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4.3 Cultural Resources

4.3.1 Introduction

Cultural resources are historic and prehistoric archaeological sites, historic architectural and engineering features and structures, and sites and resources of traditional cultural significance to Native Americans and other groups. This study determines whether cultural resources are present and could be affected adversely by construction and operation of PRP.

The archaeological study was directed by Natalie Lawson, M.A., RPA, who meets the *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (National Park Service [NPS], 1983) for archaeology and Christopher D. McMorris, M.S., Historic Preservation, who meets the *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (NPS, 1983) for historic architecture. This study was performed consistent with CEQA compliance procedures and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) set forth at 36 C.F.R. Section 800. The study scope was developed in accordance with *Instructions to the California Energy Commission Staff for the Review of and Information Requirements for an Application for Certification* (CEC, 1992) and *Rules of Practice and Procedure & Power Plant Site Certification Regulations* (CEC, 1997).

Significant cultural resources (as defined for federal undertakings) include those prehistoric and historic sites, districts, buildings, structures, and objects, as well as properties with traditional religious or cultural importance to Native Americans or other groups, which are listed, or are eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), according to the criteria outlined in 36 C.F.R. Section 60.4. Cultural resources that do not meet the NRHP criteria but may qualify as a unique characteristic of an area are considered under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and resources that may qualify for the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) are considered under CEQA. Any substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource listed in or eligible to be listed in the CRHR is considered a significant effect on the environment.

Impacts to cultural resources would result from activities that affect the characteristics that qualify a property for the NRHP or substantially adversely change the significance of a resource that is qualified to be listed in the CRHR. Therefore, impacts to cultural resources from the proposed project will be considered significant if the project:

- Physically destroys or damages all or part of a property
- Changes the character of the use of the property or physical features within the setting of the property which contribute to its historic significance
- Introduces visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the significant historic features of a property

With the exception of isolated artifacts or features that appear to lack integrity or potentially important information, all new cultural resource findings would be treated as though they are eligible for the NRHP/CRHR. If possible, all recorded resources will be avoided completely. However, if avoidance is not possible through project redesign, the significance of the affected resources will be evaluated formally using NRHP/California Register of Historic Places and/or CEQA criteria and guidelines. If a resource is determined to be significant, a data recovery program or some other appropriate mitigative effort will be undertaken in consultation with the CEC.

At this time the project will not require the involvement of any federal agencies. However, if PRP becomes subject to federal agency involvement (permitting, licensing, etc.), additional federal authorities related to cultural resources may be triggered. These may include NEPA and the

Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA) of 1974 (54 U.S.C. Sections 300101 et seq.), among others. The AHPA includes requirements to coordinate with the Secretary of the Interior for notification, data recovery, protection and/or preservation when a federally licensed project may cause the irreparable loss or destruction of significant scientific, prehistoric, historic, or archaeological data. In 1983, the Secretary of the Interior established standards for gathering and treating data related to cultural resources in Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

4.3.2 Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards

A discussion of the applicable LORS follows. Federal regulations that generally only apply to federal undertakings (which do not apply to this project), are included here for the sake of completeness. Cultural resources that might be present in the project area could include some or all of the following types of resources:

- **Historic Properties.** Historic properties are places eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Historic properties eligible for inclusion in the NRHP can include districts, sites, buildings, structures, objects, and landscapes significant in American history, prehistory, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. Historic properties include so-called “traditional cultural properties.” Historic properties must be given consideration under NEPA and the NHPA.
- **Native American Cultural Items.** Native American cultural items may include human remains (skeletal remains), funerary items, sacred items, and cultural patrimony. Native American cultural items must be given consideration under NEPA, NHPA, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and the American Indian Religious Freedom Act.
- **Archaeological Sites.** Archaeological sites and other scientific data must be given consideration under NEPA, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, the Archaeological Data Protection Act, and to some extent under NHPA and NAGPRA.
- **Native American Sacred Sites.** Native American sacred sites must be considered under AIRFA and Executive Order 13007.
- **Other Cultural Resources.** Cultural institutions, lifeways, culturally valued viewsheds, places of cultural association, and other valued places and social institutions must be considered under NEPA, Executive Order 12898, and sometimes other authorities.

4.3.2.1 Federal

Archaeological and architectural resources (buildings and structures) are protected through the NHPA of 1966 (54 U.S.C. Section 306108) and its implementing regulation, Protection of Historic Properties (36 C.F.R. Part 800), the AHPA of 1974, and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979. Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies (Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, etc.), prior to implementing an “undertaking” (e.g., issuing a federal permit), to consider the effects of the undertaking on historic properties and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) a reasonable opportunity to comment on any undertaking that would adversely affect properties eligible for listing on the NRHP. Section 101(d)(6)(A) of the NHPA allows properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to a tribe to be determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Under the NHPA, a find is significant if it meets the NRHP listing criteria at 36 C.F.R. Section 60.4:

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

Cultural institutions, lifeways, culturally valued viewsheds, places of cultural association, and other valued places and social institutions must also be considered under NEPA, Executive Order 12898, and sometimes other authorities (e.g., Executive Order 13006, Executive Order 13007, NAGPRA).

The American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 allows access to sites of religious importance to Native Americans. On federal land, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act and NAGPRA would apply. The Archaeological Resources Protection Act assigns penalties for vandalism and the unauthorized collection of archaeological resources on federal land and provides for federal agencies to issue permits for scientific excavation by qualified archaeologists. NAGPRA assigns ownership of Native American graves found on federal land to their direct descendants or to a culturally affiliated tribe or organization and provides for repatriation of human remains and funerary items to identified Native American descendants.

If a federal permit of any kind is needed (such as a Clean Water Act [CWA] Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers), the NHPA and its implementing regulations (54 U.S.C. Sections 300101 et seq., 36 C.F.R. Section 800, 36 C.F.R. Section 60, and 36 C.F.R. Section 63) will apply. The NHPA establishes the federal government's policy on historic preservation and the programs, including the NRHP, through which that policy is implemented. Under the NHPA, historic properties include *"any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included on, or eligible for inclusion on, the National Register . . ."* (54 U.S.C. Section 300308).

4.3.2.2 State

CEQA equates a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource with a significant effect on the environment (Cal. Pub. Res. Code Section 21084.1) and defines substantial adverse change as demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration that would impair historical significance (Cal. Pub. Res. Code Section 5020.1). Public Resources Code Section 21084.1 stipulates that any resource listed in, or eligible for listing in, the CRHR is presumed to be historically or culturally significant.

Resources listed in a local historic register or deemed significant in a historical resource survey (as provided under Section 5024.1g of the Public Resources Code) are presumed historically or culturally significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates they are not.

A resource that is not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, is not included in a local register of historic resources, or is not deemed significant in a historical resource survey may nonetheless be historically significant (Section 21084.1; see Section 21098.1).

Cal. Pub. Res. Code Section 21098.1 stipulates:

A project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. For the

purposes of this section, an historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources. Historical resources included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in subsection (k) of Section 5020.1 [see below], are presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of this section, unless the preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that the resource is not historically or culturally significant. The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register or historical resources, or not deemed significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (g) of Section 5024.1 [see below] shall not preclude a lead agency from determining whether the resource may be an historical resource for purposes of this section.

Cal. Pub. Res. Code Sections 5020.1 and 5024.1 provide the following definitions:

- **Historic district** means a definable unified geographic entity that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.
- **Historical landmark** means any historical resource that is registered as a state historical landmark pursuant to Section 5021.
- **Historical resource** includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.
- **Local register of historic resources** means a list of properties officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government pursuant to a local ordinance or resolution.
- **Substantial adverse change** means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired.

