

Appendix D

Cultural Resources Technical Report

Draft Cultural Resources Technical Report for the
Arrow Commerce Center Project,
Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California

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Executive Summary

ASM Affiliates (ASM), under contract to Ascent Environmental Inc. (Ascent), has prepared this Cultural Resources Technical Report (CRTR) in support of the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) being prepared for the Arrow Commerce Center Project (Project) located at 12451 Arrow Route in Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California. This study fulfills the regulatory requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as requested by the City of Rancho Cucamonga (City), which is the lead agency for CEQA compliance. The Project area encompasses four parcels, identified as Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs] 229-121-33, 229-121-34, 229-121-35, and 229-131-19, and includes approximately 4,105,388 square feet (94.247 acres) of gross lot area and 3,513,101 square feet of net lot area (approximately 80.65 acres).

This CRTR summarizes the background, methods, and results, and provides recommendations for any further work required for CEQA compliance. The report was prepared by ASM's archaeologists who meet and/or exceed the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards*.

As part of this study, an intensive archaeological survey was conducted of the entire Project parcel. A pre-field records search did not reveal the presence of any previously documented resources within the Project area, and no previously undocumented archaeological resources were identified as a result of the survey. As such, the Project will not result in a substantial adverse change to historical resources as defined by CEQA.

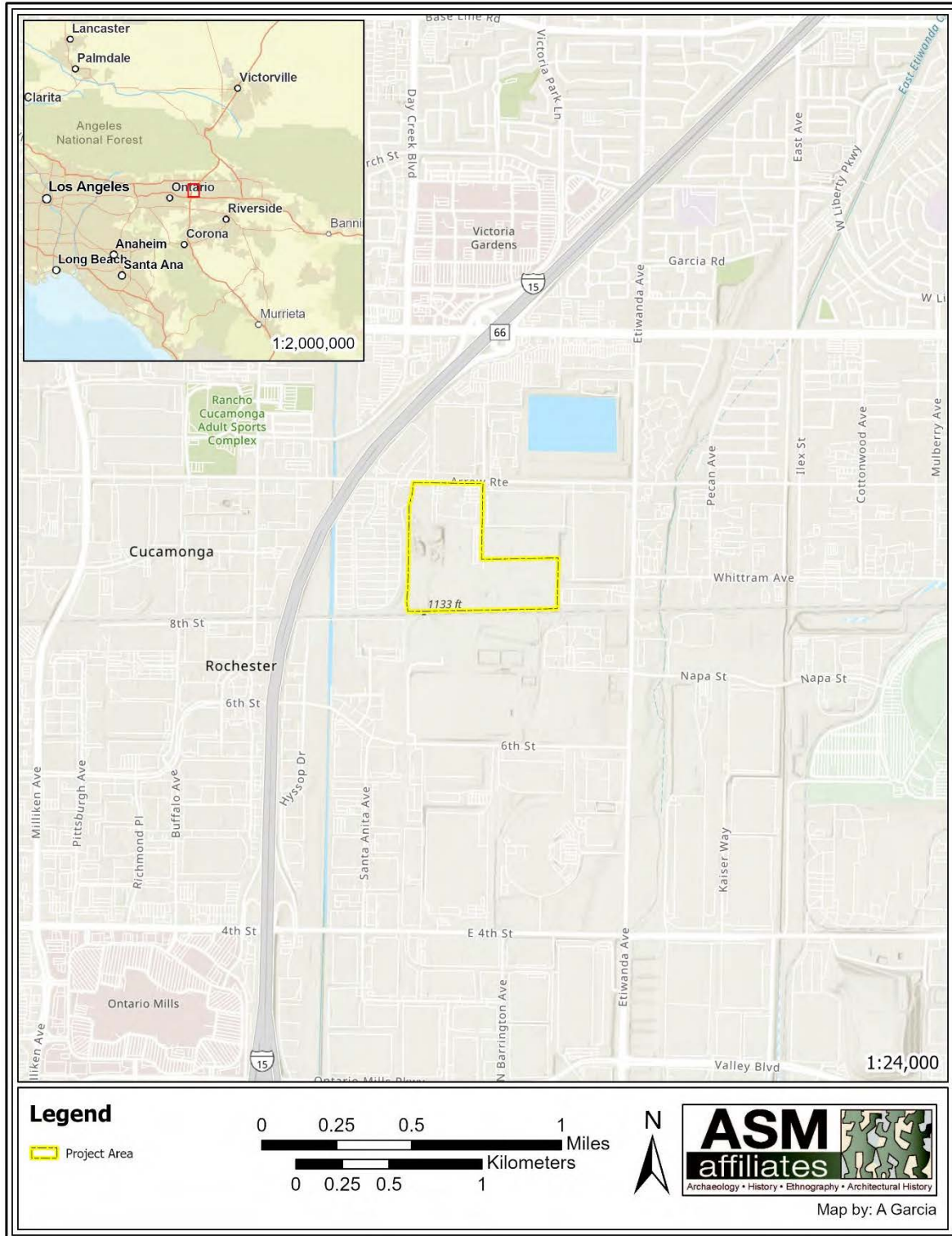
1.0 Introduction

This report describes the goals, methods, and findings of the identification of historical resources and impacts analysis conducted by ASM Affiliates (ASM), for the Arrow Commerce Center Project (Project) in Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California. The Project proposes demolition and site clearing of existing surface paved areas and construction, use, and maintenance of five industrial warehouse/office buildings. