assessment Project, City of Poway: Conducted for the City of Poway to produce a complete inventory of all recorded historic and prehistoric properties within the city. The information was used in conjunction with the City's General Plan Update to produce a map matrix of the city showing areas of high, moderate, and low potential for the presence of cultural resources. The effort also included the development of the City's Cultural Resource Guidelines, which were adopted as City policy.

Draft of the City of Carlsbad Historical and Archaeological Guidelines: Contracted by the City of Carlsbad to produce the draft of the City's historical and archaeological guidelines for use by the Planning Department of the City.

The Mid-Bayfront Project for the City of Chula Vista: Involved a large expanse of undeveloped agricultural land situated between the railroad and San Diego Bay in the northwestern portion of the city. The study included the analysis of some potentially historic features and numerous prehistoric sites.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Audie Murphy Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,113.4 acres and 43 sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination; direction of field crews; evaluation of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; assessment of cupule, pictograph, and rock shelter sites, co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-September 2002.

Cultural Resources Evaluation of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,947 acres and 76 sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. May-November 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County: Project manager/director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Meniffee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

Mitigation of An Archaic Cultural Resource for the Eastlake III Woods Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/ director—including direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 2001-March 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of two prehistoric and three historic sites—including project coordination and budgeting; survey of project area; Native American consultation; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Lawson Valley Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 28 prehistoric and two historic sites—including project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—including project coordination; field survey; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; monitoring of geotechnical borings; authoring of cultural resources project report. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. June 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/Cavadias Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—including project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. June 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of one prehistoric and five historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; historic structure assessments; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-June 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of the San Diego Presidio Identified During Water Pipe Construction for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project, Pacific Beach, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. March-April 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project and Caltrans, Carlsbad, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Survey and Testing of Two Prehistoric Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Cultural Resources Phase I and II Investigations for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for a survey and testing of a prehistoric quarry site along the border—NRHP eligibility assessment; project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. December 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Westview High School Project for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. October 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of

site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

Monitoring of Grading for the Herschel Place Project, La Jolla, California: Project archaeologist/monitor—included monitoring of grading activities associated with the development of a single-dwelling parcel. September 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Historic Resource for the Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; budget development; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project manager/director —included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California: Project archaeologist—included direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Village 2 High School Site, Otay Ranch, City of Chula Vista, California: Project manager/director —management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July 1999.

Cultural Resources Phase I, II, and III Investigations for the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for the survey, testing, and mitigation of sites along border—supervision of multiple field crews, NRHP eligibility assessments, Native American consultation, contribution to Environmental Assessment document, lithic and marine shell analysis, authoring of cultural resources project report. August 1997-January 2000.

Phase I, II, and III Investigations for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project, Poway California: Project archaeologist/project director—included recordation and assessment of multicomponent prehistoric and historic sites; direction of Phase II and III investigations; direction of laboratory analyses including prehistoric and historic collections; curation of collections; data synthesis; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. February 1994; March-September 1994; September-December 1995.

Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System Project, San Elijo, California: Project manager/director —test excavations; direction of artifact identification and analysis; graphics production; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. December 1994-July 1995.

Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Environmental Impact Report for the Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer Project, San Diego, California: Project manager/Director —direction of test excavations; identification and analysis of prehistoric and historic artifact collections; data synthesis; co-authorship of final cultural resources report, San Diego, California. June 1991-March 1992.

Reports/Papers

Author, coauthor, or contributor to over 2,500 cultural resources management publications, a selection of which are presented below.

- 2015 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project, City of Escondido, County of San Diego.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No. 36962, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels I Project, Planning Case No. 36950, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California.
- 2015 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Woodward Street Senior Housing Project, City of San Marcos, California (APN 218-120-31).
- 2015 An Updated Cultural Resource Survey for the Box Springs Project (TR 33410), APNs 255-230-010, 255-240-005, 255-240-006, and Portions of 257-180-004, 257-180-005, and 257-180-006.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Report for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Munro Valley Solar Project, Inyo County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Diamond Valley Solar Project, Community of Winchester, County of Riverside.
- 2014 National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance for the Proposed Saddleback Estates Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2014 A Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for RIV-8137 at the Toscana Project, TR 36593, Riverside County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Estates at Del Mar Project, City of Del Mar, San Diego, California (TTM 14-001).
- 2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Due Diligence Assessment of the Ocean Colony Project, City of Encinitas.
- 2014 A Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Modular Logistics Center, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.

- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Ivey Ranch Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Report for the Emerald Acres Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 A Cultural Resources Records Search and Review for the Pala Del Norte Conservation Bank Project, San Diego County, California.
- 2013 An Updated Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract Maps 36484 and 36485, Audie Murphy Ranch, City of Menifee, County of Riverside.
- 2013 El Centro Town Center Industrial Development Project (EDA Grant No. 07-01-06386); Result of Cultural Resource Monitoring.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Renda Residence Project, 9521 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Ballpark Village Project, San Diego, California.
- 2013 Archaeological Monitoring and Mitigation Program, San Clemente Senior Housing Project, 2350 South El Camino Real, City of San Clemente, Orange County, California (CUP No. 06-065; APN-060-032-04).
- 2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Los Peñasquitos Recycled Water Pipeline.
- 2012 Cultural Resources Report for Menifee Heights (Tract 32277).
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence at 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2012 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Payan Property Project, San Diego, California.
- 2012 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Rieger Residence, 13707 Durango Drive, Del Mar, California 92014, APN 300-369-49.
- 2011 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1887 Viking Way Project, La Jolla, California.
- 2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project.
- 2011 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the 10th Avenue Parking Lot Project, City of San Diego, California (APNs 534-194-02 and 03).
- 2011 Archaeological Survey of the Pelberg Residence for a Bulletin 560 Permit Application; 8335 Camino Del Oro; La Jolla, California 92037 APN 346-162-01-00 .
- 2011 A Cultural Resources Survey Update and Evaluation for the Robertson Ranch West Project and an Evaluation of National Register Eligibility of Archaeological sites for Sites for Section 106 Review (NHPA).
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 43rd and Logan Project.

- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682 M Project, City of San Diego Project #174116.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Nooren Residence Project, 8001 Calle de la Plata, La Jolla, California, Project No. 226965.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Keating Residence Project, 9633 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2010 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 15th & Island Project, City of San Diego; APNs 535-365-01, 535-365-02 and 535-392-05 through 535-392-07.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Sewer and Water Group 772 Project, San Diego, California, W.O. Nos. 187861 and 178351.
- 2010 Pottery Canyon Site Archaeological Evaluation Project, City of San Diego, California, Contract No. H105126.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Racetrack View Drive Project, San Diego, California; Project No. 163216.
- 2010 A Historical Evaluation of Structures on the Butterfield Trails Property.
- 2010 Historic Archaeological Significance Evaluation of 1761 Haydn Drive, Encinitas, California (APN 260-276-07-00).
- 2010 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of the Heller/Nguyen Project, TPM 06-01, Poway, California.
- 2010 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Sunday Drive Parcel Project, San Diego County, California, APN 189-281-14.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Emergency Garnet Avenue Storm Drain Replacement Project, San Diego, California, Project No. B10062
- 2010 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project
- 2009 Cultural Resource Assessment of the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project City of San Diego #64A-003A; Project #154116.
- 2009 Archaeological Constraints Study of the Morgan Valley Wind Assessment Project, Lake County, California.
- 2008 Results of an Archaeological Review of the Helen Park Lane 3.1-acre Property (APN 314-561-31), Poway, California.
- 2008 Archaeological Letter Report for a Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Valley Park Condominium Project, Ramona, California; APN 282-262-75-00.
- 2007 Archaeology at the Ballpark. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. Submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation.
- 2007 Result of an Archaeological Survey for the Villages at Promenade Project (APNs 115-180-007-3, 115-180-049-1, 115-180-042-4, 115-180-047-9) in the City of Corona, Riverside County.
- 2007 Monitoring Results for the Capping of Site CA-SDI-6038/SDM-W-5517 within the Katzer Jamul Center Project; P00-017.
- 2006 Archaeological Assessment for The Johnson Project (APN 322-011-10), Poway, California.

- 2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the El Camino Del Teatro Accelerated Sewer Replacement Project (Bid No. K041364; WO # 177741; CIP # 46-610.6.
- 2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Baltazar Draper Avenue Project (Project No. 15857; APN: 351-040-09).
- 2004 TM 5325 ER #03-14-043 Cultural Resources.
- 2004 An Archaeological Survey and an Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Salt Creek Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 An Archaeological Assessment for the Hidden Meadows Project, San Diego County, TM 5174, Log No. 99-08-033. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 An Archaeological Survey for the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Archaeological Investigations at the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Archaeological Monitoring of Geological Testing Cores at the Pacific Beach Christian Church Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 San Juan Creek Drilling Archaeological Monitoring. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Evaluation of Archaeological Resources Within the Spring Canyon Biological Mitigation Area, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Audie Murphy Ranch Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 Results of an Archaeological Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed Robertson Ranch Project, City of Carlsbad. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-7976 for the Eastlake III Woods Project, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29777, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29835, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Moore Property, Poway. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at the Water and Sewer Group Job 530A, Old Town San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

- 2001 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the High Desert Water District Recharge Site 6 Project, Yucca Valley. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-13,864 at the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 A Cultural Resources Survey and Site Evaluations at the Stewart Subdivision Project, Moreno Valley, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, French Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at The TPM#24003–Lawson Valley Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-5326 at the Westview High School Project for the Poway Unified School District. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Meniffee Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Bernardo Mountain Project, Escondido, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Nextel Black Mountain Road Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Rancho Vista Project, 740 Hilltop Drive, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Poway Creek Project, Poway, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/ Cavadias Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Salvage Excavations at Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project, Carlsbad, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Report for an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village Two SPA, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

- 2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Resource for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization and Immigration Service Border Road, Fence, and Lighting Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey of the Home Creek Village Project, 4600 Block of Home Avenue, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey for the Sgobassi Lot Split, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village 11 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological/Historical Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for The Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation for the Anthony's Pizza Acquisition Project in Ocean Beach, City of San Diego (with L. Pierson and B. Smith). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1996 An Archaeological Testing Program for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1995 Results of a Cultural Resources Study for the 4S Ranch. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1995 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1994 Results of the Cultural Resources Mitigation Programs at Sites SDI-11,044/H and SDI-12,038 at the Salt Creek Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1993 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Stallion Oaks Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1992 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Ely Lot Split Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1991 The Results of an Archaeological Study for the Walton Development Group Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA

Senior Project Archaeologist

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Education

Master of Arts, Public History, University of California, Riverside	2009
Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside	2005
Bachelor of Arts, History, University of California, Riverside	2005

Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists
Society for California Archaeology
Society for American Archaeology
California Council for the Promotion of History

Society of Primitive Technology
Lithic Studies Society
California Preservation Foundation
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

Experience

Senior Project Archaeologist Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

**June 2017–Present
Poway, California**

Project management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies including National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) level projects interacting with clients, sub-consultants, and lead agencies. Supervise and perform fieldwork including archaeological survey, monitoring, site testing, comprehensive site records checks, and historic building assessments. Perform and oversee technological analysis of prehistoric lithic assemblages. Author or co-author cultural resource management reports submitted to private clients and lead agencies.

Senior Archaeologist and GIS Specialist Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

**2009–2017
Orange, California**

Served as Project Archaeologist or Principal Investigator on multiple projects, including archaeological monitoring, cultural resource surveys, test excavations, and historic building assessments. Directed projects from start to finish, including budget and personnel hours proposals, field and laboratory direction, report writing, technical editing, Native American consultation, and final report submittal. Oversaw all GIS projects including data collection, spatial analysis, and map creation.

Preservation Researcher City of Riverside Modernism Survey

**2009
Riverside, California**

Completed DPR Primary, District, and Building, Structure and Object Forms for five sites for a grant-funded project to survey designated modern architectural resources within the City of Riverside.

Information Officer
Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside

2005, 2008–2009
Riverside, California

Processed and catalogued restricted and unrestricted archaeological and historical site record forms. Conducted research projects and records searches for government agencies and private cultural resource firms.