CEQA requires a lead agency to identify and examine environmental effects that may result in significant adverse effects. Where a project may adversely affect a unique archaeological resource, Section 21083.2 requires the lead agency to treat that effect as a significant environmental effect and prepare an environmental impact report. When an archaeological resource is listed in or is eligible to be listed in the CRHR, Section 21084.1 requires that any substantial adverse effect to that resource be considered a significant environmental effect. Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 operate independently to ensure that potential effects on archaeological resources are considered as part of a project's environmental analysis. Either of these benchmarks may indicate that a project may have a potential adverse effect on archaeological resources.

Cal. Pub. Res. Code Section 21083.2 (g) defines unique archaeological resource to be:

An archaeological artifact, object, or site, about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria: (1) contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information, (2) has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type, or (3) is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Other state-level requirements for cultural resources management appear in the Cal. Pub. Res. Code Sections Chapter 1.7, Section 5097.5 (Archaeological, Paleontological, and Historical Sites), and Chapter 1.75, beginning at Section 5097.9 (Native American Historical, Cultural, and Sacred Sites) for lands owned by the state or a state agency.

AB 52, which went into effect after July 1, 2015, established a consultation process with all California Native American Tribes on the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) list, which includes both federally recognized groups and non-federally recognized groups. AB 52 also established a new class of resources, tribal cultural resources. Tribal cultural resources must be considered when determining project impacts and possible mitigation. Tribal notice and consultation must occur.

A Tribal Cultural Resource is a site feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place or object, which is of cultural value to a Tribe and is either listed on or eligible for the CRHR or a local register. A lead agency may, at its discretion, decide to treat a resource as a Tribal Cultural Resource.

The disposition of Native American burials is governed by Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code and Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 and 5097.98, and falls within the jurisdiction of the NAHC.

If human remains are discovered, the county coroner must be notified within 48 hours and there should be no further disturbance to the site where the remains were found. If the coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the coroner is responsible for contacting the NAHC within 24 hours. The NAHC, pursuant to Section 5097.98, will immediately notify those persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American so they can inspect the burial site and make recommendations for treatment or disposal. The project will comply with these requirements related to cultural resources through the implementation of the mitigation measures described in Section 4.3.7.

4.3.2.3 Local Laws and Regulations

Programs of cultural and historic preservation exist at the county level and are linked with those of cities and with state and federal preservation programs. The City of Pomona General Plan includes recommendations for historic preservation within the City. The purpose is to provide guidance in developing and implementing activities that ensure the identification, designation and protection of cultural resources as a part of community planning.

The City's goals include:

- Preserving the City's important physical connections to the past
- Protecting existing historical and cultural resources
- balancing the principles of historic preservation with the need for redevelopment and economic revitalization
- Promoting the benefits of historic preservation through an increased historic tourism economy and reinvestment of individual property tax savings into historical properties

The City of Pomona adopted Municipal Code Section .5809-13 in 1995, which is intended to identify and protect the City's historic and cultural resources. The ordinance also established the official City landmarks program. The City of Pomona established a Historic Preservation Commission in 1995 to act as an advisory board to the City Council. The Commission was tasked to lead the implementation, enforcement and education efforts related to the Preservation Ordinance.

The City of Pomona is a Certified Local Government under the National Historic Preservation Act, and as such, must comply with the following five requirements:

1. Enforce appropriate state and local laws and regulations for the designation and protection of historic properties, including adoption of a historic preservation plan or inclusion of a historic preservation component in the General Plan.
2. Establish a historic preservation review commission by local ordinance.

3. Maintain a system for the survey and inventory of historic properties.
4. Provide for public participation in the local preservation program.
5. Satisfactorily perform responsibilities delegated to it by the State.

The above requirements are fulfilled by the City's Design Guidelines for historic districts and landmarks. The guidelines provide information regarding appropriate and inappropriate methods of rehabilitation and alterations to historic properties. Undertakings are reviewed by City staff or by the Historic Preservation Commission and a Certificate of Appropriateness must be submitted and processed through the Planning Division. The City also provides incentives for preservation by participation in the Mills Act Program, participation in the State Historical Building Code, and with availability of special plaques or signage or local, state, and federal financial benefits for historic property owners.

The General Plan also notes that ground-disturbing activities have the potential to damage or destroy historic or prehistoric archaeological resources that may be present on or below the ground surface. Damage to, or destruction of, these resources as a result of development should be minimized.

Native American consultation requirements of SB 18 (Chapter 905, Statutes of 2004) applies to all general or specific plan processes proposed on or after March 1, 2005.

4.3.3 Environmental Setting

PRP is located in the City of Pomona, in the Pomona Valley of Los Angeles County, approximately 28 miles directly east of the city of Los Angeles.

4.3.3.1 Native American Prehistory

Ancient sites are known in southern California. In January 1936, Work Progress Administration workers digging a storm drain along the Los Angeles River (north of Baldwin Hills) recovered human bones from an ancient streambed (Moratto, 1984:52-53). In March 1936, imperial mammoth teeth were exposed at the same depth as the human remains (Moratto, 1984:53). The next oldest site in southern California where both human skeletal remains and artifacts occur is the La Brea Tar Pits (CA-LAN-159). The Arlington Spring site on Santa Rosa Island has provided occupation dates as early as 13,000 years old; the discovery of Arlington Spring Man is the second find in North America that has dated to this period (Johnson, 2008). Evidence for Paleo-Indian occupation in California exists, particularly along the coast of southern California, but remains scant (Byrd and Raab, 2007).

Early Holocene (9600 cal B.C. to 5600 cal B.C.). The first groups to inhabit California (for which there is significant evidence) are described as hunters and gatherers with who used specialized bifacial projectile points, well made scrapers, knives, and many other tools designed for subsistence related tasks (food processing). They adapted to a number of environments and developed a variety of secondary subsistence strategies that enabled them to live in a changing environment (Pleistocene to Holocene). As the (Wisconsin) Ice Age ended, previously stable water sources began to dry up in inland California, prompting migrations to the coast. California's islands were occupied as early as 9600 to 9000 cal B.C., as indicated by the oldest levels at Daisy Cave on San Miguel Island. Southern California dwellers exploited a wider range of plants and animals, and the archaeological record shows that a greater emphasis was placed on gathering wild grasses and seeds, rather than on hunting large mammals. Coastal groups, including those living on the islands off of California's coast, used marine resources such as shellfish, fish, sea lions, and dolphins. Shell midden sites of the early Holocene are characterized by cobble tools, basin metates, manos, discoids, and flexed burials (Byrd and Raab, 2007).

Middle Holocene (6000 cal B.C. to cal A.D. 500). At the start of the Middle Holocene, millingstone cultures appeared throughout central and southern California. The Millingstone Horizon represents an adaptive subsistence shift indicated by the first occurrence of millingstones (mano and metate), which were used to process hard seeds like *Salvia* sp. (sages) and *Eriogonum fasciculatum*. Sites from this

period are characterized by the majority of artifacts being manos and metates, suggesting the importance of vegetal resources. Most of these sites are located in grassland and sagebrush communities where these hard seeds could support small populations on a yearly basis. Late fall and winter were difficult seasons when vegetal foods were scarce and their diet had to be supplemented with deer and small mammal hunting and shellfish collecting (Byrd and Raab, 2007).

Middle Holocene cultures are quite diverse. Large middle Holocene sites have been well documented along the coast as well as inland. Archaeological evidence of extensive trade networks between southern California and the Southwest has been found. Rare artifact types, including the marine purple olive shell, indicate trade networks that extend from Catalina Island through the Mojave Desert and into Oregon extant in the Middle Holocene (Byrd and Raab, 2007).