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) applies to discretionary projects undertaken, approved, or funded by a public agency. As such, the proposed Project is subject to CEQA. The City of Rancho Cucamonga (City) is the “lead agency” under CEQA. ASM has prepared this report to evaluate whether there are historical resources within the area of potential impact (API) of the proposed Project and if the Project would result in either a direct or indirect impact to those historical resources. For this CRTR, the API was limited to Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 229-121-33, 229-121-34, 229-121-35, and 229-131-19. The following introductory sections present a description of the Project and the applicable regulatory framework.

ASM has prepared this Cultural Resources Technical Report (CRTR) in accordance with the requirements of CEQA, as requested by the City. This report is organized into the following sections: Introduction, Methodology, Identification of Historical Resources, Regulatory Framework, Cultural/Historic Context, Survey Findings, Eligibility Criteria, Statement of Significance/Evaluation, and Conclusions and Recommendations. Several appendices are included, specifically: Paleontology Report (Appendix A), records search summary tables (Appendix B), and Native American correspondence (Appendix C).

1.1 Project Location and Setting

The 94.247-acre Project site is located at 12451 Arrow Route in the southern part of the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County (APNs 229-121-33, 229-121-34, 229-121-35, and 229-131-19) (Figure 1). Additional addresses for the Project site include 12343, 12353, 12455, and 12459-B Arrow Route. The parcel is within the southern half of Section 8, Township 1 South, Range 6 West, as illustrated on the USGS Guasti, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 2). The parcel is largely flat and lies at approximately 1,160 feet above sea level at the north edge and 1,130 at the south. The property is approximately 0.25 mile east of Interstate 15 (I-15; Ontario Freeway), where the overall area is heavily industrialized (Figure 3).