Reports/Papers

- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Marbella Villa Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for TTM 37109, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Jefferson & Ivy Project, City of Murrieta, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Nuevo Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Westmont Project, Encinitas, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Winchester Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for TTM 31810 (42.42 acres) Predico Properties Olive Grove Project. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
- 2016 John Wayne Airport Jet Fuel Pipeline and Tank Farm Archaeological Monitoring Plan. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the County of Orange, California.
- 2016 Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment: All Star Super Storage City of Menifee Project, 2015-156. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- 2016 Historic Resource Assessment for 220 South Batavia Street, Orange, CA 92868 Assessor's Parcel Number 041-064-4. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Submitted to the City of Orange as part of Mills Act application.
- 2015 Historic Resource Report: 807-813 Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2015 Exploring a Traditional Rock Cairn: Test Excavation at CA-SDI-13/RBLI-26: The Rincon Indian Reservation, San Diego County, California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
- 2015 Class III Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Survey for The Lynx Cat Granite Quarry and Water Valley Road Widening Project County of San Bernardino, California, Near the Community of Hinkley. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

- 2014 Archaeological Phase I: Cultural Resource Survey of the South West Quadrant of Fairview Park, Costa Mesa. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2014 Archaeological Monitoring Results: The New Los Angeles Federal Courthouse. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeological Project Volume 7, Technological Analysis of Stone Tools, Lithic Technology at Bolsa Chica: Reduction Maintenance and Experimentation. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
- 2010 Phase II Cultural Resources Report Site CA=RIV-2160 PM No. 35164. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- 2009 Riverside Modernism Context Survey, contributing author. Available online at the City of Riverside.

Presentations

- 2017 "Repair and Replace: Lithic Production Behavior as Indicated by the Debitage Assemblage from CA-MRP-283 the Hackney Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Fish Camp, California.
- 2016 "Bones, Stones, and Shell at Bolsa Chica: A Ceremonial Relationship?" Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2016 "Markers of Time: Exploring Transitions in the Bolsa Chica Assemblage." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2016 "Dating Duress: Understanding Prehistoric Climate Change at Bolsa Chica." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2015 "Successive Cultural Phasing Of Prehistoric Northern Orange County, California." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Southern California Cogged Stone Replication: Experimentation and Results." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Prehistoric House Keeping: Lithic Analysis of an Intermediate Horizon House Pit." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Pits and Privies: The Use and Disposal of Artifacts from Historic Los Angeles." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Grooving in the Past: A Demonstration of the Manufacturing of OGR beads and a look at Past SRS, Inc. Replicative Studies." Demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the January meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

- 2014 "From Artifact to Replication: Examining *Olivella* Grooved Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.
- 2014 "New Discoveries from an Old Collection: Comparing Recently Identified OGR Beads to Those Previously Analyzed from the Encino Village Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.
- 2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Seven: Culture and Chronology. Lithic demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.
- 2012 "Expedient Flaked Tools from Bolsa Chica: Exploring the Lithic Technological Organization." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.
- 2012 "Utilitarian and Ceremonial Ground Stone Production at Bolsa Chica Identified Through Production Tools." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.
- 2012 "Connecting Production Industries at Bolsa Chica: Lithic Reduction and Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.
- 2011 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Four: Mesa Production Industries. Co-presenter at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.
- 2011 "Hammerstones from Bolsa Chica and Their Relationship towards Site Interpretation." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.
- 2011 "Exploring Bipolar Reduction at Bolsa Chica: Debitage Analysis and Replication." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.

Jennifer R.K. Stropes, MS, RPA

Project Archaeologist/Historian

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

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Education

Master of Science, Cultural Resource Management Archaeology

2016

St. Cloud State University, St. Cloud, Minnesota

Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology

2004

University of California, Santa Cruz

Specialized Education/Training

Archaeological Field School

2014

Pimu Catalina Island Archaeology Project

Research Interests

California Coastal / Inland Archaeology

Zooarchaeology

Historic Structure Significance Eligibility

Historical Archaeology

Human Behavioral Ecology

Taphonomic Studies

Experience

Project Archaeologist / Historian

November 2006–Present

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

Duties include report writing, editing and production; recordation and evaluation of historic resources; construction monitoring management; coordination of field survey and excavation crews; laboratory and office management. Currently conducts faunal, prehistoric, and historic laboratory analysis and has conducted such analysis for over 500 projects over the past 10 years. Knowledgeable in the most recent archaeological and paleontological monitoring requirements for all Southern California lead agencies, as well as Native American monitoring requirements.

**UC Santa Cruz Monterey Bay Archaeology Archives Supervisor
Santa Cruz, California**

December 2003–March 2004

Supervising intern for archaeological collections housed at UC Santa Cruz. Supervised undergraduate interns and maintained curated archaeological materials recovered from the greater Monterey Bay region.

**Faunal Analyst, Research Assistant
University of California, Santa Cruz**

June 2003–December 2003

Intern assisting in laboratory analysis and cataloging for faunal remains collected from CA-MNT-234. Analysis included detailed zoological identification and taphonomic analysis of prehistoric marine and terrestrial mammals, birds, and fish inhabiting the greater Monterey Bay region.

**Archaeological Technician, Office Manager
Archaeological Resource Management**

January 2000–December 2001

Conducted construction monitoring, field survey, excavation, report editing, report production, monitoring coordination and office management.

Certifications

City of San Diego Certified Archaeological and Paleontological Monitor

40-Hour Hazardous Waste/Emergency Response OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 (e)

Scholarly Works

Big Game, Small Game: A Comprehensive Analysis of Faunal Remains Recovered from CA-SDI-11,521, 2016, Master's thesis on file at St. Cloud University, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

Technical Reports

Buday, Tracy M., Jennifer R. **Kraft**, and Brian F. Smith

2014 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Park and G Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Oliver McMillan. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Kennedy, George L., Todd A. Wirths and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

2014 *Negative Paleontological, Archaeological, and Native American Monitoring and Mitigation Report, 2303 Ocean Street Residences Project, City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California (CT 05-12; CP 05-11; CDP 05-28).* Prepared for Zephyr Partners. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2013 *Negative Paleontological, Archaeological, and Native American Monitoring and Mitigation Report, Tri-City Christian High School, 302 North Emerald Drive, Vista, San Diego County,*

California (APN 166-411-75). Prepared for Tri-City Christian School. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R.

- 2012 *Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Pottery Court Project (TPM 36193) City of Lake Elsinore.* Prepared for BRIDGE Housing Corporation. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R., David K. Grabski, and Brian F. Smith

- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Amineh Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Nakhshab Development and Design. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R. and Brian F. Smith

- 2016 *Cultural Resources Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the 1492 K Street Project City of San Diego.* Prepared for Trestle Development, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2016 *Focused Historic Structure Assessment for the Fredericka Manor Retirement Community City of Chula Vista, San Diego County, California APN 566-240-27.* Prepared for Front Porch Communities and Services – Fredericka Manor, LLC. Report on file at the City of Chula Vista Planning Department.
- 2016 *Historic Structure Assessment for 8585 La Mesa Boulevard City of La Mesa, San Diego County, California. APN 494-300-11.* Prepared for Siilvergate Development. Report on file at the City of La Mesa Planning Department.
- 2016 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 9036 La Jolla Shores Lane Project City of San Diego Project No. 471873 APN 344-030-20.* Prepared for Eliza and Stuart Stedman. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2016 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Beacon Apartments Project City of San Diego Civic San Diego Development Permit #2016-19 APN 534-210-12.* Prepared for Wakeland Housing & Development Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2016 *A Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the State/Columbia/Ash/A Block Project San Diego, California.* Prepared for Bomel San Diego Equities, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 687B Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Testing Results for the Broadway and Pacific Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for BOSA Development California, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Study for the Hatfield Plaza Project, Valley Center, San Diego County, California.* Prepared for JG Consulting & Engineering. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2015 *Cultural Resources Study for the Hedrick Residence Project, Encinitas, San Diego County, California.* Prepared for WNC General Contractors, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historic Structure Assessment for the StorQuest Project, City of La Mesa, (APN 494-101-14-00).* Prepared for Real Estate Development and Entitlement. Report on file at the City of La Mesa.
- 2015 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1905 Spindrift Remodel Project, La Jolla, California.* Prepared for Brian Malk and Nancy Heitel. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Cisterra Sempra Office Tower Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for SDG-Left Field, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Marlow Project, Poway, California.* Prepared for Peter Marlow. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Paseo Grande Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Joe Gatto. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Results of a Cultural Resources Testing Program for the 15th and Island Project City of San Diego.* Prepared for Lennar Multifamily Communities. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the ActivCare at Mission Bay Project, San Diego, California.* Prepared for ActivCare Living, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Cesar Chavez Community College Project.* Prepared for San Diego Community College District. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Grantville Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Cass Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pacific Beach Row Homes Project, San Diego, California.* Prepared for Armstrong Builders, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Poway Lowe's Project, City of Poway.* Prepared for CSI Construction Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 761 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 770 Project (Part of Group 3014), City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 788 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Historic Structure Assessment, 11950 El Hermano Road, Riverside County.* Prepared for Forestar Toscana, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2014 *Historic Structure Assessment, 161 West San Ysidro Boulevard, San Diego, California (Project No. 342196; APN 666-030-09).* Prepared for Blue Key Realty. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Historic Structure Assessment for 8055 La Mesa Boulevard, City of La Mesa (APN 470-582-11-00).* Prepared for Lee Machado. Report on file at the City of La Mesa.
- 2014 *Historic Structure Inventory and Assessment Program for the Watson Corporate Center, San Bernardino County, California.* Prepared for Watson Land Company. Report on file at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center.
- 2014 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Celadon (9th and Broadway) Project.* Prepared for BRIDGE Housing Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Comm 22 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for BRIDGE Housing Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Pinnacle 15th & Island Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Pinnacle International Development, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Study for the Perris Residential Project, Perris, California.* Prepared for Groundwurk, Inc. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Siempre Viva Warehouse Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Terrazas Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Silver Street Village Homes Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for EHOFF La Jolla, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the 915 Grape Street Project.* Prepared for Bay View SD, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence Project, 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.* Prepared for Steve Altman. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Clay Street Parcel Project, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside.* Prepared for CV Communities, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Ecos Diamond Valley Project, Community of Winchester, County of Riverside.* Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Highland 44 Project.* Prepared for 29300 Baseline Partners, LLC. Report on file at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center.
- 2014 *A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Palm Creek Ranch Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California (APNs 650-230-002, 650-310-001, and 650-310-002).* Prepared for Palm Creek Ranch, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2013 *Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Webster Residence, La Jolla, California.* Prepared for KW Building and Development. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Alvarado Trunk Sewer Phase III Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation General Engineering Contractors. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Alvarado Trunk Sewer Phase IIIA Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Coral Mountain Apartments Project, City of La Quinta, California.* Prepared for Coral Mountain Apartments, LP. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the F Street Emergency Water Main Replacement Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Orion Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Harbor Drive Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Hyde Residence.* Prepared for Dr. Paul Hyde. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Juniper Street Sidewalk Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Palm Engineering Construction Company, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Kates Residence Project.* Prepared for Brad and Shannon Kates. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pump Station 84 Upgrade and Pump Station 62 Abandonment Project.* Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 781 Project.* Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Woolf Residence Project.* Prepared for A.J. Woolf Family Trust. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resources Study of the Fairway Drive Project.* Prepared for CV Communities, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Old Town Community Church Project, 2444 Congress Street, San Diego, California 92110.* Prepared for Soltek Pacific, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Historic Structure Assessment, 2603 Dove Street, San Diego, California (APN) 452-674-32).* Prepared for Barzal and Scotti Real Estate Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Historic Structure Assessment at the Western Christian School, 3105 Padua Avenue, Claremont, California 91711 (APN 8671-005-053).* Prepared for Western Christian School. Report on file at the City of Claremont.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 7th and F Street Parking Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for DZI Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1919 Spindrift Drive Project.* Prepared for V.J. and Uma Joshi. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Knight Residence Project, 7970 Roseland Avenue, La Jolla, California.* Prepared for Mr. Dennis Knight. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 799-750 Project.* Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Negative Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Citywide Pump Station Upgrades Group II Project.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation General Engineering Contractors. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Negative Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Citywide Pump Station Upgrades Group III Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the 3364 Randy Lane Project, Chula Vista, California.* Prepared for H&M Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Ecos Nuevo Project, Community of Nuevo, County of Riverside.* Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

