
5.0 METHODS

5.1 HISTORIC AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH AND TOPOGRAPHIC MAP REVIEW

PCR conducted a review of available historic aerial photographs and topographic quadrangle maps to obtain any information as to the historical background and previous land-use of the study area and surrounding vicinity. Aerial photographs from the Fairchild Aerial Photography Collection dating from 1928 to 1963 were reviewed. The following topographic maps obtained from the CHRIS-SCCIC were also reviewed: USGS 1896 Anaheim, CA 15' quadrangle; USGS 1928 (reprint 1932) La Brea, CA 6' quadrangle; US Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) 1942 Anaheim 15' quadrangle; and the current USGS 1964 (photo-revised 1981) Yorba Linda, CA 7.5' quadrangle. Results of this research provided a basis from which to evaluate any resources identified during the cultural resources record search or the pedestrian survey. The results also provided a basis for assessing the sensitivity of the study area for additional and buried cultural resources.

5.2 ONLINE HISTORICAL RESEARCH

PCR conducted online historical research from relevant sources to obtain additional information as to the historical background and previous land-use of the study area and surrounding vicinity. The City's official website was a primary source of information. The purpose of the research was to supplement the results of the historic aerial photograph and topographic map review and provide a basis to evaluate any resources identified during the cultural resources record search or the pedestrian survey.

5.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

On October 5, 2007, PCR commissioned a cultural resources records search through CHRIS-SCCIC at the California State University, Fullerton. This record search included a review of all recorded historical resources and archaeological sites within a half-mile radius of the study area as well as a review of cultural resource reports on file and historic topographic maps. In addition, PCR reviewed the California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), the California Historical Landmarks (CHL), the California Register of Historic Places (California Register), the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), and the California State Historic Resources Inventory listings (HRI). The purpose of the record search is to determine whether or not there are previously recorded archaeological or historical resources within the

study area that require evaluation. The results also provide a basis for assessing the sensitivity of the study area for additional and buried cultural resources.

5.4 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

On October 8, 2007, PCR commissioned a paleontological resources records search of the Vertebrate Paleontology files from the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM). This records search entailed an examination of current geologic maps and known fossil localities inside and within the general vicinity of the study area. Results of the record search indicate whether or not there are previously recorded paleontological resources within the study area that require evaluation. The results also provide a basis for assessing the sensitivity of the study area for additional and buried paleontological resources.

5.5 SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH AND NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

On October 8, 2007, PCR commissioned a Sacred Lands File (SLF) records search of the study area through the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and conducted follow-up consultation with Native American groups and/or individuals identified by the NAHC as having affiliation with the study area vicinity. Each Native American group and/or individual listed was sent a project notification letter and map and was asked to convey any Native American issues or concerns with the proposed project. The letter included information such as study area location and a brief description of the proposed development. Results of the search and follow-up consultation provide information as to whether there are any locations in the vicinity of the study area that are culturally sensitive to Native Americans.

5.6 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

On November 15, 2007, PCR archaeologists, Kyle Garcia and Matt Gonzalez, conducted a pedestrian survey of the study area using transects with 15 meters (m) between each surveyor. In all accessible areas of the study area, the ground surface was examined for cultural and paleontological resources. A Trimble® GeoXT™ sub-meter GPS unit was used for navigation and for recordation of previously unrecorded resources. Previously unrecorded cultural resources older than 50 years were recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR-523) forms. Detailed notes and digital photographs were also taken of the study area, surrounding vicinity, and all previously unrecorded resources.

