

APPENDIX D

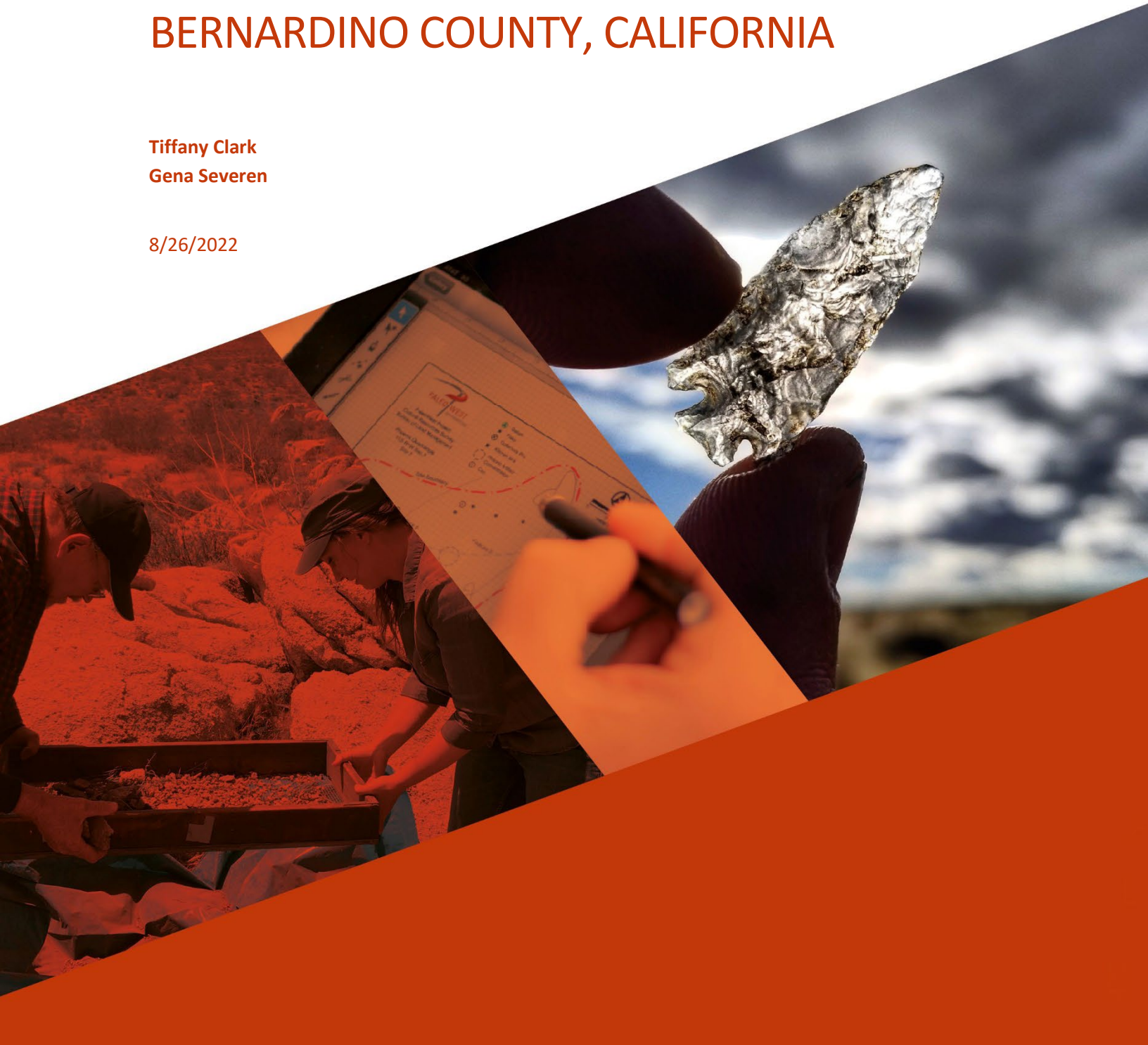
Cultural Resource Assessment



CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE SIERRA DISTRIBUTION FACILITY PROJECT, CITY OF FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The proposed Sierra Distribution Facility Project (Project) involves the development of a warehouse distribution facility and support facilities in the city of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. The proposed Project would encompass approximately 18 acres of land (Assessor Parcel Number: 1119-241-10, -13, -18, -25, -26, -27) at the northeast corner of the intersection of Sierra Avenue and Clubhouse Drive in the northern portion of the city. PaleoWest LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by Kimley-Horn to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment of the Project area in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); the City of Fontana is the Lead Agency for CEQA compliance.

This report summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resource assessment. The investigation included background research, outreach with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American groups, and a field survey. The purpose of the study was to determine the potential of the Project to impact archaeological and historical resources under CEQA.

As part of the background research, PaleoWest conducted a records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center to identify previously recorded cultural resources and studies located within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project area. The records search indicated that at least 17 previous studies have been conducted in the record search area, three of which included the current Project area. These studies resulted in the documentation of seven cultural resources, all of which date to the historic period. None of these previously recorded cultural resources are mapped in the Project area.

PaleoWest also requested a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) from the NAHC on June 13, 2022. Results of the SLF search were obtained on July 21, 2022. The SLF search resulted in positive results with the NAHC recommending that the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation be contacted to request information on known Native American cultural resources in the Project vicinity. In addition, the NAHC provided a list of 18 individuals representing 12 Native American tribal groups that may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the Project area. Outreach letters were sent to the Native American contacts on August 10, 2022 with follow up correspondence conducted on August 25, 2022. Seven comments have been received as of August 26, 2022.

PaleoWest conducted a pedestrian cultural resource survey of the proposed Project area on August 17, 2022. The survey identified no prehistoric or historic period cultural resources on the 18-acre property. Furthermore, the extant data suggest that the Project area has a relatively low potential for containing buried archaeological remains. Based on these findings, PaleoWest recommends a finding of no impact to historical or archaeological resources under CEQA. No additional cultural resource management is recommended for the proposed Project.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The proposed Sierra Distribution Facility Project (Project) involves the development of a warehouse distribution facility and support facilities in the city of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. PaleoWest LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by Kimley-Horn to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment of the Project area in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Fontana (City) is the Lead Agency for the purposes of the CEQA.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The proposed Project lies at the northeast corner of the intersection of Sierra Avenue and Clubhouse Drive approximately 0.6 mile north of State Route 210 and 2.8 miles east of the Interstate 15 (Figure 1-1). The Project area encompasses approximately 18 acres of land on six contiguous parcels (Assessor Parcel Numbers 1119-241-10, -13, -18, -25, -26, and -27). The Project area is in Section 29, Township 1 North, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the *Devore, CA 7.5'* U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle (Figure 1-2). The elevation of the Project area is approximately 1,625 feet above mean sea level (amsl).

The Project area is currently in use by three different companies including: Alumna Systems in the southeast corner at 17051 Windflower Avenue; the Anderson Trucking Company in the southwest corner at 5975 North Sierra Avenue, and Land Star Pallets in the northwest corner at 6075 North Sierra Avenue (Figure 1-3). The property in the northeast corner at 17017 Windflower Avenue contains a single building that is currently vacant and not in use. The surrounding area consists of industrial buildings and distribution centers with the east side of the Project area bounded by the Mid-Valley Landfill.

The proposed Project involves the construction of a one-story 398,000-square foot warehouse distribution facility. The facility would contain 10,000 square feet of office space with 55 dock-high doors constructed along the south building wall. Proposed support facilities include 148 parking spaces, 86 trailer stalls, 86 container stalls, and landscaping. The Project area would be accessed from Sierra Avenue and Mango Avenue, via two driveways each. Four commercial/industrial buildings currently occupy the property (Figure 1-3); these buildings would be demolished as part of the Project.

1.2 PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

Tiffany Clark, PhD, Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA), served as Principal Investigator and directed all fieldwork efforts for the Project and was the primary author on the report. Kyle Knabb, PhD, RPA, acted as the Project Manager. Staff Archaeologists Marcos Ramos, MA, RPA conducted the record search of the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) with Gena Severen, MA, RPA completing the pedestrian survey and contributing to the report. Brian Spelts served as the GIS analyst. Finally, Jessica DeBusk, MBA, conducted senior technical review of this report.