- 2012 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 754 Project, City of San Diego (Project No. 177711/187301).* Prepared for S.C. Valley Engineering, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center
- 2012 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project.* Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 780 Project.* Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring of the 47th Street Warehouse Project, San Diego, California.* Prepared for Aardema Development. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Florida Street Apartments Project (The Kalos Project).* Prepared for Florida Street Housing Associates. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Pacific Highway Trunk Sewer Project.* Prepared for HPS Mechanical. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2011 *Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Wesley Palms Retirement Community Project, San Diego, California.* Prepared for Front Porch Development Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R. and Tracy A. Stropes

- 2013 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Orange Street Project.* Prepared for Mike Lesle. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 13th & Market Project.* Prepared for The Hanover Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the T-Mobile West, LLC Telecommunications Candidate SD02867C (Presidio Park).* Prepared for Michael Brandmann Associates. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R., Tracy A. Stropes, and Brian F. Smith

- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Ariel Suites Project.* Prepared for Ariel Suites, LP. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Smith, Brian F., Claire M. Allen, and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

- 2015 *A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Report for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for Christopher Development Group. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

Smith, Brian F., Claire M. Allen, Mary M. Lenich, and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

- 2014 *Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for CV Communities, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

Smith, Brian F. and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

- 2016 *Archaeological Test Plan for the Broadway Block Project City of San Diego Project No. 492554.* Prepared for BOSA Development California, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the Maker's Quarter – Block D Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for L2HP, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Cultural Resource Testing Program for the 1919 Pacific Highway Project City of San Diego City Preliminary Review PTS #451689 Grading and Shoring PTS #465292.* Prepared for Wood Partners. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 2314 Rue Adriane Building, San Diego, California Project No. 460562.* Prepared for the Brown Studio. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 4921 Voltaire Street Building, San Diego, California Project No. 471161.* Prepared for Sean Gogarty. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 5147 Hilltop Drive Building, San Diego, California Project No. 451707.* Prepared for JORGA Home Design. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the Midway Drive Postal Service Processing and Distribution Center 2535 Midway Drive San Diego, California 92138 Project No. 507152.* Prepared for Steelwave, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Historic Resource Technical Report for 9036 La Jolla Shores Lane La Jolla, California Project No. 471873.* Prepared for Eliza and Stuart Stedman. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Urban Discovery Academy Project.* Prepared for Davis Reed Construction, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the 520 West Ash Street Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Lennar Multifamily Communities. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the 1919 Pacific Highway Project City of San Diego City Preliminary Review PTS #451689 Grading and Shoring PTS #465292.* Prepared for Wood Partners. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the Bayside Fire Station Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Civic San Diego. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

- 2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the Kettner and Ash Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for BOSA Development California, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the PRIME Project.* Prepared for InDev, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Testing Program for the BOSA Lot 1 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for BOSA Development California, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 921 Muirlands Drive Building, San Diego, California 92037.* Prepared for Stephen Karas. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 1311 Sutter Street Building, San Diego, California 92103.* Prepared for A.K. Smith. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for 16929 West Bernardo Drive, San Diego, California.* Prepared for Rancho Bernardo LHP, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 2002-2004 El Cajon Boulevard Building, San Diego, California 92014.* Prepared for T.R. Hale, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 4319-4321 Florida Street Building, San Diego, California 92104.* Prepared for T.R. Hale, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historic Resource Technical Report for 726 Jersey Court San Diego, California Project No. 455127.* Prepared for Chad Irwin. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historic Resource Technical Report for 1111 Golden Gate Drive San Diego, California.* Prepared for Alexis and Shawna Volen. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Islenair Historic Sidewalk Stamp Program for Sewer and Water Group 3014, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *A Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Bonita 14 Project, San Diego County, California.* Prepared for Southwest Management Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No. 36962, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for Trammell Crow Southern California Development, Inc. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

- 2015 *A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Idyllwild Community Center Project, Conditional Use Permit No. 3673-RI, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for San Jacinto Mountain Community Center. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2014 *Archaeological Test Plan for the Atmosphere Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Wakeland Housing and Development Corporation. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2014 *Archaeological Test Plan for the Ballpark Village Project, San Diego, California.* Prepared for Ballpark Village, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the Idea1 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Lowe Enterprises Real Estate Group. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the Lennar 15th and Island Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Lennar Multifamily Communities. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2014 *Historical Resource Research Report for 2850 Sixth Avenue, San Diego, California (Project No. 392445).* Prepared for Zephyr Partners – RE, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Hotel Felicita Project, City of Escondido, California (APNs 238-102-41 and -45).* Prepared for Blue Light Capital Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resources Study for the Los Peñasquitos Adobe Drainage Project.* Prepared for HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resources Study for the Rancho Peñasquitos Adobe Drainage MND Project, San Diego County, California (CSD-04.03).* Prepared for HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

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- 2015 *A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels I Project, Planning Case No. 36950, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for Trammell Crow Southern California Development, Inc. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

Smith, Brian F. and Jennifer R.K. **Stropes**

- 2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 1852-1866 Bacon Street Buildings San Diego, California 92107.* Prepared for Cartega International. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for 2001 Fourth Avenue, San Diego, California Project No. 523694.* Prepared for H.G. Fenton Company. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

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- 2016 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 2499 Pacific Highway Project City of San Diego CCDP/CCPDP/CDP/CUP No. 2016-30 APN 533-021-01.* Prepared for Gary Mansour. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2016 *Results of a Cultural Resource Testing Program for the Maker's Quarter – Block D Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for L2HP, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

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Contributing Author /Analyst

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- 2009 Faunal Identification for "An Earlier Extirpation of Fur Seals in the Monterey Bay Region: Recent Findings and Social Implications" by Diane Gifford-Gonzalez and Charlotte K. Sunseri. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology, Vol. 21, 2009*

APPENDIX B

Site Record Forms

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX E

Historic Documents

Walnut ~~ave~~ ST

SHEET

20

SHEETS

CONSTRUCTION RECORD

COMPUTATION \ 4

Appraiser & Date		6-27-10-24-51		11-7-6-61		2-10-9-13-68		2-30-8-6-69		2-25-11-18-71							
Unit	Area	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost
R.F.S.	1517	4.20	6371			6.50	9860	6.85		7.40	11226	7.85	11908				
A.C.			200				200		300		300		300				
Margate	480					1.80	864	1.90		1.90	912	3.20	1536	4.00	1900		
BAR 081	416	1.50	624			1.95	811	2.30	957	2.30	957	3.77	1568				
Bar 41	129	1.00	129			1.40	182	1.40	168								
Bar 41	129	1.00	129														
Bar 41	129	1.00	129														
1	49						150		400		400		400				
A.bor	182				53'32			.50	91	.50	91	.50	91				
					2746												
TOTAL		8256				12053		13144		13886		15803					
NORMAL % 6000		62				1956	62	111	53	53	192	57					
R.C.L.N.D.		55			8299	7473		6966		2360		9108					

DATE	1-72
PRICE	40000
ADJ.	38200
DWN.	5200
1st	30000
2nd	5000
3rd	
TYPE LN	CONV
SOURCE	C

Not off
12

(46)

12

100

10

20
24 0.44 24
24 20 24

114 OT

~~609~~
Kant's Shed

30

1.5

26 GAR. #1

13
RR 220
(5)
OFF 74

15

L-5000
1-1100-00

MISCELLANEOUS STRUCTURES

Structure	Found	Cons.	Ext.	Roof	Floor	Int.	Size, etc.
2 5 shed	Conc	T-G	T-G	Comp	Conc	Wd	
"	Wd	B-B	B-B	"	Dirt	"	
Pool	Wd	T-G	"	"	"	"	
SAR	Conc	FR	STD	"	Conc	"	- DR
YB	FLW	5 th	- 2	shower	- FR	8 th	
					ceiling	2000	1000
						1000	1000

COMPUTATIONS

RES.
 $35 \times 15 = 525$
 $32 \times 31 = 992$
 1517
 BAR.
 $16 \times 26 = 416$
 SHED #1
 $12 \times 10 = 120$
 SHED #2
 $12 \times 20 = 240$

Remarks: 9-12-66. NO ENTRY - ADD'D. ADDITION -
REPAIR F.D. - RECLASS GAR#1 - #214
8-6-69 NO CHANGE 019/80 EST. 11830
11-17-71 #100 + 5000 STABLES ETC TP. 36220
PU. 1100000 AG. SH#2 CHS VP.
2-13-74 BU. STABLES + STOP. SH#2 - 841100000 GAR + 100000
STABLES - CORRALS - ETC. IMPR. 23780 #222 -
5-18-75 TRNSFR (13085) 5-14-85 Proj L - 155900
F. 58000 #100
5-8-95 PU CH 1/4 FENCE L. 159019 1.64682 280

1016-281-09

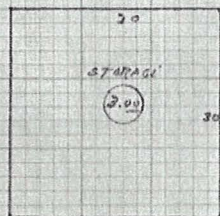
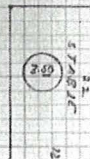
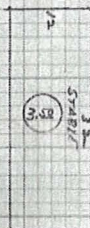
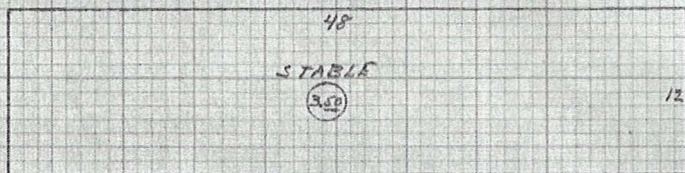
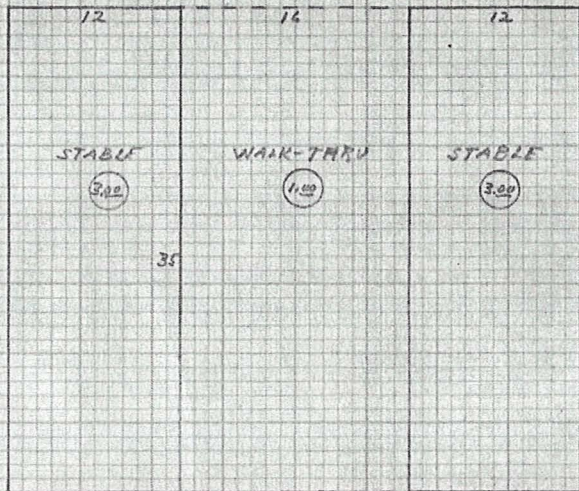
7

PARCEL 2+3-27-02
SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS

[illegible]

29204 - STABLES - 4320 - 12/23/71
27207 - " - 1728 - 12/24/72

[illegible]



3 of 3

Res:

$$15 \times 35 = 525$$

$$32 \times 31 = 992$$

$$1517$$

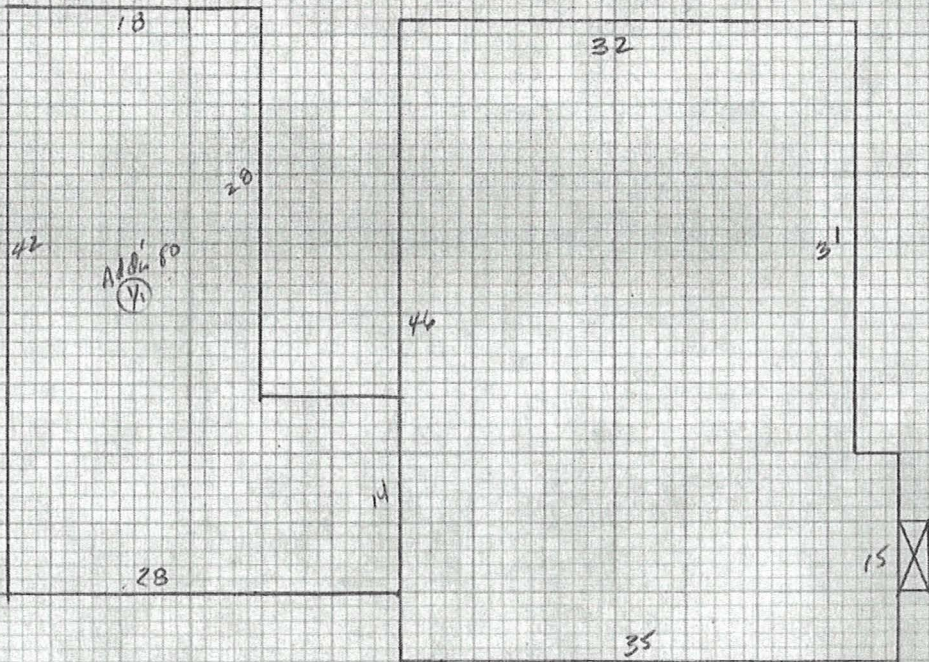
add'n Y:

$$14 \times 28 = 392$$

$$18 \times 28 = 504$$

$$896$$

$$AT: 2413$$



RECEIVED

JUL 8 1985

County of San Bernardino — Office of the Assessor

PROPERTY OWNER'S STATEMENT OF NEW CONSTRUCTION.....