Temporary settlements for a few nuclear families (10 to 25 individuals) have been recorded. These sites were seasonal campsites for exploiting yucca and acorns from April through September. The seasonal pattern has been documented as regional variations in the Millingstone Horizon sites in southern California (King, 1971). These sites are characterized by plant processing tools (scraper planes, an absence of hunting implements, millingstones, and earth ovens—necessary to prepare yucca). Peoples intensively exploited their environment with reliance on no particular food resource. Characteristic features of this period include (Wallace, 1955:219-221): crude chopping tools, large projectile points, manos and metates, Olivella shell beads, quartz crystals and cog stones, few ornaments, earth roasting pits, extended posture burials, reburials (secondary interment), and rock cairns (Wallace, 1955:219-221). The first evidence of cemeteries are recorded during this period, and, based on the relative absence of non-utilitarian artifacts, indicates that an egalitarian social system was likely to have been in operation. Recent evidence indicates that the first permanent villages may have been erected during the Middle Holocene on San Clemente Island (Byrd and Raab, 2007). The presence of daub, the archaeological remains of a wattle-and-daub dwelling, at Middle Holocene coastal sites indicates that at least some of the villages along the coast may have had permanent structures. Wattle-and-daub structures were constructed of bundles of woven sticks or reeds—called wattle—that were placed on a circular, domed-shaped frame, and packed with clay or mud, called daub. When these structures burned, the clay was fired, much like pottery, and can be identified in the archaeological record (Strudwick, 2005).

Late Holocene (cal A.D. 500 to Historic Contact). The Late Holocene is characterized by a larger number of more specialized and diversified sites. Population increased substantially and is reflected in a greater number of sites recorded during this time period. This period is characterized by large village sites, tightly flexed burials, bow and arrow, arrow-shaft straighteners, *ollas* (jars) and *comals* (cooking flats), personal ornaments, pottery vessels, circular shell fishhooks, an extensive trade network, a wide variety of ritual objects, and large stone bowls (Wallace, 1955:). Elaborate mortuary artifacts are recovered from sites of this period.

Villages occurred in the same general locations as they did in earlier time periods, but they increased in size and decreased in their frequency; base camps were often associated with villages. There was also an increase in the number of specialized and/or diversified sites. Trade was extensive during this period, and long distances are reflected in artifacts recovered from the American Southwest (pottery) in California sites, while steatite objects and Pacific Coast seashells occur in American Southwest sites. During the Late Period, many more classes of artifacts are found in the archaeological record, and they reveal a higher order of workmanship. Larger and more extensive settlement systems are evident, likely a byproduct of a more intensive subsistence base exploiting all of the available food resources. The bow and arrow was introduced, and other aspects of culture expanded (population growth, and more complex social system and trade network).

New studies indicate that culture change in southern California may have been rapid rather than gradual. Overexploitation of resources may have caused shifts to new resources that occurred in greater amounts (Byrd and Raab, 2007). On the coast, intensified fishing and small sea mammal hunting

replaced hunting of large sea mammals and shellfish collection. Fish resources were concentrated on smaller near-shore species rather than on deep sea resources. Vegetal resources focused on grasses rather than acorns, and direct evidence of acorn use is minimal at Late Holocene sites. Changes in subsistence strategies in prehistoric California appear to be related to overexploitation of preferred resources, leading to a shortage of the desired resource, followed by shifts to more costly resources (Byrd and Raab, 2007).

4.3.3.2 Ethnography

The project vicinity lies within the ethnographic territory of the Gabrieleño-Tongva. The Gabrieleño's language belongs to the Takic sub-family of the Uto-Aztecan language stock. The territory of the Gabrieleño comprised inland valleys and coastal plains, and spanned from Topanga Canyon (Los Angeles County) in the north to El Toro (Orange County) in the south, and included Catalina, San Clemente, and San Nicolas Islands in the Channel Islands, and the San Gabriel and San Bernardino inland valleys in the east (McCawley, 1996).

Pre-European contact population numbers are difficult to assess because of discrepancies in the record; in 1852, Scottish-born Los Angeles resident Hugo Reid published letters about the Gabrieleño life and he believed there were some 68 villages, 28 of which he identified in Los Angeles County (McCawley, 1996). Each village was reported to have contained an average of 100 people, and McCawley (1996) estimates more than 5,000 Gabrieleños at the time of contact.

The pre-contact Gabrieleño practiced a patrilineal system. Members of the lineage were given access to diverse resources held by the families within their lineage, allowing the Gabrieleño to exploit multiple ecologies. The heavily hierarchical Gabrieleño social system comprised elites, commoners, middle-class, poor, and slaves. The elites were the only ones to possess access to religious items, and the middle-class supported the elites.

Distribution of settlements did not follow a consistent pattern throughout the Gabrieleño territory largely because of the diverse ecological zones within Gabrieleño territory, which comprised the coast, islands, valleys, and foothills. Their settlement pattern appears to be centered upon a central village, with satellite villages used for resource acquisition. They built large, circular houses with thatched, domed roofs that were large enough to house several families. Ceremonial buildings were often found scattered throughout the village, each with specialized uses, such as sweat lodges, menstrual huts, or meeting rooms. The level of use of these satellite campsites was in direct response to population and village size as well as distance from the main village to the campsite (Earle and O'Neal, 1994).

The Gabrieleño's subsistence strategies incorporated seasonal procurement of resources, both terrestrial and marine. Throughout the year, individual Gabrieleño families would move to temporary encampments for hunting, harvesting, and collecting; depending on the season and resources that could be harvested, travel would occur through various ecological zones. In the interior, where primary habitation was thought to take place in the summers, hunting of deer and rabbit was a significant resource for the Gabrieleño, who were expert hunters (McCawley, 1996). In spring and summer, temporary camps would be established to gather roots, seeds, and bulbs; in the fall, acorns and other wild seeds were gathered as staples in their diet. In addition to being expert terrestrial hunters, the Gabrieleño were adept at maritime subsistence and procurement, building planked canoes that were sealed with pine pitch or asphalt, and hunting sea otters and other marine mammals with harpoons, as evidenced in the archaeological record from sites such as CA-LAN-2616 (Langenwaller et al., 2001).

Ethnographies have not consistently documented the indigenous groups of southern California. Various tribes, such as the Chumash, Gabrieleño, Juaneño, and Luiseño, often have been intertwined so that it becomes difficult for the researcher to distinguish one from the other in the written record. Due to this discrepancy, architecture for the southern groups and the documentation of the use of space is virtually unknown (Ciolek-Torrel, 1998). What is known is that domestic structures for southern California

groups were constructed of reeds, grass, and tule. The Gabrieleño houses were semi-subterranean structures built by erecting a pole at the center of an approximately 2.5-foot-deep circular pit; postholes would have been dug around its circumference where willow reeds would be placed and leaned toward the center and secured, then covered in tule and grasses. Although neighboring groups covered their houses in daub, it is reported that the Gabrieleño did not; however, their sweat lodges were covered in daub after construction (Bean, 1974; Ciolek-Torrelo, 1998; McCawley, 1996).

Bean writes of the Gabrieleño as, “The most powerful of the Shoshonean groups and were probably very influential in the diffusion of ideas to inland peoples. The powerful military competency of the Gabrieleño undoubtedly limited territorial expansion of the Cahuilla” (Bean, 1974).