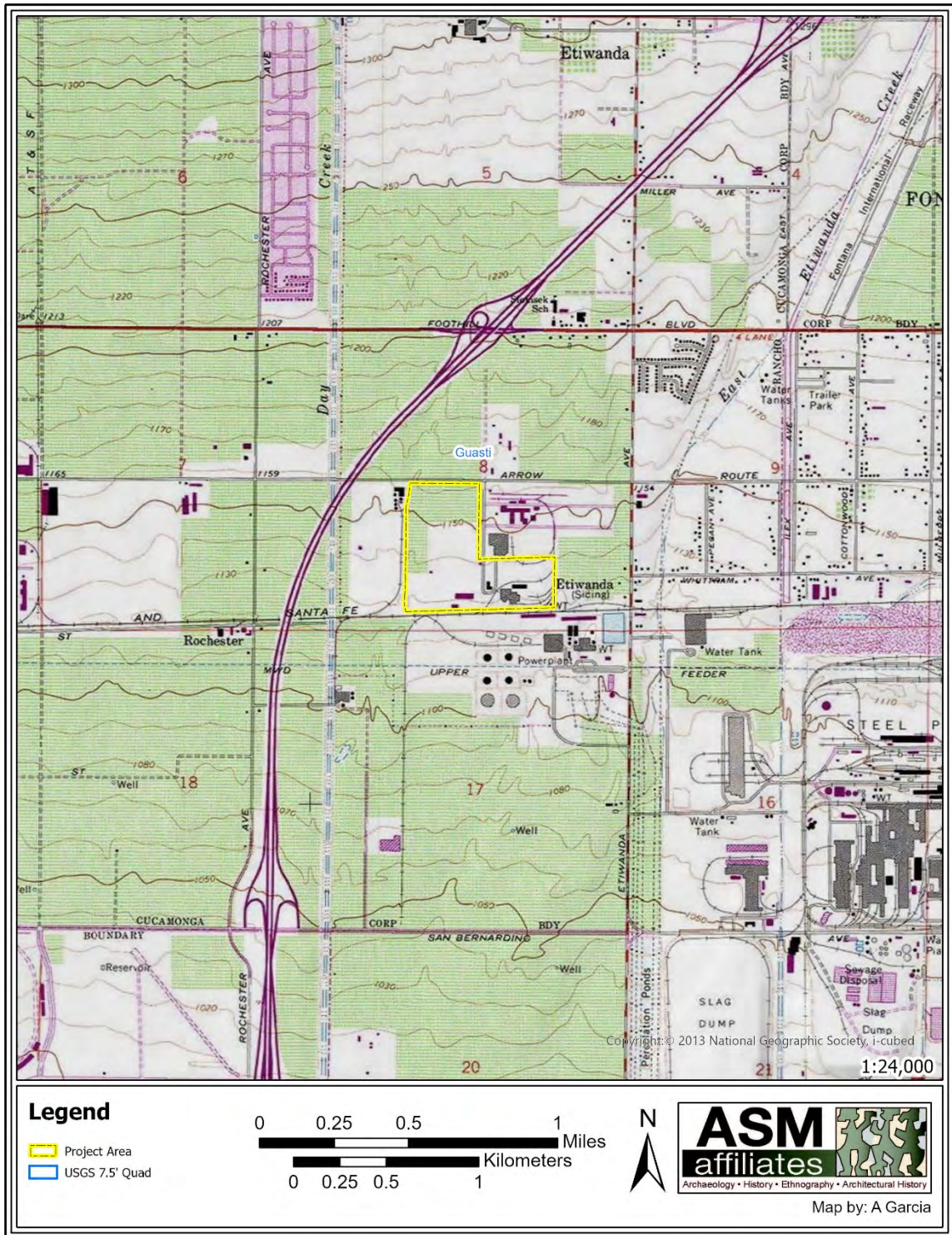


Figure 2. Project area illustrated on the USGS Guasti, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.



Figure 3. Aerial view showing Area of Potential Impacts (API) and current conditions.

1.2 Project Description

BTC III Arrow Route CC, LP (applicant) is proposing to develop the Project site, which would include the demolition and site clearing of surface paved areas and the construction, use, and maintenance of five two-story (single-story with mezzanine) buildings for general warehouse space, associated office space, and loading docks for truck trailers, and include 922 automobile parking spaces and 424 truck trailer parking spaces. The proposed Project would also include the creation of a new vehicle circulation system, water quality basins, utility infrastructure, exterior lighting and signage, and provide roughly 10 percent landscape coverage. In total, the proposed Project would introduce approximately 1,830,729 gross square feet of new building floor area. Vehicle access would be provided by public roadways connecting the Project site to Arrow Route and Etiwanda Avenue.

1.3 Project Personnel

ASM Senior Architectural Historian Shannon Davis, M.A., served as Project Manager for ASM. Ms. Davis exceeds the professional qualification standards for Architectural Historian and Historian, with more than two decades of experience, as identified in the *SOI's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (36 CFR 61). As Director of Architectural History at ASM, Ms. Davis has documented and evaluated numerous cultural resources for CEQA compliance, impacts/effects analysis, Historic Structures Reports (HSRs), Historic American Building Survey (HABS), and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nominations. Ms. Davis additionally has past professional experience with the cultural resources programs of the National Park Service, including eight years as a historian with the NRHP.

ASM Senior Archaeologist Sherri Andrews, M.A., J.D., RPA, conducted the archaeological component of the study. Ms. Andrews exceeds the professional qualification standards for Archaeology as identified in the *SOI's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (36 CFR 61). As an Archaeologist at ASM with more than two decades of experience, Ms. Andrews has performed all archaeological project roles ranging from Principal Investigator to Field Director to Field Technician, and has experience in all aspects of project management, including project development and coordination, records searches and archival research, fieldwork, and report writing and preparation.

