APPENDIX D: CULTURAL & PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

March 2022

MATERIAL CULTURE
CONSULTING

Submitted to:

E|P|D Solutions, Inc.
2355 Main Street, Suite 100
Irvine, CA 92614

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
PEPPER AVENUE RIALTO PROJECT
CITY OF RIALTO,
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA

© 2021 All Rights Reserved.

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT:
PEPPER AVENUE RIALTO PROJECT
CITY OF RIALTO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:
EPD Solutions, Inc.
2355 Main Street, Suite 100
Irvine, CA 92614

Principal Investigators:
Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA

Prepared by:
Erika McMullin, B.A.
Escee Lopez, B.A.

Material Culture Consulting, Inc
2701-B North Towne Avenue
Pomona, CA 91767
626-205-8279

March 2022

Type of Study: Cultural resources assessment
Cultural Resources within Area of Potential Impact: P-36-026760
USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle: San Bernardino North, Section 36 of Township 1 N, Range 5 W
APN(s): 0264-191-02-0000, 0264-191-04-0000, 0264-201-06-0000, 0264-201-05-0000
Survey Area: Approx. 39.5 acres
Date of Fieldwork: February 24, 2022
Key Words: Archaeology, CEQA, Phase I Survey, Positive Cultural Result, San Bernardino County

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Pepper Avenue Rialto Project (hereafter referred to as Project or Project Area) proposes development of five parcels totaling approximately 39 acres (APNs) 0264-191-02-0000, 0264-191-04-0000, 0264-201-05-0000, 0264-201-0-60000, and 0264-201-26-0000. The Project Area is bounded by Interstate 210 to the north, North Pepper Avenue to the west, and undeveloped lots to the south and east. The Project lies within the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California. Material Culture Consulting, Inc. (MCC) was retained by E|P|D Solutions, Inc. to conduct a Phase I cultural resources investigation of the Project Area. This assessment was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and included a cultural resources records search and background research, a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), outreach efforts with 18 Native American tribal representatives, and a pedestrian field survey.

A records search was conducted on March 11, 2022, by staff at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton. The records search identified 23 previously conducted cultural resources investigations within 1-mile of the Project Area, four of which intersect or are adjacent to the Project Area. One previously recorded cultural resource was identified within the northwestern quadrant of the Project Area. P-36-026760 consists of an agricultural complex with both modern and potentially historic-aged features. An additional 26 previously recorded cultural resources lie within 1-mile of the Project Area. Twenty-three of the cultural resources are of historic-age, and the remaining three are prehistoric.

A review of historical aerial photographs and topographic maps indicate the Project Area has been occupied as early as the 1930s. Orchards are visible on historic aerial photographs and topographic maps through the late 1960s. The structures visible within the Project Area are present until 2009.

A review of the NAHC SLF identified the presence of sacred lands within the Project Area. The NAHC identified and provided contact information for 18 Native American tribal groups and representatives affiliated with the identified sacred lands identified within the Project Area. MCC conducted outreach to each of the listed parties in an attempt to collect additional information regarding sensitive resources within the Project Area. As a result of this outreach, MCC received six (6) responses from Native American tribal groups and representatives, five of which stated no comment. The Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council requested Native American monitoring during all project-relatedground disturbance. This outreach was conducted for identification purposes only; noformal consultation with the Native American representatives occurred as part of this investigation.

On February 24, 2022, MCC Archaeologists Carmell Dennis and Vanessa Karkkainen conducted a field survey of the Project Area. During the survey, the ground visibility was approximately 70% due to overgrown vegetation. Portions of P-36-02670 were noted in the northwest quadrant of the Project Area. Features included a modern concrete foundation with a cinder block base. The Project Area was highly disturbed with evidence of previous agricultural activities and modern refuse.

Based on the above findings, the probability of encountering cultural resources within the Project Area is considered moderate. Due to the historic occupation of the Project Area, the presence of a previously recorded resource within the Project Area, and the request from the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council for Native American monitoring, MCC recommends archaeological monitoring for vegetation clearing, trimming, and removal, and during ground disturbance occurring within the first five (5) feet below surface during construction. Prior to the start of construction, a cultural resources management plan (CRMP) should be prepared and implemented during construction. Additionally, previously recorded resource P-36-02670 should be formally evaluated for listing to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the EIC at the University of California Riverside, Riverside. All notes, photographs, correspondence, and other materials related to this Project are located at MCC's headquarters in Pomona, California.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY **2**

LIST OF FIGURES **5**

LIST OF TABLES **5**

INTRODUCTION **1**

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION 1
PROJECT PERSONNEL 1

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT **5**

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA) 5
TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES ***6***
CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARKS AND POINTS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST ***7***
PEPPER AVENUE SPECIFIC PLAN ***8***

BACKGROUND **11**

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING 11
PREHISTORIC CONTEXT 11
ETHNOGRAPHIC CONTEXT 12

METHODS **17**

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY SYSTEM AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH 17
NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH 17
CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY METHODS 17

RESULTS **18**

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY SYSTEM AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH 18
NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH 26
CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY RESULTS 27

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS **32**

REFERENCES **34**

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Pepper Avenue Rialto Project Vicinity (1:750,000) 2
Figure 2. Pepper Avenue Rialto Project Location 3
Figure 3. Pepper Avenue Rialto Project Area (as depicted on aerial photography, 1:5,000) 4
Figure 4. Traditional Tribal Areas in Southern California with Project Area demarcated 12
Figure 5. Old San Bernardino Mission, Branch of San Gabriel 1820 16
Figure 6. Project Area with structures and orchards visible in the 23
Figure 7. Project Area a structure in the northwest section 23
Figure 8. Project Area with orchards and east-west trending unimproved road 24
Figure 9. Project Area with orchards and east-west trending 24
Figure 10. Project Area with structures visible in the northwest quadrant 25
Figure 11. Project Area with structures visible in the northwest quadrant but 25
Figure 12. Overview of from northwest corner, view south 28
Figure 13. Overview of building foundation, view east 28
Figure 14. Overview of building foundation, view southwest 29
Figure 15. Overview from northern boundary, view south 29
Figure 16. Overview from northern boundary, view east 30
Figure 17. Overview of old tent city, view north 30
Figure 18. Overview of old tent city, view east 31
Figure 19. Overview of buried gas line, view east 31

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies within 1-mile of the Project Area 18
Table 2. Previous Recorded Resources within 1-mile of the Project Area 21
Table 3. Additional Sources Consulted for the Project 22

Appendix A: Qualifications
Appendix B: (CONFIDENTIAL) CHRIS Results
Appendix C: NAHC and Native American Correspondence

INTRODUCTION

The Pepper Avenue Rialto Project (hereafter referred to as Project or Project Area) proposes the development of five parcels totaling approximately 39-acres. Material Culture Consulting, Inc. (MCC) was retained by E|P|D Solutions, Inc. to conduct a Phase I cultural investigation of the Project Area in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This assessment was conducted pursuant to all applicable State of California regulations regarding cultural resources and policies established by the County of San Bernardino. According to these regulations and guidelines, if the development of a project has the potential to result in significant impacts to cultural resources, a plan must be developed to mitigate those impacts to a level that is less than significant. This assessment documents the potential for encountering cultural resources during the development of this Project and provides recommendations on how to mitigate impacts to those resources.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project is located in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County (Figure 1). The Project consists of five parcels totaling approximately 39 acres (APNs 0264191020000, 0264191040000, 0264201050000, 0264201060000, and 0264201260000) (Figures 2 and 3). The Project is bounded by Interstate 210 to the north, North Pepper Avenue to the west, and undeveloped lots to the south and east. Specifically, the proposed Project is located within Section 36, Township 1 North, Range 5 West on the San Bernardino North USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle (San Bernardino Base Meridian) (Figure 2). The Project proposes the commercial and residential development of a currently vacant lot.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA, President of Material Culture Consulting Inc., served as the Project Manager and Principal Archaeologist for the study. Ms. Belcourt coordinated the records searches and performed an editorial review. Belcourt is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with an M.A. in Anthropology from the University of Florida, a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of California at Los Angeles with over 18 years of experience in California archaeology (See Appendix A). MCC Archaeologists Carmell Dennis, B.A. and Vanessa Karkkainen, B.A. conducted the pedestrian survey. MCC Archaeologists Escee Lopez, B.A. and Erika McMullin, B.A. co-authored the report. Project Manager Lily Arias, M.A. provided GIS support and performed a peer review.

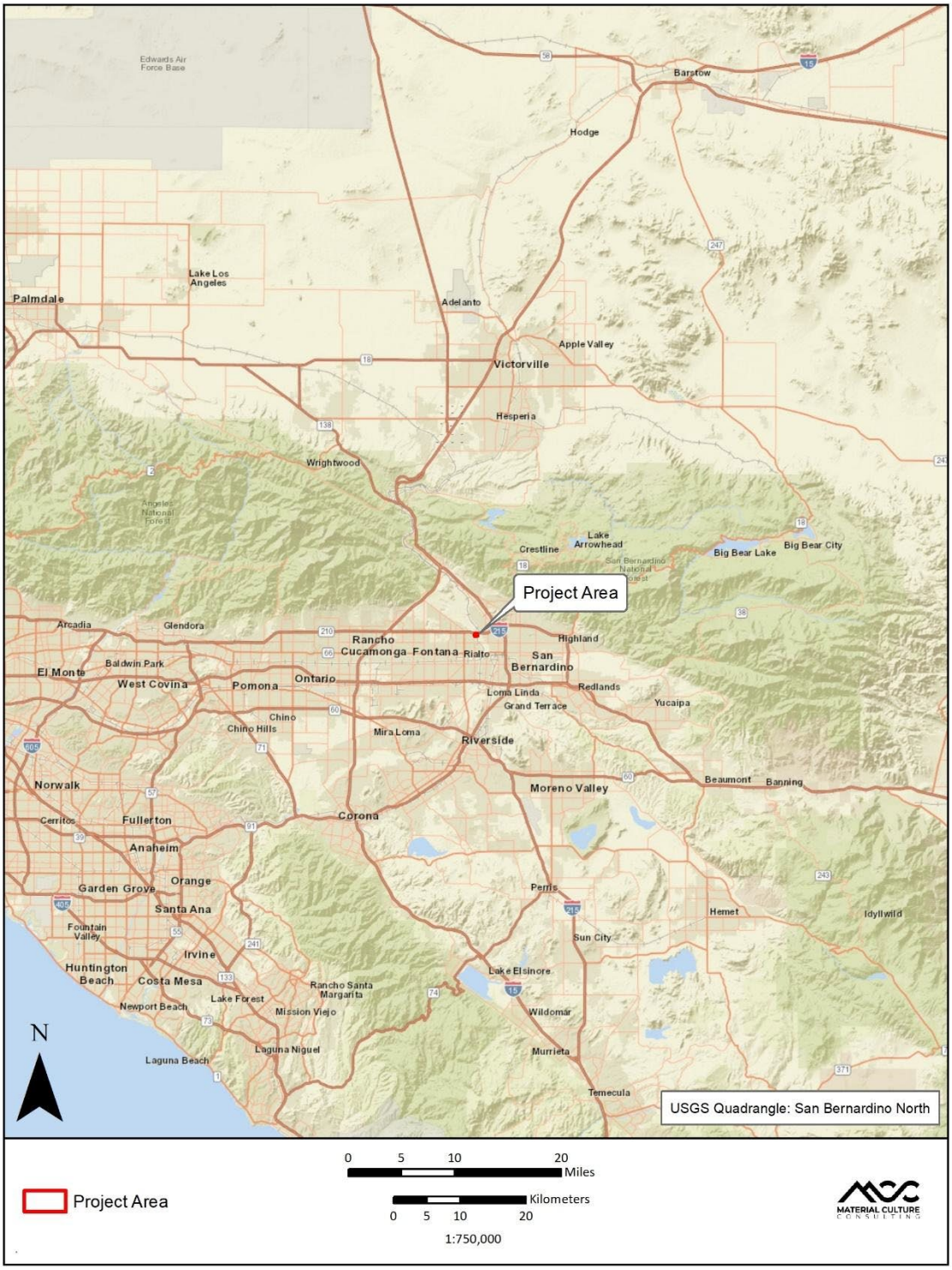


Figure 1. Pepper Avenue Rialto Project Vicinity (1:750,000)