4.3.3.3 Euro-American History

Generally, the historic period begins with the first documented entrance by a European into a specific region; however, due to known contact in other parts of California by Russians, Chinese, Spanish, and Portuguese, some chronologies terminate the late prehistoric for all California in 1542, when the first documented European entered the territory now known as California. This period is termed the Protohistoric Period. In 1542, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo explored the California coast by ship, entering San Diego Bay and claiming Alta California for Spain. Cabrillo landed near Point Mugu in the same year. Sixty years later, Sebastian Vizcaino sailed into San Diego Bay. Exploration of the land was slower to come. Don Gaspar de Portola searched Alta California for suitable mission sites in 1769.

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1834), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

PRP is located within the Pomona Valley, which is bounded by the San Gabriel Mountains on the north, the San Jose Hills to the east, Chino Hills to the south, and Lytle Creek, the Santa Ana River and Jurupa Hills to the east. The historical development of the valley is closely tied to the history of the Los Angeles to the west and San Gabriel Valley, which separates the two. The following sections include historic context for themes relevant to nineteenth and twentieth Pomona development, agriculture, and industry.

Spanish/Mission Period (1769 to 1834). Gaspar de Portola was appointed as the first governor of California in 1767, and the first command given to him by the Viceroy of Mexico was to expel the Jesuits from Baja California. This prompted the launch of military and Franciscan expeditions from Baja California into the region, and with it, the official start of the historic period in California. Following the expulsion of the Jesuits from Baja California, Spanish Colonial military outposts were established in Alta California, the first of which was El Presidio Real de San Diego in 1769, with Pedro Fages as its commander. Military outposts continued to be built as expeditions travelled north (Beebe and Senkewicz, 2001).

The following is a summary of local missions from the California Missions Resource Center (2011) and the California Missions Foundation (2008). During this period, 21 missions would be built in California, lined up from south to north along the El Camino Real, the first of which was San Diego de Alcalá, founded by Father Junipero Serra. Of the 21 missions, two are located in Los Angeles County. Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, established by Father Pedro Cambon and Father Angel Somera in the San Gabriel Valley on September 8, 1771, was the fourth mission founded in southern California and the first mission constructed in present-day Los Angeles County. In 1776, Santa Ana River floods destroyed much of the mission, and it was relocated from Montebello, California, to what is now the city of San Gabriel, California. Mission San Fernando Rey de España, the third of the region’s missions, was constructed in Los Angeles County in 1797. The construction of these missions in Los Angeles County introduced the era of Missionization; a period of forced conversion of the Native Americans who occupied the region. Captured and removed from their villages, the indigenous peoples were brought to these missions and

into servitude. Many perished due to poor treatment, and more from the introduction of European diseases, ultimately decimating the Native American populations.

The Spanish government was awarding ranchos (land grants) to soldiers and other Spanish Californios by the 1790s; vast tracts of land were used for livestock and farming. The last mission to be founded was San Francisco Solano in 1823. Further attempts to construct additional missions were thwarted by Spain itself due to the costly endeavor each new mission posed. Later, as Spain lost its rule over New Spain and secularization was sought by the new government, the mission system was disbanded in 1834 (Weber, 2006).

Mexican/Rancho Period (1821 to 1848). Mexico became independent of Spain in 1821, and the Decree of Secularization, passed in 1834, effectively ended the Mission Period in California. The following years were marked by the proliferation of cattle ranching throughout the region, as the Mexican governor, Pio Pico, granted vast tracts of land to Mexican (and some American) settlers. The former mission lands were then opened for grants by the Mexican government to citizens who would colonize the area and develop the land, generally for grazing cattle and sheep (Lech, 2004).

During the early to mid-nineteenth century the Pomona Valley, where the study area is located, was held in a series of adjoining ranchos. Under Mexican rule, prior to 1846, various Mexican governors of Alta California granted many large tracts of land to individuals and small groups.

American Period (1848 to Present). Gold was discovered in California in 1848, and by 1849 the Gold Rush brought many speculators from the eastern United States and European countries flocking to California to make their fortune. The rapid growth of the region was substantial, and it is estimated that as many as 300,000 people arrived during this period, heralding the start of industry, transportation, and changes in legislature.

On September 9, 1850, California became the thirty-first state in the Union. The Land Act of 1851 established a board of Land Commissioners to review and adjudicate land claims, and charged the Surveyor General with surveying confirmed land grants. Competing claims to Mexican rancho lands often ensnared claimants in protracted legal battles as their cases moved from the U.S. Land Claims Commission, to U.S. District Court, and, in some cases, to the U.S. Supreme Court. The nearest land grant was Rancho San José in western Pomona. Granted on April 15, 1837 and March 14, 1840 by Governor Juan B. Alvarado to Ricardo Vejar and Ygnacio Palomares, the 22,720.38-acre grant of Rancho San José was confirmed by the Land Claims Commission on January 31, 1854 and by the District Court on February 4, 1856 to Vejar, Palomares, and Henry Dalton. The properties are now located within the city boundaries of Pomona (Hoffman, 1862; Beck and Haase, 1974).

At the start of this period, ranching was a lucrative enterprise, and interest in this industry brought many from other parts of the county to stake a claim in the cattle boom.

The Pomona Valley. Francisco Palomares, one of the rancho owners in the Pomona and San Gabriel valleys, was instrumental in assuring that the land that eventually became Pomona was served by a railroad. The Mexican government had granted the more than 22,000-acre Rancho San Jose to his father, Ignacio Palomares, and his partner, Ricardo Vejar, in 1837. Although Vejar lost his interest in the rancho in the environmental disasters of the 1860s, Francisco Palomares still controlled hundreds of acres when he started campaigning for an eastern Los Angeles County railroad terminal. He helped secure a place for the Pomona site in 1872 when the county and the railroad company signed an agreement allowing for construction of the line. By this time Louis Phillips had acquired much of the former Vejar portion of the rancho, and he granted a right of way for the railroad project during the following year. In early 1874, the first train arrived in Spadra (southwest of Pomona), and Pomona's station was completed in 1875. Several of the Rancho San Jose owners formed a development company, divided about 2,500 acres into town lots and small farms, and filed the map with the county in August of

the same year. One of these promoters, nurseryman Solomon Gates, suggested the name “Pomona” for the Roman goddess of fruit (Hoffman, 1862; King, 1990; Robinson, 1939).

Because of the railroad station and the organized efforts of local land owners, Pomona survived early hardships of drought and fire and began to enjoy modest growth before the real estate frenzy that spread across much of southern California in the 1880s. The Pomona Land & Water Company (organized in 1882) invested in 12,000 acres of land in and around the newly created town and installed a concrete pipeline to deliver water from San Antonio Canyon. Pomona incorporated in 1887 with a population of 3,500.

While Los Angeles County continued to attract new residents—more than 60,000 settled in the county between 1890 and 1900—a scant 3,000 people settled in San Bernardino County during that time. Situated on the border of the two counties, Pomona’s population increased by about 50 percent during this period (Dumke, 1944; Crump, 1977). In 1902, the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad (SPLA&SL) constructed a line that closely paralleled the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) line. The electric-powered interurban known as the Pacific Electric Railway also helped induce growth in the area. Henry E. Huntington (SPRR baron Collis P. Huntington’s nephew) established this rail service in conjunction with his land development empire when he extended the Pacific Electric through the San Gabriel and Pomona valleys in the early 1900s. Transportation and related industries remained the dynamic element of change in Pomona Valley. Within a couple decades, freight trains, electric interurbans, and automobiles vied for space and traffic as railroad and highway construction increased in and around Pomona (Rueger, 1909; Crump, 1977; King, 1990).