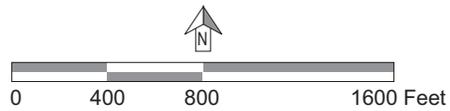
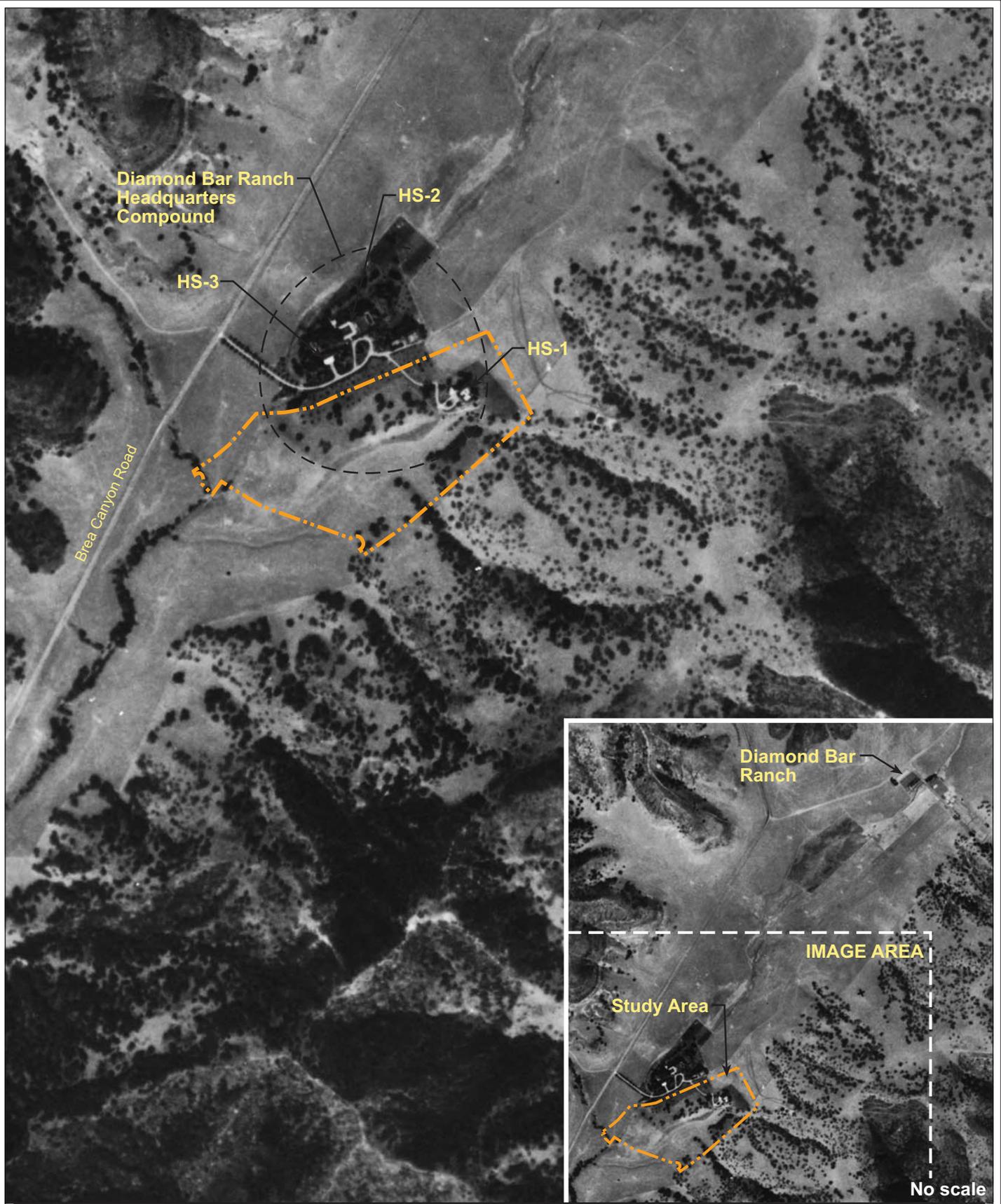
6.0 RESULTS

6.1 HISTORIC AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH AND TOPOGRAPHIC MAP REVIEW

Results of the historic aerial photograph and topographic map review indicate that a structure was present within the eastern portion of the study area from at least 1928. For purposes of this report, this structure will be designated as Historic Structure-1, or HS-1. The aerial photograph from August 1928 (Figure 4, *Historic Aerial Photograph - 1928*, on page 17) depicts HS-1 as being surrounded by trees that are most likely the same non-native eucalyptus trees that exist today within the study area. A short unnamed access road is also present that leads northwest from HS-1. According to the August 1928 aerial photograph, at least two other structures are present that are adjacent to the northern boundary of the study area that exhibit similar road infrastructure and landscaping as HS-1. These structures will be referred to as Historic Structure-2 and Historic Structure-3, or HS-2 and HS-3, respectively (see Figure 4). In addition, a former main road was located just north of the historic structures and roughly follows the same route as the current California State Route 57 (SR 57), or the Orange Freeway. According to the 1928 USGS La Brea, CA 6' topographic quadrangle map, this road was referred to as the Anaheim and Spadra Road. However, in the Corps' 1942 Anaheim, CA 15' topographic quadrangle map, this road is referred to as Brea Canyon Road (see Figure 4). Another unnamed access road traverses northeast 0.75 miles from the structures to the former location of the Diamond Bar Ranch (see Figure 4). HS-1, -2, and -3 are not depicted on the USGS 1896 Anaheim, CA 15' quadrangle map which suggests the structures were constructed between 1896 and 1928. According to the historic aerial photographs and the topographic maps, the majority of the study area and surrounding vicinity went undeveloped until the 1960s, as indicated on the aerial photograph from 1963 (Figure 5, *Historic Aerial Photograph - 1963*, on page 18) and the current USGS Yorba Linda, CA 7.5' topographic quadrangle map from 1964 (photo-revised 1981) (see Figure 2).