Figure 1-1. Project vicinity map

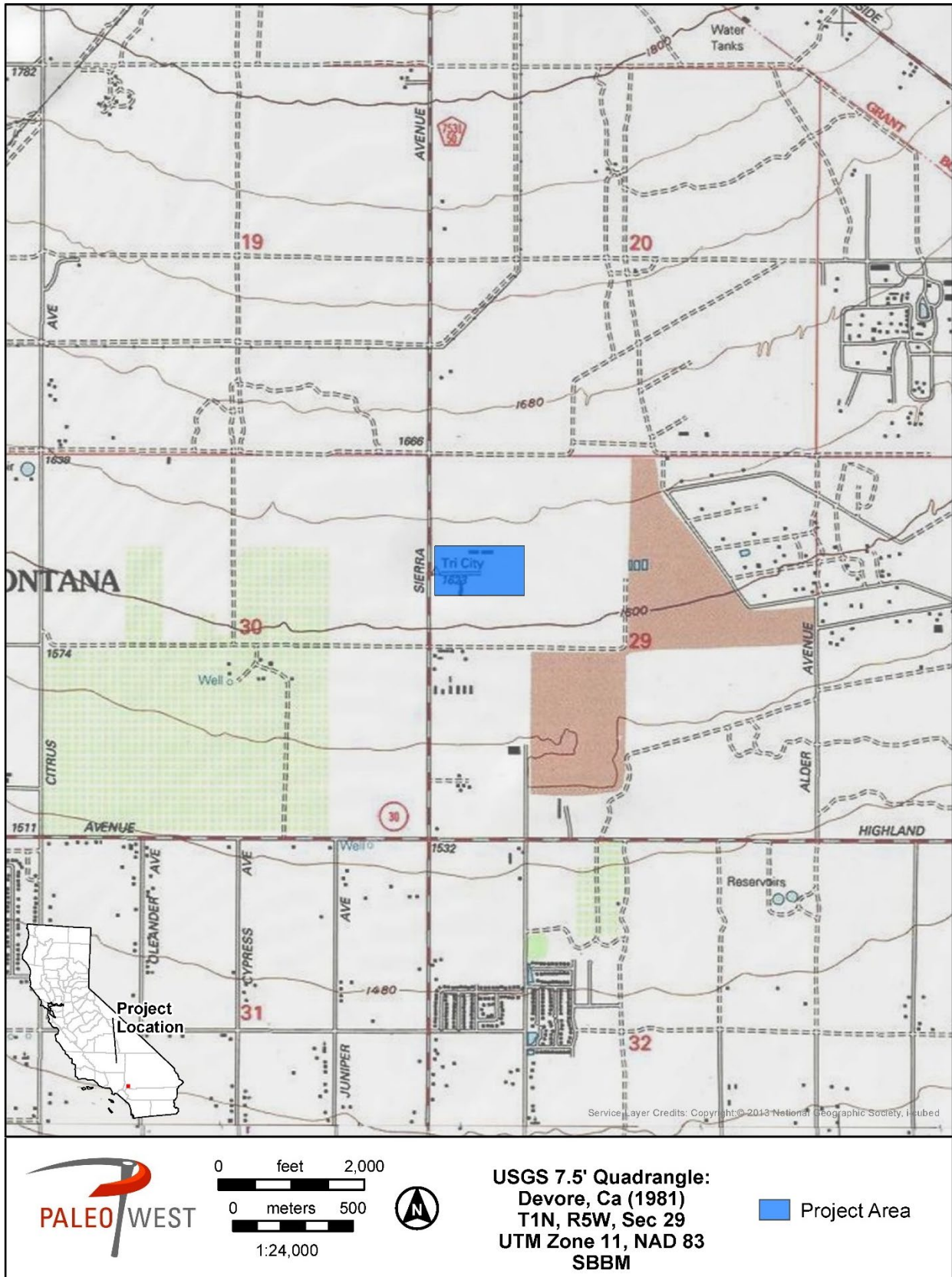


Figure 1-2. Project location map



Figure 1-3. Project area map

1.3 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report documents the results of a cultural resource investigation conducted for the proposed Project. Chapter 1 has introduced the Project location and description. Chapter 2 states the regulatory context for the Project. Chapter 3 synthesizes the natural and cultural setting of the Project area and surrounding region. The results of the previous cultural investigations and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search is presented in Chapter 4. The field methods employed during this investigation and the findings are presented in Chapter 5. Management recommendations are provided in Chapter 6. These are followed by bibliographic references and appendices.

2.0 REGULATORY CONTEXT

2.1 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with CEQA, as amended. Compliance with CEQA statutes and guidelines requires both public and private projects with financing or approval from a public agency to assess the project's impact on cultural resources (Public Resources Code Section 21082, 21083.2 and 21084 and California Code of Regulations 10564.5). The first step in the process is to identify cultural resources that may be impacted by the project and then determine whether the resources are "historically significant" resources.

CEQA defines historically significant resources as "resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)" (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). A cultural resource may be considered historically significant if the resource is 45 years old or older and possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.¹ In addition, it must meet any of the following criteria for listing on the CRHR:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or,
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1).

Cultural resources are buildings, sites, humanly modified landscapes, traditional cultural properties, structures, or objects that may have historical, architectural, cultural, or scientific importance. A resource can also be determined historically significant under CEQA by virtue of being included in a local register of historical resources regardless of CRHR eligibility (see Title 14 California Code of Regulations Section 15064.5(a)(2)). CEQA states that if a project will have a significant impact on important cultural resources, deemed "historically significant," then project alternatives and mitigation measures must be considered. Additionally, the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) may choose to comment on the CEQA compliance process for specific local government projects in an informal capacity but does not seek to review all projects that may affect historically significant cultural resources under CEQA provisions.

2.2 CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY BILL 52

Signed into law in September 2014, California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) created a new class of resources – tribal cultural resources – for consideration under CEQA. Tribal cultural resources may include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, or objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are listed or determined to be eligible for listing

¹ The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) guidelines recognize a 45-year-old criteria threshold for documenting and evaluating cultural resources (assumes a 5-year lag between resource identification and the date that planning decisions are made) (OHP 1995:2). The age threshold is an operational guideline and not specific to CEQA statutory or regulatory codes.

in the CRHR, included in a local register of historical resources, or a resource determined by the lead CEQA agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant and eligible for listing on the CRHR. AB 52 requires that the lead CEQA agency consult with California Native American tribes that have requested consultation for projects that may affect tribal cultural resources. The lead CEQA agency shall begin consultation with participating Native American tribes prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report. Under AB 52, a project that has potential to cause a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource constitutes a significant effect on the environment unless mitigation reduces such effects to a less than significant level.

2.3 CITY OF FONTANA GENERAL PLAN UPDATE

There are three goals and associated policies related to archaeological and historical resources in the City's General Plan Update 2015-2035 (City of Fontana 2017). These include:

GOAL 1 The integrity and character of historic structures, and cultural resources sites within the City of Fontana are preserved.

Policies:

- Coordinate city programs and policies to support preservation goals.
- Support and promote community-based historic preservation initiatives.
- Collaborate with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local tribal organizations about land development that may affect Native American cultural resources and artifacts.

GOAL 2 Residents' and visitors' experience of Fontana is enhanced by a sense of the city's history.

Policies:

- Enhance public awareness of Fontana's unique historical and cultural legacy and the economic benefits of historic preservation in Fontana.
- Support creation of the Fontana Historical Museum.

GOAL 3 Archaeological resources are protected and preserved.

Policies:

- Collaborate with state archaeological agencies to protect resources.

3.0 NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

This section of the report summarizes information regarding the physical and cultural setting of the Project area, including the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic contexts of the general area. Several factors, including topography, available water sources, and biological resources, affect the nature and distribution of prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic-period human activities in an area. This background provides a context for understanding the nature of the cultural resources that may be identified within the region.

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project area is situated south of the San Gabriel Mountains, which are part of the Transverse Ranges that separate the Los Angeles Basin and the Mojave Desert, in the eastern portion of the Pomona Valley. The Pomona Valley is bordered to the west by the San Gabriel Valley, to the north by the San Gabriel Mountains, to the east by the San Bernardino Valley, and to the south by the Santa Ana River. The alluvial valley was formed by the Santa Ana River and its tributaries. The Santa Ana River originates on the northern and eastern slopes of Mount San Gorgonio and is the largest hydrological feature near the Project area, approximately eight miles away. Lytle Creek, a major tributary of the Santa Ana River, runs in a southeast direction from the San Gabriel Mountains approximately two miles northeast of the Project area. Other notable tributaries emerging from the southern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains include San Antonio Creek, Cajon Wash, Deer Canyon Wash, Cucamonga Creek, and Etiwanda Creek.