The Pomona Valley’s success through the early twentieth century hinged on the growth of its citrus industry, and as the valley’s largest city, Pomona benefited greatly as the industry grew. As early as the 1880s, local farmers realized the benefits of the valley’s warm climate, fertile soil, and long growing season. Grapes and wine became the first product to succeed, but that was quickly replaced with olives as foreign wine competition increased. The olive industry prospered for about a decade before also faltering in the face of overseas competition. A variety of deciduous fruits were grown next, including peaches, apricots, prunes, apples, pears, and walnuts, but as the value of land increased, farmers focused on the more lucrative citrus fruits. The orange in particular became a favorite throughout the so-called “orange empire” that spread from Redlands in the east to Santa Ana in south and San Fernando Valley in the west (Pomona Centennial-Bicentennial Committee, 1976).

As Pomona’s population grew in the early twentieth century, commercial, civic, and industrial development expanded. The citrus industry continued to grow, shipping more than 25 million boxes of fruit by the mid-1920s. Despite the far-reaching economic developments of the early twentieth century in and around Pomona, the area remained relatively rural for several decades more. Through the 1930s and World War II (ending in 1945), valley towns like Pomona, Ontario, and Chino were distinct communities surrounded by open fields and orchards.

After World War II and during the latter half of the twentieth century, Pomona and the surrounding valley were transformed by shifts in the southern California transportation systems and overall economic trends of the period. The Arroyo Seco Parkway opened in late 1940 and was the first freeway on the West Coast. This freeway connected Los Angeles with the San Gabriel Valley and opened the way for development of future freeways and the suburbanization that followed. In the 1950s, the Pomona Valley was directly linked to Los Angeles by the San Bernardino Freeway (now Interstate 10). The new preference for freeways and personal automobiles meant the end of the interurban railway system, with Pacific Electric service ending most valley towns in the 1940s. The population expansion spurred by economic growth stemming from industrial development during World War II, especially in the aerospace industry, continued on after the end of the war in 1945 and continued to feed real estate and infrastructure development throughout southern California. Often referred to as the “freeway age,” the 30 years following the war were marked by increasing residential, commercial, and industrial

development on former agricultural land. The hallmark of development in southern California (and throughout the country) after the World War II was the rapid proliferation of suburban tract homes, and the Pomona Valley was a typical example of this phenomenon. By mid-century, Pomona had become a small city growing from a population 10,000 in the early part of the century to 35,157 inhabitants in 1950 (King, 1990; Crump, 1977; Swain, 1963).

Pomona was still surrounded by citrus orchards at the end of World War II, but cold winters in 1948 and 1949—which destroyed between 25 and 45 percent of the citrus crop—hastened the decline of the citrus industry in the area and soon suburbs expanded in all directions. By the 1960s, Pomona was on the verge of becoming a bedroom community for residents commuting to and from Los Angeles. In response, Pomona began a campaign bring people back to downtown and attract new industries to the city. In place of the declining agriculture-related industrial plants, Pomona encouraged new employers to relocate to its city with varying success. The Pomona Freeway (now SR 60), was opened in 1964 passing to the south of city's downtown region. Major companies like General Dynamics, Wayne Manufacturing, and American Brake Shoe opened large industrial plants in Pomona in the decades after World War II. Unlike in the decades preceding the war, these postwar industrial properties were not dependent on a single industry, but rather represented a vast array of industries. Other large local employers either opened or expanded immediately after the war. The Los Angeles Fair resumed operation after its wartime closure, Mt. San Antonia Junior College began serving the local communities, and California State Polytechnic University Pomona, began a substantial expansion program becoming a prominent educational institution in the region (Gruen and Associates, 1971; King, 1990; Swain, 1963; Ricci Lothrop, 1988).

During the last quarter of the twentieth century, Pomona and surrounding communities continued to experience population growth and expanded services as residents were generally split between those who commuted to other communities and those who found employment in Pomona. Pomona's geography proved vital to its continued growth through the end of the century.

4.3.4 Cultural Resources

This study relies upon available information and an architectural windshield survey of the project area. No archaeological pedestrian survey was conducted because the entire project is paved. Contact with the NAHC did not result in the identification of traditional cultural properties in the project area (see Appendix 4.3A, Native American Consultation).

CH2M requested a record search of the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historic Resources Information System at California State University, Fullerton (SCCIC File No. 15535.1546) for the project area located in Los Angeles County. The search included the project area of potential effect (APE) and areas within one-quarter mile of the APE. See Confidential Appendix 4.3B, Literature Search. An in-person search was completed by CH2M at the SCCIC for an additional one-quarter mile buffer⁵⁸. The search resulted in the following findings:

- No prehistoric or historic archaeological resources or historic properties have been reported to the Information Center within the PRP area.
- No prehistoric sites have been reported within the 0.5-mile radius.
- No historic archaeological sites have been reported within the 0.5-mile radius.
- No National Register sites, California Register sites, properties determined eligible for either register, or State Points of Historical Interest were found within the project area or 0.5-mile radius.

⁵⁸ Although a one half mile buffer was requested, the SCCIC only performed a ¼-mile buffer search, so an in-person search was performed for the remaining ¼ mile.

- No historic era built resources are previously recorded within PRP. Two historic structures are recorded within the 0.5-mile radius.
 - 19-188037 is the building at 1753 West Holt Avenue. This is a 1955 residence that was recommended as not eligible in 2007.
 - 19-186112 is the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR), formerly SPRR. The line was constructed in the 1870s and was recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B. The original evaluation did not provide an analysis of the integrity of the railroad. In three subsequent evaluations—most recently in 2009—the railroad was found not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it lacks historic integrity.
- Examination of the historic USGS topographical maps, including the 1904 15' Pomona, California map and the 1954 7.5' San Dimas, California map show the area was developed early. Paved roads are visible within the 0.5-mile radius on the 1904 map. Large buildings and an orchard are visible on the 1954 map.
- Resources known to have value to local cultural groups have not been reported to the SCCIC.

No previous investigations have been conducted in the project area. Within the 0.5-mile radius of PRP are four previous investigations (McKenna, 1993; Chamberlaine and Rivers-Council, 1992; Ashkar, 1999; Panich and Holson, 2010).

4.3.4.1 Field Survey

A review on Google Earth shows the entire PRP is paved. Additionally, the project will use an existing overhead transmission line and no ground disturbance will occur outside of the plant site. Therefore, no archaeological survey was conducted. Because the entire area is paved, a review of available resources that provide information about the subsurface environment at PRP was completed. PRP originally consisted primarily of agricultural land. The surface of PRP was disturbed to an unknown depth in the 1920s and 1930s by the construction of a paper mill, which included the land of the PRP site, as well as surrounding acreage. A pond was constructed in the 1940s. The paper mill was in operation under different names until 1985, when the current cogeneration facility, which is located at the site now, was developed. The facility had a number of underground storage tanks (USTs) located on the property. According to the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, a total of 17 USTs were recorded on the facility property. Most of these tanks were removed between 1986 and 1996 (AECOM, 2014).

To check for the presence/absence of buildings and structures older than 45 years of age that might be located within the APE by PRP, a historic architectural survey was completed, which included the PRP site and the transmission line corridor. A windshield survey was conducted for properties located along the transmission line.

Architectural resources include standing homes, farmsteads, and commercial/industrial facilities as well as fences, transmission lines, irrigation ditches, and visible wells that lie within the defined architectural/historical APE. Typically only properties 50 years of age or older that meet the NPS criteria for historical significance can be considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Properties less than 50 years old may be listed, but they must be of exceptional significance. There are four criteria for listing on the NRHP:

- A. Association with an event,
- B. Association with a person,
- C. Significant example of architecture, or
- D. The potential to yield important information in prehistory or history.