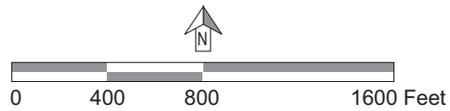
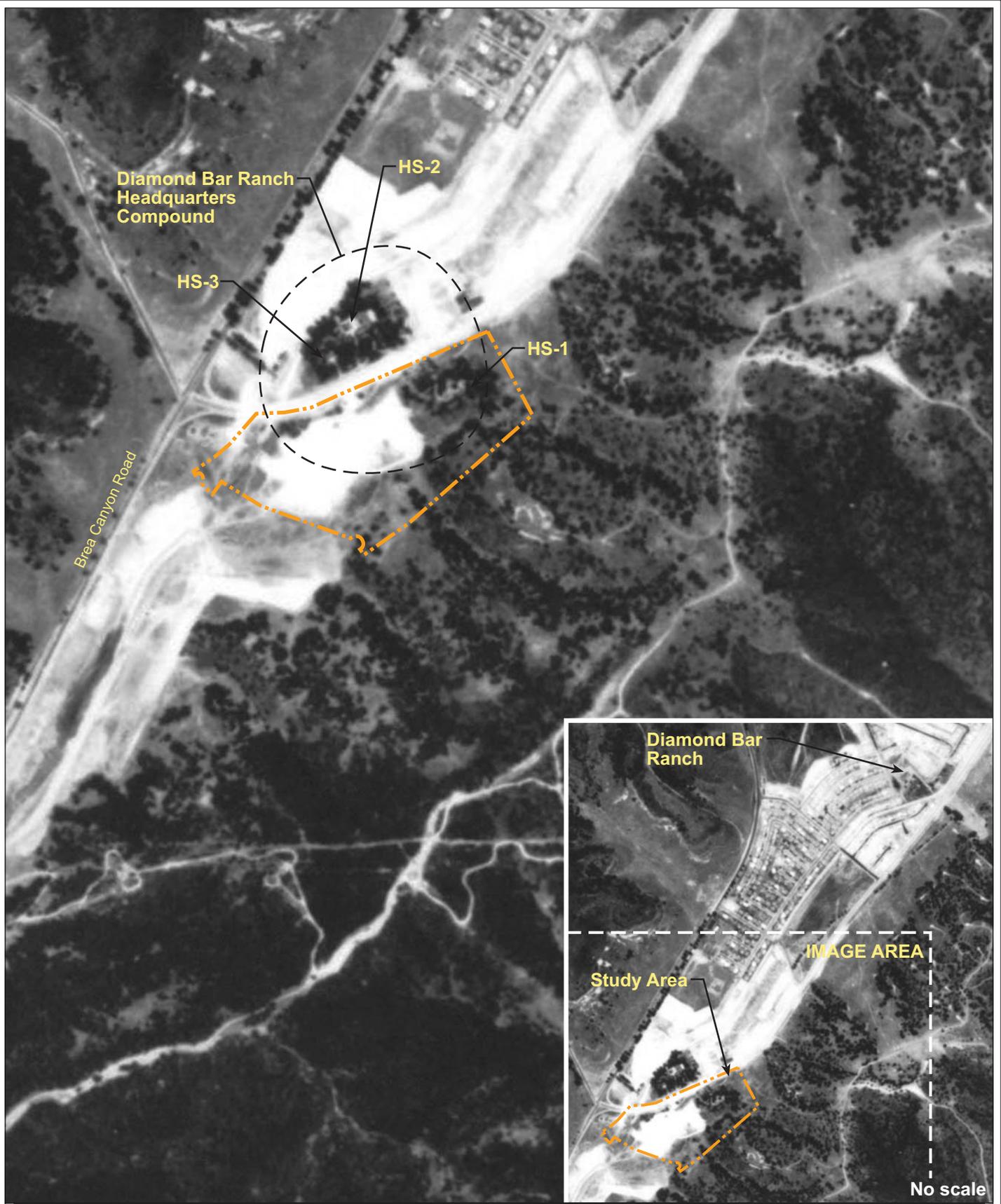
6.2 ONLINE HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Results of the online historical research indicate that Historic Structures-1, -2, and -3 must have been associated with the historic Diamond Bar Ranch (Ranch) located 0.75 miles northeast of the study area. Specifically, HS-1, -2, and -3 comprised the original location of the Ranch "headquarters compound" which consisted of the residences of millionaire owner Frederick E. Lewis and his superintendent (Cain 2007; Parks 2007). It is unclear; however, as to which of the historic structures identified within the study area and just outside the study area is that of Lewis' or his superintendent's residence, or any other structure. According to Donald



Source: Fairchild Aerial Photography Collection.