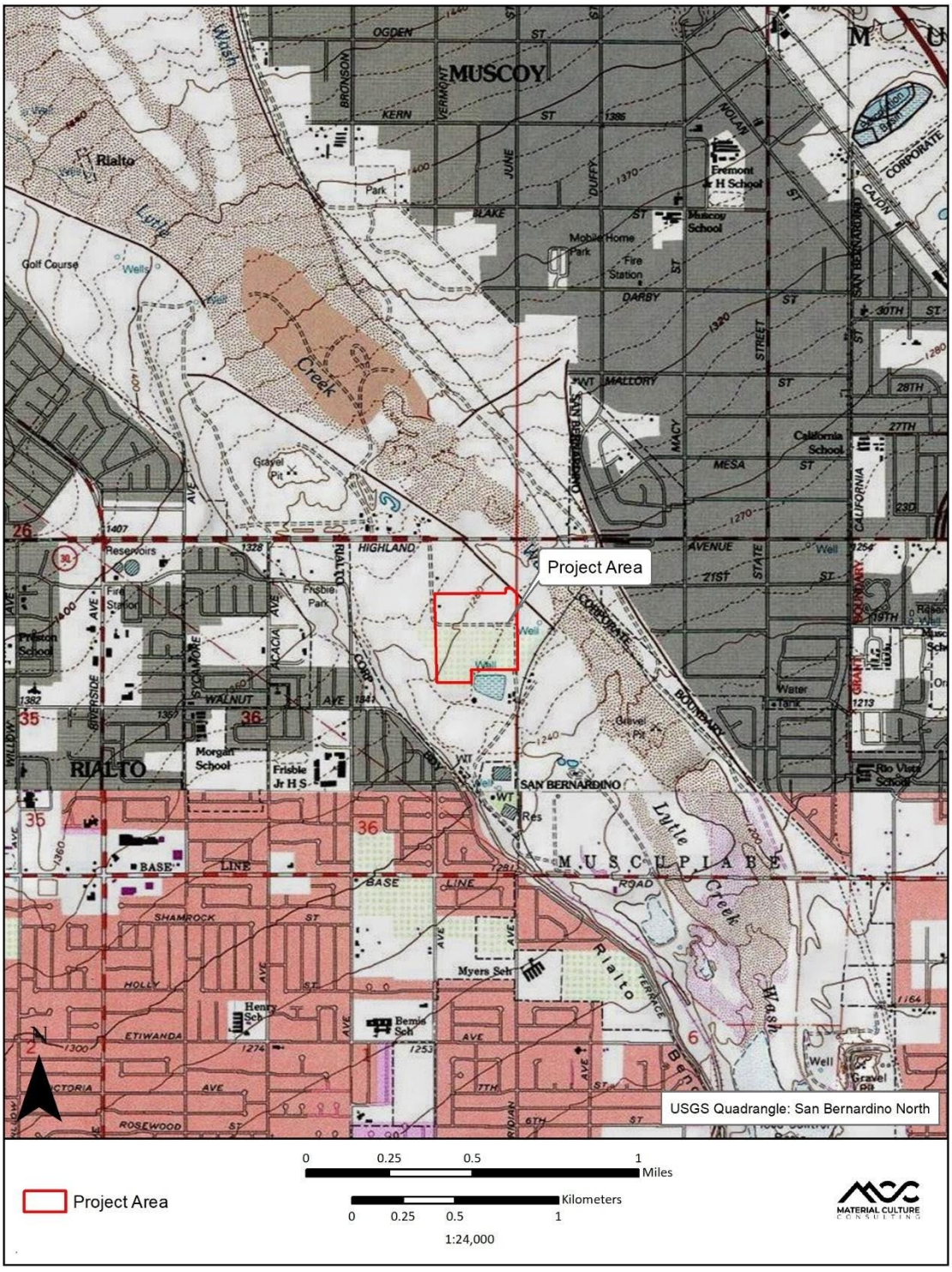


Figure 2. Pepper Avenue Rialto Project Location
(as depicted on San Bernardino North USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle, 1:24,000)



Figure 3. Pepper Avenue Rialto Project Area (as depicted on aerial photography, 1:5,000)

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

The current study is subject to local and state laws and regulations regarding cultural and paleontological resources. These regulations require the identification of cultural and paleontological resources within the Project Area which should be considered during the planning stage of new projects; include application review for projects that would potentially involve land disturbance; provide project-level standard conditions of approval that address unanticipated discoveries; and provide requirements to develop specific mitigation measures if resources are encountered during any development activity. Specific governing legislation and regulations include the following:

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

CEQA declares that it is state policy to "take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with...historic environmental qualities." It further states that public or private projects financed or approved by the state are subject to environmental review by the state. All such projects, unless entitled to an exemption, may proceed only after this requirement has been satisfied. CEQA requires detailed studies that analyze the environmental impacts of a proposed project. If a project is determined to have a potential significant environmental impact, CEQA requires that alternative plans and mitigation measures be considered. CEQA includes historic and archaeological resources as integral features of the environment.

CEQA requires a designated lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant impact on historical resources. A historical resource is defined as a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Section 21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (Section 15064.5(a)(2)); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant (Section 15064.5 (a)(3)). Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, Section 15064.5 of the Guidelines, and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the Statutes of CEQA were used as one of the basic guidelines for the current cultural resources study. PRC Section 5024.1 directs evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing on the CRHR.

The purpose of the register is to maintain listings of the state's historical resources. The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), enumerated above, and require similar protection to what NHPA Section 106 mandates for historic properties. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c) (1-4), a resource is considered historically significant if it meets at least one of the following criteria:

1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2. Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to having significance, resources must retain integrity. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource’s physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource’s period of significance. Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may have historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. A resource

that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register, if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data. Note that California Historical Landmarks with numbers 770 or higher are automatically included in the CRHR.

Under CEQA, if an archeological site is not a significant "historical resource" but meets the definition of a "unique archeological resource" as defined in PRC Section 21083.2, then it should be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section. A unique archaeological resource is defined in PRC Section 21083.2(g) as follows:

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 that 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.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Resources that neither meet any of these criteria for listing on the NRHP or CRHR nor qualify as a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA PRC Section 21083.2 are viewed as not significant. Under CEQA, "A non-unique archaeological resource need be given no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its existence by the lead agency if it so elects" [PRC Section 21083.2(h)].

Impacts to historical resources that alter the characteristics that qualify the historical resource for listing on the CRHR are considered a significant impact. Impacts to a historical resource are considered significant if the project activities physically destroy or damage all or part of a resource; change the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource which contributes to its significance; or introduce visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource. If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2 (a), (b), and (c)).

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (Gatto; Stats. 2014, ch. 532), enacted in September 2014, sets forth both procedural and substantive requirements for analysis of tribal cultural resources as defined in PRC Section 21074 and consultation with California Native American tribes. Tribal cultural resources include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, and sacred places or objects that have cultural value or significance to a tribe. A tribal cultural resource is one that is either: (1) listed on, or eligible for listing on the CRHR or local register of historical resources (see section below); or (2) a resource that the CEQA lead agency, at its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, determines is significant pursuant to the criteria in PRC Section 5024.1, subdivision (c) (see PRC Section 21074). Further, because tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area may have specific expertise concerning their tribal cultural resources, AB 52 sets forth requirements for notification and invitation to government to government consultation between the CEQA lead agency and geographically affiliated tribes (PRC Section 21080.3.1[a]). Under AB 52, lead agencies must avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources, when feasible, regardless of whether consultation occurred or is required.

Tribal cultural resources per PRC 21074 (A)–(B) are defined as either of the following:

1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:

    a) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.

    b) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.

2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

    a) A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of subdivision (a) is a tribal cultural resource to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape.

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARKS AND POINTS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

Historical Landmarks are sites, buildings, features, or events of statewide significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific, technical, religious, experimental, or other value. In order to be considered a California Historical Landmark, the landmark must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2. Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; or possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

If a site is primarily of local or countywide interest, it may meet the criteria for the California Point of Historical Interest Program. Points of Historical Interest are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific, technical, religious, experimental, or other value. To be eligible for designation as a Point of Historical Interest, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. The first, last, only, or most significant of its type in the local geographic region (city or county);
2. Associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of the local area;
3. A prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement, or construction; or
4. One of the more notable works or the best surviving work in the local region of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder.

Points of Historical Interest designated after December 1997 and recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission are also listed in the California Register. No historical resource may be designated as both a Landmark

and a Point of Interest. If a Point of Interest is subsequently granted status as a Landmark, the Point of Interest designation will be retired.

PEPPER AVENUE SPECIFIC PLAN

The Pepper Avenue Specific Plan (2017) was proposed to guide the community commercial and residential development of vacant land south of Interstate 210 along Pepper Avenue. During environmental review for the Pepper Avenue Specific Plan, the following mitigation measures were put in place to avoid impacts to cultural resources. Given that the current Project Area is within the Pepper Avenue Specific Plan Area, the following mitigation measures apply:

Mitigation Measure CUL-1: Conduct a Phase I Archaeological/ Historical Resources Assessment. For specific development proposals that are initiated under the Project that require excavation (e.g., clearing/grubbing, grading, trenching, or boring) or demolition activities, the City shall require Phase I Archaeological Resources Assessments on a project-by-project basis within the Specific Plan area to identify any archaeological resources within the footprint or immediate vicinity. The level of effort for a Phase I assessment shall include a Sacred Lands File search through the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and a full-coverage pedestrian survey of the Project Site. In addition, the assessment shall include a review of available geotechnical studies, site plans, and drilling/grading studies to determine the nature and depth of the construction activities to assist in determining the depths of fill versus native soils across the improvement footprint. If no resources are identified as a result of the pedestrian survey, it does not preclude the existence of buried resources within the improvement footprint. If this is the case, a qualified archaeologist shall determine the potential for the Project to encounter buried resources during construction based on the results of the record searches, depth of native versus fill soils, and proposed excavation parameters.

The following scenarios shall be followed depending on the results of the Phase I assessment:

- If resources are identified during the Phase I assessment, then a Phase II evaluation shall be required, as described in CUL-2.
- If no resources are identified as part of the assessment, no further analyses or mitigation shall be warranted unless it can be determined that the Project has a moderate to high potential to encounter buried archaeological resources.
- If it is determined that there is a moderate or high potential to encounter buried archaeological resources, appropriate mitigation such as construction monitoring shall be required as described in CUL-4, -5, and -6.

Mitigation Measure CUL-2: Conduct a Phase II Archaeological/Historical Resources Evaluation. If resources are identified during the Phase I assessment, a Phase II Archaeological Resources Evaluation may be warranted if impacts from the improvements cannot be avoided. The Phase II assessment shall evaluate the resource(s) for listing in the California Register and to determine whether the resource qualifies as a "unique archaeological resource" pursuant to CEQA. If enough data is obtained from the Phase I assessment to conduct a proper evaluation, a Phase II evaluation may not be necessary. Methodologies for evaluating a resource can include but are not limited to subsurface archaeological test excavations, additional background research, property history research, and coordination with Native Americans and other interested individuals in the community.

Mitigation Measure CUL-3: Conduct a Phase III Assessment if Resources are Eligible. If, as a result of the Phase II evaluation, resources are determined eligible for listing in the California Register or are considered "unique archaeological resources" pursuant to Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, potential impacts to the resources shall be analyzed, and if impacts are significant (i.e., the improvement will cause a "substantial adverse change" to the resource) and cannot be avoided, mitigation measures shall be developed and implemented, such

as archaeological data recovery excavations to reduce impacts to the resources to a level that is less than significant.

Mitigation Measure CUL-4: Conduct Archaeological and Native American Construction Monitoring. If it is determined by the qualified archaeologist preparing the Phase I Archaeological Resources Assessment that there is a moderate or high potential to encounter buried archaeological resources; and 2) that construction monitoring is required during construction excavations such as clearing/grubbing, grading, trenching, or any other construction excavation activity associated with the proposed improvements, then the City shall require future development/Project applicants on a project-by-project basis within the Specific Plan area to retain a qualified archaeological monitor and/or Native American monitor who shall be present during construction excavation activities. The frequency of monitoring shall be based on the rate of excavation and grading activities, proximity to known archaeological resources, the materials being excavated (native versus fill soils), and the depth of excavation, and if found, the abundance and type of archaeological resources encountered. Full-time monitoring can be reduced to part-time inspections if determined adequate by the archaeological monitor.

Mitigation Measure CUL-5: Cease Ground-Disturbing Activities and Implement Treatment Plan if Archaeological Resources Are Encountered. In the event that archaeological resources are unearthed during ground-disturbing activities, the archaeological monitor shall be empowered to halt or redirect ground-disturbing activities away from the vicinity of the find so that the find can be evaluated. Work shall be allowed to continue outside of the vicinity of the find. All archaeological resources unearthed by Project construction activities shall be evaluated by the archaeologist. The Applicant and City shall coordinate with the archaeologist and Native American monitor (if the resources are prehistoric in age) to develop an appropriate treatment plan for the resources. Treatment may include implementation of archaeological data recovery excavations to remove the resource or preserve it in place. The Applicant, in consultation with the archaeologist and Native American monitor (if the resources are prehistoric in age), shall designate repositories in the event that archaeological material is recovered. Mitigation

Measure CUL-6: Prepare Archaeological Monitoring Report. The archaeological monitor shall prepare a final report at the conclusion of archaeological monitoring. The report shall be submitted to the City and the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center and representatives of other appropriate or concerned agencies to signify the satisfactory completion of the Project and required mitigation measures. The report shall include a description of resources unearthed, if any, evaluation of the resources with respect to the California Register of Historical Resources and CEQA and treatment of the resources.