Geologically, the entirety of the Project area is characterized by young alluvial fan deposits that date to the Holocene (Qyf₅). According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (2022), the dominant soil composition of the Project area is classified as SoC – Soboba gravelly loamy sand on 0 to 9 percent slopes. These soils consist of excessively drained gravelly loamy sand that overlies a very gravelly loam and a very stony sand.

As the climate of the region is largely determined by topographic features, climate, in turn, largely dictates the character of the biotic environment exploited by native populations. The climate of the Project area is characterized as Mediterranean, with hot, dry summers and cool, moist winters. It has a semi-arid precipitation regime; significant changes in temperature and moisture occur based on elevation and exposure, particularly in the nearby mountains.

Prior to historical development of the Project vicinity, vegetation in the area included representative species of the valley grassland plant community. Indigenous species present may have included rye grass (*Leymus condensatus*), blue grass (*Poa secunda*), bent grass (*Agrostis* spp.), needlegrass (*Stipa* spp.), three-awn (*Aristida divaricata*), and members of the sunflower family (*Asteraceae*). Additionally, restricted riparian communities also occurred near springs and along watercourses. Various floral species were available from early spring until winter, and the leaves, stems, seeds, fruits, roots, and tubers from many of these plant species formed an important subsistence base for the Native American inhabitants of the region (Bean and Saubel 1972; Hyde and Elliot 1994).

3.2 PREHISTORIC SETTING

Prehistoric occupation of the inland valleys of Southern California can be divided into seven cultural periods: Paleoindian (circa [ca.] 12,000–9,500 years before present [B.P.]); Early Archaic (ca. 9,500–7,000 B.P.); Middle Archaic (ca. 7,000–4,000 B.P.); Late Archaic (ca. 4,000–1,500 B.P.); Saratoga Springs (ca. 1,500–750 B.P.); Late Prehistoric (ca. 750–410 B.P.); and Protohistoric (ca. 410–180 B.P.), which ended in the ethnographic period. Due to the nature of prehistoric archaeological sites identified within 0.5 mile of the Project area (see Chapter 4), the prehistoric cultural setting discussed below begins at the Late Archaic period.

These periods are structured based on the archaeological research conducted at Diamond Valley Lake as part of the Eastside Reservoir Project (ESRP), located approximately 40 miles southeast of the Project area (Goldberg et al. 2001; McDougall et al. 2003). For the most part, the prehistory of the inland valleys of Southern California that characterizes the Project area has been less thoroughly understood than that of the nearby desert and coastal regions. Prior to the ESRP cultural resources studies, no comprehensive synthesis had been developed specifically for the interior valley and mountain localities of cismontane Southern California that characterize the region. The following has been adapted from Horne and McDougall (2003).

3.2.1 Late Archaic Period (ca. 4000 to 1500 B.P.)

The Late Archaic period was a time of cultural intensification in Southern California. The beginning of the Late Archaic coincides with the Little Pluvial, a period of increased moisture in the region. Effective moisture continued to increase in the desert interior by approximately 3,600 B.P. and lasted throughout most of the Late Archaic. This ameliorated climate allowed for more extensive occupation of the region. By approximately 2,100 B.P., however, drying and warming increased, perhaps providing motivation for resource intensification. Archaeological site types that typify this time period include residential bases with large, diverse artifact assemblages, abundant faunal remains, and cultural features as well as temporary bases, temporary camps, and task-specific activity areas. In general, sites showing evidence of the most intensive use tend to be on range-front benches adjacent to permanent water sources, such as perennial springs or larger streams, while less intensively used locales occur either on upland benches or on the margins of active alluvial fans (Goldberg et al. 2001).

Data from Late Archaic component archaeological sites also suggest increased sedentism during this period, with a change to a semi-sedentary land-use and collection strategy. The profusion of features, and especially refuse deposits in Late Archaic components, suggests that seasonal encampments saw longer use and more frequent reuse than during the latter part of the preceding Middle Archaic period, with increasing moisture improving the conditions of Southern California after ca. 3,100 B.P. (Goldberg et al. 2001; Spaulding 2001). Drying and warming after ca. 2,100 B.P. likely extracted a toll on expanding populations, influencing changes in resource procurement strategies, promoting economic diversification and resource intensification, and perhaps resulting in a permanent shift towards greater sedentism (Goldberg et al. 2001).

A technological innovation introduced during this period was the mortar and pestle, used for processing acorns and hard seeds, such as those derived from the mesquite pod. This correlates with a warming and drying trend that began around 2,100 B.P., which appears to have resulted in resource intensification (Goldberg et al. 2001).

The subsistence base broadened during the Late Archaic period. The technological advancement of the mortar and pestle may indicate the use of acorns, an important storable subsistence resource. Hunting also presumably gained in importance. An abundance of broad, leaf-shaped blades and heavy, often stemmed or notched projectile points have been found in association with large numbers of terrestrial and aquatic mammal bones. Other characteristic features of this period include the appearance of bone and antler implements and the occasional use of asphaltum and steatite. Most chronological sequences for Southern California recognize the introduction of the bow and arrow by 1,500 B.P., marked by the appearance of small arrow points and arrow shaft straighteners.

Technologically, the artifact assemblage of this period was similar to that of the preceding Middle Archaic; new tools were added either as innovations or as “borrowed” cultural items. Diagnostic projectile points of this period are still fairly large (dart point size), but also include more refined notched (Elko), concave base (Humboldt), and small stemmed (Gypsum) forms (Warren 1984). Late in the period, Rose Spring arrow points appeared in the archaeological record in the deserts, reflecting the spread of the bow and arrow technology from the Great Basin and the Colorado River region. This projectile point type was not found at the ESRP study area, and there is no evidence suggesting that the bow and arrow had come into use at this time in the inland regions of Southern California.

3.2.2 Saratoga Springs Period (ca. 1500 to 750 B.P.)

In the early years of this period, cultural trends were, in large part, a continuation of the developments begun during the end of the Late Archaic Period. These include an increasing adaptation to the arid environment in the deserts and an increase in trade relations (Warren 1984).

Warren (1984) indicates that there were four cultural spheres within the Mojave and Colorado deserts during the early part of this period, including a southern desert sphere influenced by Patayan (Hakatayan) cultures adjacent to the Colorado River. This southern cultural sphere includes the Colorado Desert and San Jacinto Mountains, but it is unclear whether this influence extended as far west as the Project area.

Lake Cahuilla is believed to have refilled the Coachella Valley around 1,450 B.P. and was the focus of cultural activities such as exploitation of fish, waterfowl, and wetland resources during this period. Desert people, speaking Shoshonean languages, may have moved into Southern California at this time, the so-called “Shoshonean Intrusion.” Brown and Buff Ware pottery first appeared on the lower Colorado River at about 1,200 B.P. and started to diffuse across the California deserts by about 1,100 B.P. (Moratto 1984).

However, about 1,060 B.P., environmental conditions became notably warmer and drier. This period of intense drought, the Medieval Warm, extended throughout the Southwest (Stine 1994; Warren 1984), and led to the withdrawal of Native American populations from marginal desert areas. Human occupation of the Lake Perris and the ESRP area declined during this time period, while what occupations there were seemed to have been tethered to springs and other sources of water (Goldberg et al. 2001). In inland San Diego County, a similar period of reduced activity or abandonment during this time has been noted (Moratto 1984). Saratoga Springs-style projectile points, a large triangular form associated with use of the bow and arrow, began to appear in the ESRP area at this time. However, the sparse assemblages found from this period obscure the exact timing of the transformation from dart and atlatl to bow and arrow.

3.2.3 Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 750 to 400 B.P.)

The Medieval Warm extended into the Late Prehistoric Period, ending about 575 B.P. A period of lower temperatures and increased precipitation, known as the Little Ice Age, resulted in increased resource productivity in the inland region. Population increased in the region of the Project area during this wet interval. In the ESRP area, several small, but apparently semisedentary occupations, date to this time period. Cottonwood Triangular points began to appear in inland assemblages at this time, and Obsidian Butte obsidian became much more common (Goldberg et al., 2001).

By about 500 B.P., strong ethnic patterns developed among native populations in Southern California. This may reflect accelerated cultural change brought about by increased efficiency in cultural adaptation and diffusion of technology from the central coastal region of California and the southern Great Basin (Douglas 1981).