Figure 4
Site D
Historic Aerial Photograph - 1928



Source: Fairchild Aerial Photography Collection.

Figure 5
Site D
Historic Aerial Photograph - 1963

Cain (2007), who worked on the Ranch circa the 1930s, Lewis and his superintendent had a collection of exotic birds and animals. In addition, their “headquarters compound” consisted of stables, a polo field, and a big corral (Parks 2007). For purposes of this report, HS-1, -2, and -3, and their associated landscaping, buildings, and access roads depicted on the aerial photographs will be referred to as the historic Diamond Bar Ranch Headquarters Compound (see Figure 4 and 5).

Frederick E. Lewis bought most of the original Rancho Los Nogales (see Historic Background, in Section 4.2 on page 12) in 1918. Soon thereafter, Lewis formed the Diamond Bar Ranch (Ranch) and registered the “diamond over a bar” branding iron with the California Department of Agriculture (City of Diamond Bar 2007). This would later become the symbol for which the City of Diamond Bar would be named. The boundary of the Ranch encompassed the study area and much of the surrounding vicinity in Brea Canyon. At the time, the Ranch was one of the largest working cattle ranches in the western U.S. (Wikipedia 2007). In 1943, Lewis sold the Ranch to the Bartholome family and they continued to raise cattle on it for next thirteen years. In 1956, the Ranch looked much as it did in 1840 with grassy rolling hills supporting large herds of cattle, with abundant walnut tree orchards and scattered oak trees. The Christiana Oil Corporation and the Capital Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Transamerica Corporation, purchased 8,000 acres of Brea Canyon for \$10,000,000, which encompassed the Ranch and the Ranch Headquarters Compound. Their plan was to develop a master-planned community that would eventually become home to more than 50,000 people. The first model homes were built in 1960 in the north end of the City and the development continues to this day. The City incorporated in 1989, and became Los Angeles County’s 86th city (City of Diamond Bar 1995 and 2007).

6.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

Results of the cultural resources records search indicate that the study area has not been surveyed by a qualified archaeologist. As a result, there are no known archaeological resources within the study area. Six studies have been conducted within a one half-mile of the study area. These studies were conducted from 1977 to 2002 and encompassed approximately 50 percent of the one-half mile search radius around the study area. Neither of the studies yielded the identification of surficial archaeological sites. A summary table detailing these studies is provided in Table 1 on page 20.

No resources listed in the CPHI, CHL, California Register, National Register, or the HRI, were identified within a one half-mile radius of the study area.

According to the City’s General Plan (1995), a cultural resources records search was conducted by the City in 1990 through the CHRIS-SCCIC in preparation of the General Plan.

Table 1**Cultural Resource Studies within a One Half-Mile Radius of the Study Area**

Year	Author	Description/Title of Report	Acreage	Location*	Resources
1976	D'altroy, Terence N.	Draft Environmental Impact Report, Diamond Bar Mountain Village	30	Northeast	None
1977	Ultra- Systems	Draft Environmental Impact Report, Tentative Tract 33104	30	Northwest	None
1979	Cooley, Theodore	Archaeological Resource Survey for a 280- acre Tract in City of Diamond Bar	280	East	None
1984	Padon, Beth	Assessment of Archaeological Resources, Diamond Bar Project	107	West	None
2002	Tartaglia, Louis J.	Cultural Resource Survey Report, Parcel 4 of Parcel Map No. 7409, City of Diamond Bar	13	South	None
2002	Peterson, Patricia A.	Cultural Resource Records Search and Survey Report for the Reclaimed Water Backbone Transmission Project	105 linear miles	North, West	None

* *Location of survey relative to the current Site D study area*
Source: CHRIS-SCCIC, PCR Services Corporation, October 2007

The scope of this records search included a review of recorded cultural resources within the City's Sphere of Influence (SOI). Results of the record search revealed that five prehistoric archaeological sites are located within the SOI that fall outside of the PCR's current half-mile records search radius for the study area. These sites are described in Table 2 on page 21. Although the current condition of these archaeological sites is unknown, the results of the City's records search confirms the presence of past Native American subsistence activities within the study area region of Brea Canyon. As a result, the potential to encounter prehistoric or Native American resources within the study area is considered moderate to high. The results of PCR's cultural resources records search are provided in Appendix B.

6.4 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

Results of the paleontological resources records search through the LACM Vertebrate Paleontology files indicates that geological deposits in the study area consist principally of the late Miocene-aged Puente Formation (also known as the Monterey Formation in the study area region). Surficial deposits of younger Quaternary Alluvium occur in the drainage that crosses through the center of the study area. Younger Quaternary deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils, at least in upper layers, and no vertebrate fossil localities have been identified in younger Quaternary deposits in the study area region. The Puente Formation, which is exposed in the elevated portions of the study area and occurs at depth, has been shown to contain many and well-preserved fossils in the vicinity of the City of Diamond Bar. The paleontological sensitivity of the study area, therefore, is considered to be high.