Mitigation Measure CUL-7: Cease Ground-Disturbing Activities and Notify County Coroner If Human Remains Are Encountered. If human remains are unearthed during construction exaction activities, the construction contractor shall comply with State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. The contractor and Project Applicant shall immediately notify the County Coroner, and 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 NAHC. The NAHC shall then identify the person(s) thought to be the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD may, with the permission of the landowner, inspect the site of the discovery of the Native remains and may recommend to the landowner means for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains, and any associated funerary objects. The MLD shall complete their inspection and make their recommendation within 48 hours of being granted access by the landowner to inspect the discovery. The recommendation may include the scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and cultural items associated with Native American burials. Upon the discovery of the Native American remains, the landowner shall ensure that the immediate vicinity, according to generally accepted cultural or archaeological standards or practices, where the Native American human remains are located, is not damaged or disturbed by further development activity until the landowner has discussed and conferred, as

prescribed in this mitigation measure, with the MLD regarding their recommendations, if applicable, taking into account the possibility of multiple human remains. The landowner shall discuss and confer with the descendants all reasonable options regarding the descendants' preferences for treatment. MLDs in the region typically recommend reburial of the remains as close to the original burial location as feasible accompanied by a ceremony. The MLD shall file a record of the reburial with the NAHC, and the Project archaeologist shall file a record of the reburial with the CHRIS-SBAIC. If the NAHC is unable to identify an MLD, or the MLD identified fails to make a recommendation, or the landowner rejects the recommendation of the MLD and the mediation provided for in Subdivision (k) of Section 5097.94, if invoked, fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner, the landowner or his or her authorized representative shall inter the human remains and items associated with Native American human remains with appropriate dignity on the facility property in a location not subject to further and future subsurface disturbance. A record of the reburial shall be filed with the NAHC and the CHRIS-SBAIC.

Mitigation Measure CUL-8: If a tribe formally requests, in writing, to be notified of future specific development proposals that are initiated under the Project, the City shall begin AB 52 consultations with those particular tribes for all future development proposals within the Project Site. The purpose of those consultations would be to identify, evaluate, and mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources from a given development proposal.

BACKGROUND

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project Area is located within the City of Rialto, in San Bernardino County, directly south of California Interstate 210. The City of Rialto is situated on an alluvial plain with Meyers Canyon to the northwest and Shandin Hills to the south. Vegetation within the city includes coastal sage scrub, montane scrub, Ceanothus chaparral, scrub oak chaparral, chamise chaparral, and woodlands areas. The Project Area is mostly flat with a slope of less than five degrees and elevations averaging approximately 392 meters (m) (1286 ft.) above mean sea level (AMSL). The Project Area has been disturbed by previous agricultural use and modern-day transient activity. Currently, vegetation within the Project Area consists of annual grasses and weeds.

PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

The earliest occupation for the San Bernardino area dates to the early Holocene (11,000 to 8,000 years ago; City of San Bernardino 2005). The following discussion of the cultural history of San Bernardino County references the San Dieguito Complex, the Lake Mojave Complex, Pinto Complex, and the San Luis Rey Complex. These culture sequences have been used to describe archaeological manifestations in the region. Where possible, absolute chronological information will be incorporated to examine the effectiveness of continuing to use these terms interchangeably.

The Paleo Indian Period

The Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 BP). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). Paleo Indians were attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people subsisted using more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation, utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995). The earliest known sites in the area are attributed to the San Dieguito culture and consist of a hunting culture with a flaked stone tool industry (Warren 1967). The material culture included scrapers, hammerstones, large, flaked cores, drills, and choppers for processing food and raw material.

Early To Middle Holocene Period

Approximately 8,000 BP, the pluvial lake basins that sustained Paleo Indian Period populations began to dry up, and the climate became increasingly unpredictable. This would have made it difficult to predict where and how much of a particular resource there would be year to year. This would not have had a major effect on people living on the coast, but people living East of modern San Diego County required new hunting and foraging strategies to make up for this unpredictability. Two overlapping cultural complexes developed in response to these climate changes, the Lake Mojave and Pinto. The primary distinction of these complexes versus those that developed during the Paleo Indian Period is a highly mobile lifestyle adapted to closely monitor available resources. Social units regularly moved between camps that were occupied on an annual basis over a lengthy period of time. The Lake Mojave Complex spans the early and middle Holocene Periods. The Pinto Complex dates from the middle Holocene (Jones and Klar 2007).

The distinction between the two is the projectile points associated with individual sites. Lake Mojave complex sites have stemmed points, and Pinto Complex sites have the Pinto series points that give this complex its name. Abundant bifaces, unifaces, crescents, and occasional cobble-core and ground stone are found at Lake Mojave Complex sites. The smaller number of ground stone implements at Lake Mojave Complex sites versus Pinto Complex show that the former moved more often and occupied sites for short periods of time. This would allow them to cover a wider area but would have limited the number of people individual bands could accommodate (Jones and Klar 2007).

Pinto Complex sites feature large numbers of ground stone implements, and their projectile points are often found to have been reworked and made from a smaller number of tool stone sources. This would indicate that the latter had a reduced foraging range, but Olivella shell beads found at Pinto Complex sites show they maintained regular trade with people living on the coast. Large sites associated with this complex have high numbers of ground stone implements, extensive middens, and are conveniently located near water sources. This indicates intensive use of plant resources that would have required occupation of these large sites for longer periods of the year than would have been practiced by early Holocene peoples. These people would have treated these large sites as central hubs and ventured to smaller sites over the year to get resources not available locally. This would have allowed for much larger populations to occupy an area (Jones and Klar 2007).

Late Prehistoric Period

Approximately 1,500 BP (before present), bow and arrow technology started to emerge in the archaeological record, indicating new settlement patterns and subsistence systems. The local population retained the subsistence methods of the past but incorporated new materials into their day-to-day existence. The Palomar Tradition dates to this time and is comprised of two larger patterns: The Peninsular Pattern in the inland areas of the northern Peninsular Ranges (e.g., San Jacinto and Santa Rosa mountains) and the northern Coachella Valley (Sutton 2010). The San Luis Rey pattern of the archaeological sites within the project area is characterized by soapstone bowls, arrowhead projectile points, pottery vessels, rock paintings, and evidence of cremation sites. The shift in material culture assemblages is attributed to the arrival of Shoshonean (Takic-speaking) people from the east.

ETHNOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

The Project Area is at the intersection of Cahuilla, Serrano, and the Gabrielino traditional territory (Native Land Digital 2021; Cataldo 2005)



Figure 4. Traditional Tribal Areas in Southern California with Project Area demarcated (Los Angeles Almanac 2019)

Cahuilla

The Cahuilla's traditional territory was bounded by the San Bernardino Mountains to the north, the Orocopia Mountains to the east, the Santa Ana River/the San Jacinto Plain and the eastern portion of Palomar Mountains to the west, and Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains to the south (Bean 1978). The Cahuilla existed within the most geographically diverse region, having exploited more than 500 native and non-native plants (Bean and Saubel 1972). The Cahuilla spoke a language that belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family, a language family that includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The prehistoric Cahuilla occupation is characterized by structures within permanent villages that range from small brush shelters to dome-shaped or rectangular dwellings. Villages were situated near water sources, in the canyons near springs, or on alluvial fans at man-made walk-in wells (Bean 1972). There appears to be a slight difference in subsistence tools between the Desert, Pass, or Mountain Cahuilla groups. The Desert Cahuilla used deep, wooden mortars with a long pestle, whereas San Gorgonio Pass Cahuilla utilized shallower mortars with basketry rims (Kroeber 1908: 40, 43). Cahuilla granaries were usually raised on pole platforms two to four feet high, which resembled birds' nests, and were used to store mesquite (Kroeber 1908: 42).

In comparison with other Southern California tribes, the Cahuilla appear to have had a lower population density and a less rigid social structure. The Cahuilla are patrilineal, with closely related patrilineages that share an assumed common ancestor, which is important socially and ceremonially (Hudlow 2007). The office of lineage leader, also known as a *nét*, directed subsistence activities, settled conflicts, represented the clan regionally, and was responsible for correct performances of ceremonies, with the official role of the chief passed from father to eldest son (Bean 1978; Hudlow 2007).

Initial contact with European explorers with the Cahuilla most likely occurred during the expedition of Juan Bautista de Anza in 1777 (Napton and Greathouse 1982). The presence of the San Gabriel Mission in the early 1800s led to more contact via baptisms (Napton and Greathouse 1982). It also led to the Native Americans moving away from traditional habitation sites to separate themselves from the influence of the Mission (Brumgardt 1977). The Cahuilla traditions may have been relatively stable until mission secularization in 1834, due to the policy of the Catholic Mission fathers, or padres, to maintain imported European traditional style settlement and economic patterns (Bean and Shipek 1978). After 1877, when the United States government established Indian reservations in the region and religious missionaries began the conversion of the Native American populations in the region, traditional cultural practices were prohibited. Presently, the Cahuilla reside in nine separate reservations in Southern California, located in Imperial, Riverside, and San Diego counties (Bean 1978).

Serrano

The Serrano has been defined as a Northern Uto-Aztecan language sub-family that resided in the mountains and deserts of interior southern California, known as the Mountain Serrano and the Desert Serrano (Sutton and Earle 2017). The Serrano's traditional use area is believed to be located from the Cajon Pass of the San Gabriel/San Bernardino Mountains, as far east as Twentynine Palms, as far south as Yucaipa, and as far north as Barstow (Bean and Smith 1978). Gifford (1918) categorizes the Serrano as a clan and moiety-oriented, or local lineage-oriented, group tied to traditional territories or use areas. Typically, a "village" consisted of a collection of families centered about a ceremonial house, with individual families inhabiting willow-framed huts with tule thatching. Considered hunter-gatherers, the Serrano exhibited sophisticated technologies devoted to hunting small animals and gathering roots, tubers, and seeds of various kinds. Principal game animals included were deer, mountain sheep, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds (Bean and Smith 1978). The Serrano spoke a language that

belongs to the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family, with some evidence of similarity with the Gabrielino (of the Los Angeles Basin) (Miller 1984).

European influence on the Serrano was limited until 1819, with the establishment of an Asistencia near present-day Redlands (Bean and Smith 1978). By 1834, most of the western Serrano population had been displaced, where those located northeast of San Gorgonio Pass continued to thrive. Today, Serrano descendants are found mostly on the Morongo and San Manuel reservations, which are a modern-day culmination of Serrano, Cahuilla, and Cupeno lineages.

Gabrielino

The territory of the Gabrielino (Tongva) at the time of Spanish contact covered much of current-day Los Angeles and Orange Counties and extended into the western part of San Bernardino County. The southern extent of this culture area is bounded by Aliso Creek, the eastern extent is located east of present-day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River, the northern extent includes the San Fernando Valley, and the western extent includes portions of the Santa Monica Mountains (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996). The Gabrielino also occupied several Channel Islands, including Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island. Because of their access to certain resources, including a steatite source from Santa Catalina Island, this group was among the wealthiest and most populous aboriginal groups in all of southern California (Kroeber 1976). Trade of materials and resources controlled by the Gabrielino extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Johnson 1962; Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978). The name “Gabrielino” is Spanish in origin and was used in reference to the Native Americans associated with the Mission San Gabriel. It is unknown what these people called themselves before the Spanish arrived, but today they call themselves “Tongva,” meaning “people of the earth.”

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

The Gabrielino tribe carried out food exploitation strategies that utilized local resources ranging from plants to animals; coastal resources were also exploited. Rabbit and deer were hunted, and acorns, buckwheat, chia, berries, fruits, and many other plants were collected. Artifacts associated with their occupations include a wide array of chipped stone tools, including knives and projectile points, wooden tools like digging sticks and bows, and ground stone tools like bedrock and portable mortars, metates, and pestles. Local vegetation was used to construct shelters as well as for medicinal purposes. Cooked foods were prepared on hearths (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996). Acorns were one of the most important food resources utilized by the Gabrielino and other Native American groups across California. The acorns were ground into a fine powder in order to make an acorn mush or gruel. A dietary staple, acorns provided a large number of calories and nutrients. The ability to store and create stockpiles in case of lean times also contributed to the importance of acorns as a vital natural resource. Much of the material evidence available to archaeologists concerning the Gabrielino is a result of tools and technologies related to their subsistence activities.

The social structure of the Gabrielino is little known; however, there appears to have been at least three social classes: 1) the elite, which included the rich, chiefs, and their immediate family; 2) a middle class, which included

people of relatively high economic status or long-established lineages; and 3) a class of people that included most other individuals in the society. Villages were politically autonomous units comprised of several lineages. During times of the year when certain seasonal resources were available, the village would divide into lineage groups and move out to exploit them, returning to the village between forays (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978). Each lineage had its own leader, with the village chief coming from the dominant lineage. Several villages might be allied under a paramount chief. Chiefly positions were of an ascribed status, most often passed to the eldest son. Chiefly duties included providing village cohesion, leading warfare, and peace negotiations with other groups, collecting tribute from the village(s) under his jurisdiction, and arbitrating disputes within the village(s). The status of the chief was legitimized by his safekeeping of the sacred bundle, a representation of the link between the material and spiritual realms and the embodiment of power (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978). Shamans were leaders in the spirit realm. The duties of the shaman included conducting healing and curing ceremonies, guarding the sacred bundle, locating lost items, identifying and collecting poisons for arrows, and making rain (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978). Marriages were made between individuals of equal social status, and, in the case of powerful lineages, marriages were arranged to establish political ties between the lineages (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978). Men conducted most of the heavy labor, hunting, fishing, and trading with other groups. Women's duties included gathering and preparing plant and animal resources and making baskets, pots, and clothing (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978).

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The exploration and colonization of Alta California began in 1769, led by Spaniard Gaspar de Portola and Franciscan Fray (or Father) Junipero Serra. Once the first European exploration of California occurred, the region underwent an immense change. As early as 1827, Anglo-Americans were migrating into Southern California. In the decades to come, California would be taken by the United States with the close of the Mexican-American War, and subsequent events such as the Civil War and California Gold Rush would continue to shape the history of California.