During this period, Lake Cahuilla began to recede (Waters 1983) and the large Patayan populations occupying its shores began moving westward into areas such as Anza Borrego, Coyote Canyon, the Upper Coachella Valley, the Little San Bernardino Mountains, and the San Jacinto Plain (Wilke 1976). The final desiccation of Lake Cahuilla, which had occurred by approximately 400 B.P. (A.D. 1640), resulted in a population shift away from the lakebed into the Peninsular Ranges to the west, and the Colorado River regions to the east.

3.2.4 Protohistoric Period

The improved, dynamic conditions of the Little Ice Age continued throughout the Protohistoric period. Utilization of the bow and arrow promoted an increase in hunting efficiency while a renewed abundance of mortars and pestles indicates extensive exploitation of various hard nuts and berries. As a result of the increased resource utilization of the area, sedentism intensified with small, fully sedentary villages forming during the Protohistoric period. This is evidenced by sites containing deeper middens suggesting more permanent habitation. These would have been the villages, or rancherias, noted by the early nonnative explorers (True 1966, 1970).

The cultural assemblage associated with the Protohistoric period included the introduction of locally manufactured ceramic vessels and ceramic smoking pipes, an abundance of imported Obsidian Butte obsidian, Cottonwood Triangular points, and Desert Side-notched points as well as the addition of European trade goods, such as glass trade beads, late in the period (Meighan 1954).

3.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING

Archival research and published reports suggest the Project area is situated where three traditional use territories of Native American groups meet. The traditional use territories of the Serrano, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino come together just southwest of the present-day city of San Bernardino near the Project area. These cultural groups all spoke languages belonging to the Takic branch of the Shoshonean family, a part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language stock (Bean 1978:576; Geiger and Meighan 1976:19). In the following section, a brief synopsis of Serrano, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino ethnography is presented. This information has been summarized from Bean and Vane (2001) and McCawley (1996).

The Cahuilla and Serrano belonged to nonpolitical, nonterritorial patrimoieties that governed marriage patterns as well as patrilineal clans and lineages. Each clan, “political-ritual-corporate units” composed of 3 to 10 lineages, owned a large territory in which each lineage owned a village site with specific resource areas. Clan lineages cooperated in defense, in large communal subsistence activities, and in performing rituals. Clans were apt to own land in the valley, foothill, and mountain areas, providing them with the resources of many different ecological niches. Unlike their Cahuilla and Serrano neighbors, the Gabrielino had a hierarchically ordered social class that included groupings of elite, middle class, and commoners. Class membership played a major role in determining individual lifestyles, as it depended upon both ancestry and wealth (Bean and Smith 1978:543).

In prehistoric times Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Serrano shelters are believed to have been dome shaped; after contact they tended to be rectangular in shape. Cahuilla and Serrano shelters were often made of brush, palm fronds, or arrowweed while the Gabrielino utilized reed. Most of the Serrano and Cahuilla domestic activities were performed outside the shelters within the shade of large, expansive *ramadas*; windbreaks, made of vertical poles covered with rush mats, provided open-air food preparation and cooking areas at Gabrielino settlements.

The Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Serrano were, for the most part, hunting, collecting, harvesting, and protoagricultural peoples. As in most of California, acorns were a major staple, but the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruit of many other plants also were used. Fish, birds, insects, and large and small mammals were also available.

To gather and prepare these food resources, the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Serrano had an extensive inventory of equipment including bows and arrows, traps, nets, disguises, blinds, spears, hooks and lines, poles for shaking down pine nuts and acorns, cactus pickers, seed beaters, digging sticks and weights, and pry bars. In addition, the Cahuilla also had an extensive inventory of food processing equipment including hammers and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates, winnowing shells and baskets, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives (made of stone, bone, wood, and carrizo cane), bone saws, and drying racks made of wooden poles to dry fish.

Mountain tops, unusual rock formations, springs, and streams are held sacred to the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Serrano, as are rock art sites and burial and cremation sites. In addition, various birds are revered as sacred beings of great power and sometimes were killed ritually and mourned in mortuary ceremonies similar to those for important individuals. As such, bird cremation sites are sacred.

3.4 HISTORICAL SETTING

3.4.1 County of San Bernardino

The earliest recorded historic-period use of the lands within the San Bernardino Valley began in the 1770s, following establishment of the Mission San Gabriel approximately 40 miles west of the Project area. Euro-American settlement in San Bernardino began in the early 1800s through the establishment of Politana and the Asistencia but was largely fostered by the establishment of a Mormon colony under the leadership of Amasa Lyman and Charles Rich. Brothers Lyman and Rich bought the San Bernardino Rancho from Jose and Maria Armenta Lugo in 1851. San Bernardino County was established on April 26, 1853 and ceded a portion of its territory to the

formation of Riverside County in 1893. Two Mormon colonies were established on either side of the Santa Ana River. The Mormons who settled in the San Bernardino area raised livestock, planted crops, and established civic services such as a school and a post office. The majority of the Mormon settlers in San Bernardino returned to Salt Lake City; however, some remained. Agriculture and livestock continued to be the chief industries in San Bernardino County (Chasteen 2015).

General agriculture and livestock raising pursuits were quickly overshadowed by the citrus industry in Southern California beginning in the 1870s. The first orange trees in San Bernardino were planted by Anson Van Leuven in 1857. Citrus quickly became the largest industry in Southern California, including growing, packing, and shipping. Other industries included cattle ranching, growing sugar beets, and viticulture and enology. The burgeoning citrus industry led to a population boom and spurred the development of transcontinental railroads (Chasteen 2015).

3.4.2 City of Fontana

Starting in the 1860s and 1870s, companies began to form across California with the intent of purchasing readily available land (much of it owned by railroad companies) to redevelop into land colonies. These land colonies were pivotal in the rapid development of regions across the West and specifically in San Bernardino County. The companies purchased the land, acquired water rights, established lots, and built infrastructure such as roads and water irrigation lines. These land colonies were key to agricultural growth in the region (Gentilcore 1960).

In 1881, George and William Chaffey purchased 6,200 acres of land in what is today considered Upland (west of the Project area) for the formation of the Ontario Colony. The land provided was ideal for the growing of oranges. Happening concurrently, the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company formed. The company purchased 28,000 acres and the water rights to Lytle Creek. The company laid out the townsites of Rosena (now known as Fontana), Rialto, Bloomington, and San Sevaire. The Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company, though ultimately unsuccessful in its attempts, initiated early residential and commercial development in San Bernardino County (Chasteen 2015).

The Chaffey brothers' success in Ontario Colony was first realized east in Etiwanda. They purchased approximately 2,500 acres of land and water rights at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains in the vicinity of Day, Etiwanda, Deer, and San Sevaire creeks in 1882 and formed the Etiwanda Water Company and a land colony. The 2,500 acres were divided into 10-acre plots that were guaranteed water delivery once a month, and one share of stock in the water company per acre purchased. The water was diverted from the Day and Etiwanda creeks through a wooden flume to a reservoir on the north end of the colony. From here seven parallel lines of 7- to 10-inch pipe were laid to deliver water to small reservoirs constructed by the landowners. This system of flumes and distribution pipes improved upon irrigation ditches that were already in the area, but much of the water in this arid region was lost through evaporation and seepage into the area's sandy soil. At this time, noted California historian Kevin Starr stated that the Chaffey's land, water, and electrical development in Etiwanda "was the most innovative agricultural colony in the Far West." Just the pipeline system alone set a standard for future irrigation development the Cucamonga Valley (County of San Bernardino n.d.; Hall 1888; Hickcox 1980:20; San Bernardino County Recorder 1882; Starr 1991:15).

The success of the Chaffey brothers propelled the growth of the region, and their irrigation system was lauded across the state. With the establishment of the Etiwanda system, the Ontario Colony became an example of the new standard for land development across the arid west. Other nearby farming settlements, including the community of Grapeland, sought to follow its success by establishing their own irrigation systems. The Grapeland Irrigation District (District) was established in 1891 and encompassed 10,600 acres of land, including the current Project area (Alexandrowicz et al. 1992:67). Soon after its establishment, the District began issuing bonds and levying taxes to finance the construction of the proposed water system which was envisioned as a grid of open water ditches and canals that crisscrossed Grapeland fed by a tunnel from Lytle Creek (Alexandrowicz et al. 1992:73). Due to financial difficulties, the irrigation system was never completed. The District was dissolved in 1910 and the title of the property was transferred to the Fontana Development Company.