Table 2**Prehistoric Archaeological Sites within the City's Sphere of Influence**

Year*	Site	Description of Site	Location**
1976	CA-LAN-852	Lithic scatter (chert)	2.5 miles NE
1976	CA-LAN-853	Lithic scatter (chert)	2.5 miles NE
1976	CA-LAN-854	Lithic scatter (chert)	2.5 miles NE
1988	CA-LAN-1414	Pestle fragments, bifacial manos, flakes, charcoal, tarring peddles, and bowls	2.5 miles N
N/A	CA-LAN-1704	Temporary milling station consisting of a chopper, and mano and metate fragments	3 miles NE

* *Year of initial site recordation*

** *Location relative to Site D study area*

Source: City of Diamond Bar General Plan, 1995

The nearest localities identified in the Puente Formation include LACM 5837, 6170, 6907-6908, and 7046, located in or near Rowland Heights to the west-northwest of the study area. Fossils identified at these localities comprise a diverse array of marine vertebrates, including bonito shark, top smelts, sauries, herrings, cod, anglerfish, lanternfish, jack, snake mackerel, croakers, sanddab, deep sea smelt, viperfish, bristlemount, pipefish, and whale. The pipefish and anglerfish have been published in the scientific literature and the fossil croaker is a holotype specimen, used as the basis for the scientific description of the species. Several additional localities in the Puente Formation, including plant fossils, additional fish fossils, and a fully articulated whale skeleton, are described in the City of Diamond Bar Draft Master Plan Environmental Assessment within the City of Diamond Bar city limits or SOI.

The conclusion of the LACM records search is that shallow excavations in the younger Quaternary Alluvium are unlikely to encounter significant vertebrate fossils. Deeper excavations in the central drainage area that are likely to extend into the Puente Formation or ground-disturbing work in the exposed Puente Formation in the elevated portions of the study area are likely to encounter significant vertebrate fossils. The paleontological resources record search results are provided in Appendix B.

6.5 SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH AND NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

The NAHC SLF records search results did not indicate any known Native American cultural resources within the study area or surrounding vicinity. As per NAHC suggested procedure, follow-up letters were sent via certified mail on November 21, 2007 to the eight individuals and organizations identified by the NAHC as being affiliated with the vicinity of the study area to request any additional information or concerns they may have about Native American cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed Site D development. As of

February 22, 2008, PCR has not received a response from any of the Native American individuals or organizations. The NAHC SLF records search results and Native American contact list are provided in Appendix C.

6.6 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

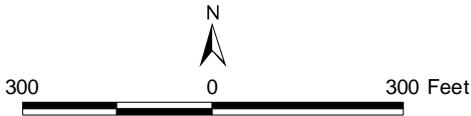
The study area is characterized by several ephemeral drainages that support a dense riparian habitat consisting of numerous mature southern California black walnut and willow trees. This dense riparian habitat limited ground surface visibility and was the only region of the study area that was not surveyed by PCR. The ground surface visibility was 0-25 percent in this area and 75-100 percent throughout the rest of the study area. Refer to Figure 6, *Survey Coverage and Visibility Map*, on page 23 for a display of the areas that were surveyed by PCR and the corresponding ground surface visibility. The majority of the study area has been recently tilled and disked, and several dirt access roads are present. Several concentrations of metal fragments, wood crates, and other modern debris were also identified. PCR also identified four geotechnical boring locations spread throughout the study area.

6.6.1 Cultural Resources

PCR did not identify any standing structures or foundations as anticipated from the results of the historic aerial and topographic map review. However, PCR identified one concentration of concrete debris located in the eastern region of the study area. The concentration measures approximately 3 m x 2 m and consists of more than 50 broken fragments of concrete (Figure 7, *Results Map*, Photograph 1, on page 24). Several red brick fragments were discovered in association with the concentration; however, no diagnostic characteristics could be identified. Based on the historic aerial and topographic map review, the concrete debris concentration is located near the previous location of HS-1, which is one of the structures associated with the historic Diamond Bar Ranch Headquarters Compound (Compound). In addition, PCR identified more than 15 non-native eucalyptus trees near the concrete debris concentration and along the northern boundary of the study area which had a similar configuration as the eucalyptus trees near the Compound in the historic aerials (Figure 7, *Results Map*, Photograph 2, on page 24). These findings reveal that the concrete debris concentration and the existing eucalyptus trees are associated with the historic Compound. As a result, PCR classified the concrete debris concentration, the eucalyptus trees, and the previous location of HS-1 as a new previously unrecorded archaeological site. PCR designated this site as SD-Cultural-1 (see Figure 7) and recorded the site on formal California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Site Forms which can be found as an attachment to this report (Attachment D). Additional copies of the DPR Site Forms will be submitted to the CHRIS-SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton. Until a formal trinomial designation has been established by the CHRIS-SCCIC, the temporary designation for this site will be SD-Cultural-1.