Spanish Period (1769 to 1821) to Mexican Period (1821 to 1848)

The Spanish period began in 1769 with Captain Gaspar de Portolá's land expedition and ended in 1821 with Mexican Independence. During the Spanish Period, the establishment of the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel (1771) was influential throughout the surrounding regions, using the area for cattle grazing (Mission San Gabriel Arcángel 2021). Father Francisco Dumetz of San Gabriel Mission set up an alter in 1810 to help facilitate the Catholic conversion of the native population. By 1819, Father Dumetz established the Rancho San Bernardino, a branch of Mission San Gabriel (Figure 6). The satellite property for the San Gabriel Mission brought agriculture to the area. After control of the area shifted to Mexico, secularization began throughout the area, and the San Bernardino Mission was closed. Nevertheless, the abandoned mission had a rebirth and became an important post for the trading route known as the Spanish Trail. San Bernardino was a bustling town through the Mexican Period (Belden 1960).



Figure 5. Old San Bernardino Mission, Branch of San Gabriel 1820
(Belden 1960)

American Period (1848 to present)

Near the end of the Mexican colonization, 500 Mormons arrived in the valley in 1852. The abundance of water inclined the religious group to settle. The religious pioneers purchased 40,000 acres of Rancho San Bernardino and constructed a stockade around the property (City of San Bernardino 2005). The rancho was re-named Fort San Bernardino, where they cultivated wheat and other crops. The City of San Bernardino was incorporated in 1854 after Colonel Henry Washington erected a monument on top of Mount San Bernardino to declare the city as the southern part of the state (City of San Bernardino 2005). During this time, the city was a peaceful town with Mormons dominating the population. The religious pioneers-built roads, schools, and markets to support a thriving city (City of San Bernardino 2005).

In the 1860s, gold was discovered in Holcomb valley. Miners flooded into the San Bernardino Mountains to try their hand at panning (Belden 1960). With the increase in population, the City of Belleville became the largest city in the county, with 10,000 residents. It lost the vote for the county seat to San Bernardino County by one vote (Belden 1960). By 1910, the San Bernardino Chamber of Commerce was formed. Today, The City of San Bernardino is home to more than 200,000 residents from different ethnicity, race, and creed. The city continues to grow as a sprawling community with industrial, urban, and suburban developments (Belden 1960).

Transportation in San Bernardino County

In 1869, the transcontinental railroad was completed in California and expanded agricultural settlement. The Southern Pacific Route connected Los Angeles and northern California and monopolized the rail system until the arrival of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe (AT&SF) railroad. The AT&SF line connected southern California to Los Angeles (Lech 2004). At the end of the 1800s, the social dynamics changed in San Bernardino County as railroads brought thousands of settlers from Europe and the eastern states.

U.S. Highway 66 (Route 66) was the main means of access between Los Angeles and San Bernardino. The road was created to give better access for transporting goods produced in San Bernardino to sell in Los Angeles. Members of the Los Angeles and San Bernardino highway commissions marketed the road to be used for recreational travel to see the countryside. The commissions promoted the idea that improvements to the road would create an “attractive foothill boulevard linking Redlands to the Pacific Ocean” (George et al. 2009). In 1909, the State Legislature authorized bonds for road building and improvement programs, including the new Foothill Boulevard (George at al. 2009).

METHODS

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY SYSTEM AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Staff from the SCCIC, located at the California State University, Fullerton located in Orange County, conducted a record search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) on March 11, 2022. The search covered previously recorded cultural investigations and resources within 1-mile of the Project Area. The records search also included a review of the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Inventory of Historic Resources. MCC also reviewed the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) and Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) for San Bernardino County to determine if any local historical properties which have been previously evaluated for historic significance are located in the records search buffer. In addition, archival maps were inspected for indications of historical structures in the area.

NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH

MCC requested a Sacred Lands File search from the NAHC on December 10, 2021. The NAHC responded on February 1. 2022, stating that sacred lands were identified within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area. The NAHC requested that 18 Native American tribes or individuals be contacted for further information regarding sacred land within the Project Area and vicinity. MCC subsequently sent letters to the 18 Native American contacts on February 1, 2022, requesting any information related to cultural resources or heritage sites within or adjacent to the Project Area. Additional attempts at contact by email and phone were made on March 2 and March 15, 2022, respectively.

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY METHODS

Cultural resources pedestrian survey is conducted to identify and verify locations of known and as-yet-unknown cultural resources within a given Project Area. MCC Archaeologist Carmell Dennis, B.A., and Vanessa Karkkainen, B.A., conducted the survey of the Project Area on February 24, 2022. The survey consisted of walking in parallel transects spaced at approximately 5-meter intervals over the Project Area while closely inspecting the ground surface. All undeveloped ground surface areas within the ground disturbance portion of the Project Area were examined for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, or fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, foundations), or historic-era debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Existing ground disturbances (e.g., cutbanks, ditches, animal burrows, etc.), if visible, were visually inspected for any potential presence of the above-mentioned indicators of cultural resources. Representative photographs were taken of the entire Project Area.

RESULTS

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY SYSTEM AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The CHRIS records search identified a total of 27 previously conducted cultural resource investigations within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area (see Table 1). Four of the investigations are located within the Project Area. A brief summary of the studies located within the Project Area can be found below.

SB-03651

Second Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed SR 3 Freeway Project, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA. 45PP was conducted in 1997 by LSA. The survey recorded one cultural resource, P-36-008866.

SB-04736

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Pepper Street Specific Plan, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California, was conducted in 2005 by Stacy Jordan, and it proposed the development of Pepper Street. No cultural resources were identified (Jordan 2005).

SB-07702

Cultural Resources Inventory for the Pepper Avenue Extension Project in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California, was conducted in 2012 by Wendy Jones et al., to assess the expansion of Pepper Street. No cultural resources were identified (Jones et al. 2012).

SB-08274

Final Monitoring Report - Archaeological and Human Osteological Monitoring Results, State Route 210 / Pepper Avenue Interchange Project (EA 08-0443940) was conducted in 2018 by Duke CRM. Prehistoric resource (P-36-031942) was monitored during the construction of Pepper Street (Duke 2018).

The 27 studies conducted within 1-mile of the Project Area date between 1978 and 2018 and included three transmission line projects, nine cultural resource assessments, two historic-era resource assessments, two water projects, one sewer line project, five telecommunication projects, and five interstate projects.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies within 1-mile of the Project Area

CHRIS Report Number	Year	Authors	*Title Of Study*	Affiliation	Distance from Project Area
SB-00636	1978	Hearn, Joseph E.	*Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment of Tract No. 10244, El Rancho Verde Area, Rialto*	San Bernardino County Museum	Within 1-mile
SB-01150	1981	Hearn, Joseph E.	*Cultural Resources Assessment of Tract #10344, Rialto*	San Bernardino County Museum	Within 1-mile
SB-01471	1984	Wizorek, Julie C.	*The Rialto Bench Project: A Preliminary Report*		Within 1- mile
SB-01720	1987	Bouscaren, Stephen J.	*Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tracts 10343 in Rialto, San Bernardino County, California*	Archaeological and Ethnographic Field Associates	Within 1-mile
SB-01743	1987	Wizorek, Julie C.	*The Rialto Bench Project: SBCM 39*		Within 1-mile
SB-02416	1991	Parker, C. and C.A.	*Lyttle Creek Wash Cultural Resources Survey*	Chambers Group	Within 1-mile
SB-02484	1992	Brown, J.C. and T. Gregory	*Appendix A: Historic Resource Evaluation, Revised*	RMW Paleo.	Within 1-mile

CHRIS Report Number	**Year**	**Authors**	***Title Of Study***	**Affiliation**	**Distance from Project Area**
SB-02853	1991	Foster, J.M., J.J. Schmidt, C.A. Weber, G.R. Romani, and R.S. Greenwood	*Cultural Resources Investigation: Inland Feeder Project, MWD of Southern CA*	Greenwood & Associates	Within 1-mile
SB-03651	1997	Strudwick, I. and D. McLean	*Second Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed SR 30 Freeway Project, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA. 45PP*	LSA	Within Project Area
SB-04073	2003	Tanaguchi, Christeen	*Records Search Results & Site Visit for Cingular Telecommunications Facility SB 255-01 (Extra Space Storage), 2180 W. Highland Ave, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, CA. 8PP*	Michael Brandman Associates	Within 1-mile
SB-04075	2003	Pletka, Nicole	*Cultural Resource Assessment: AT&T Wireless Services Facility #24009A, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, CA 6PP*	LSA	Within 1-mile
SB-04079	2002	Michalsky, Jay	*Cultural Resource Assessment: State St Storm Drain, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, CA. 6PP*	LSA	Within 1-mile
SB-04734	2005	Bonner, W.H. and M. Aislin-Kay	*Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Nextel Telecommunications Facility Candidate CA5764 (Rialto North), 1925 North Riverside Avenue, San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California.*		Within 1-mile
SB-04735	2006	Stacey Jordan	*Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company Relocation and Overbuild for a Portion of the Arrowhead-Calectric-Devil Canyon-Shandin 115kV Circuit (WO# 4570-0330), San Bernardino County, California.*		Within 1-mile
SB-04736	2005	Michael Dice	*Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Pepper Street Specific Plan, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California.*		Within Project Area
SB-05537	2005	Boggs, B. and M.K. Lerch	*Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project SRI CWA-01: Archaeological Survey of Two Pole Locations on the Arrowhead-Calectric-Devil Canyon-Shandin 115kV Transmission Line, San Bernardino County, California.*		Within 1-mile
SB-05618	2005	Wlodarski, Robert J.	*Records Search and Field Reconnaissance Results for the Proposed Nextel Wireless Communications Site (CA-5352E-Kumars) located at 2400 W. Baseline Street, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California 92410.*	CARE	Within 1 mile
SB-05629	2003	Pletka, Nicole	*Cultural Resource Assessment: Highland Avenue Detour, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California.*	LSA Associates, Inc.	Within 1-mile
SB-05899	2007	Sanka, Jennifer M.	*Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Records Review, Penhill Muscoy Property, Muscoy, Unincorporated San Bernardino County, California.*		Within 1 mile
SB-06060	2008	Rockman, M. and Gooding, J.	*Phase II Cultural Resources Assessment of the Lytle Creek Ranch Specific Plan Project, City of Rialto, County of San Bernardino, California.*	PCR Services	Within 1 mile

CHRIS Report Number	Year	Authors	*Title Of Study*	Affiliation	Distance from Project Area
SB-06746	2010	Puckett, Heather R.	*Macy Relo.*		Within 1-mile
SB-07450	2012	Billat, Lorna	*Archaeology Assessment Report for the CSB Water Department/MLAX04244A Wireless Facility located at 2580 West Baseline Road in San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California.*	EarthTouch, Inc.	Within 1-mile
SB-07635	2012	Chandler, Evelyn N.	*Cultural Resource Monitoring of Utility Pole Replacement, San Bernardino County, California.*		Within 1- mile
SB-07702	2012	Jones, W., E.N. Chandler, R.D. Mason, and K. Lindgren	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Pepper Avenue Extension Project in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California.		Within Project Area
SB-07959	1998	Hatheway, R.G.	Determination of Eligibility for 50 Buildings in the City of San Bernadino	Hatheway and Associates	Within 1- mile
SB-08244	2016	Roland, Jennifer	Phase I Investigation for the Crown Castle IE755 Best Bargain Antenna Installation Project, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California	NWB Environmental Services, LLC	Within 1- mile
SB-08274	2018	Duke, Curt	Final Monitoring Report - Archaeological and Human Osteological Monitoring Results, State Route 210 / Pepper Avenue Interchange Project (EA 08-443940), City of Rialto, California	2018	Within Project Area

The records search identified one historic-era resource, P-36-026760, within the Project Area. This resource is described below:

P-36-026760 – This resource consists of a mix of historic period and modern agricultural features. Modern components include one large cement slab foundation with an asphalt driveway, several outbuildings, and a linear concrete wall foundation. The potentially historic-aged features include a smaller concrete pad, two reutilized wooden electrical/telephone poles, and an earthen ditch. This resource appears to have been heavily disturbed and all standing structures have been demolished (Jones, Peterson, Lindgren 2012).

A review of historic records indicates that this property had been subject to improvements as early as 1918 and that structures were present through 1946. Historic aerials from 1938 depict orchards throughout the property as well as a “small clearing,” which could have been the location of additional structures. The improvements to the property may have been associated with Aaron Ashbury Cox, a well-known orange grower and prominent citizen in San Bernardino, although conflicting information states that Mr. Cox had a large home on Mt. Vernon Avenue in San Bernardino (Jones, Peterson, Lindgren 2012). This resource has not been formally evaluated for listing to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

An additional 26 previously recorded cultural resources were identified within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area (see Table 2). Twenty-three of the cultural resources are of historic-age, including refuse scatters, structural foundations, water conveyance systems, roads, and buildings. The remaining three resources are of prehistoric-age.