In 1913, the Fontana Development Company, which had been renamed the Fontana Union Water Company, moved to Rosena and renamed the town Fontana (Alexandrowicz et al. 1992:78). The first three buildings in the city were completed in 1914 and included a school, a citrus packing house, and a Pacific Electric depot. A post office was constructed soon thereafter. During the early decades of the twentieth century, Fontana's economy focused on agriculture, particularly poultry and hog raising. Fontana's real growth came in 1942 with construction of the Henry J. Kaiser Steel Mill which quickly transformed the small agricultural hamlet to an industrial town. The steel mill and surrounding support business remained the top employer in the city from 1942 until it ceased operation in 1984 (City of Fontana 2022).

4.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

Multiple sources, including a records search at the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton, were consulted to identify prior studies and previously recorded cultural resources within 0.5 mile of the Project area. The SCCIC records search was undertaken by Mr. Ramos on July 29, 2022. Copies of the records search results are included in Appendix A.

As part of the cultural resources inventory, PaleoWest staff also examined historical maps and aerial images to characterize the developmental history of the Project property and surrounding area. Finally, PaleoWest contacted the NAHC to request a review of the SLF to identify any known Native American cultural resources that may be present in the Project area. A summary of the results of the record search and background research are provided below.

4.1 PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS

The data review indicates that no fewer than 17 previous investigations have been conducted and documented within 0.5-mile of the Project area since 1978 (Table 4-1). Three of these studies (SB-02621, SB-07517, and SB-07813), encompassed a portion or entirety of the Project area. Study SB-02621 involved a preliminary cultural resource study of 12,800 acres within the North Fontana Infrastructural Area (Alexandrowicz et al. 1992); the multi-disciplinary study compiled information from archival research, oral history interviews, and limited survey to identify culturally sensitive areas within the northern portion of the city. Study SB-07517 was completed in 1992 and involved a cultural resource investigation of 2,822 acres for the Rialto Ammunition Storage Point Project (Science Applications International Corporation [SAIC] 1999). Finally, Study 07813 was conducted in support of the installation of an AT&T cell tower and support equipment at 6075 Sierra Avenue (Perez 2014). None of these previous studies identified any cultural resources within the current Project area.

4.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

The review of the record search data indicate that seven cultural resources have been previously documented within 0.5-mile of the Project area (Table 4-2). All of these resources date to the historic period and include three road segments, the archaeological remains of single-family residence and a cabin with corral, a homestead complex, and a refuse scatter. No prehistoric archaeological resources were identified within the record search area. None of the previously documented resources are located within the Project Area.

Table 4-1 Previous Cultural Studies within 0.5-Mile of the Project Area

Study No.	Date	Author(s)	Title
SB-00682	1978	Joseph E. Hearn	Archaeological – Historical Resources Assessment of Parcels 239-221-17 and 18, Rialto Area
SB-01611	1986	Ronald M. Bissell	A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the La Cuesta Property, Fontana, San Bernardino County, California
SB-01960	1989	Jeanette A. McKenna	Cultural Resources Investigations of the Phase I Tree Relocation Property Within the Proposed Sierra Lakes Project Area, Fontana, San Bernardino County, California

Table 4-1 Previous Cultural Studies within 0.5-Mile of the Project Area

Study No.	Date	Author(s)	Title
SB-01983	1989	Jeanette A. McKenna	Historical and Archaeological Investigations of the La Cuesta/Sierra Lakes Tree Location Project Area, Fontana, San Bernardino County, California
SB-02096	1990	Jeanette A. McKenna	Phase II Investigations: Historic Documentation and Archaeological Test Excavations within the La Cuesta/Sierra Lakes Tree Location Project Area, Phases 2, 3, 4, and 5, Fontana, San Bernardino County, California
SB-02621	1992	Steven J. Alexandrowicz, Ann Q. Duffield-Stoll, Jeanette A. McKenna, Susan R. Alexandrowicz, Arther A. Kuhner, and Eric Scott	Cultural and Paleontological Resources Investigations within the North Fontana Infrastructure Area, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California
SB-03538	1995	Laurie White and Robert S. White	Cultural Resources Investigation of the 3000 +/- City of Rialto Airport Area Specific Plan, North Rialto, California
SB-03634	1998	Cary Cotterman	Historic Structure Evaluation of WWII Ordinance Storage Igloos in Support of the Mid-Valley Landfill Expansion, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
SB-04016	1997	Michael Macko	Historical, Archaeological, & Paleontological Assessment of the Mid-Valley Landfill Expansion, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
SB-04017	2002	Jeanette A. McKenna	A Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of the North Rialto Warehouse Distribution Center Project Area, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
SB-04020	1996	Jeanette A. McKenna	Historic Documentation & Archaeological Test Excavations of Historic Archaeological Sites within the Sierra Lakes Tree Location Project Area, Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-04022	1999	Jeanette A. McKenna	Report of Archaeological Monitoring Activities at the Sierra Lakes Project Site, Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-06986	2010	Amy Glover and Sherri Gust	Phase I Resources Assessment Report for the Falcon Ridge Substation Project in the Cities of Fontana and Rialto, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-07517	1999	SAIC	Site Survey Report for DERP-FUDS Site #J09CA057200, Rialto Ammunition Storage Point.
SB-07783	2003	Riordan Goodwin	Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment: JW Mitchell Land Co., LLC Specific Plan, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-07813	2014	Don Perez	Cultural Resource Survey: CLV 5447, 6075 Sierra Avenue, Fontana, San Bernardino County, California 92336
SB-08104	2014	David Brunzell	Cultural Resources Assessment Sierra and Summit Project, Phase II (42.3 Acres) Fontana, San Bernardino County, California

Bold indicates prior cultural resource studies that include the current Project area.

Table 4-2 Previously Documented Cultural Resources within 0.5-Mile of the Project Area

Primary No.	Trinomial	Type	Description
P-36-006584	CA-SBR-006584H	Site	Historic remains of a single-family residence
P-36-006586	CA-SBR-006586H	Buildings and Structures	Historic Adams Residential Complex
P-36-011505	CA-SBR-011505H	Site	Historic remains of a cabin and corral
P-36-011507	CA-SBR-011507H	Site	Historic refuse scatter
P-36-011509	CA-SBR-011509H	Structure	Historic Juniper Avenue North
P-36-011510	CA-SBR-011510H	Structure	Historic Sierra Cutoff
P-36-011512	CA-SBR-011512H	Structure	Historic Summit Avenue

4.3 ADDITIONAL SOURCES

4.3.1 Historical Maps and Aerial Imagery Review

Historical maps consulted as part of the background research include the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) General Lands Office (GLO) survey maps (1875 and 1898), *San Bernardino, CA* (1896, 1942, 1954), and *Devore, CA* (1936, 1941, 1954, 1966) 7.5-minute USGS quadrangles. Aerial photographs available at NETROnline (2022) dated 1938, 1959, 1966, 1980, 1985, 1994, 1995, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018 were also reviewed.

The earliest map of the area depicts several small washes north of the Project site with patches of *chamizal* (saltbrush) and underbrush to the south (BLM 1875). The only noted development at this time is a number of short road segments, none of which are located within 0.5 mile of the Project area. By the end of the nineteenth century, a network of roads, including Sierra Avenue, had been established in the Project vicinity (USGS 1896). The community of Grapeland is depicted approximately 1.7 miles northwest of the Project area. The Project site appears to have remained undeveloped until the early 1950s, at which time a tower structure and associated building were constructed in the northwestern portion of the property (NETROnline 2022). The tower structure and building were demolished sometime between 1966 and 1980. By 1980, Windflower Avenue had been built and soon thereafter, four buildings were constructed on the property (NETROnline 2022). No notable changes in the use of the Project area have occurred since 1985.

4.3.2 Native American Outreach

PaleoWest contacted the NAHC for a review of the SLF on June 13, 2022. The objective of the SLF search was to determine if the NAHC had any knowledge of Native American cultural resources (e.g., traditional use or gathering area, place of religious or sacred activity, etc.) within the immediate vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC responded on July 21, 2022, stating that the SLF search resulted in positive results and recommended that the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation be contacted to request information on known Native American cultural resources in the Project vicinity. In addition, the NAHC provided a list of 18 individuals representing 12 Native American tribal groups that may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the Project area. Outreach letters were sent to the Native American contacts on August 10, 2022 with follow up correspondence conducted on August 25, 2022 (see Appendix B).