2.0 Identification of Historical Resources

ASM followed established guidelines to identify historical resources that have the potential to be impacted by the proposed Project. Specifically, an API was identified, records searches were conducted prior to a survey of the API, and archival research was undertaken to develop the appropriate historic context and site-specific history to evaluate any identified resources as potential CEQA historical resources.

2.1 Description of the Area of Potential Impact

The Project site is located at 12451 Arrow Route in the City of Rancho Cucamonga; additional addresses for the site include 12343, 12353, 12455, and 12459-B Arrow Route. The Project site is identified by Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 229-121-33, 229-121-34, 229-121-35, and 229-131-19, and includes approximately 4,105,388 square feet (94.247 acres) of gross lot area and 3,513,101 square feet of net lot area (approximately 80.65 acres). The site is bounded by Arrow Route to the north, industrial land uses to the east and west, and the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway (AT/SF Railway) to the south. The Project site is within the Neo-Industrial and Industrial Employment Districts of the City and is zoned Neo-Industrial (NI) and Industrial Employment (IE). The API boundary is concurrent with the boundary of the Project area.

2.2 Records Search Results

On August 3, 2023, ASM conducted a records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), part of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), which is housed at California State University, Fullerton. The records search summary tables provided by the SCCIC are provided in Appendix B. The search identified 58 previous cultural resource studies that had been conducted within a 1-mile radius of the Project area (Table 1), none of which address the current Project.

Table 1. Previous Studies within the 1-Mile Records Search Radius

Report No. (SB-)	Year	Author(s) / Affiliation	Title
00479	1977	Hearn, Joseph E. / San Bernardino County Museum Association	Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment of Lewis Homes Project in the Etiwanda Area
01501	1985	Mason, Roger D. / Scientific Resources Surveys, Inc.	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Etiwanda Pipeline and Power Plant EIR
01746	1987	Swanson, Mark T. / Research Associates	Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed 120-Acre Adult Pre-Trial Detention Facility, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California
01894	1989	Bouscaren, Stephen J., and Mark T. Swanson / Research Associates	Cultural Resources Survey of the 27 Acre Proposed Chino Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD) Regional Plan No. 4 in the City of Cucamonga, California
02090	1990	Swanson, Mark T. / Research Associates	Addendum to Cultural Resources Survey of the 27 Acre Proposed Chino Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD) Regional Plan No. 4, in the City of Cucamonga, California
02175	1988	White, David R. M.	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Proposed Rochester Substation, San Bernardino County, California

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Report No. (SB-)	Year	Author(s) / Affiliation	Title
02286	1988	Clevenger, Joyce M. / Westec Services	Cultural Resource Survey of the Etiwanda Pipeline and Power Plant and Alternatives, San Bernardino County, California
02660	1992	Swope, Karen K. / Research Associates	Archaeological Investigations on Approximately 240 Acres, Mining and Reclamation, Kaiser Mill Site, Fontana, San Bernardino County, CUP W130-97, as Shown on the Guasti 7.5' Quadrangle
02795	1991	Hampson, R. Paul, James J. Schmidt, and June A. Schmidt / Greenwood & Associates	Cultural Resource Investigation: Cajon Pipeline Project
02796	1993	McKenna, Jeanette A. / McKenna et al.	Cultural Resources Investigations, Site Inventory and Evaluations, the Cajon Pipeline Corridor, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties
02851	1993	Landis, Daniel G. / Greenwood & Associates	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Chino Basin Groundwater Storage Program, San Bernardino County, CA
02851	1993	Landis, Daniel G. / Greenwood & Associates	College Heights Addendum To: A Cultural Resource Survey for the Chino Basin Groundwater Storage Program, San Bernardino County, California
02917	1994	White, Laura S. / Archaeological Associates	Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed Metrolink Project in the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California
03063	1995	Sturm, Bradley L., Jani Monk, and Ivan H. Strudwick	Cultural Resources Survey & National Register Assessment of the Kaiser Steel Mill for the California Speedway Project, Fontana, CA
03222	1979	Scientific Resource Survey, Inc.	Archaeological/Paleontological/Historical Report on the William Lyon Co. Rancho Cucamonga Property, Located in the City of Rancho Cucamonga, CA
03278	1997	McLean, Deborah, and Jay Michalsky / LSA	Cultural Resources Assessment for General Plan Amendments 96-03b & 97-01, and Victoria Community Plan Amendments 96-01 & 97-01 / Edison Company Project
03575	2001	Duke, Curt / LSA	Cultural Resource Assessment: Cingular Wireless Facility SB 138-01, San Bernardino County, CA
03587	1998	Love, Bruce / CRM Tech	Historical/Archaeological Resources Report: Chino Basin Groundwater Recharge Project, near the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, CA
03591	1995	Owen, Shelley Marie / EIP Associates	Cultural Resource Record Search and Management Plan for the San Sevaine Redevelopment Project Area, San Bernardino County, CA
03592	1997	McLean, Deborah, and Jani Monk / LSA	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Kaiser West End Project, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, CA
04138	2002	Tang, Bai / CRM Tech	Identification & Evaluation of Historic Properties: Fourth St Recycled Water Pipeline in and near the Cities of Ontario & Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, CA
04142	2002	Tang, Bai, and Josh Smallwood / CRM Tech	Identification & Evaluation of Historical Properties: Recycled Water Facilities Improvements Project, Regional Plants No. 1 & No. 4, Cities of Ontario & Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, CA
04144	2002	McKenna, Jeanette A. / McKenna et al.	An Evaluation of Two Historic Structures at the Intersection of Charles Smith (Rochester Ave) & 6th St, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, CA