Plant Site. The three parcels requiring study as part of the Historic Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report (HRIER) are located within an area originally developed as a paper mill in 1926. All three parcels are historically associated with the operation of the California Fruit Wrapping Paper Mills, which operated out of many of the buildings documented in this report. The paper mill was sold in 1952 and continued operations as a producer of paper products until the 1990s, when the company that owned the mill began subdividing and selling off parts of the plant property. The mill closed in 2007, and the three parcels documented in this report are now owned and operated by three separate companies. The properties include: the San Gabriel Facility at 1507 Mt. Vernon Avenue⁵⁹ owned by AltaGas Pomona Energy Inc.; the Allan Company Roll Division plant at 1404 W. Holt Avenue owned by Young Management Corporation, Inc.; and the Superior Duct Fabrication plant at 1667 Mt. Vernon Avenue owned by MK Property Group LLC. (JRP Historical Consulting, 2015)

Most of the resources on the three properties are large industrial warehouse and manufacturing type buildings. The buildings are characterized by utilitarian designs that include steel-frame or concrete construction. Many of the buildings feature simple gable roofs, but others have sawtooth-, bowstring-, shed- or flat-roof designs. The most common siding and roofing materials is corrugated metal; some buildings have concrete walls and at least one has wood siding and one of the buildings has foam insulating roofing material. The buildings and their additions date from nearly every decade between the 1920s and the 1980s. Most of the large warehouses were constructed before 1950, although one was constructed starting in 1957. In addition to the warehouses, a tall cogeneration power plant and two concrete buildings are located near the center of the study area at 1507 Mt. Vernon Avenue. These buildings are modern, constructed between 1984 and 1986. The site includes a variety of smaller miscellaneous buildings and structure, including a pump house, concrete reservoir with canopy, shade structures, tanks, and a switch yard. Several of the buildings have additions constructed in the latter part of the twentieth century. The properties are described in detail on the DPR 523 Forms (Attachment B) in Appendix 4.3C, HRIER, which contains the technical historic resources report.

The three properties documented in the HRIER are historically associated with a paper mill that first opened in 1926 as the California Fruit Wrapping Paper Mills and continued in operation under several different names until 2007. When the mill closed in 2007, the property was subdivided into multiple parcels. Because the individual properties of the former paper mill are located on separate legal parcels owned by different companies, the buildings associated with the former paper mill property are best evaluated as a potential historic district. As such, the former California Fruit Wrapping Paper Mills property has significant associations with the citrus industry in the Pomona Valley under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1. However, the potential historic district and its contributing elements do not possess sufficient historic integrity to the period of significance and thus are not eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR.

The plant was built and opened in 1926 by brothers Erik and Fritz Fernstrom. For 26 years, its primary product was tissue-grade wrapping paper for fruit. Each individual fruit was placed within the chemically treated wrapping paper that helped prevent mold while it traveled to its destination, sometimes thousands of miles away. In this capacity, the California Fruit Wrapping Paper Mills served an important role in the shipment of fresh citrus fruit throughout the United States, providing a crucial service in the Pomona Valley citrus industry, which was not only widely successful, but also the central industry in Pomona's historical identity and development from the late nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century.

The California Fruit Wrapping Paper Mills potential historic district period of significance extends from its opening in 1926 until it was sold in 1952. During the potential period of significance, the Fernstroms continually expanded the California Fruit Wrapping Paper Mills. As shown in Plate 3 (from Appendix 4.3C,

⁵⁹ The current tax rolls use 100 Erie Street as the address for the San Gabriel Cogeneration Facility, which appears to be the address of the former paper companies. The San Gabriel Cogeneration Facility uses 1507 Mt. Vernon Avenue as its address.

provided at the end of this section), the water reservoir located on the north end of the PRP site was in construction circa 1929. By 1940 (Plate 4) the plant had expanded to cover the entire PRP site. By the time the property sold in 1952, it consisted of 14 buildings and structures (see Plate 6). The mill boundaries included all or parts of several present-day parcels, including the three parcels recorded in the HRIER. Of the 14 buildings and structures, six buildings have been demolished since 1952, including: a large mill building and storage warehouse that would have been located on the property that is now 1404 West Holt Avenue; a partially enclosed pulp and miscellaneous storage warehouse, machine shop, and the site's water tank that would have been on the property that is now the San Gabriel Facility (the PRP site); and a storage and laboratory building that would have been on the property that is now 1667 Mt. Vernon Avenue.

Many of the eight remaining buildings within the potential California Fruit Wrapping Paper Mills historic district have been altered to varying degrees. The building that housed the oldest two papermaking machines (now at 1404 West Holt Avenue) has undergone the most changes. In the years after 1952, an addition was built on its west side and the boiler room was substantially increased. A one- and two-story section of the building on the east side, that originally functioned as the pulper building, was demolished, as were smaller portions of the building on the south and north sides. Some of the metal siding has been replaced while other sections of siding and roofing have been removed altogether. Some of the common alterations to other buildings include the adding modern stucco siding, replacing original freight doors, replacing or enclosing windows, adding shade canopies, and replacing corrugated metal siding and roofing.

The most intact buildings appear to be on the property now at 1667 Mt. Vernon Avenue, and the property now at 1769 Mt. Vernon Avenue farther to the west (1769 Mt. Vernon Avenue is outside the study area for this project and not recorded on a DPR 523 form). These buildings include the sawtooth storage building, the two-story building to its west, and the steel-frame warehouse with four parallel gable roofs at the west end of the potential California Fruit Wrapping Paper Mills historic district.

The potential historic district also includes several additions constructed after the period of significance. The most substantial addition is the San Gabriel Cogeneration Facility located on the property at 1507 Mt. Vernon Avenue constructed in 1984-85. The cogeneration facility includes two concrete buildings and the attached electrical and steam generating plant. This facility includes several large storage tanks, an electrical switchyard, and piping for natural gas. Other additions on adjacent parcels include a gable-roof building north of the sawtooth building and an addition onto the two-story building (both at 1667 Mt. Vernon Avenue). Some buildings constructed since 1952 encroach into the original plant boundaries from the northeast and northwest. The numerous alterations made to the former California Fruit Wrapping Paper Mills substantially diminish the historic integrity of not only multiple individual buildings, but also to the overall potential historic district. Six buildings and structures of the former California Fruit Wrapping Paper Mills property have been demolished, which diminishes the potential historic district's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Furthermore, several of the buildings that would contribute to the historic district, have lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship because of alterations. This loss to the individual buildings has diminished the historic integrity of design, materials, and workmanship because of alterations made to those buildings since 1952.

The buildings and the potential historic district retain integrity of location, but integrity of setting of the buildings and the potential historic district has diminished. During the period of significance, the property was generally surrounded by orchards. In the ensuing decades, those orchards have been replaced with large industrial, light industrial, and commercial properties. The immediate setting of the remaining buildings within the potential historic district that date to the period of significance has also been diminished by the addition of newer buildings / structures, including the cogeneration facility and building additions.

The integrity of feeling is diminished for the individual buildings and potential historic district because of additions to the property, changes to the function of the buildings, and subdivision of the property after the mill shut-down. In particular, the height of the modern cogeneration facility overshadows the surrounding buildings. All of the buildings and the potential historic district have lost much of their integrity of association after the paper mill closed in 2007 and the property was subdivided.

The potential California Fruit Wrapping Paper Mills historic district does not appear significant under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2 for associations with individuals who made demonstrably important contributions to history. Erik and Fritz Fernstrom, who owned and operated the paper mill from 1926 until 1952, were successful businessmen, but research for this project indicated they did not gain importance within their profession. The potential historic district is also not important under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3 because neither the individual buildings nor the overall complex represent important examples of a type, period, or method of construction. The buildings are modest examples of utilitarian industrial buildings common to their period of construction. They feature standard utilitarian designs made to meet the basic needs of the paper mill's functions. They lack aesthetic qualities present in some industrial buildings that incorporate modest ornamentation and/or Modern architecture design. They also do not possess innovative engineering that characterized some industrial buildings. Finally, the properties are not significant sources (or likely sources) of important information regarding history because the buildings do not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies (NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4).