Table 2. Previous Recorded Resources within 1-mile of the Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Type	Age	Attributes	NRHP/CRHR	Distance from Project Area
P-36-001457	CA-SBR-001457	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP03; AP04; AP08; AP15	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-006706	CA-SBR-006706H	Site	Historic	AH06	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-006902	CA-SBR-006902H	Site	Historic	AH04; AH06	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-006903	CA-SBR-006903H	Structure	Historic	AH06	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-007201	CA-SBR-007201H	Structure	Historic	AH02; AH06	Not evaluate	Within 1-mile
P-36-008866	CA-SBR-008866H	Site	Historic	AH04; AH07; AH11; AH16; HP11; HP37	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-010315	CA-SBR-010315H	Structure, Site	Historic	AH04; AH07; AH11; AH16; HP11; HP37	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-010316	CA-SBR-010316H	Structure	Historic	HP11; HP37; HP39	Not eligible under 6z	Within 1-mile
P-36-012992	CA-SBR-012458H	Structure	Historic	HP11; HP37; HP39	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-012993	n/a	Building	Historic	AH04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-015497	n/a	Structure	Historic	AH04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-017559	n/a	Building	Historic	HP01	Not evaluated	Within ½-mile
P-36-017560	n/a	Structure	Historic	HP02	Not evaluated	Within ¼-mile
P-36-018012	n/a	Building	Historic	HP39	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-021172	n/a	Building	Historic	HP02	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-021173	n/a	Building	Historic	HP02	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-021174	n/a	Building	Historic	HP02	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-021175	n/a	Building	Historic	HP02	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-021176	n/a	Building	Historic	HP02	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-021177	n/a	Building	Historic	HP02	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-021178	n/a	Building	Historic	HP02	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-021179	n/a	Building	Historic	HP02	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-021180	n/a	Building	Historic	HP02	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-026760	CA-SBR-16908H	Site	Historic	AH02; AH02; AH04; AH06	Not evaluated	Within Project Area
P-36-031932	n/a	District	Historic	HP02	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile

Primary Number	Trinomial	Type	Age	Attributes	NRHP/CRHR	Distance from Project Area
P-36-031942	n/a	Other	Prehistoric	AP16	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-032705	n/a	Other	Prehistoric	AP09	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile

Key: 4S1- Appears eligible for NR or CR through other evaluation; 5S2-Individual property that is eligible for local listing or designation; 5S3-Appears to be individually eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation; 6Y- Determined ineligible for NR through Section 106 process- Not evaluated for CR or Local listing;6Z-Found ineligible for NR, CR, or Local designation through survey evaluation; 7-Not evaluated for NR, or CR, or needs reevaluation

The full results of the CHRIS record search can be found in Confidential Appendix B.

Several additional sources were consulted to supplement the CHRIS records search (Table 3). A review of the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records (BLM GLO) identified one land grant issued within the Project Area: CACAA 000001 7Y was issued to the State of California under the authority of the California Enabling Act for 20,706.87-acres was granted on February 29, 1856. The California Enabling Act extended the preemption laws to alternate reserved sections of public lands along railroad lines disallowing any person the right of preemption to more than 160-acres (U.S. Government Legislation and Statues 1853). Any land that was settled by any person under other grants that had been declared by the U.S. Supreme Court to be invalid was now entitled to all the rights of preemption after the lands were released from reservation (U.S. Government Legislation and Statues 1853).

Table 3. Additional Sources Consulted for the Project

Source	Results
National Register of Historic Places (1979-2002 & supplements)	Negative
Historical United States Geological Survey topographic maps (USGS 2012)	Standing structures and orchards visible within the Project Area as early as 1938.
Historical United States Department of Agriculture aerial photos	Standing structures and orchards visible within the Project Area as early as 1938.
California Register of Historical Resources (1992-2010)	Negative
California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976-2010)	Negative
California Historical Landmarks (1995 & supplements to 2010)	Negative
California Points of Historical Interest (1992 to 2010)	Negative
Local Historical Register Listings	Negative
Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records (BLM GO 2008)	Negative

A review of historical aerial photographs and topographic maps indicated that the property had standing structures in the northwest quadrant and orchards since 1930 (Figure 6). The structures are visible through the late 1960s, and the surrounding area is continually used as an orchard (Figures 7-9). By the late 1970s, the northern portion of the Project was cleared of trees, although the structures are still visible in the northwest quadrant (Figure 10). However, by 1989 the entire Project Area was cleared of the orchard, and only the structures remained. While visible through 2009, at some point between 2009 and 2011, the structures are demolished. .



Figure 6. Project Area with structures and orchards visible in the northwest quadrant (as depicted on 1930 aerial photograph)

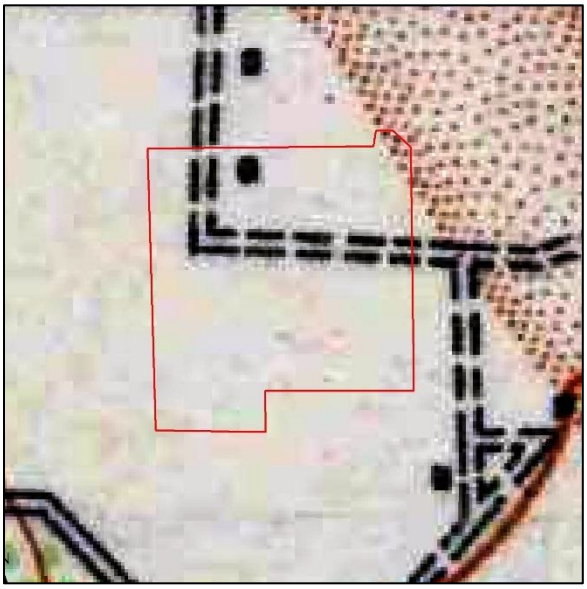


Figure 7. Project Area a structure in the northwest section and an east-west Trending unimproved road (as depicted on 1942 USGS topographic map)

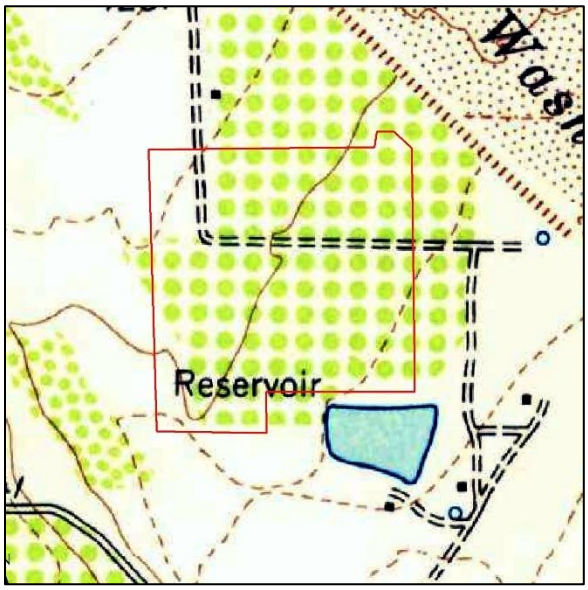


Figure 8. Project Area with orchards and east-west trending unimproved road (as depicted on 1954 USGS topographic map)

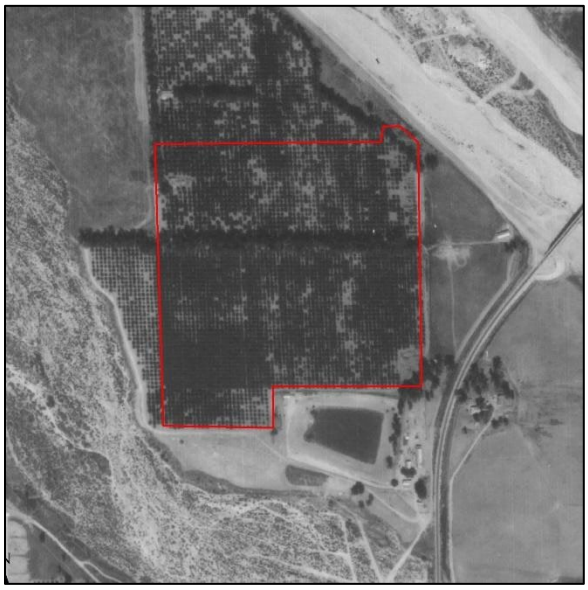


Figure 9. Project Area with orchards and east-west trending unimproved road (as depicted on 1968 aerial photograph)



Figure 10. Project Area with structures visible in the northwest quadrant (as depicted on 1977 historic aerial)



Figure 11. Project Area with structures visible in the northwest quadrant but with orchards cleared (as depicted on the 1989 aerial map)

NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH

As a result of outreach efforts, MCC received six (6) responses from Native American Tribes and representatives. A summary of the responses is included below:

- On February 15, 2022, MCC received an email from Ryan Nordness, Cultural Resource Analyst for the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, stating the proposed Project is not located in the vicinity of any known resources.

- On March 2, 2022, MCC received an email from Ms. Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, which stated the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) has no comments or concerns regarding the Project.

- During a follow-up phone call on March 2, 2022, Ms. Eliza Gray, Tribal Council Secretary for the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, stated that the tribe has no comment regarding the Project.

- On March 2, 2022, MCC received a letter from Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer for the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation, which stated that the tribe as no comment regarding the Project.

- On March 2, 2022, MCC received a letter from Ms. Jill McCormick, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) of the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation, stating the tribe does not wish to comment and defers to the local tribes.

- During a follow-up phone call on March 2, 2022, Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson of the Serrano Nation of Mission Indians, stated that the tribe has no comment regarding the Project.

No other additional groups or individuals have responded with information about sensitive areas within the Project Area as of March 25, 2022. The outreach was conducted for informational purposes only. The Lead Agency will conduct formal consultation. All written NAHC and Native American correspondence materials and our communication log are provided as Appendix C.

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY RESULTS

An intensive level pedestrian survey of the Project Area was conducted by Mr. Carmell Dennis and Vanessa Karkkainen on February 24, 2022. Mr. Carmell and Ms. Karkkainnen surveyed 100% of the designated area of potential effects (APE). During the survey, the ground visibility was approximately 70% due to overgrown vegetation. Vegetation and observed sediment were consistent throughout the Project Area. The ground surface was covered throughout by grasses and weeds. Observed vegetation included grasses, dry brush, and palm trees. The soil consisted of brown (10YR ¾) sandy loam. During the survey, Mr. Carmell and Ms. Karkkainen observed features associated with previously recorded resource P-36-026760, including a modern concrete foundation with a cinder block base. The Project Area was highly disturbed with evidence of previous agricultural activities and modern refuse. The area was bisected by a tent city and an underground gas pipeline with a van parked within the vicinity. No previously unidentified cultural resources were observed during the survey.



Figure 12. Overview of from northwest corner, view south



Figure 13. Overview of building foundation, view east



Figure 14. Overview of building foundation, view southwest



Figure 15. Overview from northern boundary, view south



Figure 16. Overview from northern boundary, view east



Figure 17. Overview of old tent city, view north



Figure 18. Overview of old tent city, view east



Figure 19. Overview of buried gas line, view east

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase I cultural resource assessment of the Project Area included a CHRIS records search and background research, NAHC SLF review and tribal outreach, and a pedestrian survey. The records search results identified 23 previously conducted cultural resource investigations within 1-mile of the Project Area, four of which intersect the Project Area (SB-03651, SB-04736, SB-07702, SB-08274). One previously recorded resource, P-36-026760, was identified in the northern portion of the Project Area. P-36-0026760 consists of an agricultural complex comprised of both modern and potentially historic-era features. This resource has not been formally evaluated for listing to the CRHR. An additional 26 previously recorded cultural resources were identified within 1-mile of the Project Area. During the field survey, conditions were good, and ground visibility ranged from fair to moderate. The Project Area is also moderately disturbed by modern refuse, bioturbation, machinery activities, the presence of a dirt access road, and a modern fence segment.

Previously recorded resource P-36-026760 has not been formally evaluated for listing the CRHR. Pursuant to Pepper Avenue Specific Plan Mitigation Measure CUL-2, prior to project construction, a Phase II assessment shall occur to evaluate the resource(s) for listing in the California Register and to determine whether the resource qualifies as a "unique archaeological resource" pursuant to CEQA formal evaluation must take place. MCC recommends subsurface testing in the vicinity of P-36-0026760 to identify any as-yet undocumented subsurface archaeological deposits that may be associated with the resource.

Given the historic development and continued use of the Project Area and the presence of previously recorded resource P-36-026760, the northern portion of the Project Area maintains an elevated level of archaeological sensitivity. Archaeological monitoring is recommended during initial ground disturbance, up to 5 feet below ground surface. Additionally, the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council requested Native American Monitoring during all project-related ground disturbance. Therefore, in addition to archaeological monitoring, Native American monitoring should also occur. Prior to the start of construction, a cultural resources management plan (CRMP) should be prepared and implemented. It is recommended the Project's CRMP implement the following procedures:

- Archaeological monitoring during all ground-disturbance activities, such as site preparation, demolition of historic structures, and grading up to five (5) feet below surface, in order to quickly identify and assess any discoveries of cultural resources during project implementation.
- Development of an inadvertent discovery plan in place to expediently address archaeological and/or tribal cultural resource discoveries should these be encountered during any phase of development associated with the Project. In the event that these resources are inadvertently discovered during ground-disturbing activities, work must be halted within 50 feet of the find until it can be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. Construction activities could continue in other areas. If the discovery proves to be significant, additional work, such as data recovery excavation, may be warranted and would be discussed in consultation with the appropriate regulatory agency(ies).
- Procedures of conduct following the discovery of human remains on non-federal lands have been mandated by California Health and Safety Code §7050.5, PRC §5097.98, and the California Code of Regulations (CCR) §15064.5(e). According to the provisions in CEQA, should human remains be encountered, all work in the immediate vicinity of the burial must cease, and any necessary steps to ensure the integrity of the immediate area must be taken. The San Bernardino County Coroner shall be immediately notified and must then determine whether the remains are Native American. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American, the Coroner has 24 hours to notify the NAHC, who will, in

turn, notify the person they identify as the Most-Likely-Descendent (MLD) of any human remains. Further actions will be determined, in part, by the desires of the MLD. The MLD has 48 hours to make recommendations regarding the disposition of the remains following notification from the NAHC of the discovery. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the owner shall, with appropriate dignity, reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from further disturbance. Alternatively, if the owner does not accept the MLD's recommendations, the owner or the descendent may request mediation by the NAHC.