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Report No. (SB-)	Year	Author(s) / Affiliation	Title
04191	2004	McKenna, Jeanette A. / McKenna et al.	An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Frontier Homes Property, Tract No. 16744 in the City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, CA
04668	2004	Bonner, Wayne H., and Christeen Taniguchi	Records Search Results and Site Visit for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate SB60XC844A (Reeves Trucking) 8615 Pecan Avenue, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California
04690	2006	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate LSA8023E (Baseline and Foothill Blvd.), Southeast Corner of Foothill Boulevard and Cornwall, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, CA
04691	2005	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate ES-0012-02 (Fontana), 13560 Whittram Avenue, Fontana, San Bernardino County, California
04692	2006	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile Telecommunications Facility Candidate IE04921C (SCE M23-T4), 13100 Block of Foothill Boulevard, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California
04873	2005	Encarnacion, Deirdre / CRM Tech	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: San Bernardino Avenue Pipeline and Pump Station in and near the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California
05425	2006	Bai "Tom" Tang, Thomas Melzer, Laura H. Shaker, Dierdre Encarnacion, and Michael Hogan / CRM Tech	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: 1158 Zone Pipeline Project, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, CA
05485	2007	Schmidt, James J.	DWO 4505-3127: Rancho Vista New AA Station Project, Etiwanda Area, San Bernardino County, California
05486	2006	Kurtz, Marc R.	American Tower Corporation Tower Site-Cucamonga (No. 300748), Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California
05487	2007	Encarnacion, Deirdre	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Etiwanda 1270 Reservoir and Pipeline, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California
05490	2006	Bonner, Wayne H., and Kathleen A. Crawford	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate LSA8023E (Baseline and Foothill Blvd.), Southeast Corner of Foothill Boulevard and Cornwall, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California
05499	2003	Hammond, Stephen R., and David Bricker	Historic Resources Compliance Report for the Relinquishment of State Route 66, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California
05809	2007	Smallwood, Josh, Robert Porter, and John J. Eddy / CRM Tech	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Cucamonga Valley Water District Recycled Water Pipeline Project, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California