Transmission Line. Outside the project study area, the properties that surround the transmission line alignment on the north side of the tracks are industrial buildings characterized by large warehouses of metal-frame construction. These buildings generally have simple designs and utilitarian features, such as corrugated metal siding, parallel gable roofs, and concrete foundations. Most of the buildings are surrounded by concrete or asphalt areas used for parking or exterior storage.

The linear alignment crosses the UPRR alignment, which has been previously inventoried and evaluated multiple times. The railroad is located outside the study area for this project. It was first recorded in 1999 by Jones & Stokes during which it was found eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and B. The original evaluation did not provide an analysis of the integrity of the railroad. In three subsequent evaluations—most recently in 2009—the railroad was found not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it lacks historic integrity. The previous documentation of the UPRR alignment is included in Attachment B of Appendix 4.3C.

South of the UPRR tracks, the area includes the existing Ganesha Substation, which mostly includes electric power equipment, but also contains a small powerhouse building. The surrounding properties include several modern industrial buildings featuring tilt-up concrete construction, a parking lot, and storage tanks.

4.3.4.2 Native American Consultation

The NAHC responded to the requested Sacred Lands File Search on September 29, 2015. A search of the Sacred Lands file failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the area near PRP.

The NAHC provided CH2M with the names of individuals that should be contacted for further information. CH2M mailed letters on October 14, 2015. Andrew Salas, Chairperson of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians responded via email on October 25, 2015. Follow up phone calls were made on February 12, 2016. Mr. Salas stated that due to the sensitivity of the area as well as the presence of an historic watershed in the area, his group would like to request the presence of a tribal Monitor on site at the project area during any and all ground disturbances to protect any cultural resources which may be affected during construction. Mr. Rosas indicated that he would like additional information about the

project, including excavation depths, estimated cubic yards (cu yd) of soil which will be disturbed, and excavation methods. He also indicated that some archaeological testing might be necessary for the area and requested photos of excavations and information about the deposition under the site once any ground disturbance begins. Mr. Dorame requested that the letter be resent and added, that if his group does not respond, they are not concerned with the project and have no comments. Mr. Morales indicated that the area is considered sensitive as historically, water was present, and modern freeways are often laid over prehistoric trails and travel routes. He also indicated the project may warrant archaeological and Native American monitors during any ground disturbance and recommended that his group has strong ties to the area and monitors from his group would be appropriate.

No other responses have been received to date. These documents are provided in Appendix 4.3A.

4.3.5 Impacts

The record search conducted at the SCCIC revealed that no historic or archaeological sites are recorded at the project site, and that no known/recorded Native American traditional cultural properties are present. Although no known/recorded sites are present, it is possible that presently undetected buried archaeological sites could be affected by construction of the proposed project.

The HRIER concludes that none of the properties documented for PRP meet the criteria for eligibility for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, and none are considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. As stated in Section 4.3.4.1, several buildings on the three properties have associations as a potential historic district with the California Fruit Wrapping Paper Mills, but lack sufficient historic integrity to the potential period of significance (1926 to 1952) to convey that significance.

4.3.5.1 CEQA Environmental Checklist

The checklist in Table 4.3-1 assesses the significance of potential impacts.

Table 4.3-1. CEQA Checklist to Assess Potential Impacts

Small Power Plant Exemption Application for the Pomona Repower Project

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant w/Mitigation	Less than Significant	No Impact
CULTURAL RESOURCES —Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?		X		
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?		X		
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?		X		

4.3.5.2 Discussion of Impacts

As proposed, PRP will have no impact to known/recorded archaeological resources or historic structures. It is possible that heretofore unknown or unrecorded archaeological resources could be encountered during subsurface construction that penetrates undisturbed native soils. Construction of the plant and associated underground features have resulted in a high level of disturbance at PRP resulting in a low sensitivity of intact prehistoric and historic resources to be present that would qualify as historical resources or historic properties. Therefore, implementation of a Worker Environmental

Awareness Program (WEAP) and a Cultural Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Plan / discovery plan are sufficient mitigation measures to address PRP's potential for adversely impacting cultural resources.

4.3.6 Cumulative Effects

Since the project would not affect known significant archaeological resources, it would not be likely to cause significant cumulative impacts. None of the built structures documented for PRP meet the criteria for eligibility for listing in the NRHP or CRHR and none are considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. Although several buildings on the three properties have associations as a potential historic district with the California Fruit Wrapping Paper Mills, all lack sufficient historic integrity to the potential period of significance (1926 to 1952) to convey that significance and thus, significant cumulative impacts to historical resources are not anticipated.

4.3.7 Mitigation Measures

No known/recorded archaeological sites are present within the footprint of the proposed project elements or within the 0.5 mile radius. The PRP site was previously disturbed with the construction of the Fernstrom Paper Mills and again during construction of the existing San Gabriel Facility as well as associated underground features. Therefore, the potential for future subsurface construction activities to encounter buried archaeological resources remains low. PRP will include measures to mitigate any potential adverse impacts that could occur if there is an inadvertent discovery of buried cultural resources. The primary measures discussed below include, but are not limited to: (1) designation of a Cultural Resources Specialist (CRS) to investigate any cultural resource finds made during construction, (2) implementation of a construction worker training program (WEAP), (3) procedures for halting construction in the event that there is an inadvertent discovery of archaeological deposits or human remains, (4) procedures for evaluating an inadvertent archaeological discovery, and (5) procedures to mitigate adverse impacts on any inadvertent archaeological discovery determined significant.

Once PRP is operational, it is anticipated that no additional ground disturbance will occur at the site because no additional excavations are anticipated once construction/demolition activities are concluded; therefore, no mitigation measures are required for PRP operations or maintenance.

4.3.7.1 Designated Cultural Resources Specialist

Due to the extent of previous disturbance at the plant site, full time cultural monitoring during construction is not recommended. However, the project owner will retain a designated CRS who will be on-call during the earth disturbing portion of the PRP demolition and construction periods to inspect and evaluate any finds of buried archaeological resources that might occur during the construction phase. If archaeological remains are discovered, the CRS, in conjunction with the construction superintendent and environmental compliance manager, will make certain that construction activity stops in the immediate vicinity of the find until it can be evaluated. The CRS will inspect the find and evaluate its potential significance in consultation with CEC staff and the CEC compliance project manager (CPM). The CRS will make a recommendation as to the significance of the find and any measures that would mitigate adverse impacts of construction on a significant find.

The CRS will meet the minimum qualifications for Principal Investigator on federal projects under the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation. The CRS will be qualified, in addition to site detection, to evaluate the significance of the deposits, consult with regulatory agencies, and plan site evaluation and mitigation activities.

4.3.7.2 Construction Worker Training

The project owner will prepare a construction WEAP for cultural resources to ensure implementation of procedures to be followed if cultural resources are discovered during construction. This training will be provided to each construction worker as part of their environmental, health, and safety training. The

training will include photographs of various types of historic and prehistoric artifacts and will describe the specific steps to be taken in the event of an unanticipated discovery of cultural material, including human remains. The live training and the videotaped training will both explain the importance of, and legal basis for, the protection of significant archaeological resources. The training also will be presented in the form of a written brochure.