District	7	Mailing Date	JUL 01 1985
Permit No.	07909		
Permit Issued For	FENCE		

C MC GEE ELECTIC INC
2390 S RESERVICIR ST
POMONA, CA 91766

1016281090000

000091766

Please complete this form and return it to the assessor within 15 days of the mailing date shown above. Please include any additional information which you believe to be important in evaluating the new construction. For assistance, please call (714) 383-3145 between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

Our records indicate a building permit was issued on the above parcel for the above noted reason. We are requesting the information herein contained to assist in the proper valuation of your property. Section 441(d) of the Revenue and Tax Code reads in part:

"At any time, as required by the assessor for assessment purposes, every person shall make available for examination, information or records regarding his property. In this connection, details of construction and development costs, together with other relevant data, are considered as information essential to the proper discharge of the assessor's duties."

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Please Check (✓) appropriate items relating to your new construction. NEW means the item did not exist before. REPLACEMENT means a replacement of an item that already existed, and may be considered repair work. If replacement is larger or superior to the item replaced, please remark. DATE WORK COMPLETE means the date project is useable for its intended use. If work is incomplete, please note and estimate date of completion, and total cost to date. You may receive a second form around your estimated date of completion. Additional documents may be submitted, copies of contracts, photos, etc., as you desire, for consideration. NOTE: "Size" means dimensions.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK: (please check (✓)/describe)

- ☐ Addition of _____ Size _____
- ☐ Room conversion of: ☐ Garage ☐ Patio ☐ Other _____
- ☐ Rehabilitation, alteration, or remodel
- ☐ Garage: Size _____ ☐ Single Story ☐ Storage Above
- ☐ Carport: Size _____

Total Cost of Project \$ _____

☐ Patio: Size _____☐ Patio enclosure: Size _____

Type _____

☐ Well☐ Pool ☐ Pool/Spa ☐ Spa

Work done by ☐ Contractor ☐ Owner. If work was done by a contractor, was any major work done by owner which was deducted from contract? ☐ Yes ☐ No Amount \$ _____

Date Work Completed _____ If incomplete, estimated completion date _____

Total Cost to Date _____ Please list incomplete items _____

Remarks _____

A. EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR DETAIL
(of new/replaced item)☒ DOES NOT APPLY

- EXTERIOR: ☐ Stucco
☐ Siding
☐ Other _____
- INTERIOR: ☐ Drywall
☐ Plaster
☐ Paneling
☐ Other _____
- FLOOR COVER: ☐ Carpet
☐ Linoleum
☐ Tile
☐ Other _____

- ROOF COVER:
☐ Tile
☐ Shake
☐ Comp. Shingle
☐ Comp. Roll
☐ Other _____
- CEILING:
☐ Blown Acoustic
☐ Acoustic Tile
☐ Plaster
☐ Other _____

Remarks _____

B. PLUMBING/ELECTRICAL

☒ DOES NOT APPLY

- | New | Replace | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Septic system: No. gallons _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | What type of system was replaced? _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Water heater: No. gallons _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Well: casing (inches) _____ pump h.p. _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | depth (ft.) _____ tank _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Electric service: amps _____ |

Remarks _____

ASSR 005 (REV 8-84)

C. HEATING AND COOLING

☒ DOES NOT APPLY

New Replace

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Central: <input type="radio"/> Heat <input type="radio"/> Cool <input type="radio"/> Both |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Evaporative Cool: <input type="radio"/> Window <input type="radio"/> Roof |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Thru-wall Air Conditioner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Furnace: <input type="radio"/> Wall <input type="radio"/> Floor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Bath Heater: <input type="radio"/> Wall |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Fireplace: <input type="radio"/> Single <input type="radio"/> Double-hearth |
| Type: <input type="radio"/> Masonry Box <input type="radio"/> Wood-burning stove <input type="radio"/> Zero-clearance | | |
| <input type="radio"/> Metal Box <input type="radio"/> Heatilator <input type="radio"/> Free Standing | | |
| Facing: <input type="radio"/> Brick <input type="radio"/> Stone <input type="radio"/> Wood | | |

Approx. size of facing _____

Remarks _____

D. KITCHEN/BATH ITEMS

☒ DOES NOT APPLY

New Replace

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="radio"/> Dishwasher <input type="radio"/> Kitchen sink |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="radio"/> Garbage Disp. <input type="radio"/> Wet Bar |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Built-ins: <input type="radio"/> Range <input type="radio"/> Microwave |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="radio"/> Oven <input type="radio"/> Other _____ |
| Cabinets: Linear Ft.: Base _____ | | |
| Upper _____ | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bath Addition: <input type="radio"/> 1/2 <input type="radio"/> 3/4 <input type="radio"/> Full | | |
| Size of pullman (lin. ft.) _____ | | |
| No. of baths before add. _____ | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement of existing bath items; | | |
| <input type="radio"/> Toilet <input type="radio"/> Sink <input type="radio"/> Shower <input type="radio"/> Tub <input type="radio"/> Other _____ | | |

08-18855-111

E. PATIO/YARD IMPROVEMENTS

☐ DOES NOT APPLY

☐ New ☐ Replace

- ☐ ☐ Patio cover: Type _____ Size _____
☐ ☐ ☐ Over existing slab/deck
☐ ☐ ☐ Over new slab/deck
☐ ☐ Wood deck: Size _____
☐ ☐ ☐ Floor Level ☐ Second Story or Roof
☐ ☐ Concrete slab: Size _____
☐ ☐ Driveway/walk: ☐ Concrete ☐ Other _____
☐ ☐ ☐ Asphalt Size _____
☐ ☐ Sprinkler system: ☐ Auto ☐ Manual
☐ ☐ sq. ft. covered _____
☐ ☒ Fencing: Type chainlink
☐ ☐ Length 1004' Height 6'
☐ ☐ Wall: ☐ Slump/Block ☐ Brick ☐ Retaining
☐ ☐ Length _____ Height _____
☐ ☐ Is fence or wall:
☐ ☐ ☐ On property line ☐ Inside property line
☐ ☐ If fence or wall is a replacement, please describe
☐ ☐ the fence/wall replaced
☐ ☐ Type _____ Length _____ Height _____
☐ ☐ Parking deck: Size _____
☐ ☐ ☐ Wood ☐ Concrete
☐ ☐ ☐ Post & Beam ☐ Other _____
☐ ☐ ☐ Retaining wall and backfill
☐ ☐ ☐ Retaining wall and dug out

Remarks

Approximately on the Property Line.

DIAGRAM OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

F. POOL/SPA/HOT TUB

☒ DOES NOT APPLY

- Pool: ☐ Gunite ☐ Plastic-lined
☐ Fiberglass ☐ Other _____
 Size _____
 Heater: ☐ Gas ☐ Solar ☐ Convert to Solar
☐ Pool Sweep ☐ Slide ☐ Diving Board
☐ Auto-chlor ☐ Ladder ☐ Other _____
 Decking: ☐ Concrete ☐ Other _____
☐ Cool Deck sq. ft. _____
 Spa: ☐ Attached to Pool ☐ Detached
☐ Gunite ☐ Fiberglass
☐ Redwood ☐ Other _____
 Size _____ Above Ground
 Heater: ☐ Gas ☐ Solar ☐ Electric
 Decking: Size _____ Finish _____
 Gazebo: Type _____ Roofing _____
 Size _____ Flooring _____

Remarks

G. MISCELLANEOUS STRUCTURES

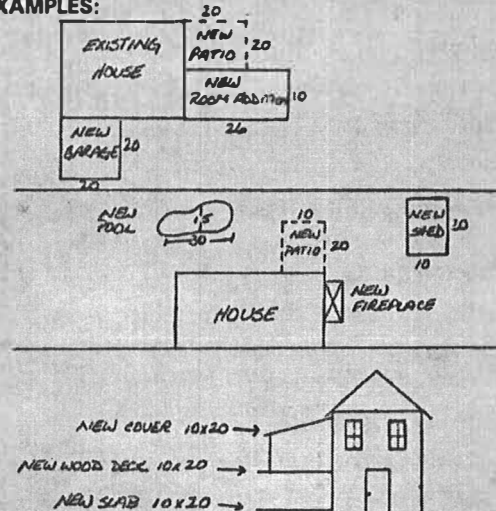
☒ DOES NOT APPLY

- New ☐ Replace ☐
 Storage building: Type _____
 Size _____ Flooring _____
 Barn: Size _____ Stories _____
 Exterior _____ Roof _____
 Flooring _____ Plumbing _____
 Electric _____ Other _____

Remarks

DIAGRAM INSTRUCTIONS: Draw a rough sketch of the new construction, showing its dimensions and position in relation to existing structures; please label new rooms or items.

EXAMPLES:



The Assessor's Office may contact you regarding the accuracy and completeness of this statement, or for additional information as required. Thank you for your cooperation.

I CERTIFY (OR DECLARE) UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY, UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, THAT THE FOREGOING AND ALL INFORMATION HEREON INCLUDING ANY ACCOMPANYING STATEMENTS OR DOCUMENTS, IS TRUE, CORRECT AND COMPLETE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF.

Melissa Abram \$552200
 Signature of Owner/Agent Cost of Project

7/8/85
 Date

Cost Analyst 714-627-9335
 Title (if Agent) Phone Number
 (8 a.m. to 5 p.m.)

2930 S. Reservoir
 Correct Mailing Address

Bonoma
 City

Ca
 State

91266
 Zip Code

3592 County Road
 Property/Street Address

chico
 City

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING RECORD

ADDRESS 3624 WALNUT AVE

PAGE 1 6107 343 251 2727
1016-281-08
SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING

CLASS & SHAPE	CONSTRUCTION	STRUCTURAL	EXTERIOR	ROOF	LIGHTING	AIR CONDITION	ROOM AND FINISH DETAIL							
D.H. ARCHITECTURE	Light	Frame	Stucco on	Flat	Arch	Wiring	Heating	Cooling	ROOMS	FLOORS	FLOOR FINISH	TRIM	INTERIOR FINISH	
	Sub-Standard			Bobble	4	R.T. Conduit	Forced	Gravity	0 1 2	Material	Grade	Walls	Ceilings	
	Standard	Shedding	Jading	Ng	4	B x Cable	Gravity	Humid	All	X	9	OT	Wall	Wood
	Above-Standard	Concrete Block		Shed	4	Fixtures	2	Plain Unit	2					
1 Stories	Special	BBB T.B.G.		Cut Up	4	Feas Cheap			Ent. Hall					
USE TYPE	FOUNDATION	Brick	Shingles	Drumers		Avg Medium	Floor Unit		Living	1	Capit			
		Adobe	Shakes		Many Special		2nd Unit		Dining					
Double	Concrete	Fiber Jst.	BBB T.B.G.	Gutters			Control							
Duplex	Reinforced	1st: "x" "				PLUMBING			Bed	3	PLY			
Apartment	Brick	2nd: "x" "	Brick	Shingle		Floor	Good		Bed					
Flat	Wood	Sub Floor	Stone	Shake				Oil Burner	Bed		Carpet		2nd	2nd
Court	Asph	✓ S.L.B.	WINDOWS	Tile		Fixtures			Fireplace	1			Wood-T.B.G.	2nd N. 2nd
Motel			D.N. Kitchen	Tile Trim		Water Heater		N-2nd						
		Insulated Ceiling	Steel Sash	Composition		Automatic		Fireplace	Kitchen					
	Walls	Light	Heavy	Insulated Walls	Screens	Common Joists	Gas	Elect	Drain Bd.	Material: T.B.G.	Leak		Pl. Sash	