Project Boundary
Survey Coverage and Visibility
 Surveyed, 75-100% Visibility
 Not Surveyed, 0-25% Visibility



Source: Google Earth, 2007; PCR Services Corporation, 2008.

Figure 6
 Site D
 Survey Coverage and
 Visibility Map



Photograph 2: Overview of eucalyptus trees within SD-Cultural-1, view east.



Photograph 1: Close-up of concrete debris concentration, view northeast.



Photograph 3: Overview of backdirt pile of geotechnical boring location, view east.



Photograph 4: Close-up of coprolite and fish fossils.

-  Project Boundary
-  Paleontological Resource
-  Concrete Debris Concentration
-  Former Location of Historic Structure 1 (HS-1) (Approximate)
-  Cultural Resource (SD-Cultural-1)



Source: Google Earth, 2007; PCR Services Corporation, 2008.

Figure 7
Site D
Results Map

SD-Cultural-1 measures approximately 400 m x 100 m and is located along the northern boundary of the study area where the topography is relatively flat. The boundaries of SD-Cultural-1 were determined based on the extent of the eucalyptus tree landscape component, the concrete debris concentration, and the previous location of HS-1. Disturbances include modern trash scattered throughout the site, a geotechnical boring location, and recently tilled soil that may have displaced surficial artifacts. Some areas of SD-Cultural-1 exhibit limited ground surface visibility which may have obstructed the identification of additional resources.

6.6.2 Paleontological Resources

PCR identified four paleontological resources within the study area. These resources were located in the backdirt piles of the four geotechnical boring locations identified throughout the study area (Figure 7, *Results Map*, Photograph 3, on page 24). These resources will be temporarily designated as SD-Paleo-1 through SD-Paleo-4 (see Figure 7). Specifically, these resources consisted of coprolite remains (fossilized feces) and fossilized fish remains from the Puente Formation (Dr. Joe D. Stewart, personal communication, November 2007). Refer to Figure 7, *Results Map*, Photograph 4, on page 24 for a photograph of these fossilized remains. These findings confirm the exposure of the Puente Formation in the study area and, as a result, the study area is considered to be highly sensitive for paleontological resources.

7.0 SUMMARY OF RESULTS AND MITIGATION

7.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Results of the historic aerial photograph and topographic map review revealed that a structure (HS-1) was once located within the boundaries of the study area that was associated with the historic Diamond Bar Ranch Headquarters Compound (Compound). The Compound included the residence of Frederick E. Lewis, who owned and operated the Diamond Bar Ranch (Ranch) which was located 0.75 miles northeast of the study area. It is unclear if HS-1 was the residence of Mr. Lewis or another individual. Mr. Lewis operated the Ranch from 1918 until 1946 when he sold it to the Bartholome family. At the time, the Ranch was one of the largest working cattle ranches in the western U.S. Mr. Lewis is considered a significant person in the history of the City of Diamond Bar because he registered the “diamond over a bar” branding iron with the California Department of Agriculture in 1918. This later became the symbol for which the City of Diamond Bar was named.

No prehistoric archaeological resources have been previously recorded within one mile of the study area and no prehistoric resources were identified in the study area during the pedestrian survey. Prehistoric sites identified in the study vicinity consist of relatively small collections of surface artifacts; the distribution of subsurface prehistoric deposits in the vicinity is unknown. Given the lack of prehistoric materials identified on the surface of the study area and surrounding radius, in light of multiple previous surrounding studies, the potential for subsurface prehistoric deposits in the study area appears to be low.

Results of the pedestrian survey revealed the identification of a historical archaeological site that will temporarily be designated as SD-Cultural-1 (see Figure 7, *Results Map*). The site components include a landscape component consisting of more than 15 non-native eucalyptus trees as well as a concrete debris concentration and the former location of HS-1. These site components are associated with the former historic Compound.