4.3.7.3 Monitoring

No ground surface within the study area was left undisturbed by the construction of the Fernstrom Paper Mills in 1951, and construction of the San Gabriel Facility and associated underground features in the mid-1980s. The PRP site was originally agricultural land. The surface of PRP was disturbed to an unknown depth in the 1920s through the 1950s by the construction of a paper mill, which included the PRP site, as well as surrounding acreage. The reservoir on the north end of the site was constructed in 1929. The paper mill was in operation under different names until 1985, when the San Gabriel Facility, which is located at the site now, was developed. Given the scope of previous ground disturbance in the area, archaeological sensitivity of the surface soils of the PRP study area is considered low. Because of the extent of past disturbance, monitoring of the excavations at the PRP is not recommended.

4.3.7.4 Emergency Discovery

If the archaeological monitor, construction staff, or others identify archaeological resources during construction, they will immediately notify the CRS and the site superintendent, who will halt construction in the immediate vicinity of the find, if necessary. The archaeological monitor or CRS will use flagging tape, rope, or other means as necessary to delineate the area of the find within which construction will halt. This area will include the excavation trench from which the archaeological finds came and any piles of dirt or rock spoil from that area. Construction will not occur within the delineated find area until the CRS, in consultation with the CEC staff and CEC CPM, can inspect and evaluate the find.

4.3.7.5 Site Recording and Evaluation

The CRS will follow accepted professional standards in recording any find and will submit the standard Form DPR 523 and location information to the California Historical Resources Information System SCCIC.

If the CRS determines that the find is not significant and the CEC CPM concurs, construction will proceed without further delay. If the CRS determines that further information is needed to determine whether the find is significant, construction will halt in the immediate vicinity of the find, and the designated CRS will, in consultation with the CEC, prepare a plan and a timetable for evaluating the find.

4.3.7.6 Mitigation Planning

If the CRS and CPM determine that the find is significant, the CRS will prepare and conduct a mitigation plan in accordance with state guidelines. This plan will emphasize the avoidance, if possible, of significant archaeological resources. If avoidance is not possible, recovery of a sample of the deposit from which archaeologists can derive scientific data to address archaeological research questions will be considered an effective mitigation measure for damage to or destruction of the deposit.

The mitigation program, if necessary, will be carried out as soon as possible to avoid construction delays. Construction will resume in the immediate vicinity of the find as soon as the field data collection phase of any data recovery efforts is completed. The CRS will verify the completion of field data collection by letter to the project owner and the CPM so that they can authorize construction to resume in that area.

4.3.7.7 Curation

The CRS will arrange for curation of archaeological materials collected during an archaeological data recovery mitigation program. Curation will be performed at a qualified curation facility meeting the standards of the California Office of Historic Preservation. The CRS will submit field notes, stratigraphic

drawings, and other materials developed as part of the data recovery/mitigation program to the curation facility along with the archaeological collection, in accordance with the mitigation plan.

4.3.7.8 Report of Findings

If a data recovery program is planned and implemented during construction as a mitigation measure, the CRS will prepare a detailed scientific report summarizing results of the excavations to recover data from an archaeological site. This report will describe the site soils and stratigraphy, describe and analyze artifacts and other materials recovered, and draw scientific conclusions regarding the results of the excavations. This report will be submitted to the curation facility with the collection.

4.3.7.9 Inadvertent Discovery of Human Burials

If human remains are found during construction, project officials are required by the California Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5) to contact the Los Angeles County Coroner. If the coroner determines that the find is Native American, he or she must contact the NAHC. The NAHC, as required by the Cal. Pub. Res. Code Section 5097.98, determines and notifies the Most Likely Descendant with a request to inspect the burial and make recommendations for treatment or disposal.

4.3.8 Agencies and Agency Contacts

Table 4.3-2 lists the state agencies involved in cultural resources management for the project and a contact person at each agency. These agencies include the California NAHC and, for federal lands, the California Office of Historic Preservation.

Table 4.3-2. Agency Contacts

Small Power Plant Exemption Application for the Pomona Repower Project

Issue	Contact	Title	Telephone
Native American traditional cultural properties	Ms. Debbie Pilas-Treadway NAHC	Associate Government Program Analyst	(916) 653-4040
Federal agency NHPA Section 106 compliance	Ms. Julianne Polanco California Office of Historic Preservation	SHPO	(916) 653-6624

4.3.9 Permits and Permit Schedules

No permits are expected to be required.

4.3.10 References

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The following plates are being provided for convenience. They are from Appendix 4.3C.



Plate 1. California Fruit Wrapping Paper Mills in about 1929 with the construction of the water reservoir (lower left) underway and the sawtooth storage building finished. (Courtesy of Pomona Public Library, Special Collections)

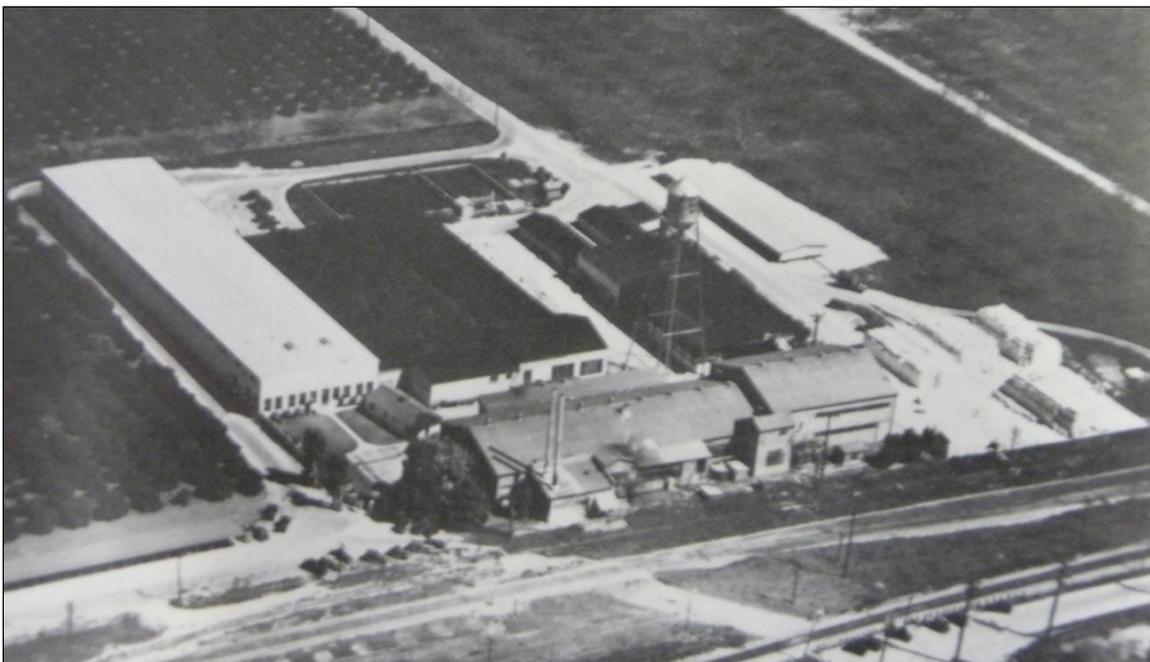


Plate 2. An undated photograph of the Fernstrom Paper mills, ca. 1940, after the expansion of the 1930s.¹

¹ Gloria Ricci Lothrop, *Pomona: A Centennial History* (Windsor Publications, Inc., 1988), 158.



Plate 3. By 1951, the Fernstrom Paper Mills had expanded well beyond its original site, and included new storage facilities and a third papermaking machine, located in the long building second from the right. The warehouse on the far right was not associated with the Fernstrom Paper Mills plant, and the building on the far left was used by the Fernstroms' Protecto Products Company. (Courtesy of Pomona Public Library, Special Collections)