CONSTRUCTION RECORD				NORMAL % GOOD				RATING (E, G, A, F, P) (40)				BATH DETAIL			
Permit	Amount	Date	EFFG. YEAR	APPR. YEAR	Age	Remaining Life	Table	%	Cond.	Arch.	Func.	Com.	Storage	Spec.	Water
No	For														
4741	3388	8-16-54	52	52	0	50	R-50	50							
20812	5096	11-1-54	56	56	2	53	R-56	78	A	A	A	A	F	A	F
20812	5900	10-25-55	1955	1955	12	43	R-55	83	A	A	A	A			
60888	7-11-79		32	72	16		R-50	83	A	A					
SPECIAL FEATURES:															
Book Cases															
Shutters															

COMPUTATION

Appraiser & Date	Unit	Area	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost
1900	1900	4.00	5.00	2468	5.30	6810	5.80		6.70	5710	7.12	9256				
2.00	2.00				2.30	270			1.65	554	1.78	598				
3.00	3.00							360		600		600				
4.00	4.00									360		360				
5.00	5.00				1.50	270			1.50	270	1.50	270				
6.00	6.00							.60	403	1.40		177				
7.00	7.00								6.70	2787	7.12	2962				
8.00	8.00								.60	154	.60	154				
ADD 3%	4.6															
TOTAL			2468	1900		7640		9085		7722		13614		14379		
NORMAL % GOOD			1950	100	PARTIAL	1950	98	1961	85	1600		55	1972	83		
R.G.L.M.D.			2468	4468		1482		7722		9324		11522		11935		

17000

COMMUNITY

S

COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO

F

DIST

AP 1014-281-CP

PAGE 2 of 2

DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS

[illegible]

APPRAISER NUMBER	APPRAISAL DATE
222	3-5-77

REMARKS:

28126 - Pool - 2500 - 5.17.21

COMPUTATIONS:

[illegible]

DIST

AP

PAGE

of

3.5

Pool

(350)

INCL. 1.5 DESK

18

WHIRL POOL

MELISSA (714) 571-6461
DING RECORD - SIMONS

ADDRESS CHINO

PARCEL 1016 - 281 - 07

SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING

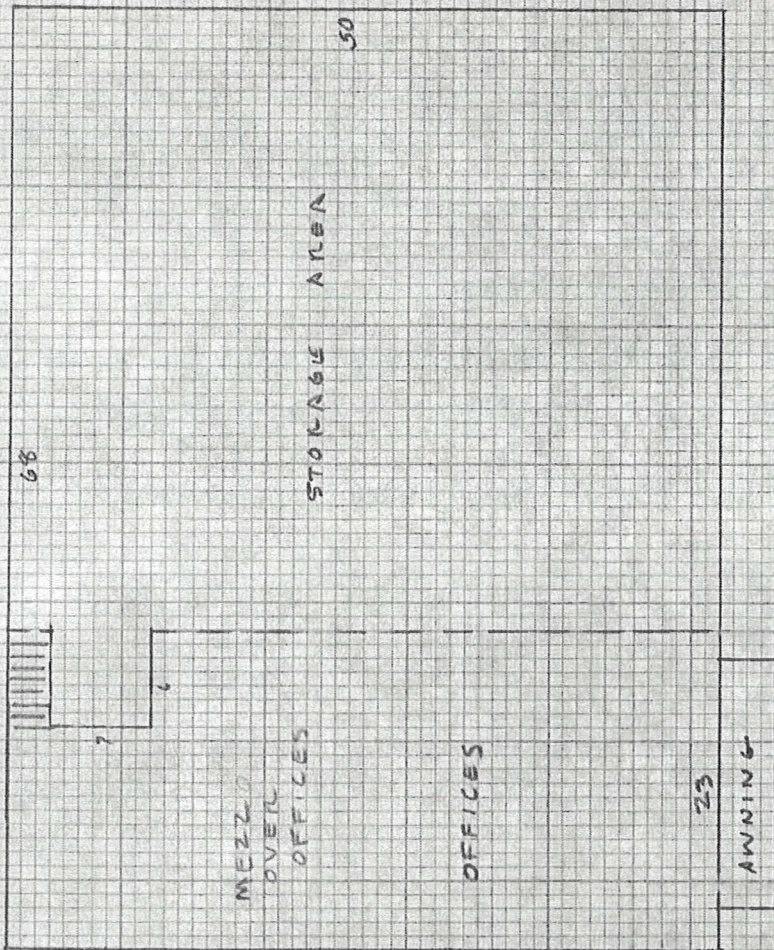
CLASS & SHAPE	CONSTRUCTION	STRUCTURAL		EXTERIOR		ROOF		LIGHTING		ROOM AND FINISH DETAIL							
SWH A C	Light	X	15' 14 1/2"	Trusses		X	1/2"	Arch	A	Wiring		X	1/2"	FLOOR FINISH	INTERIOR FINISH		
	Sub-Standard			Light	Heavy	Unfinished	X	Flat	A	X	R	X	Ceiling	Material	Grade	Walls	Ceilings
ARCHITECTURE	Standard	X	Concrete	Wood	Steel	Corrugated Iron		Gable	A	Bx.	Kable	Office	X	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"
	Heavy		Brick	Arch Rib		S.C. Brk		Shed	A								
	Stores	Special	Reinforced	Flat Top	X	BLOCK	Ac	Fixtures		Mezzanine							
USE TYPE			Plasters	Parquet Chord		Terra Cotta		Sawtooth		Low	X	1/2"	X	1/2"	Med		
	Canary		Ct. Wall Beam	Triangular					X	1/2"	X	1/2"	Good				
	FOUNDATION		Curtain Walls:	Lamella		Stucco		Rafter		X	1/2"	X	1/2"	Good			
Factory	Concrete		X	GLU LAM													
			Partitions:	Pl. Span		Glass		Shedding:					Basement				
Packing Plant	Reinforced			Pl. Span		Siding							Plumbing		Laboratory		
			Sub-Floor	Post & Girder		Windows		Composition		Floor	X	1/2"	X	1/2"			
Mill	X	Light	Heavy	Floors			Steel Sash	Corrugated Iron					ITEM	Number or Capacity	Material or Type	Grade or Quality	
Warehouse		X	Concrete										ASX Found				
			Wood:			Concrete							Fixtures				

CONSTRUCTION RECORD

[illegible]

COMPUTATION

[illegible]



MISCELLANEOUS STRUCTURES

Structure	Found.	Cons.	Ext.	Roof	Floor	Int.	Size, etc.

COMPUTATIONS

BLOCK BLDG

$$68 \times 50 = 3400$$

OFFICES

$$23 \times 50 - (6 \times 7) = 1109$$

Remarks: 4-3-87 P.W. NEW BLDG /
BLK TOP ADD 11800 TO EXISTING
IMPS FOR 87 - COMPLETED 8-86
10/10/87: 755 THRU 1 (3-30-90) @ 126000 IMPS
179000 TP 305000

SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS

[illegible]

1804

Res

ссп

$$22 \times 6 = 132$$

244

Storage

$$100 \times .5 = 50$$

8-6-69 APP STORAGE $\pm 19\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{C}$ EST 6000

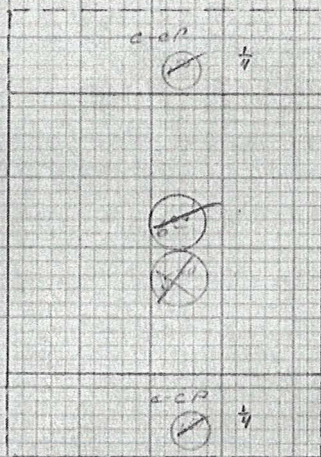
2-13-74 #1222 510

5/18/72 V. Picked 4. E. 12.4.9

129.82 Prop TRANS 25000 + 20000 357

12-585 TRANSFER (9-29-85) 9500.0 + 15000 = 318

10-10-90: 105 THIS IS OUR HOUSE - 524-4666 WOLFE &
MRS. ONEY



S. F.

PARCEL 60107-213-021-73

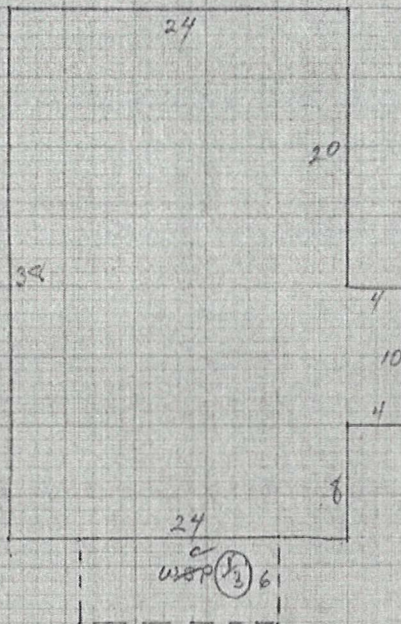
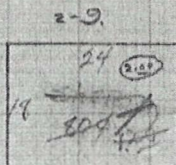
SHEET _____ OF _____ SHEETS

CLASS & SHAPE	CONSTRUCTION	STRUCTURAL	EXTERIOR	ROOF	LIGHTING	AIR CONDITION	ROOM AND FINISH DETAIL						
							ROOMS	FLOORS	FLOOR FINISH	TRIM	INTERIOR	FINISH	
							0	1	2	Material	Grode	Walls	Ceilings
D.S.B.	Light	X Frame		Stucco on	Flat 4 Pitch	Wiring							
	Sub-Standard				Gable 4	X 7	Conduit						
ARCHITECTURE	X Standard	Sheeting	X Siding	X Tie 4 1/2	B X.	Cable	Switches	Humid	All			PL	PL
	Above-Standard	Concrete Block		X Slat R									
1 Stories	Special	BBB	T&G			Fixtures	Y Multi Unit						
USE TYPE		Brick	Shingles	Dormers	X Avg	Medium	Floor Unit	320				Ent. Hall	
X Single	FOUNDATION	Adobe	Shakes		Many	Special	Zone Unit	Dining					
Double	X Concrete	X Floor Joist	BBB	T&G	Gutters								
Duplex	Reinforced	1st: "X"				PLUMBING						Bed	2
Apartment	Brick	2nd: "X"	Brick	Shingle	Poor	Good						Bed	
Flat	Wood	X Sub Floor	Stone	Shake			Oil Burner						
Court	Piers			WINDOWS	Tri	Fixtures							
Motel			X D.H.	Casement	Tile Trim	X Water Heater							
					Composition	X Automatic	X Fireplace					Kitchen	
		Insulated Ceilings	Steel Joist										
		Insulated Walls	X Screens	X Common Joist	X Gas	X Floor						Drain Bd	Material
	Walls	Light	Heave									Lath	Pl. Slatex

BATH DETAIL

Permit		Amount	Date	EFFECT YEAR	APPR. YEAR	Age	Memory Life	Table	%	Cans	Arch Attr.	Furn. Plan	Con- form	Storage Space	Dress- ing Room	Wash- ing	Pl.	No.	FINISH		FIXTURES			SHOWER		
No.	For																		Floors	Walls	Wt.	La.Fab.	Type	Grade	Sh	T.G.D.
15180	move in	800	6-6-51	1951	1951	28	24	R	0.51	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	1	1	WOOD	BRICK	4	1	M	D		
	W.Dig	11900		1951	1951	33	25	R	0.51	E	E	E	E	E	E	E										
			11-25	1951	1951	43	27	R	0.51	E	E	E	E	E	E	E										
			12-25	1951	1951	43	27	R	0.51	E	E	E	E	E	E	E										
			25	22	47			R	0.51	E	E	E	E	E	E	E										
			40					R	0.51	E	E	E	E	E	E	E										
																			SPECIAL FEATURES.							
																			Book Cases		Built-in Beds		Venetian Blinds			
																			Shutters							

Appraiser & Date		6-6-70				1-8-71		2-10-71		9-12-66		9-6-69		2-5-11-6-71					
Unit	Area	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost
RCS	952	4.20	8998			6.50	6188	7.30		7.50	7140	7.85	7473						
D.S.P.(B)	84	1.40	118			2.15	181			2.50	210	2.61	219						
SHED	432	.80	2412			1.20	518	1.50	648	1.50	648	1.50	648						
YI									150		150		150						
TOTAL		4462				6887		7656		8148		8490							
NORMAL % GOOD		107				MSL	55	111	48	111	46	1972	52						
R.G.L.N.D.		2276		2100V		3288		3615		3748		4415							



MISCELLANEOUS STRUCTURES

Structure	Found	Cons.	Ext.	Roof	Floor	Int.	Size, etc.
Shed Bldg	2-8	BB	Comp	Dist			5-Da
YD							11.00
Cham Oak Fence							11.00
Asphalt drive							

COMPUTATIONS

Res

$$24 \times 8 = 192$$

$$28 \times 10 = 280$$

$$24 \times 20 = 480$$

$$952$$

11.00 (1/2)

$$14 \times 6 = 84$$

Shed

$$24 \times 18 = 432$$

Remarks: 9-12-65. F.D. 41 - F.D. 600. MEA 12.0

8-6-69 - 1/2 Change 219/50

651 7000

11-17-71 11000 22-1295

2-13-74 #222 100 100 9500

-1.500 DM

NO 9 APR 28
ON BR.