CERTIFICATION: I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the

data and information required for this report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date: March 25, 2022

Signed:

Printed Name: **Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA, Qualified Riverside County Archaeologist**
Principal Investigator and Owner, Material Culture Consulting

REFERENCES

Bean, L.J.
1972 Mukat's People: The Cahuilla Indians of Southern California. University of California Press, Berkeley.
1978 "Cahuilla." In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Volume 8. *California*, volume edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 575-587 (W. T. Sturtevant, general editor). The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bean, L.J., and Katherine Siva Saubel
1972 *Temalpakh: Cahuilla Indian Knowledge and Use of Plants*. Malki Museum, Banning, California.

Bean, L.J. and F.C. Shipek
1978 "Luiseño." In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Volume 8. *California*, volume edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 538-549 (W. T. Sturtevant, general editor). The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bean, L.J. and C.R. Smith
1978 "Gabrielino." In Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8. California. Volume edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 538-549 (W. T. Sturtevant, general editor). The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Belden, Burr
1960 San Bernardino Sesquicentennial. The Sun. San Bernardino.

BLM GLO (Bureau of Land Management Government Land Office)
2008 Land Grant Records Search Tool. Available online at http://www.glorecords.blm.gov/PatentSearch/Default.asp. Last accessed February 22, 2022.

Brumgardt, Dr. John R.
1977 Site Record P-33-001701, Supplemental Material (The Gilman Ranch). On file at the Eastern Information Center, Riverside, California.

Cataldo, Nicholas R.
2005 The Serrano's: The First San Bernardinians. City of San Bernardino http://www.ci.san-bernardino.ca.us/about/history/the_first_san_bernardinians.asp. Last accessed on February 22, 2022.

City of San Bernardino
2005 San Bernardino General Plan. Prepared by The City of San Bernardino.

Erlandson, J. and R. Colten
1991 An Archaeological Context for Archaeological Sites on the California Coast. Hunter-Gatherers of the Early Holocene Coastal California, edited by J. Erlandson and R. Colten.

Fagan, B.
1991 Ancient North America: The Archaeology of a Continent. Thames and Hudson. London.

George J., Abdo-Hintzman, K., and M.C. Hamilton
2009 Cultural Resources Report for the Palm Ave. Grade Separation Project, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared by Applied Earthworks, Inc. On file at the SCCIC

Gifford, Edward W
1918 Clans and Moieties in Southern California. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology Vol.14, No. 2. University of California Press, Berkeley

Hudlow, Scott M.
2007 *A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for Global Premiere, APN 541-10-024 and -025, Williams and Alessandro Streets City of Banning, California.* Prepared for National Affordable Communities, Inc.

Jones, T. and Klar, K.
2007 *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture and Complexity*. AltaMira Press.

Jones, W., C. Peterson, and K. Lindgren
2012 Site record for P-36-02670. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton, Orange County.

Kroeber, A.L.
1908 Ethnography of the Cahuilla Indians. In *American Archaeology and Ethnology.* University of California Publications, Vol 8, No 2. pp. 29-68.

Lech, Steve
2021 *In the 1890s, Cabazon had a Quarantine Station*. The Press-Enterprise. Originally published March 1, 2022. Available at: https://www.pe.com/2021/07/15/in-the-1890s-cabazon-had-a-quarantine-station/.

Los Angeles Almanac
2019 "Map of Territories of Original Peoples with County Boundaries in Southern California." Derived from Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California, William C. Sturtevant (Gen. Editor) & Robert F. Heizer (Vol. Editor), 1978. Available at: http://www.laalmanac.com/history/hi05.php].

Martin, P.S.
1967 Prehistoric Overkill. Pleistocene Extinctions: The Search for a Cause, edited by P. Martin and H.E. Wright. Yale University Press: New Haven.
1973 The Discovery of America. Science 179(4077):969-974.

McCawley, W.
1996 First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles. Malki Museum Press/Ballena Press, Banning, CA.

Miller, W.R.
1984 The Classification of the Uto-Aztecan Language Based on Lexical Evidence. The University of Chicago Press. International Journal of American Linguistics.

Mission San Gabriel Arcángel
2021 "History." Mission San Gabriel Arcángel. Available at: https://parish.sangabrielmissionchurch.org/apps/pages/index.jsp?uREC_ID=170484&type=d&pREC_ID=1809386

Moratto, Michael
1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, INC.

Moss, M.L. and J. Erlandson
1995 Reflections on North American Coast Prehistory. Journal of World Prehistory 9(1):1-46.

Napton, L. Kyle and E. A. Greathouse
1982 *Cultural Resources Investigations Morongo Indian Reservation, California.* Prepared for United States D Department of the Interior National Park Service.

Native Land Digital
2021 Native Land Digital Map. Native Land Digital. Available at: https://native-land.ca/

Sutton, M.
2010 The Del Rey Tradition and its Place in the Prehistory of Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 44(2):1-54

Sutton, M. and D.D. Earle
2017 "The Desert Serrano of the Mojave River," *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly*. 53(2 & 3): pp. 1-61.

Warren, C. N.
1967 "Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast." In *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, edited by C. Irwin-Williams, pp. 1-14. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology 1(3).

Appendix A:
Qualifications

Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA
President and Principal Environmental Specialist

Tria Belcourt oversees and is responsible for the entire work process at Material Culture Consulting. She is responsible for planning, supervising, and overseeing field projects, including responsibility for the professional quality of evaluations and recommendations. Tria has primary accountability for the technical completeness and competence of work conducted by her staff. She is responsible for development of work plans and/or research designs, for performance of crew chiefs, for selection standards and limitations on work assignments of crew members, for analysis and interpretation of field data, for integration of fieldwork results into comparative regional perspectives, and for preparation of reports. Tria's advanced academic training and more than sixteen years of professional archaeological experience has included rigorous training and application of anthropological and archaeological theory and methods, and in recording, collecting, handling, analyzing, evaluating, and reporting cultural property data, relative to the type and scope of work proposed.

Tria has been an archaeological project manager and principal investigator for over nine years, leading and managing several complex compliance projects throughout the State of California and in Southern Nevada, which have involved each step of cultural resource compliance and management. Prior to this, she spent six years as a field technician and crew chief on projects throughout California and the Southeastern United States. Her experience includes conducting background research, field survey, resource testing and formal NRHP/CRHR evaluation, data recovery plan development and implementation. She has prepared hundreds of technical reports for all of the above to state and federal standards, including following BLM standards for GIS spatial data management and technical reporting – ranging from simple clearance forms, to letter reports, to extensive data recovery reports. She was the lead preparer of the Fort Irwin Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (2009-2013) and has also prepared several cultural resource management plans for state regulated projects. She has overseen and conducted archaeological monitoring and management of unanticipated discovery of resources, including Native American human remains on federal lands (and repatriation of the remains), and reported the results and outcomes of cultural resource monitoring efforts in lengthy technical reports. Finally, Tria regularly provides third party and QA/QC review of cultural resource technical documents, due to her keen understanding of state and federal regulations and laws governing the management of cultural resources throughout the state of California.

EDUCATION

2014 Graduate Certificate in Environmental Management of Military Lands, Colorado State University
2010 Professional Certification in CEQA/NEPA, ICF International Corporation
2009 M.A. in Anthropology, University of Florida Gainesville, Florida
Professional Certification in GIS
2006 B.A. in Anthropology, Magna Cum Laude, University of California, Los Angeles, California

AFFILIATIONS/CERTIFICATIONS/TRAINING

- Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA)
- Society for California Archaeology (SCA)

UTILITY SECTOR EXPERIENCE

SCE Transmission Line Rating and Remediation Project (TLRR) – Control Silver Peak 66kV Subtransmission, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California. Cultural Resource Inventory Assessment (October 2016- present). Ms. Belcourt provides project management and leadership for this SCE project, as the Principal Investigator for Archaeology, under contract to Arcadis (2016-2018) and Environmental Intelligence (2018-present). MCC is tasked with all aspects of cultural resources assessments including records searches, surveys, maintaining and generating GIS data according to SCE Schema, obtaining federal and state permits for cultural resources studies, and technical reporting.

SCE Transmission Line Rating and Remediation Project (TLRR) - Kern River 66kV, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California. Cultural Resource Inventory Assessment (October 2016- present). Ms. Belcourt provides project management and leadership for this SCE project, as the Principal Investigator for Archaeology, under contract to Arcadis (2016-present). MCC is tasked with all aspects of cultural resources assessments including records searches, surveys, maintaining and generating GIS data according to SCE Schema, obtaining federal and state permits for cultural resources studies, and technical reporting.

SCE Transmission Line Rating and Remediation Project (TLRR) – Eldorado Pisgah Lugo 220kV Subtransmission, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California. Cultural Resource Inventory Assessment (October 2016- present). Ms. Belcourt provides project management and leadership for this SCE project, as the Principal Investigator for Archaeology, under contract to Arcadis (2016-present). MCC is tasked with all aspects of cultural resources assessments including records searches, surveys, maintaining and generating GIS data according to SCE Schema, obtaining federal and state permits for cultural resources studies, and technical reporting.

SCE Transmission Line Rating and Remediation Project (TLRR) – Control Haiwee 115kV Subtransmission, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California. Cultural Resource Inventory Assessment (April 2017- present). Ms. Belcourt provides project management and leadership for this SCE project, as the Principal Investigator for Archaeology, under contract to Arcadis (2016-2018) and to SWCA (2018-present). MCC is tasked with all aspects of cultural resources assessments including records searches, surveys, maintaining and generating GIS data according to SCE Schema, obtaining federal and state permits for cultural resources studies, and technical reporting.

SCE Transmission Line Rating and Remediation Project (TLRR) – Ivanpah Coolwater Kramer Inyokern 115kV Subtransmission, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California. Cultural Resource Inventory Assessment (April 2017- present). Ms. Belcourt provides project management and leadership for this SCE project, as the Principal Investigator for Archaeology, under contract to Arcadis (2016-2018) and to SWCA (2018-present). MCC is tasked with all aspects of cultural resources assessments including records searches, surveys, maintaining and generating GIS data according to SCE Schema, obtaining federal and state permits for cultural resources studies, and technical reporting.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), NERC Alert Program – Archaeological Principal Investigator; throughout California; 2015 – Present. Belcourt provides oversight of all task orders and project management of on-call task orders involving cultural resource desktop reviews, records searches and field reviews for the PG&E NERC Alert program: tracking and reporting efforts, maintaining project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor (Arcadis).

Southern California Edison (SCE), On-Call and Emergency Projects – Archaeological Principal Investigator and Project Manager; throughout California, 2013 – Present. Belcourt has provided oversight of over 200 task orders for on-call and emergency projects to date, involving cultural resource desktop reviews, records searches and field reviews for deteriorated poles, system upgrades, initial studies to support capital projects, and monitoring support to replace facilities due to natural disasters. This high-volume program includes preparing and submitting budgets, managing support staff and overseeing work, tracking and reporting efforts, maintaining project schedules, and preparing technical reports and GIS datasets for submittal to prime contractor (SWCA).

Southern California Edison (SCE), Large Capital Projects – Archaeological Principal Investigator and Project Manager; throughout California, 2014 – Present. Belcourt has provided oversight of over 20 task orders for major projects to date, involving cultural resources for this contract with SWCA, Environmental Intelligence and ICF. This includes preparing and submitting budgets, managing support staff and overseeing work, tracking and reporting efforts, maintaining project schedule, and preparing technical reports and GIS datasets for submittal to prime contractors.

Southern California Edison (SCE), Small Capital Projects – Archaeological Principal Investigator and Project Manager; throughout California, 2014 – Present. Belcourt provides oversight of all task orders and project management of task orders involving cultural resources for this contract with Environmental Intelligence and ICF. This includes preparing and submitting budgets, managing support staff and overseeing work, tracking and reporting efforts, maintaining project schedule, and preparing technical reports and GIS datasets for submittal to prime contractors.

Southern California Edison (SCE), Coolwater Lugo Transmission Project —- Environmental Project Manager; San Bernardino County, California; 2014 – 2015. Belcourt provided oversight of all project management on CWLTP: tracking and reporting efforts of subconsultants (Pacific Legacy, Paleo Solutions and Urbana Preservation and Planning), maintaining project schedule and timely submittal of project deliverables to agency reviewers. Served as communication facilitator between SCE and BLM/CPUC agency reviewers. Provided final review of the Cultural Resources Technical Report (which included over 1,000 cultural resources) and the Historic Built Environment Report - prior to draft submittal to BLM.