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Report No. (SB-)	Year	Author(s) / Affiliation	Title
05813	2007	Bonner, Wayne H., and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile Facility Candidate IE25346D (Tofasco), 9570 Santa Anita Avenue, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California
05974	2006	Austerman, Virginia	Cultural Resources Assessment: San Sevaive Villas Multiple Family Residential Affordable Housing, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California
05989	2006	Bonner, Wayne, and Marnie Aislin-Kay / MBA	Cultural Resource Records Search Results for Site Visit for Global Signal Telecommunications Facility Candidate 3021529 (Stadium) 1700 North 41 Avenue-8273, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California
05999	2008	Tang, Bai "Tom", John J. Eddy, Harry M. Quinn, Terri Jacquemain, Daniel Ballester, and Laura Hensley Shaker / CRM Tech	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Northeast Recycled Water Expansion Projects in and near the Cities of Rancho Cucamonga and Fontana, San Bernardino County, California
06000	2008	Tang, Bai "Tom", John J. Eddy, Harry M. Quinn, Terri Jacquemain, Daniel Ballester, and Laura Hensley Shaker / CRM Tech	Extended Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Study: Northeast Recycled Water Expansion Projects in and near the Cities of Rancho Cucamonga and Fontana, San Bernardino County, California
06420	2008	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Record Search Results for the Proposed Bechtel Wireless Telecommunications Site LSA8023 (Baseline and Foothill Blvd. / SCE-M23T4 Lugo/Mira Loma) Located on the Southeastern Corner of Foothill and Cornwall, Rancho Cucamonga, California 91739
06524	2010	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Record Search and Field Reconnaissance Phase for Proposed AT&T Wireless Telecommunications Site LA8023 (Foothill Marketplace) 12879 Foothill Boulevard, Rancho Cucamonga, California 91789
06787	2008	Tang, Bai "Tom", Deirdre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester / CRM Tech	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Chino Groundwater Basin Dry-Year Yield Program Expansion, Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California
06986	2010	Glover, Amy, and Sherri Gust / Cogstone	Phase I Resources Assessment Report for the Falcon Ridge Substation Project in the Cities of Fontana and Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
07003	2011	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Records Search Results for the Proposed AT&T Wireless Telecommunications Site LAC304, Located at 9320 A Hyssop Street, Rancho Cucamonga, California
07005	2011	Puckett, Heather R.	Junberry, 12676 Foothill Boulevard, Rancho Cucamonga, California 91739
07084	2010	Tang, Bai "Tom" / CRM Tech	Preliminary Historical/Archaeological Resources Study, San Bernardino Line Positive Train Control Project, Southern California Regional Rail Authority, Counties of Los Angeles and San Bernardino
07187	2012	McKenna, Jeanette / McKenna et al.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Walmart Development on Foothill Boulevard, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California

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Report No. (SB-)	Year	Author(s) / Affiliation	Title
07400	2013	Puckett, Heather R.	Cultural Resources Summary for the Proposed Verizon Wireless, Inc., Property at the Juneberry Site, 12676 Foothill Blvd, Rancho Cucamonga, California 91739
07569	2003	McDougall, Dennis P., and Jill A. Onken	Inland Feeder Pipeline Project: Final Synthetic Report of Archaeological Findings, San Bernardino County, California
07830	2014	Perez, Don / EBI Consulting	Cultural Resource Survey: Storequest/CLI2458, 11998 Arrow Route, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California 91739
07856	2014	Williams, Sarah A., Carrie D. Wills, and Kathleen A. Crawford / EAS	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE04921C (SCE M23-T4), 13100 Block of Foothill Boulevard, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California
07907	2015	Pignuolo, Andrew R. / Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the La Mirage on Route 66 Project Rancho Cucamonga, California
07919	2016	Smith, Brian F. / Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Shaath Project, 11669 Foothill Boulevard, Rancho Cucamonga, California
07920	2015	Smith, Brian F. / Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Mayten Project, Tentative Parcel Map SUBTPM19669, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California
07990	2014	George, Joan and Josh Smallwood / Applied Earth Works, Inc.	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Etiwanda Pipeline North Relining Project, Cities of Fontana and Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California
08061	2015	Brunzell, David / BCR Consulting LLC	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Owenwood Project, Fontana, San Bernardino County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. TRF1428)

A total of 12 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the 1-mile records search radius (Table 2). None are located within the Project, but the historic alignment of the ATS&F Railroad runs parallel to the south edge of the API. All are historical-period resources, primarily consisting of various buildings and structures as well as linear infrastructure and remains related to prior agricultural uses of the surrounding area.