As of August 26, 2022, seven comments have been received. Arysa Gonzalez Romero, Cultural Resources Analyst at the Tribal Historic Preservation Office of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) emailed on August 11, 2022 and stated that a record check of their cultural registry revealed that the Project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. On August 22, 2022, Lacy Padilla also responded via email and confirmed the previous response and stated that the ACBCI would defer to the other tribes in the area. Ryan Nordness, Cultural Resource Analyst for the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians), emailed on August 12, 2022 and stated that the Project is not located near any known cultural resources. Andrew Salas, Chairperson of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, was reached via telephone on August 25, 2022 and stated that the Project is located on the tribe's ancestral land and that they had concerns

regarding the Project that they sent to the city of Fontana directly. Robert Dorame, Chairperson of the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, was reached via telephone on August 26, 2022 and stated that since most of the families in their tribe reside in coastal areas he would defer to the Tribal Consultant and Administrator, Christina Conley. Ms. Conley could not be reached for comment. Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson of the Serrano Nation of Mission Indians, was reached via telephone on August 25, 2022 and requested that he and Co-Chairperson Wayne Walker if any cultural materials are found during construction activities. Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department Lead for the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians was reached via telephone on August 25, 2022 and stated that he would defer to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.

5.0 FIELD INVESTIGATION

A cultural resources survey of the Project area was completed by Ms. Severen on August 17, 2022. Prior to conducting the survey, Ms. Severen met on-site with the facility supervisor of Alumna Systems, a concrete and shoring construction company operating at 17051 Windflower Avenue. Because of the developed nature of the Project site, the archaeologist initially conducted a reconnaissance survey of the 18-acre area to assess the current conditions of the property and identify areas of exposed ground surface. The northeast portion of the Project area was fenced and inaccessible and was visually inspected from the edge of the property.

The archaeologist inspected any exposed areas of ground surface to identify areas likely to contain or exhibit sensitive cultural resources. Historical site indicators may include fence lines, ditches, standing buildings, objects or structures such as sheds, or concentrations of materials at least 45 years in age, such as domestic refuse (e.g., glass bottles, ceramics, toys, buttons or leather shoes), refuse from other pursuits such as agriculture (e.g., metal tanks, farm machinery parts, horse shoes) or structural materials (e.g., nails, glass window panes, corrugated metal, wood posts or planks, metal pipes and fittings, railroad spurs, etc.). Prehistoric site indicators may include areas of darker soil with concentrations of ash, charcoal, fragments of animal bone, shell, flaked stone, ground stone, or even human bone. Notes and photographs of the Project area were taken during the survey.

5.1 FIELD RESULTS

Results of the field survey confirmed that the Project area is fully developed. The Alumna Systems property (17051 Windflower Avenue) that covers the southeast corner of the Project area contains an industrial, metal building with a paved and graveled area that is currently used for staging and material storage (Figure 5-1). The Anderson Trucking Company (5975 North Sierra Avenue) in the southwest corner of the Project area contains an industrial metal building with a paved and graveled parking lot that currently houses container trailers (Figure 5-2). The Land Star Pallets property in the northwest corner (6075 North Sierra Avenue) of the Project area contains a single building with a gravel and asphalt parking area that is also currently being used to store container trailers (Figure 5-3). Finally, the northeast corner of the Project area

(17017 Windflower Avenue) is vacant and contains a single building with a parking area covered with gravel and asphalt.

The entirety of the Project area is highly disturbed with no native intact sediments observed. The survey identified no prehistoric or historic period archaeological remains in the Project area. In addition, the four standing buildings appear to have been constructed within the last 45 years. As such, they do not meet the minimum age guidelines to be considered a cultural resource under CEQA.



Figure 5-1. Overview of building and stored materials on Alumna Systems property, facing southwest



Figure 5-2. Overview of gravelled parking lot of Anderson Trucking Company property, facing south



Figure 5-3. Stored container trailers on Land Star Pallets property, facing north



Figure 5-4. Vacant property at 17017 Windflower Avenue, facing northeast

6.0 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resources assessment completed by PaleoWest identified no archaeological or historical resources in the Project area. Results of the site visit revealed surficial sediments have been disturbed across the Project property by the development four industrial buildings in the 1980s. As these buildings are less than 45 years old, they do not require management consideration as potential historical resources under CEQA.

The extant data indicate that there is a low potential for encountering intact buried prehistoric or historic archaeological deposits in the Project area. No prehistoric archaeological resources have been identified within 0.5-mile of the Project area. Furthermore, the absence of any major water source in the vicinity of the Project suggests the area would not have been attractive to prehistoric groups as either a habitation locale or for resource procurement. Review of historical topographic maps and aerial photographs indicates that the Project area remained undeveloped until the mid-twentieth century. As such, it is unlikely that significant historic period archaeological remains would be present within the Project area. Based on these findings, PaleoWest recommends a finding of no impacts to archaeological and historical resources under CEQA. No further cultural resources management is recommended for the Project.

In the event that potentially significant archaeological materials are encountered during Project-related ground-disturbing activities, all work should be halted in the vicinity of the archaeological discovery until a qualified archaeologist can visit the site of discovery and assess the

significance of the archaeological resource. In addition, Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery. Finally, should additional actions be proposed outside the currently defined Project area that have the potential for additional subsurface disturbance, further cultural resource management may be required.

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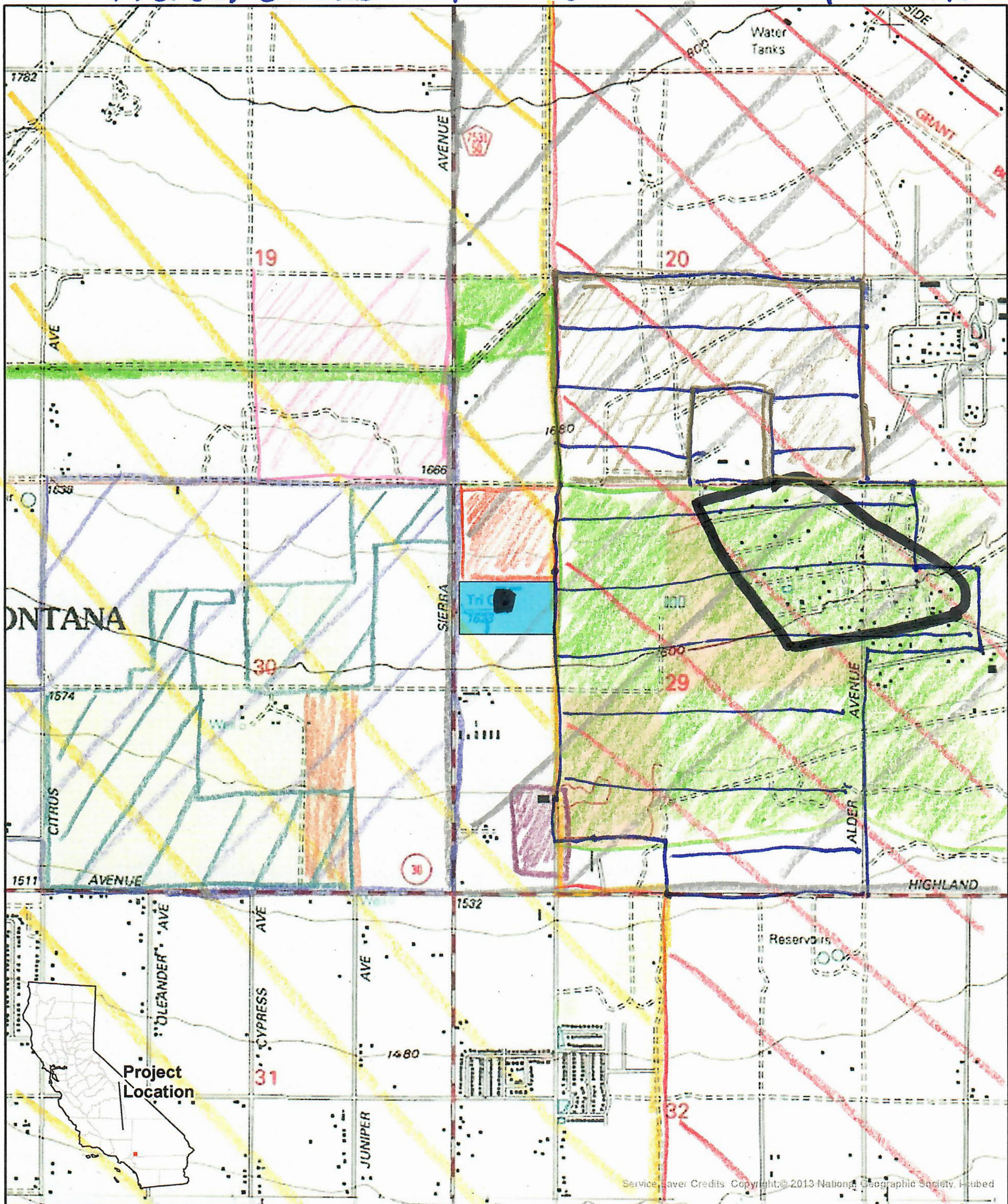
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Appendix A. Confidential Record Search Results