PROPERTY OWNER'S STATEMENT OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

District	07	Mailing Date	APR. 01 1996
Permit No.	1278		
Permit Issued For	Rebuild Roof for detached garage		

MC GEE, C ELECTRIC INC
12375 MILLS AVE #2
CHINO, CA 91710

1016281060000

000091710

Please complete this form and return it to the assessor within 15 days of the mailing date shown above. Please include any additional information which you believe to be important in evaluating the new construction. For assistance, please call your local assessor's field office listed in your telephone directory.

Our records indicate a building permit was issued on the above parcel for the above noted reason. We are requesting the information herein contained to assist in the proper valuation of your property. Section 441(d) of the Revenue and Tax Code reads in part:

"At any time, as required by the assessor for assessment purposes, every person shall make available for examination, information or records regarding his property. In this connection, details of construction and development costs, together with other relevant data, are considered as information essential to the proper discharge of the assessor's duties."

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Please Check (✓) appropriate items relating to your new construction. NEW means the item did not exist before. REPLACEMENT means a replacement of an item that already existed, and may be considered repair work. If replacement is larger or superior to the item replaced, please remark. DATE WORK COMPLETE means the date project is useable for its intended use. If work is incomplete, please note and estimate date of completion, and total cost to date. You may receive a second form around your estimated date of completion. Additional documents may be submitted, copies of contracts, photos, etc., as you desire, for consideration. NOTE: "Size" means dimensions.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK: (please check (✓)/describe)

Total Cost of Project \$

- ☐ Addition of _____ Size _____
- ☐ Room conversion of: ☐ Garage ☐ Patio ☐ Other _____
- ☒ Rehabilitation, alteration, or remodel
- ☒ Garage: Size 2 car ☐ Single Story ☐ Storage Above
- ☐ Carport: Size _____

- ☐ Patio: Size _____
- ☐ Patio enclosure: Size _____ Type _____
- ☐ Well
- ☐ Pool ☐ Pool/Spa ☐ Spa

Work done by ☒ Contractor ☐ Owner. If work was done by a contractor, was any major work done by owner which was deducted from contract? ☒ Yes ☐ No Amount \$ _____

Date Work Completed 12-95 If incomplete, estimated completion date _____

Total Cost to Date \$ 3800 Please list incomplete items _____

Remarks _____

A. EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR DETAIL

(of new/replaced item)

EXTERIOR: ☐ Stucco
☐ Siding
☐ Other _____

INTERIOR: ☐ Drywall
☐ Plaster
☐ Paneling
☐ Other _____

FLOOR COVER: ☐ Carpet
☐ Linoleum
☐ Tile
☐ Other _____

☐ DOES NOT APPLY

ROOF COVER:

☐ Tile
☐ Shake
☒ Comp. Shingle
☐ Comp. Roll
☐ Other _____

CEILING:

☐ Blown Acoustic
☐ Acoustic Tile
☐ Plaster
☐ Other _____

Remarks _____

B. PLUMBING/ELECTRICAL

☒ DOES NOT APPLY

New Replace

☐ ☐ Septic system: No. gallons _____
☐ ☐ What type of system was replaced? _____

☐ ☐ Water heater: No. gallons _____
☐ ☐ Well: casing (inches) _____ pump h.p. _____
depth (ft.) _____ tank _____

☐ ☐ Electric service: amps _____

Remarks _____

C. HEATING AND COOLING

☒ DOES NOT APPLY

New Replace

☐ ☐ Central: ☐ Heat ☐ Cool ☐ Both
☐ ☐ Evaporative Cool: ☐ Window ☐ Roof
☐ ☐ Thru-wall Air Conditioner
☐ ☐ Furnace: ☐ Wall ☐ Floor
☐ ☐ Bath Heater: ☐ Wall
☐ ☐ Fireplace: ☐ Single ☐ Double-hearth

Type: ☐ Masonry Box ☐ Wood-burning stove ☐ Zero-clearance
☐ Metal Box ☐ Heatilator ☐ Free Standing

Facing: ☐ Brick ☐ Stone ☐ Wood

Approx. size of facing _____

Remarks _____

D. KITCHEN/BATH ITEMS

☒ DOES NOT APPLY

New Replace

☐ ☐ ☐ Dishwasher ☐ Kitchen sink
☐ ☐ ☐ Garbage Disp. ☐ Wet Bar
☐ ☐ Built-Ins: ☐ Range ☐ Microwave
☐ ☐ ☐ Oven ☐ Other _____

Cabinets: Linear Ft.: Base _____
Upper _____

☐ Bath Addition: ☐ 1/2 ☐ 3/4 ☐ Full
Size of pullman (lin. ft.) _____
No. of baths before add. _____

☐ Replacement of existing bath items:
☐ Toilet ☐ Sink ☐ Shower ☐ Tub ☐ Other _____

E. PATIO/YARD IMPROVEMENTS

☒ DOES NOT APPLY

New Replace

- ☐ ☐ Patio cover: Type _____ Size _____
☐ ☐ ☐ Over existing slab/deck
☐ ☐ ☐ Over new slab/deck
☐ ☐ Wood deck: Size _____
☐ ☐ ☐ Floor Level ☐ Second Story or Roof
☐ ☐ Concrete slab: Size _____
☐ ☐ Driveway/walk: ☐ Concrete ☐ Other _____
☐ ☐ ☐ Asphalt Size _____
☐ ☐ Sprinkler system: ☐ Auto ☐ Manual
☐ ☐ sq. ft. covered _____
☐ ☐ Fencing: Type _____
☐ ☐ Length _____ Height _____
☐ ☐ Wall: ☐ Slump/Block ☐ Brick ☐ Retaining
☐ ☐ Length _____ Height _____
☐ ☐ Is fence or wall:
☐ On property line ☐ Inside property line
☐ ☐ If fence or wall is a replacement, please describe
☐ ☐ the fence/wall replaced
☐ ☐ Type _____ Length _____ Height _____
☐ ☐ Parking deck: Size _____
☐ ☐ ☐ Wood ☐ Concrete
☐ ☐ ☐ Post & Beam ☐ Other _____
☐ ☐ ☐ Retaining wall and backfill
☐ ☐ ☐ Retaining wall and dug out

Remarks _____

F. POOL/SPA/HOT TUB

☒ DOES NOT APPLY

- Pool: ☐ Gunite ☐ Plastic-lined
☐ Fiberglass ☐ Other _____
Size _____
Heater: ☐ Gas ☐ Solar ☐ Convert to Solar
☐ Pool Sweep ☐ Slide ☐ Diving Board
☐ Auto-chlor ☐ Ladder ☐ Other _____
Decking: ☐ Concrete ☐ Other _____
☐ Cool Deck sq. ft. _____
Spa: ☐ Attached to Pool ☐ Detached
☐ Gunite ☐ Fiberglass
☐ Redwood ☐ Other _____
Size _____ ☐ Above Ground
Heater: ☐ Gas ☐ Solar ☐ Electric
Decking: Size _____ Finish _____
Gazebo: Type _____ Roofing _____
Size _____ Flooring _____

Remarks _____

G. MISCELLANEOUS STRUCTURES

☐ DOES NOT APPLY

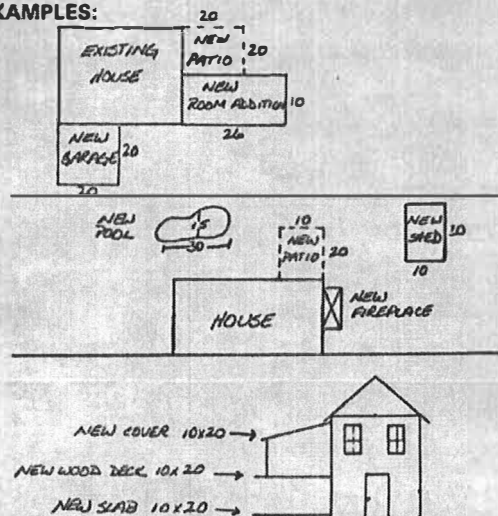
- New Replace
☐ ☐ Storage building: Type _____
☐ ☐ Size _____ Flooring _____
☐ ☐ Barn: Size _____ Stories _____
☐ ☐ Exterior _____ Roof _____
☐ ☐ Flooring _____ Plumbing _____
☐ ☐ Electric _____ Other _____

Remarks _____

DIAGRAM OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

DIAGRAM INSTRUCTIONS: Draw a rough sketch of the new construction, showing its dimensions and position in relation to existing structures; please label new rooms or items.

EXAMPLES:



The Assessor's Office may contact you regarding the accuracy and completeness of this statement, or for additional information as required. Thank you for your cooperation.

I CERTIFY (OR DECLARE) UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY, UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, THAT THE FOREGOING AND ALL INFORMATION HEREON INCLUDING ANY ACCOMPANYING STATEMENTS OR DOCUMENTS, IS TRUE, CORRECT AND COMPLETE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF.

Signature of Owner/Agent: Mary Hess Date: 4-2-96 Cost of Project: \$3800
Correct Mailing Address: 12375 Mills Ave #2 City: Chino State: Ca Zip Code: 91710
Property Street Address: 3634 County Rd City: Chino

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING RECORD

ADDRESS

1539 Walnut St S.F.

PARCEL

6107-213-921-12

SHEET

1 OF 2 SHEETS

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING

CLASS & SHAPE		CONSTRUCTION		STRUCTURAL		EXTERIOR		ROOF		LIGHTING		AIR CONDITION		ROOM AND FINISH DETAIL										
O/S B		Light	X	Frame	X	Stucco on W	Flat	4	Pitch	Wiring		X	Heating	X	Cooling	ROOMS	FLOORS			FLOOR FINISH		TRIM	INTERIOR FINISH	
		Sub-Standard		2x4-16			X	Gable	4	L	K.T.	Conduit	X	Forced	Cleaning		B	1	2	Material	Grade		Walls	Ceilings
ARCHITECTURE		X	Standard	Sheathing		Siding	Hip	4		B.X.	X	Cable	Gravity	Humid	All		X		OAK	9	OP	PL-PT	PL-PT	
Lucky			Above-Standard	Concrete Block			Shed	4		Fixtures			Wall Unit		2330									
1 Stories			Special	8x8		7x6			Cut Up	Few		Cheap				Ent. Hall								
USE TYPE				Brick		Shingles			Dormers	X	Avg	X	Medium	X	Floor Unit		Living	1						
X	Single	FOUNDATION		Adobe		Shakes			Gutters		Many		Special		Zone Unit		Dining							
	Double	X	Concrete	X	Floor Joist	8x8		7x6						X	Central	2310	FAMILY	1		ASTI	A	(ADD)	Por. Tiles	Acou. PL
	Duplex		Reinforced	X	1st: 2"x6"-16					PLUMBING							Bed	3						
	Apartment		Brick		2nd: "x"-	Brick			Shingle	Poor		Good				Bed								
	Flat		Wood	X	Sub Floor	Stone			Shake					Oil Burner										
	Court		Piers	X	Slab (ADD)	WINDOWS				Tile	Fixtures					UTIL	1		ASTI	A	(ADD)			
	Motel					X	D.H.	Casement	Tile Trim	X	Water Heater			M-B.T.U.										
					Insulated Ceilings	Steel Sash	X	Composition Del	X	Automatic	X	Fireplace	2300			Kitchen	1		2x4					
	Units	X	Light	Heavy	Insulated Walls	X	Screens		Compo Shingle	X	Gas	Elect.		500		Drain Bd.	Material:	MICA	Lgth:	5 Ft.	Splash:	X		