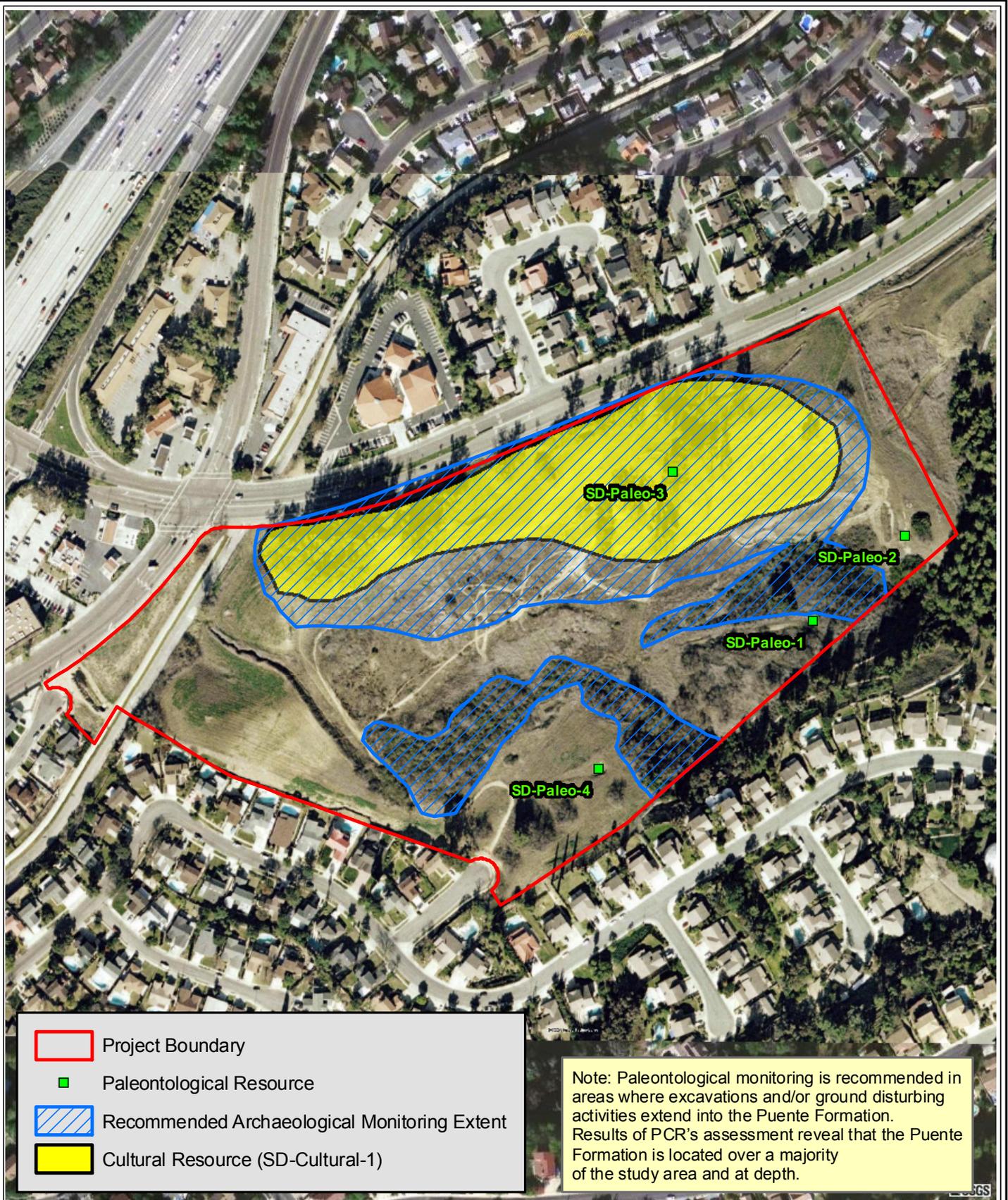
The significance of SD-Cultural-1 with respect to CEQA is considered to be undetermined. The site has strong associations with Frederick E. Lewis and the early ranching history of southern California, which entail consideration under criteria b and a of the California Register, respectively. The integrity of the surface components of the site, however, is low. The stand of eucalyptus trees appears to be an intact landscape component, but the built component is now represented by only by a few piles of rubble and retains little historical character. Given these conditions, the site does not appear to qualify under criteria c. Given the length of time the Compound was occupied; it is anticipated that there is at least moderate potential for the site to

retain buried domestic or ranch maintenance components such as trash pits, privy holes, and similar features, which in turn may be encountered during ground disturbing activities during development of the proposed project. As the site, SD-Cultural-1, is associated with a known historical figure and a known timeframe, intact subsurface deposits may qualify as significant archaeological resources under criteria d.