Previous Studies w/in 0.5-Mile of Project Area



0 feet 2,000
0 meters 500
1:24,000

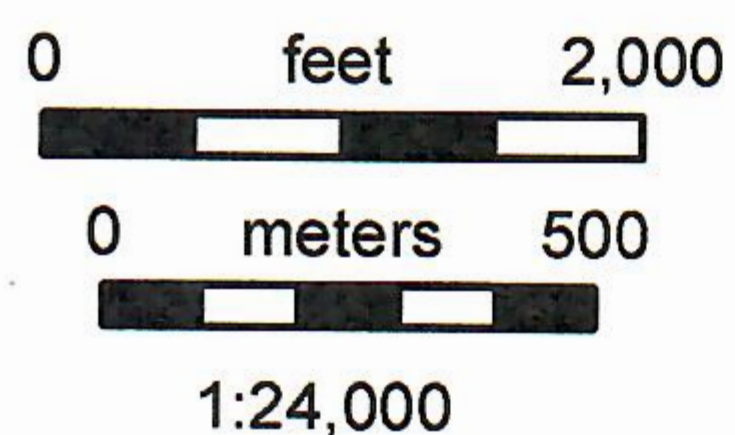


USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Devore, Ca (1981)
T1N, R5W, Sec 29
UTM Zone 11, NAD 83
SBBM

Project Area

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| -SB-0611 | -SB-02096 | -SB-03538 | -SB-07517 | -SB-04016 |
| -SB-04021 | -SB-02621 | -SB-06986 | -SB-0814 | -SB-01960 |
| -SB-00682 | -SB-02096 | -SB-03634 | -SB-04016 | -SB-07783 |
| -SB-07813 | note: SB-0621 covers entire mapped area | | | |

Map showing a grid of roads and land parcels. Key roads include CITRUS AVENUE, SIERRA AVENUE, ALDER AVENUE, and HIGHLAND AVENUE. Land parcels are labeled with numbers such as 1782, 1680, 1666, 1574, 1532, 1480, and 1511. Handwritten pink annotations include parcel numbers: 36-011570, 36-011509, 36-011507, 36-011512, 36-011505, 36-006584, and 36-006586. A blue box labeled 'Tri City' is present. A small inset map in the bottom left corner shows the project location within the state of California. The map is titled 'Service Layer Credits Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, Inc.' at the bottom.



**USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Devore, Ca (1981)
T1N, R5W, Sec 29
UTM Zone 11, NAD 83
SBBM**



Resources within 0.5 mile of Project Area

PrimaryString	TrinomialString	ResourceName	ResType	Age	InfoBase	Attribs	RecordingEvents
P-36-006584	CA-SBR-006584H					AH02; AH15	1990 (McKenna)
P-36-006586	CA-SBR-006586H					AH04; AH05; AH15	1990 (McKenna)
P-36-011505	CA-SBR-011505H	Summit Ave Homestead	Site	Historic	Survey	AH02; AH04; AH11; AH16	1987 (Hatheway & McKenna); 2002 (GOODWIN, LSA)
P-36-011507	CA-SBR-011507H	LSA-JWM 230-S-2; Summit Ave Dump	Site	Historic	Survey	AH04	2002 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA)
P-36-011509	CA-SBR-011509H	LSA-JWM 230-S-4; Juniper Ave North	Other	Historic	Survey	AH07	2002 (Robert Reynolds, LSA)
P-36-011510	CA-SBR-011510H	LSA-JWM 230-S-5; Sierra Cutoff	Other	Historic	Survey	AH07	2002 (Robert Reynolds, LSA); 2010 (Victoria Harvey, Lindsay Andrews, Southern California Edison)
P-36-011512	CA-SBR-011512H	LSA-JWM 230-S-7; Summit Ave	Other	Historic	Survey	AH07	2002 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA)

Previous Studies within 0.5-mile of the Project Area

ReportNum	Authors	CitYear	CitTitle	CitPublisher	Resources
SB-00264	SMITH, GERALD A.	1975	HISTORICAL - ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE AND EVALUATION: BEAUMONT AVENUE WATER RESOURCES PROJECT	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00682	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	1978	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF PARCELS 239-221-17, 18, RIALTO AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-01611	BISSELL, RONALD M.	1986	A CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE OF THE LA CUESTA PROPERTY, FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	RMW PALEO ASSOCIATES	36-006588
SB-01611	RASCHKE, ROD	1986	ASSESSMENT OF THE PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES FOR THE LA CUESTA SPECIFIC PLAN, FONTANA, CALIFORNIA	RMW PALEO ASSOCIATES	
SB-01960	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	1989	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS OF THE PHASE I TREE RELOCATION PROPERTY WITHIN THE PROPOSED SIERRA LAKES PROJECT AREA, FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	
SB-01983	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	1989	HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE LA CUESTA/SIERRA LAKES TREE RELOCATION PROJECT AREA, PHASES 2, 3, 4, AND 5, FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	

SB-02096	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	1990	PHASE II INVESTIGATIONS: HISTORIC DOCUMENTATION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATIONS OF SITES WITHIN THE LA CUESTA/SIERRA LAKES TREE RELOCATION PROJECT AREA, FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL	36-006583, 36-006584, 36-006585, 36-006586, 36-006588, 36-006589
SB-02621	ALEXANDROWICZ, J. STEVEN, ANNE Q. DUFFIELD-STOLL, JEANETTE A. MCKENNA, SUSAN R. ALEXANDROWICZ, ARTHUR A. KUHNER, and ERIC SCOTT	1992	CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN THE NORTH FONTANA INFRASTRUCTURE AREA, CITY OF FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING SERVICES	36-004296, 36-006110, 36-006111, 36-006251, 36-006583, 36-006584, 36-006585, 36-006586, 36-006587, 36-006588, 36-006589, 36-006807, 36-006808, 36-006809, 36-006810, 36-006811, 36-006812, 36-006813, 36-006814, 36-006815, 36-006816

SB-03538	WHITE, LAURIE and ROBERT S. WHITE	1995	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FLO THE 3000 +/- ACRE CITY OF RIALTO AIRPORT AREA SPECIFIC PLAN, NORTH RIALTO, CA. 29PP	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	36-006110, 36-006250, 36-006329, 36-006780, 36-006781
SB-03634	COTTERMAN, CARY	1998	HISTORIC STRUCTURES EVALUATIO OF WWII ORDINANCE STORAGE IGLOOS IN SUPPORT OF THE MID-VALLEY LANDFILL EXPANSION, RIALTO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 41PP	TETRA TECH	36-008696
SB-04016	MACKO, MICHAEL	1997	HISTORICAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL & PALEONTOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TEH MID-VALLEY SANITARY LANDFILL EXPANSION, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 39PP	MACKO, INC	36-008696, 36-008697, 36-008698
SB-04017	MDKENNA, JEANETTE A.	2002	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION OF THE NORTH RIALTO WAREHOUSE DISTRIBUTION CENTER PROJECT AREA, CITY OF RIALTO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 66PP	MCKENNA ET AL	36-008697, 36-008698

SB-04020	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.		HISTORIC DOCUMENTATION & ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATIONS OF HISTORIC 1996 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN THE SIERRA LAKES TREE LOCATION PROJECT AREA, FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 596PP	MCKENNA ET AL	36-006583, 36-006584, 36-006585, 36-006586, 36-006587, 36- 006588, 36-006589
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SB-04022	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	1999	REPORT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING ACTIVITIES AT THE SIERRA LAKES PROJECT SITE, CITY OF FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 129PP	MCKENNA ET AL	36-006583, 36-006584, 36-006585, 36-006586, 36-006587, 36-006588, 36-006589
SB-06986	Glover, Amy and Sherri Gust	2010	Phase I Resources Assessment Report for the Falcon Ridge Substation Project in the Cities of Fontana and Rialto, San Bernardino County, California.	Cogstone	
SB-07517	SAIC	1999	Site Survey Report for DERP-FUDS Site #J09CA057200, Rialto Ammunition Storage Point.		
SB-07783	Goodwin, Riordan	2003	Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment: JW Mitchell Land Co., LLC Specific Plan, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.	LSA	36-006589, 36-011505, 36-011506, 36-011507, 36-011508, 36-011509, 36-011510, 36-011511, 36-011512, 36-011513
SB-07813	Perez, Don	2014	Cultural Resource Survey: CLV 5447, 6075 Sierra Avenue, Fontana, San Bernardino County, California 92336.	EBI Consulting	
SB-08104	Brunzell, David	2014	Cultural Resources Assessment Sierra and Summit Project, Phase II (42.3 Acres) Fontana, San Bernardino County, California	BCR Consulting LLC	