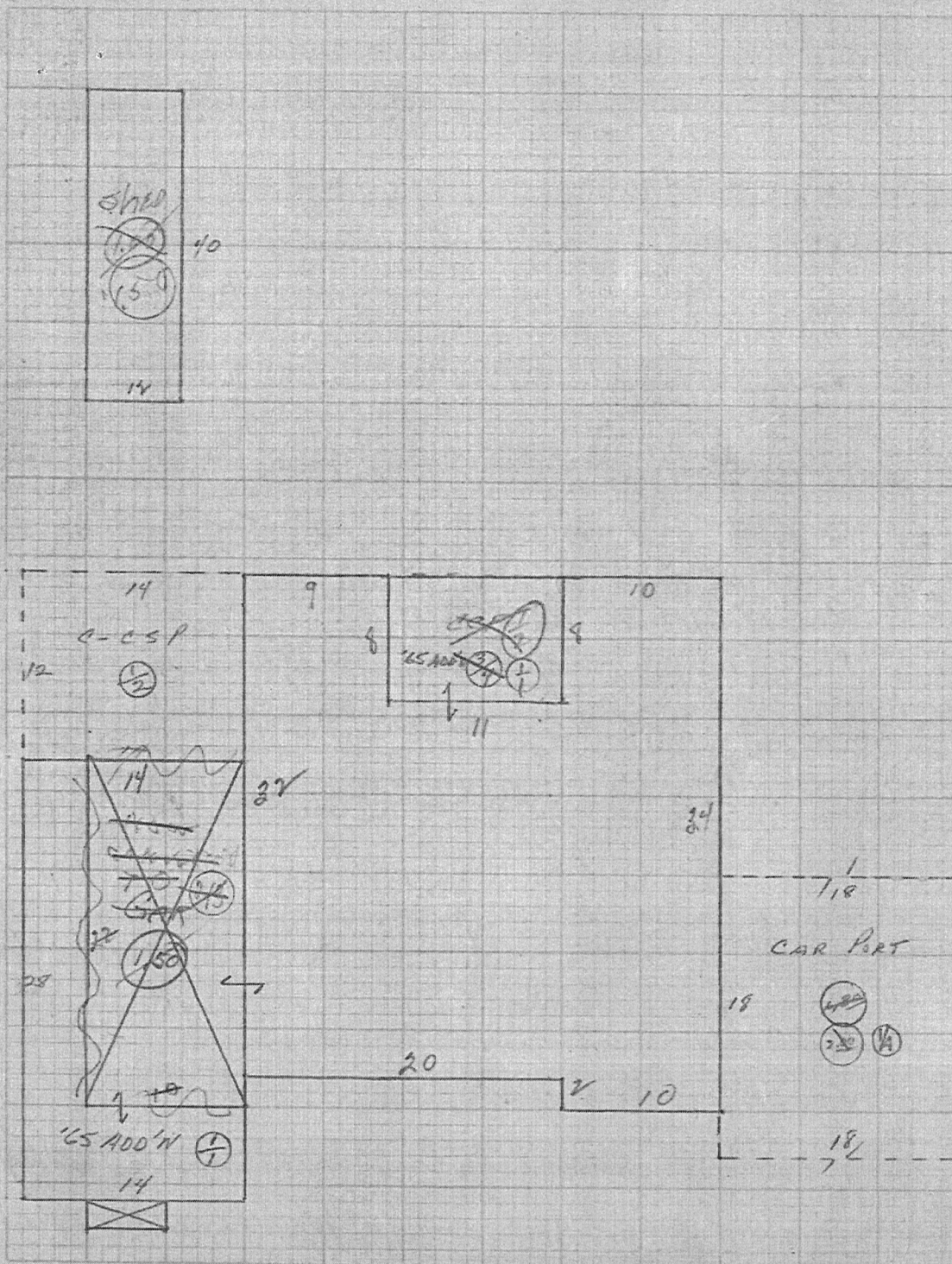
CONSTRUCTION RECORD

Permit		Amount	Date	YEAR	YEAR	NORMAL % GOOD				RATING (E, G, A, F, P)					FI.	No.	FINISH		FIXTURES			SHOWER			
No.	For					Age	Remaining Life	Table	%	Cond.	Arch. Attr.	Func. Plan	Can. Form.	Storage Space			Work. Cupb'd Closet	Walls	Floors	Wc	La	Tub	Type	Grade	St.
	Paint Job	5990	6-4-52		1953	1	49	R50	98	A	A	A	A	A	A	1	1	LIN	PL-P	1	1	M	A		
13775	CARPENT	648	12-24-54		1958	6	49	R55	94							1	1	ASTL	"	1	1	"	"		
14014	ADD.	3240	1-6-65	1952	1958					A	A	A	A	A	A		2	(ADD'N)							
				1952	1967					A	A	A	A	A	A			(300)							
				1952	1968	16	40	R55	79	A	A	A	A	A	A										
				58	72	80		R50	77	A	A	A						Book Cases		Built-in Beds			Venetian Blinds		
				58														Shutters							

COMPUTATION

702

Appraiser & Date	Unit Cost	Area	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost
Res	892	4.30	3836				6.20	5630	6.60	5887	6.90		7.50	6690	7.96	7100		
1/2" (93)	88	2.10	185				3.10	273	6.60	581	5.15		5.60	493	7.96	700		
A.C.			120					120		420				420		420		
Add'n	392								6.60	2587	6.90		7.50	2940	7.96	3120		
Shed	480	1.00	480				1.50	720	1.50	720			1.50	720	1.50	720		
cc 1/2	168								3.30	554			3.75	630	3.98	669		
VI												150		150		150		
Carport	324								1.30	421			1.30	421	1.30	421		
Xtmas																300		
TOTAL			4951					7556		11170		11606		12464		13600		
NORMAL % GOOD			98				1956	94	1956	94	1961	49	1964	79	1972	77		
R.G.L.N.D.			4852					7103		10500		9169		9847		10472		



MISCELLANEOUS STRUCTURES

Structure	Found.	Cons.	Ext.	Roof	Floor	Int.	Size, etc.
CONVERT CAR	Good	FR	Stc	Cong	Conc	None	10' x 12'
Shed	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
YD	"	"	500	ENG - 1100			(1500) (1500)
Car Port	Good	FR		Bot. UP.	Conc		(200)
Chain link fence							
Asphalt drive							

COMPUTATIONS

Res	Shed
10x2 = 20	12x40 = 480
30x24 = 720	
9x8 = 72	Adan (1)
10x8 = 80	14x28 = 392
892	CASP 1/2
	14x12 = 168
C-CSP (1/2) Adan (1/2)	Area Inf.
11x8 = 88	892 892
Carport (1/2)	200 392
18x18 = 324	1112 88
Car (1/2) (1/2)	1372
10x22 = 220	

Remarks: 10/26/65 - Pick up ADD'N - F.P. - CAR PORT.
C-CSP - CNG CLASS - ENCLOSE REAR C-CSP.
#221.

9-12-66 ADD YD - 1210 REG LOT
8-6-69 N/A CHANGE 19/80 EST 12500
11-12-71 ADD 3/4 ACRES TP. 25000 12/295
2-13-74 #221 121000 CARPT. 100 CSP 100 SHIP - 20000 ACRES 11300
5-9-79 Prop Trans 36000 + 49000 #357
6-3-82 R/O DELINQUENT TAX FOR '82 POLI 18000 L38009
F 60000 #437
4-22-88 ESTIM Wt = 195000 lbs = 60000/400

1016-281-05

Neighborhood

Sheet 2 of 2 Sheets T.U.

14-1648-111 Rev. 9/79

12x60

$$12 \times 60 = 720$$

60

12

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING RECORD

ADDRESS

12482 East End

S.F.

PARCEL

6107-213-021-A1

SHEET

OF

SHEETS

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING

CLASS & SHAPE	CONSTRUCTION		STRUCTURAL		EXTERIOR		ROOF		LIGHTING		AIR CONDITION		ROOM AND FINISH DETAIL										
D65C	Light		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Frame		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stucco on		Flat	4 Pitch	Wiring		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cooling	ROOMS	FLOORS			FLOOR FINISH		TRIM	INTERIOR FINISH			
	Sub-Standard							Gable	4	K.T.	Conduit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forced		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cleaning	B	1	2	Material		Grade	Walls	Ceilings	
ARCHITECTURE	Standard		Sheathing		Siding		Hip	4	B.X.		Cable	Gravity	Humid	All			Dark	A	OP	PL	PL	PL	PL
	Above-Standard		Concrete Block				Shed	4	Fixtures			Wall Unit											
1 Stories	Special		B&B	T&G			Cut Up		Few	Cheap				Ent. Hall									
USE TYPE			Brick		Shingles		Dormers		Avg	Medium	Floor Unit			Living	1								
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single	FOUNDATION		Adobe		Shakes				Many	Special	Zone Unit			Dining									
Double	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concrete		Floor Joist:		B&B	T&G	Gutters				Central												
Duplex	Reinforced		1st: "2x6" 16"						PLUMBING					Bed									
Apartment	Brick		2nd: "x" - "		Brick		Shingle		Poor	Good				Bed									
Flat	Wood	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sub Floor			Stone		Shake	11x4					Oil Burner										
Court	Piers				WINDOWS		Tile		Fixtures														
Motel					D.H.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Casement	Tile Trim		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water Heater		M-B.T.U.												
			Insulated Ceilings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Steel Sash		Composition			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Automatic		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fireplace		Kitchen		1								
Units	Light	Heavy	Insulated Walls	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Screens	Compo Shingle		Gas	Elect					Drain Bd.	Material	TILE	Lgth	12	Ft.	Splash	9"			

CONSTRUCTION RECORD				EFFEG. YEAR	APPR. YEAR	NORMAL % GOOD				RATING (E,G,A,F,P)						BATH DETAIL									
Permit		Amount	Date			Age	Remaining Life	Table	%	Cond.	Arch. Attr.	Func. Plan	Con-Form	Storage Space	Work-Shop	FI.	No.	FINISH		FIXTURES			SHOWER		
No.	For			Floors	Walls													Wc	La	Tub	Type	Grade	Sx	Q	Gd
	REST GEN	10604	7-9-56		1952	0	60	R60	100	G							114	PL-21	114	M	G				
					1958	2	58	R60	98																
					1956	1967				G	G	G	G	A	G	G									
					1956	1968	12	48	R60	88	A	A		A		A									
					56	72	16		R55	85	A	A				A									
																		SPECIAL FEATURES							
																		Book Cases		Built-in Beds		Venetian Blinds			
																		Shutters							
																		R70							

Appraiser & Date		117-9-17-56		115-7-6-61		21-9-11-66		217-8-86-69		222-11-17-71							
Unit	Area	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost
<i>R.E.S.</i>	<i>1328</i>	<i>8.20</i>	<i>10890</i>	<i>8.70</i>	<i>11554</i>	<i>9.50</i>		<i>10.20</i>	<i>13545</i>	<i>11.27</i>	<i>14967</i>						
<i>C.C.P. (2)</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>4.10</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>4.35</i>	<i>104</i>			<i>5.10</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>5.63</i>	<i>135</i>						
<i>A.C.</i>			<i>300</i>		<i>300</i>		<i>500</i>		<i>610</i>		<i>610</i>						
<i>B.R. (3)</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>4.10</i>	<i>775</i>	<i>4.35</i>	<i>822</i>			<i>5.10</i>	<i>964</i>	<i>5.63</i>	<i>1064</i>						
<i>W.A.R.</i>	<i>441</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>1058</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>1036</i>	<i>2.50</i>		<i>2.50</i>	<i>1102</i>	<i>4.59</i>	<i>2024</i>						
<i>Y.A.V.</i>					<i>100</i>		<i>350</i>		<i>350</i>		<i>600</i>						
TOTAL		<i>13121</i>		<i>13916</i>		<i>15581</i>		<i>16693</i>		<i>19400</i>							
NORMAL % GOOD		<i>1920</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>1956</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>1911</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>1914</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>1972</i>	<i>85</i>						
R.G.L.N.D.		<i>13121</i>		<i>13638</i>		<i>13711</i>		<i>14690</i>		<i>16490</i>							

Hand-drawn floor plan of a rectangular building on graph paper. The building has a main rectangular section with a smaller rectangular extension on the right side. Dimensions are labeled: the main section is 33 units high and 17 units wide; the extension is 11 units high and 6 units wide. The total width is 23 units. There are two circular features labeled 'GAR' (Garage) with '1/2' inside them. One is located in the main section, and the other is in the extension. The text 'BRFZ WAY' is written near the top left corner. The number '21' is written at the bottom left corner.