Development of the proposed project will entail grading over extensive portions of the study area. The grading will result in extensive disturbance within the boundaries of SD-Cultural-1. Given the potential for buried archaeological deposits that may qualify as significant resources, the following mitigation measures are recommended to reduce the impacts of the proposed project on cultural resources to a less than significant level:

1. A qualified archaeologist shall be retained by the Applicant and approved by the City of Diamond Bar prior to the development of the Site D property to monitor all vegetation removal and ground disturbance to a depth of three feet within the following portions of the study area: the boundary of SD-Cultural-1, the open valley floor adjacent to SD-Cultural-1, and the riparian areas that could not be surveyed due to dense vegetation cover, as shown in Figure 8, *Monitoring Extent*, on page 28. The archaeologist will determine if additional monitoring below the depth of three feet is warranted, based on soil and bedrock conditions and presence/absence of archaeological materials. No archaeological monitoring is required for ground disturbing activities outside of monitor areas indicated in Figure 8.
2. If cultural resources are identified during monitoring of the ground disturbing activities, the archaeologist shall be allowed to temporarily divert or redirect grading or excavation activities in the vicinity in order to make an evaluation of the find and determine appropriate treatment. Treatment will include the goals of preservation where practicable and public interpretation of historic and archaeological resources. All cultural resources recovered will be documented on California Department of Parks and Recreation Site Forms to be filed with the CHRIS-SCCIC. The archaeologist shall prepare a final report about the monitoring to be filed with the Applicant, City of Diamond Bar, and the CHRIS-SCCIC, as required by the California Office of Historic Preservation. The report shall include documentation and interpretation of resources recovered, if any. Interpretation will include full evaluation of the eligibility of SD-Cultural-1 with respect to the California Register of Historic Places and CEQA. The report shall also include all specialists' reports as appendices. The lead agency shall designate repositories in the event that significant resources are recovered.
3. If cultural resources are identified during ground disturbing activities that fall outside of the Recommended Archaeological Monitoring Extent (see Figure 8); therefore, without the presence of an archaeologist, ground disturbing activities

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Source: Google Earth, 2007; PCR Services Corporation, 2008.

Figure 8
Site D
Monitoring Extent

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should temporarily be redirected from the vicinity of the find until the retained archaeologist is notified by the Applicant. The archaeologist should coordinate with the Applicant as to the immediate treatment of the find until a proper site visit and evaluation is made by the archaeologist. The treatment of the find will correspond with the aforementioned treatment in Mitigation Measure – 2.

4. If human remains are encountered unexpectedly during construction excavation and grading activities, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC will then identify the person(s) thought to be the Most Likely Descendent of the deceased Native American, who will then help determine what course of action should be taken in dealing with the remains.

7.2 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Results of the paleontological resources records search revealed that the study area is underlain by the Puente Formation (also known as the Monterey Formation in the study region), which is a formation known to contain diverse and well-preserved marine vertebrate fossils. The results of the pedestrian survey confirmed the exposure of the Puente Formation in the study area and the identification of four fossil localities (SD-Paleo-1, SD-Paleo-2, SD-Paleo-3, and SD-Paleo-4) in backdirt piles from geotechnical core sampling (see Figure 7, *Results Map*). The study area is therefore considered to be highly sensitive for paleontological resources. As a result, impacts to paleontological resources from the proposed project will be considered less than significant if the following mitigation measures are implemented to identify, evaluate, and recover paleontological resources, if they are uncovered during development of the proposed project:

1. A qualified paleontologist shall be retained by the Applicant and approved by the City of Diamond Bar prior to the development of the Site D property to develop and implement a paleontological monitoring plan. A qualified paleontologist is here defined as a paleontologist meeting the qualifications established by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontologists. Development of the monitoring plan shall include a site visit by the paleontologist prior to initiation of project development in order to determine or delineate sensitive areas. The paleontologist may also perform collections of fossils from the surface.
2. The paleontologist shall attend a pre-grade meeting in order to become familiar with the proposed depths and patterns of grading of the study area.

3. The paleontologist shall establish a curation agreement with an accredited facility prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities.
4. A paleontological monitor, supervised by the paleontologist, shall monitor all excavations in the Puente Formation or excavations anticipated to extend into the Puente Formation. If fossils are found during ground-disturbing activities, the paleontological monitor shall be empowered to halt the ground-disturbing activities within 25 feet of the find in order to allow evaluation of the find and determination of appropriate treatment.
5. The paleontologist shall prepare a final report on the monitoring. If fossils were identified, the report shall contain an appropriate description of the fossils, treatment, and curation. A copy of the report shall be filed with the Applicant, the City of Diamond Bar, and the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, and shall accompany any curated fossils.

7.3 NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

Contact with the Native American groups identified by the NAHC as having affiliation with the study area is on-going. As per NAHC suggested procedure, follow-up letters were sent via certified mail on November 21, 2007 to the eight individuals and organizations identified by the NAHC as being affiliated with the vicinity of the study area to request any additional information or concerns they may have about Native American cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed Site D development. As of February 22, 2008, PCR has not received a response from any of the Native American individuals or organizations. PCR will keep the Applicant apprised with the progress of this on-going Native American consultation.

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