Appendix B. Native American Coordination



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

July 21, 2022

Kyle Knabb
PaleoWest ArchaeologyVia Email to: kknabb@paleowest.com**Re: Sierra Avenue, Fontana Project, San Bernardino County**

Dear Mr. Knabb:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological 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. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may 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 the NAHC. 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
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashPARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
KarukSECRETARY
Sara Deutschke
MiwokCOMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
ApacheCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiCOMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayEXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok/Nisenan**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
7/21/2022**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Reid Milanovich, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919
laviles@aguacaliente.net

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

Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrielino
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 Gabrielino
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., Gabrielino
#231
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
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
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 Sierra Avenue, Fontana Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
7/21/2022**

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

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

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

**San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

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

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909) 528 - 9032
serranonation1@gmail.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 Sierra Avenue, Fontana Project, San Bernardino County.

Native American Contact/Response Matrix

Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Contact Info	Contact Attempts	Comments/Notes
Reid Milanovich, Chairperson Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	Phone: (760) 699 - 6800 Fax: (760) 699-6919 laviles@aguacaliente.net	Sent via email 8/10/22	Email response received on 8/11/22 from Ms. Arysa Gonzalez Romero stating that a records check of the Tribal Historic preservation office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, the Tribe defers to the other tribes in the area. Lastly, the response stated that the correspondence shall conclude the Tribe's consultation efforts.
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	Phone: (760) 699 - 6907 Fax: (760) 699-6924 ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	Sent via email 8/10/22	Email response received on 8/22/2022 from Ms. Lacy Padilla, THPO Operations Manager, stating that a records check of the Tribal Historic preservation office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, the Tribe defers to the other tribes in the area.
Andrew Salas, Chairperson Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	Phone: (626) 926 - 4131 admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Sent via email 8/10/22; Follow up call 8/25/22	Chairperson Salas stated that this is their ancestral land and that they had certain concerns regarding the Project that they sent to the City of Fontana directly.
Anthony Morales, Chairperson Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	Phone: (626) 483 - 3564 Fax: (626) 286-1262 GTTribalcouncil@aol.com	Sent via email 8/10/22; Follow up call 8/26/22	No response/comment

Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Contact Info	Contact Attempts	Comments/Notes
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson Gabrielino /Tongva Nation 106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	Phone: (951) 807 - 0479 sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	Sent via email 8/10/22; Follow up call 8/26/22	No response/comment
Robert Dorame, Chairperson Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	Phone: (562) 761 - 6417 Fax: (562) 761-6417 gtongva@gmail.com	Sent via email 8/10/22; Follow up call 8/26/22	Chairperson Dorame asked if the Sacred Lands File Search had returned any cultural resources, which it had, and he was informed of this. He stated that since the majority of the families in their Tribe reside in the coastal areas, and not close to this Project, he would defer to the Tribal Consultant and Administrator, Christina Conley.
Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	Phone: (626) 407 - 8761 christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu	Sent via email 8/10/22; Follow up call 8/26/22	No response/comment
Charles Alvarez, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe 23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	Phone: (310) 403 - 6048 roadkingcharles@aol.com	Sent via USPS 8/10/22; Follow up call on 8/26/22	No response/comment
Robert Martin, Chairperson Morongo Band of Mission Indians 12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	Phone: (951) 755 - 5110 Fax: (951) 755-5177 abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Sent via email 8/10/22; Follow up call 8/25/22	No response/comment

Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Contact Info	Contact Attempts	Comments/Notes
Ann Brierty, THPO Morongo Band of Mission Indians 12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	Phone: (951) 755 - 5259 Fax: (951) 572-6004 abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Sent via email 8/10/22; Follow up call 8/25/22	No response/comment
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	Phone: (928) 750 - 2516 scottmanfred@yahoo.com	Sent via email 8/10/22	No response/comment
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	Phone: (760) 572 - 2423 historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Sent via email 8/10/22	No response/comment
Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources San Manuel Band of Mission Indians 26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	Phone: (909) 864 - 8933 Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuelnsn. Gov	Sent via email 8/10/22	Email response received 8/12/22 from Mr. Ryan Nordness, the Cultural Resource Analyst for the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formally known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians), concerning the Project. Mr. Nordness stated the Project is not located near any known resources.
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	Phone: (951) 659 - 2700 Fax: (951) 659-2228 Isaul@santarosa-nsn.gov	Sent via email 8/10/22; Follow up call 8/25/22	No response/comment

Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Contact Info	Contact Attempts	Comments/Notes
Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson Serrano Nation of Mission Indians P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	Phone: (253) 370 - 0167 serranonation1@gmail.com	Sent via email 8/10/22; Follow up call 8/25/22	See response from Mark Cochrane
Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson Serrano Nation of Mission Indians P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	Phone: (909) 528 - 9032 serranonation1@gmail.com	Sent via email 8/10/22; Follow up call 8/25/22	Co-Chairperson Mark requested that we notify himself and Co-Chairperson Wayne Walker if any cultural materials are found during construction activities, and suggested that we notify them of this via email.
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians P.O. BOX 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	Phone: (951) 663 - 5279 Fax: (951) 654-4198 jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov CC: Jessica Valdez jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Sent via email 8/10/22; Follow up call 8/25/22	Cultural Resource Department Head Joseph Ontiveros said he would be deferring this over to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (Jessica Mauck's response is detailed above from 8/12).
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians P. O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	Phone: (951) 654 - 5544 Fax: (951) 654-4198 ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov	Sent via email 8/10/22	See above comment from another tribal contact.

From: [Gonzalez Romero, Arysa \(TRBL\)](#)
To: [Gena Granger](#)
Subject: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Investigation for the Sierra Avenue and Windflower Avenue Project, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California
Date: Thursday, August 11, 2022 10:26:32 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

Greetings,

A records check of the Tribal Historic preservation office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Thank you,

Arysa Gonzalez Romero, M.S., RPA.

Cultural Resources Analyst

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Phone: (760)-831-2484

Email: aromero@aguacaliente.net



From: [THPO Consulting](#)
To: [Gena Granger](#); [THPO Consulting](#)
Cc: [Kyle Knabb](#)
Subject: RE: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Investigation for the Sierra Avenue and Windflower Avenue Project, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California
Date: Monday, August 22, 2022 2:08:22 PM
Attachments: [image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)

Greetings,

A records check of the Tribal Historic preservation office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Thank you,

Lacy Padilla

THPO Operations Manager
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA 92264
D: 760-699-6956 | C: 760-333-5222

From: Gena Granger <GGranger@paleowest.com>
Sent: Wednesday, August 10, 2022 11:40 AM
To: THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>
Cc: Kyle Knabb <kknabb@paleowest.com>
Subject: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Investigation for the Sierra Avenue and Windflower Avenue Project, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California

**** This Email came from an External Source ****

Please see the attached letter and map for the Cultural and Paleontological Resources Investigation for the Sierra Avenue and Windflower Avenue Project, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.

Best,



Gena Severen (Granger), MA, RPA | Associate Archaeologist
PaleoWest
ggranger@paleowest.com
mobile: 562-310-0153
www.paleowest.com

Los Angeles, California
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016



This email has been scanned by Inbound Shield™.

From: [Ryan Nordness](#)
To: [Gena Granger](#)
Subject: Information request for Sierra Avenue and Windflower Avenue project, Fontana, CA
Date: Friday, August 12, 2022 12:48:36 PM

Hello Gena,

Thank you for reaching out to the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians) concerning the proposed project area. YSMN appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation received by the Cultural Resources Management Department on August 11, 2022. The proposed project is not located near any known resources.

Thank you again for your correspondence, if you have any additional questions or comments please reach out to me at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully,

Ryan Nordness

Ryan Nordness

Cultural Resource Analyst

Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

O:(909) 864-8933 Ext 50-2022

M:(909) 838-4053

26569 Community Center Dr Highland, California 92346