[illegible]

RES.

$25 \times 4 =$	100
$14 \times 11 =$	154
$45 \times 2 =$	90
$50 \times 19 =$	950
$17 \times 2 =$	34
	<u>1328</u>

cc. P(3)

$6 \times 4 =$	24
----------------	----

Bugway (1/2)

$9 \times 21 =$	189
-----------------	-----

9

21098

$21 \times 21 =$	441
------------------	-----

SIAB

$10 \times 30 =$	300
$12 \times 50 =$	600
	<u>900</u>

8-6-69 CHANGE AC - 29/280 Est 17100
11-17-71 T.P. 20000 CMC YD 22/295
Now HAS Full AC
2-13-74 2592500 TARS TMS 22400 #222
5-5-87 Prop TRMS 25000 + 65000 357
4-22-88 88 TMS 25000 + 65000 357

7
DIST. NO.

PARCEL 1016-281-02
SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS

ADDRESS[illegible][illegible]

TOTAL

APPRaiser - DATE

19

19

19

19

[illegible]

COMPUTATIONS

REMARKS: 12-2-88 P/O Fence
for 87 Roll Ld = \$861900
Empl = \$8383/400

CONSTRUCTION RECORD

Permit		Amount	Date
No.	For		
3812	Fence	1156.2	3-1-88

PROPERTY OWNER'S STATEMENT OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

RECEIVED

NOV 18 1988

McGEE ELECTRIC INC.
2390 S. RESERVOIR
POMONA, CA. 91766

Ans'd.....

AP# 1016-281-02

District	7	Mailing Date	11-17-88
Permit No.	3812		
Permit Issued For	1618 Lin. Ft. of 6' C.H. Fence at 12450 East End, Chino		

Please complete this form and return it to the assessor within 15 days of the mailing date shown above. Please include any additional information which you believe to be important in evaluating the new construction. For assistance, please call (714) 363-3145 between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

Our records indicate a building permit was issued on the above parcel for the above noted reason. We are requesting the information herein contained to assist in the proper valuation of your property. Section 441(d) of the Revenue and Tax Code reads in part:

"At any time, as required by the assessor for assessment purposes, every person shall make available for examination, information or records regarding his property. In this connection, details of construction and development costs, together with other relevant data, are considered as information essential to the proper discharge of the assessor's duties."

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Please Check (✓) appropriate items relating to your new construction. NEW means the item did not exist before. REPLACEMENT means a replacement of an item that already existed, and may be considered repair work. If replacement is larger or superior to the item replaced, please remark. DATE WORK COMPLETE means the date project is useable for its intended use. If work is incomplete, please note and estimate date of completion, and total cost to date. You may receive a second form around your estimated date of completion. Additional documents may be submitted, copies of contracts, photos, etc., as you desire, for consideration. NOTE: "Size" means dimensions.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK: (please check (✓) if described)

- ☒ Addition of CHAIN LINK FENCE Size 6' TO ENCLOSE VACANT PROPERTY
- ☐ Room conversion of: ☐ Garage ☐ Patio ☐ Other _____
- ☐ Rehabilitation, alteration, or remodel
- ☐ Garage: Size _____ ☐ Single Story ☐ Storage Above
- ☐ Carport: Size _____

Total Cost of Project \$ 8383.00☐ Patio: Size _____☐ Patio enclosure: Size _____

Type _____

☐ Well☐ Pool ☐ Pool/Spa ☐ Spa

Work done by ☒ Contractor ☐ Owner. If work was done by a contractor, was any major work done by owner which was deducted from contract? ☐ Yes ☒ No Amount \$ _____

Date Work Completed 5/88 If incomplete, estimated completion date _____

Total Cost to Date _____ Please list incomplete items _____

Remarks _____

A. EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR DETAIL

(of new/replaced item)

- EXTERIOR: ☐ Stucco
☐ Siding
☐ Other _____
- INTERIOR: ☐ Drywall
☐ Plaster
☐ Paneling
☐ Other _____
- FLOOR COVER: ☐ Carpet
☐ Linoleum
☐ Tile
☐ Other _____

☐ DOES NOT APPLY

ROOF COVER:

- ☐ Tile
☐ Shake
☐ Comp. Shingle
☐ Comp. Roll
☐ Other _____

CEILING:

- ☐ Blown Acoustic
☐ Acoustic Tile
☐ Plaster
☐ Other _____

C. HEATING AND COOLING

☐ DOES NOT APPLY

New Replace

- ☐ ☐ Central: ☐ Heat ☐ Cool ☐ Both
☐ ☐ Evaporative Cool: ☐ Window ☐ Roof
☐ ☐ Thru-wall Air Conditioner
☐ ☐ Furnace: ☐ Wall ☐ Floor
☐ ☐ Bath Heater: ☐ Wall
☐ ☐ Fireplace: ☐ Single ☐ Double-hearth
Type: ☐ Masonry Box ☐ Wood-burning stove ☐ Zero-clearance
☐ Metal Box ☐ Heatilator ☐ Free Standing
Facing: ☐ Brick ☐ Stone ☐ Wood
Approx. size of facing _____

Remarks _____

B. PLUMBING/ELECTRICAL

☐ DOES NOT APPLY

- New Replace
- ☐ ☐ Septic system: No. gallons _____
☐ ☐ What type of system was replaced? _____
- ☐ ☐ Water heater: No. gallons _____
☐ ☐ Well: casing (inches) _____ pump h.p. _____
☐ ☐ depth (ft.) _____ tank _____
- ☐ ☐ Electric service: amps _____

Remarks _____

D. KITCHEN/BATH ITEMS

☐ DOES NOT APPLY

New Replace

- ☐ ☐ Dishwasher ☐ Kitchen sink
☐ ☐ Garbage Disp. ☐ Wet Bar
☐ ☐ Built-ins: ☐ Range ☐ Microwave
☐ ☐ Oven ☐ Other _____
- Cabinets: Linear Ft.: Base _____
Upper _____
- ☐ Bath Addition: ☐ 1/2 ☐ 3/4 ☐ Full
Size of pullman (lin. ft.) _____
No. of baths before add. _____
- ☐ Replacement of existing bath items:
☐ Toilet ☐ Sink ☐ Shower ☐ Tub ☐ Other _____

E. PATIO/YARD IMPROVEMENTS

☐ DOES NOT APPLY

New	Replace	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Patio cover: Type _____ Size _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/> Over existing slab/deck
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/> Over new slab/deck
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wood deck: Size _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/> Floor Level <input type="radio"/> Second Story or Roof
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Concrete slab: Size _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Driveway/walk: <input type="radio"/> Concrete <input type="radio"/> Other _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/> Asphalt Size _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sprinkler system: <input type="radio"/> Auto <input type="radio"/> Manual
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	sq. ft. covered _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fencing: Type _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Length _____ Height _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wall: <input type="radio"/> Slump/Block <input type="radio"/> Brick <input type="radio"/> Retaining
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Length _____ Height _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Is fence or wall:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/> On property line <input type="radio"/> Inside property line
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If fence or wall is a replacement, please describe the fence/wall replaced
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Type _____ Length _____ Height _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Parking deck: Size _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Concrete
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/> Post & Beam <input type="radio"/> Other _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/> Retaining wall and backfill
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/> Retaining wall and dug out

Remarks _____

F. POOL/SPA/HOT TUB

☐ DOES NOT APPLY

Pool:	<input type="radio"/> Gunite	<input type="radio"/> Plastic-lined
	<input type="radio"/> Fiberglass	<input type="radio"/> Other _____
Size	_____	
Heater:	<input type="radio"/> Gas	<input type="radio"/> Solar
	<input type="radio"/> Pool Sweep	<input type="radio"/> Slide
	<input type="radio"/> Auto-Chlor	<input type="radio"/> Ladder
	<input type="radio"/> Other _____	
Decking:	<input type="radio"/> Concrete	<input type="radio"/> Other _____
	<input type="radio"/> Cool Deck	sq. ft. _____
Spa:	<input type="radio"/> Attached to Pool	<input type="radio"/> Detached
	<input type="radio"/> Gunite	<input type="radio"/> Fiberglass
	<input type="radio"/> Redwood	<input type="radio"/> Other _____
Size	_____	
Heater:	<input type="radio"/> Gas	<input type="radio"/> Solar
Decking:	Size _____	Finish _____
Gazebo:	Type _____	Roofing _____
	Size _____	Flooring _____

Remarks _____

G. MISCELLANEOUS STRUCTURES

☐ DOES NOT APPLY

New	Replace	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storage building: Type _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Size _____ Flooring _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Barn: Size _____ Stories _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Exterior _____ Roof _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Flooring _____ Plumbing _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Electric _____ Other _____

Remarks _____

DIAGRAM OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

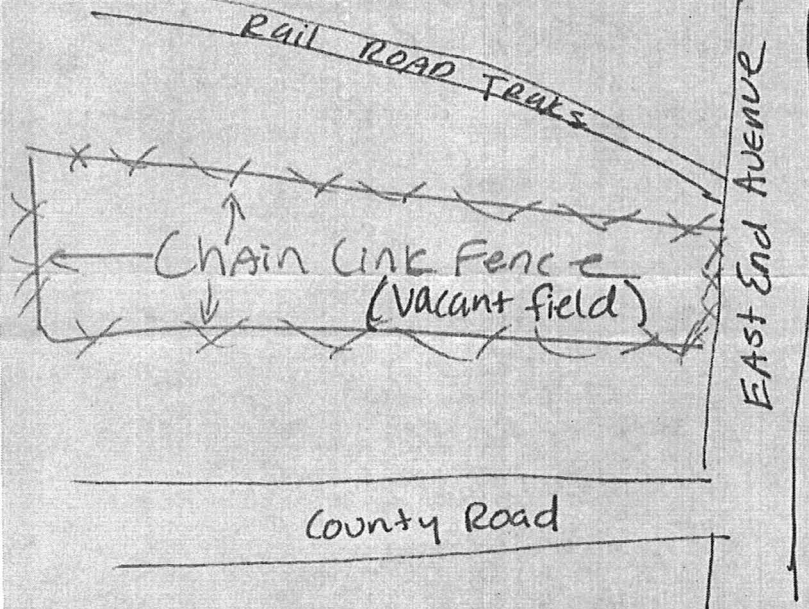
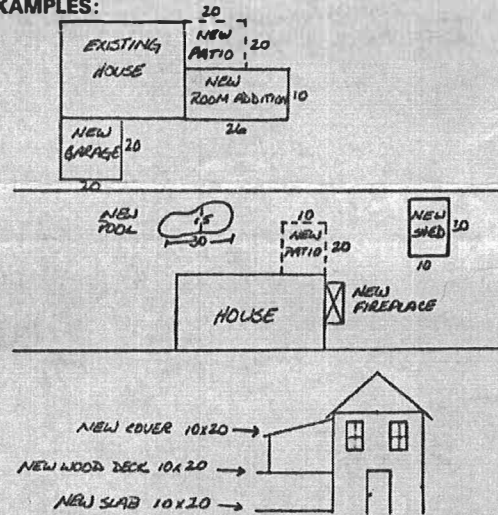


DIAGRAM INSTRUCTIONS: Draw a rough sketch of the new construction, showing its dimensions and position in relation to existing structures; please label new rooms or items.

EXAMPLES:



The Assessor's Office may contact you regarding the accuracy and completeness of this statement, or for additional information as required. Thank you for your cooperation.

I CERTIFY (OR DECLARE) UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY, UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, THAT THE FOREGOING AND ALL INFORMATION HEREON INCLUDING ANY ACCOMPANYING STATEMENTS OR DOCUMENTS, IS TRUE, CORRECT AND COMPLETE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF.

Signature of Owner/Agent

Cost of Project

Date

Title (if Agent)

Phone Number
(8 a.m. to 5 p.m.)

Correct Mailing Address

City

State

Zip Code

Property Street Address

City