SCE, Eldorado Ivanpah Transmission Project – In-house Consultant for Archaeology; San Bernardino County, California and Clark County, Nevada; 2010-2012. Belcourt provided complex regulatory oversight and project management regarding cultural and paleontological resource management. She developed compliance training to inform and guide construction activities and major capital project teams. She also developed and implemented internal cultural resource management programs based on project migitation measures. Tria coordinated with BLM archaeologists on discovery and management of previously unknown cultural resources identified during construction. She provided environmental analyses, technical reports, and clearance documentation for over 20 project modifications during construction without delay to project. Developed the cultural resources geodatabase for EITP and coordinated regularly with the project GIS team.

Silver State South Substation, In-house Consultant for Archaeology; Southern California Edison, Clark County, NV; 2010-2012. Provided regulatory oversight and project management regarding cultural and paleontological resource management during project licensing and scoping. Identified potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources, developing appropriate mitigation measures in preparation for and projecting alternative conclusions.

Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Multiple Roles; Southern California Edison, Segments 1-3 and Segments 6-11, Kern, Los Angeles and Orange County, CA; 2009 - Present. Tria provided service to this project over seven years in multiple roles – archaeological field monitor, project coordinator, in-house consultant at SCE, and principal investigator. She provided regulatory oversight and project management regarding cultural and paleontological resource management for all segments of TRTP. Developed and implemented internal cultural resource management programs based on the mitigation measures in the Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (FEIR/EIS) for TRTP, and for the existing Special Use Permits and Record of Decision for TRTP, issued by the Angeles National Forest (ANF). Oversaw preparation of the Historic Properties Treatment Plans, fieldwork and technical report preparation for two large-scale Phase III Data Recovery excavations on Angeles National Forest. Coordinated with ANF archaeologists on discovery and management of previously unknown cultural resources identified during construction. Provided cultural resources analyses and clearance documentation, including technical reports, for over 100 project modifications during construction without delay to project. Finally, Tria was responsible for maintaining the geospatial data for the project within the SCE cultural resources geodatabase TRTP and coordinated with the project GIS team.

Desert Tortoise Habitat Conservation Plan Area, Principal Investigator; Cadiz Inc., San Bernardino County, CA; 2013. Oversaw records search to identify the extent of previous cultural resources surveys and all previously recorded prehistoric and historic resources within the 7,500-acre Desert Tortoise Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) area (Project Area) located on lands administered by the BLM Needles Field Office in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California.

SOLAR SECTOR EXPERIENCE

Ecoplexus California Correctional Institution Solar Project, Tehachapi, Kern County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (April 2018 – present). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, coordinated AB52 consultation between the State of California and local tribes, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Ecoplexus Ironwood State Prison and Chuckawalla Valley State Prison Solar Project, City of Blythe, Riverside County. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (June 2018 – present). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, coordinated AB52 consultation between the State of California and local tribes, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Ecoplexus California State Prison Centinela Solar Project, City of Imperial, Imperial County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (August 2017 – April 2018). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, coordinated AB52 consultation between the State of California and local tribes, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Ecoplexus Calipatiria State Prison Solar Project, City of Calipatria, Imperial County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (August 2017 – April 2018). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, coordinated AB52 consultation between the State of California and local tribes, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Ecoplexus RJ Donovan State Prison Solar Project, San Diego, San Diego County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018 – April 2018). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Ecoplexus Salinas Valley State Prison Solar Project, City of Soledad, Monterey County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018 – April 2018). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Ecoplexus Correctional Training Facility Soledad Project, City of Soledad, Monterey County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018 – April 2018). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

SDG&E Cameron Substation Photovoltaic Project, San Diego, San Diego County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (September 2017 – present). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, facilitated Native American consultation between County of San Diego and local tribes, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Forefront Power Beard Solar Project, Dustin Acres, Kern County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018- April 2018). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Forefront Power Broadman Solar Project, Livermore, Alameda County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (February 2018- March 2018). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Forefront Power Nachtigall Solar Project, Wasco, Kern County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018-April 2018). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Forefront Power Rocha Solar Project, Fuller Acres, Kern County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018-April 2018). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Forefront Power Shafter Solar Project, City of Shafter, Kern County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018-present). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Forefront Power Anderson Twisselman Solar Project, Lost Hills, Kern County, California. California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018-April 2018). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Forefront Power Weedpatch Solar Project, Kern County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018-present). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

APPENDIX B (Confidential):
CHRIS Record Search Results and Maps

Appendix C:
NAHC Results and
Native American
Correspondence

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Pepper Rialto Project

County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle Name: San Bernardino North

Township: T01N **Range:** R05W **Section(s):** 36

Company/Firm/Agency: Material Culture Consulting, Inc.

Street Address: 2701-B North Towne Avenue

City: Pomona **Zip:** 91767

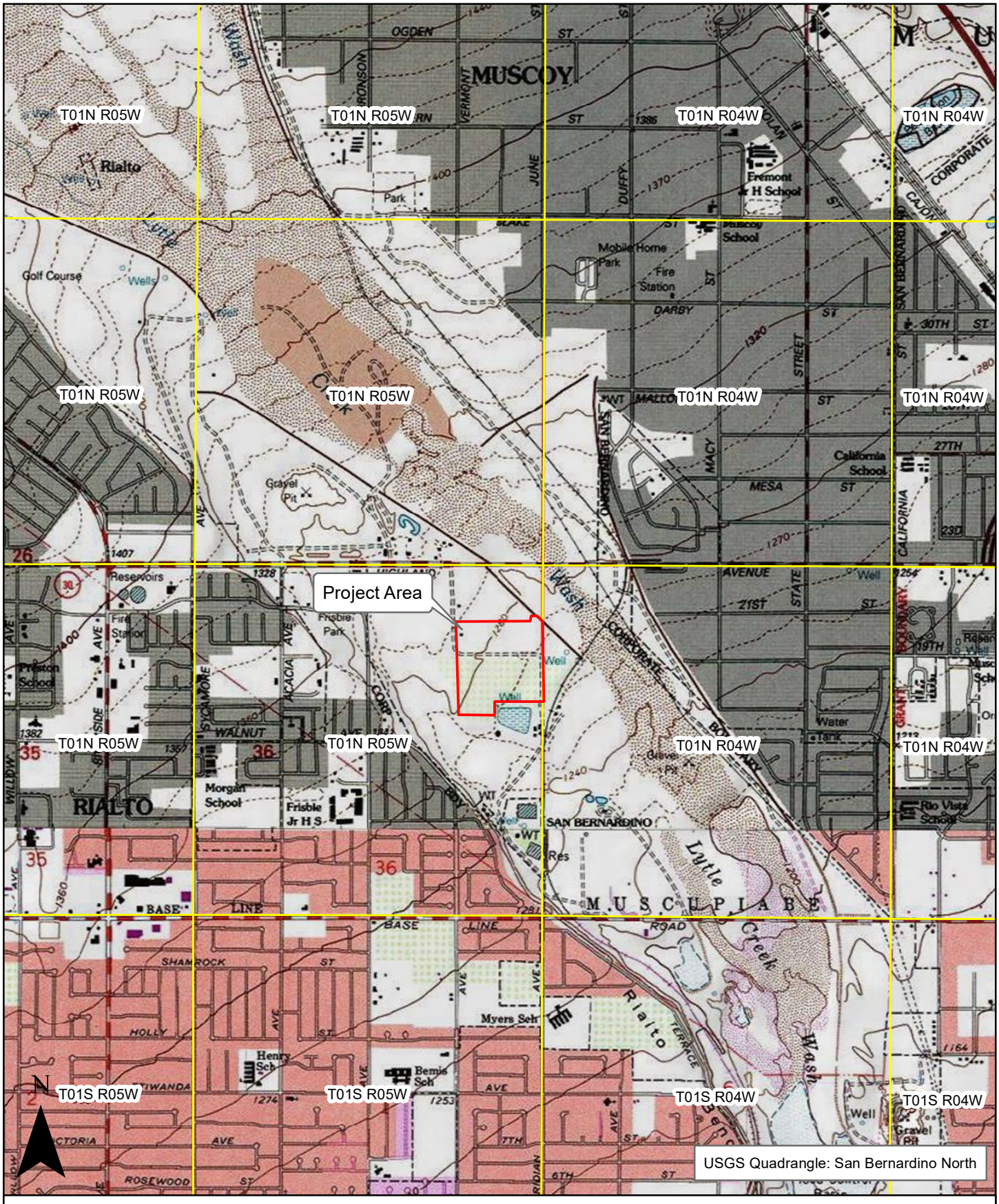
Phone: 510.589.0467

Fax: 626.249.0479

Email: lily@materialcultureconsulting.com

Project Description:

This project consists of minor development near the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County.


T01N R05W
T01N R05W
T01N R04W
T01N R04W
T01N R05W
T01N R05W
T01N R04W
T01N R04W
T01N R05W
T01N R05W
T01N R04W
T01N R04W
T01S R05W
T01S R05W
T01S R04W
T01S R04W
Project Area
MUSCOY
RIALTO
SAN BERNARDINO
M U S C O L P I A B E
Golf Course
Gravel Pit
Reservoirs
Frisbie Park
Morgan School
Frisbie Jr H S
Fremont H School
Mobile Home Park
Fire Station
California School
Rio Vista School
Myers Sch
Henry Sch
Bemis Sch
Water Tank
Lytle Creek
Rialto Terrace
Lytle Creek Wash
USGS Quadrangle: San Bernardino North
N
0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles
0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers
1:24,000
Project Area
PLSS
MATERIAL CULTURE CONSULTING

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain Apache

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki, Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

February 1, 2022

Lily Arias
Material Culture Consulting, Inc.

Via Email to: lily@materialcultureconsulting.com

Re: Pepper Rialto Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Arias:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the tribes on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
2/1/2022

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive — Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive — Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 — Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 — Gabrieleno
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

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

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 — Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

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

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road — Cahuilla, Serrano
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road — Cahuilla, Serrano
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899 — Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Pepper Rialto Project, San Bernardino County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
2/1/2022

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com
Quechan

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
Serrano

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

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (253) 370 - 0167
serranonation1@gmail.com
Serrano

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909) 528 - 9032
serranonation1@gmail.com
Serrano

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov
Cahuilla
Luiseno

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov
Cahuilla
Luiseno

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Pepper Rialto Project, San Bernardino County.

February 1, 2022

RE: Proposed Pepper Avenue Rialto Project, City of Rialto; San Bernardino North USGS Quadrangle, San Bernardino County, California.

Greetings,

Material Culture Consulting, Inc. (MCC) is conducting the cultural resources review of the above project to support preparation of the environmental documents. The project proposes minor industrial development within the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, CA (see attached map). As part of our background research, we would like to invite you to share any knowledge of potential cultural resources within the project area. Please note - this request is **not** part of any formal local, state, or federal consultation process, and all requests for consultation should be directed to the City of Rialto as the Lead CEQA Agency.

Our firm contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on December 10, 2021, to request review of the Sacred Lands File and for a list of tribes with traditional lands and/or cultural places within the area. The NAHC responded on February 1, 2022, stating that the Sacred Lands File review resulted in **positive** results and provided your contact information as part of the list. The NAHC recommended to contact you for more information on these sites.

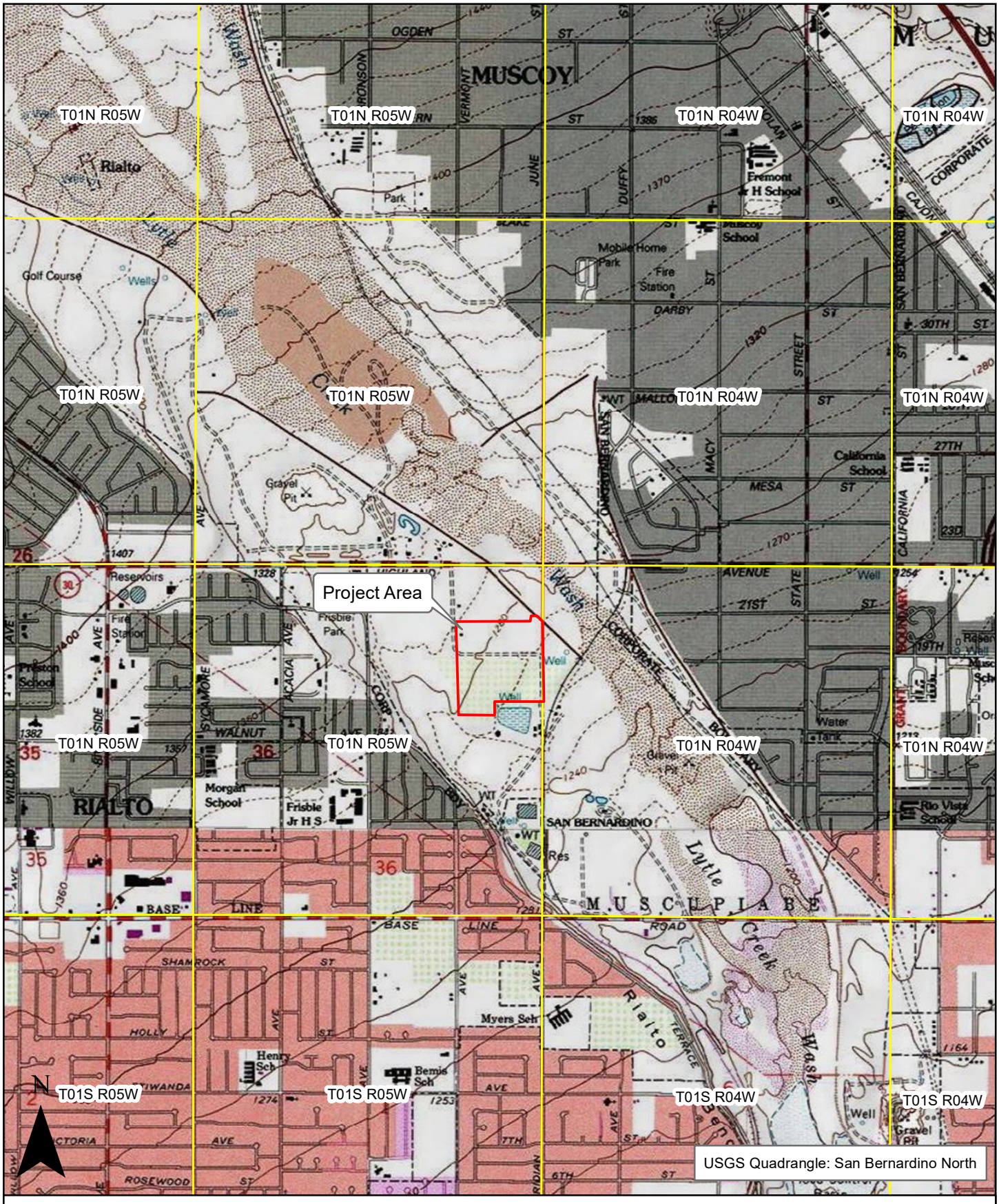
Project Location and Description

The Pepper Avenue Rialto Project is in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California. The Project proposes minor industrial development on a vacant, previous agricultural land. The Project is bounded by the Interstate 210 to the north, North Pepper Avenue to the west, and undeveloped lots to the south and east. The development site consists of five parcels, identified as Assessor's Parcel Number (APNs) 0264191020000, 0264191040000, 0264201050000, 0264201060000, and 0264201260000. It currently exists as a vacant area. The area of potential impact (API) would encompass a total of 39-acres. Specifically, the proposed Project is located within Section 36 of Township 01 North and Range 05 West USGS 7.5-minute San Bernardino North quadrangle (San Bernardino Base Meridian).

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you wish to share any knowledge of cultural resources within or adjacent to the API. Any information, concerns, or recommendations regarding cultural resources within the API can be shared with the Project Manager Lily Aria via telephone at 510-589-0467, email at lily@materialcultureconsulting.com; with Assistant Project Manager Erika McMullin via telephone at 909-967-8216, email at erika@materialcultureconsulting.com or via standard mail to MCC's Pomona Office. Thank you very much for your assistance.

Kindest regards,

Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA
President and Principal Archaeologist
626-205-8279
tria@materialcultureconsulting.com


T01N R05W
T01N R05W
T01N R04W
T01N R04W
T01N R05W
T01N R05W
T01N R04W
T01N R04W
T01N R05W
T01N R05W
T01N R04W
T01N R04W
T01S R05W
T01S R05W
T01S R04W
T01S R04W
Project Area
MUSCOY
RIALTO
SAN BERNARDINO
M U S C O L P I A B E
Golf Course
Gravel Pit
Reservoirs
Frisbie Park
Morgan School
Frisbie Jr H S
Fremont H School
Mobile Home Park
Fire Station
California School
Rio Vista School
Myers Sch
Henry Sch
Bemis Sch
Water Tank
Lytle Creek
Rialto Terrace
Lytle Creek Wash
USGS Quadrangle: San Bernardino North
N
0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles
0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers
1:24,000
Project Area
PLSS
MATERIAL CULTURE CONSULTING

Fwd: FW: Proposed Pepper Aven | Tribal Responses - Google Drive
https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#inbox/FMfcgzGmvLPWjbLLWgvxrlcrNdZhXdvd
Gmail
Search all conversations
Active
Google
4 of 1,431

See below.

From: Quechan Historic Preservation Officer [mailto:historicpreservation@quechantribe.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 09, 2022 3:22 PM
To: 'Erika McMullin'
Cc: 'lily@materialcultureconsulting.com'
Subject: Proposed Pepper Avenue Rialto Project, City of Rialto

This email is to inform you that we have no comments on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their decisions on the projects.

Thank you,
H. Jill McCormick, M.A.

Quechan Indian Tribe
Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ 85366-1899
Office: 760-572-2423
Cell: 928-261-0254
E-mail: historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

Lily, Erika

R

Ryan Nordness Feb 15

to lily@materialcultureconsultin...

Hello Lily,

Thank you for reaching out to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians concerning the proposed project area. SMBMI appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation received by the Cultural Resources Management Department on February 8th. The proposed project is not located near any known archaeological resources.

Thank you again for your correspondence, if you have any additional questions or

The Pepper Avenue Rialto Projec

https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#inbox/QgrcJHsNpWNgDBhcCHVsMMhJLSsZXrhncNQ

Gmail

Search all conversations

Active

Google

2 of 1,431

THPO Consulting
to Tria, THPO, Erika, me

11:42 AM (1 hour ago)

Good afternoon Escee and Tria,

I have reviewed the letter and map for the Pepper Avenue Project in the City of Rialto. The project is located outside of the Tribe's traditional homelands therefore the THPO has no comments or concerns. We will defer to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians. This shall conclude our consultation on this project.

Best regards,
Pattie

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Director of Historic Preservation
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92264
Cell (760)567-3761
https://www.aguacaliente.org/trbl-historic-preservation

***Due to COVID-19 the THPO is operating remotely with a reduced staff. Please send all correspondence to our department email address ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

From: Escee Lopez <escee@materialcultureconsulting.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 2, 2022 11:47 AM
To: Tria Belcourt <tria@materialcultureconsulting.com>
•••
•••

This email has been scanned by Inbound Shield™.

Lily, Erika

The Pepper Avenue Rialto Projec
https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#inbox/QgrcJHsNpWNgDBhcCHVsMMhJLSsZXrhncNQ
Gmail
Search all conversations
Active
Google
2 of 1,496

The Pepper Avenue Rialto Project, in the City of Rialto; San Bernardino North USGS 7.5' Quadrangle, San Bernardino County, California

External Inbox ×

Escee Lopez
Greetings, Material Culture Consulting, Inc. (MCC) is attempting to follow up on a letter (dated February 1, 2021) regarding the Proposed Pepper Avenue Rialto P

Wed, Mar 2, 11:46 AM (13 days ago)

3

CHRISTINA CONLEY-HADDOCK
to me, Tria, Lily, Erika

11:39 AM (4 hours ago)

For any ground disturbances, there must a Native American Monitor.

Take care,
Christina

tehoovet taamet
CHRISTINA CONLEY
•Native American Monitor - Caretaker of our Ancestral Land
•Cultural Resource Administrator Under Tribal Chair, Robert Dorame (Most Likely Descendant)
•Native American Heritage Commission Contact
•Fully qualified as a California State Recognized Native American Tribe fulfilling SB18, AB52 Compliance Regulations
•HAZWOPER Certified
•626.407.8761

GABRIELINO TONGVA INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA
The Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California are recognized in the State of California Bill AJR96 as the aboriginal tribe to encompass the entire Los Angeles Basin area and the Channel Islands of Santa Catalina, San Nicholas and San Clemente

Julia Carvajal
Lily Arias

Name/Affiliation	**Date and Method of 1st Contact**	**Date of 1st Follow Up Attempt**	**Date of 2nd Follow-Up Attempt**	**Results**	**MCC Response**
Andrew Salas, Chairperson Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians- Kizh Nation	Letter mailed via USPS on February 1, 2022 by EM	March 2, 2022. Unavailable. Left a message in the voicemail. - EL	March 2, 2022. Follow up email sent. - EL	Contact was not able to be reached.	**N/A**
Anthony Morales, Chairperson Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	Letter mailed via USPS on February 1, 2022 by EM	March 2, 2022. Unavailable. Left a message in the voicemail. - Escee	March 2, 2022. Follow up email sent. - EL	Contact was not able to be reached.	**N/A**
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson San Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	Letter mailed via USPS on February 1, 2022 by EM	March 2, 2022. Unavailable. Left a message in the voicemail. - EL	March 2, 2022. Follow up email sent. - EL	Contact was not able to be reached.	**N/A**
Robert Dorame, Chairperson Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	Letter mailed via USPS on February 1, 2022 by EM	March 2, 2022. Called the phone number provided. Someone answered and hung up. - EL	March 2, 2022. Follow up email sent. - EL	See Christina Conley - EL	**Response Acknowledged.**
Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	Letter mailed via USPS on February 1, 2022 by EM	March 2, 2022. Unavailable. Left a message in the voicemail. - EL	March 2, 2022. Follow up email sent. - EL	March 15, 2022. Received an email from Ms. Conley stating, “For any ground disturbance, there must be a Native American Monitor.” - EL	**Response Acknowledged.**

Charles Alvarez, Gabrielino/Tongva Tribe	Letter mailed via USPS on February 1, 2022 by EM	March 2, 2022. Unavailable. The mailbox is full. Cannot leave a message - EL	March 2, 2022. Follow up email sent. - EL	Contact was not able to be reached.	**N/A**
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Letter mailed via USPS on February 1, 2022 by EM	March 2, 2022. Unavailable. Left a message in Mr. Grubbe's assistant's voicemail. - EL	March 2, 2022. Follow up email sent. - EL	On March 2, 2022, MCC received an email from Patricia Garcia-Plotkin stating that the "THPO has no comments or concerns." -EL	**Response Acknowledged.**
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Letter mailed via USPS on February 1, 2022 by EM	March 2, 2022. Unavailable. Left a message in the voicemail. - EL	March 2, 2022. Follow up email sent. - EL	On March 2, 2022, MCC received an email from Patricia Garcia-Plotkin stating that the "THPO has no comments or concerns." - EL	**Response Acknowledged.**
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Letter mailed via USPS on February 1, 2022 by EM	March 2, 2022. Ms. Redner was unavailable. Spoke with Eliza Gray, Tribal Council Secretary. Ms. Gray informed me that the "tribe has no comment at this time." - EL	n/a	March 2, 2022. Eliza Gray, Tribal Council Secretary. Ms. Gray informed me via phone that the "tribe has no comment at this time." - EL	**Response Acknowledged.**
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Letter mailed via USPS on February 1, 2022 by EM	March 2, 2022. See Lovina Redner - EL	n/a	March 2, 2022. Eliza Gray, Tribal Council Secretary. Ms. Gray informed me via phone that the "tribe has no comment at this time." - EL	**Response Acknowledged.**

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Dept. **Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians**	Letter mailed via USPS on February 1, 2022 by EM	March 2, 2022. See Lovina Redner - EL	**n/a**	March 2, 2022. Eliza Gray, Tribal Council Secretary. Ms. Gray informed me via phone that the "tribe has no comment at this time." - EL	**Response Acknowledged.**
Ann Brierty, THPO **Morongo Band of Mission Indians**	Letter mailed via USPS on February 1, 2022 by EM	March 2, 2022. Unavailable. Left a message in the voicemail. - EL	March 2, 2022. Follow up email sent. - EL	Contact was not able to be reached.	**N/A**
Robert Martin, Chairperson **Morongo Band of Mission Indians**	Letter mailed via USPS on February 1, 2022 by EM	March 2, 2022. Mr. Martin has retired. Receptionist requests to call Ms. Ann Brierty for future SLF consultations. - EL	**n/a**	March 2, 2022. Mr. Martin has retired. Receptionist requests to call Ms. Ann Brierty for future SLF consultations. - EL	**Response Acknowledged.**
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer **Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation**	Letter mailed via USPS on February 1, 2022 by EM	March 2, 2022. Ms. McCormick requests to email her the letter. She informed me that mails are slow and would like it via email. Update: See Manfred Scott - EL	n/a	March 2, 2022. On February 9, 2022, MCC received a letter from Ms. McCormick stated that the tribe "has no comment in this project."	**Response Acknowledged.**
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman **Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation**	Letter mailed via USPS on February 1, 2022 by EM	March 2, 2022. Spoke to Mr. Scott. He informed me that the tribe has several sites	n/a	March 2, 2022. On February 9, 2022, MCC received a letter from Ms. McCormick stated that the tribe "has	**Response Acknowledged.**

		within the area and sent a response to us via email. The response was supposed to be sent by McCormick. Update: An email was sent by Ms. McCormick on February 9, 2022 stating that the tribe "has no comment on this project." - EL		no comment in this project."	
Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources **San Manuel Band of Mission** **Indians**	Letter mailed via USPS on February 1, 2022 by EM	n/a	n/a	On February 15, 2022, MCC received an email from Ryan Nordness, Cultural Resource Analyst, stating the proposed Project is not located any known archaeological resources.	**Response Acknowledged.**
Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson **Serrano Nation of Mission Indians**	Letter mailed via USPS on February 1, 2022 by EM	March 2, 2022. Spoke with Mr. Cochrane via phone. He informed me that he has "no comment at this time." - EL	**n/a**	March 2, 2022. Spoke with Mr. Cochrane via phone. He informed me that he has "no comment at this time." - EL	**Response Acknowledged.**

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	Letter mailed via USPS on February 1, 2022 by EM	March 2, 2022. Unavailable. Left a message in the voicemail. Update: See Mr. Cochrane. - Escee	**n/a**	March 2, 2022. Spoke with Mr. Cochrane via phone. He informed me that he has “no comment at this time.” - Escee	