Table 2. Previously Documented Resources within the 1-Mile Records Search Radius

Primary # (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Date Recorded (Recorded by, Affiliation)	Site Type	Description	Attribute Code(s)*
006847	6847H	1990 (G. Romani, Greenwood and Associates); 1990 (G. Romani et al, Greenwood & Associates); 1995 (F. Smith, Myra Frank & Associates); 1997 (B. Tang, CRM Tech); 1998 (M. Horne et al., Applied Earthworks); 2000 (M. Robinson, Applied Earthworks); 2008 (C. Harper, SWCA); 2010 (C. Tibbett, LSA); 2010 (E. Potter, ASM Affiliates); 2014 (M. DeCarlo & D. Mengers, ASM); 2016	Structure, Site	Old Kite Route; ATS&F/BNSF Railroad	AH7; HP11; HP18; HP19
007095	7095H	1991 (Hampson et al., Greenwood and Associates)	Site	abandoned irrigation system	AH4; AH6; HP11
007099	7099H	1992 (M. Hogan, CRM Tech)	Site	MWD Etiwanda Pipeline sewer pipe	AH6
007199	7199H	1992 (S. Alexandronwicz, ACS)	Site	-	AH2; AH3; AH4; AH15
008857	8857H	1986 (J. F. Elliott, ECOS); 1997 (P. de Barros and J. Paulson, Professional Archaeological Services); 2010 (J. Coleman, Solano Archaeological Services); 2011 (J. Trampier, SRI); 2016 (A. Williams, SCE)	Site	So. Sierras Power Line; Lytle Canyon Transmission Lines	HP16
012610	-	2006 (LSA)	Building	8247 Rochester Ave.; Masi Brothers Winery	AH15; HP2
016452	-	1987 (L. Merrill)	Building	9370 Etiwanda; Etiwanda Grape Products Co.	HP2; HP4; HP6; HP22; HP30
016463	-	1987 (Merrill)	Structure	11871 Foothill; La Fourcades Store; Cowgirl Theater	HP2
016464	-	1987 (Merrill)	Structure	11929 Foothill; Rancho Cucamonga; Aggazzotti Winery	HP2

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Primary # (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Date Recorded (Recorded by, Affiliation)	Site Type	Description	Attribute Code(s)*
016465	-	1987 (L. Merrill)	Building	12737 Foothill; Cucamonga Top Winery; Bonded Winery 4360; Guidera Winery	HP6
020173	-	2001 (B. Reynolds, LSA)	Structure	fieldstone stockpile	HP39
020174	-	2001 (B. Reynolds, LSA)	Structure	fieldstone stockpile	HP33; HP39

*AH2. Foundations/structure pads, AH3. Landscaping/orchard, AH4. Privies/dumps/trash scatters, AH6. Water conveyance system, AH7. Roads/trails/railroad grades, AH15. Standing structures, HP2. Single family property, HP4. Ancillary building, HP6. 1-3 story commercial building, HP11. Engineering structure, HP16. Religious building, HP18. Train, HP19. Bridge, HP22. Lake/river/reservoir, HP30. Trees/vegetation, HP33. Farm/ranch, HP39. Other

2.3 Field Survey

ASM Senior Archaeologist Sherri Andrews and Associate Archaeologist Alondra Garcia conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire Project parcel on September 25, 2023. During the intensive-level survey, digital photographs were taken detailing the current conditions within the API. No previously undocumented archaeological resources were identified as a result of the survey.

2.4 Review of Historical Aerials and Topographical Maps

Historical aerials from 1938, 1948, 1959, 1966, 1985, 1994, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 were analyzed on historicaerials.com, as were historical topographic maps dated 1897, 1900, 1903, 1906, 1908, 1911, 1912, 1917, 1927, 1929, 1932, 1939, 1947, 1955, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1965, 1969, 1973, 1975, 1982, 2012, 2015, 2018, and 2021.

Aerial images taken in 1939 and 1948 show the overall project area as agricultural land with no other development. The 1959 image shows development with one large structure, landscaping, and a parking lot within the southeastern “L” of the parcel. Juneberry Road is also visible, providing access to the site, while the western half of the parcel remains undeveloped as late as the 1966 image. By the time of the next available image taken in 1985, the entirety of the parcel was modified and developed in some way. Structures appear on the southern central edge of the parcel and more structures appear by 1994; all of this development still appears on the parcel in the 2020 image (Figure 4).

Early topographic maps provide minimal additional information about the Project area, showing the preestablished railroad track in 1897 and some surrounding roads. The area remained largely unchanged between 1897 and 1955. Arrow Route in its present alignment first appears clearly on the 1955 map at the north edge of the Project boundary.



Figure 4. Aerial view showing Area of Potential Impacts (API) and prior development within parcel.

2.5 NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

On July 7, 2023, ASM sent a request to the NAHC to search their Sacred Lands File (SLF) to determine whether it contained any information relating to the presence of Native American cultural resources within the Project site. Response from the NAHC was received on August 6, 2023, indicating that the result of the SLF search was negative. With this response, the NAHC provided a list of 37 tribal contacts who may have interest in the area. Query letters were sent to each of the contacts on the list. To date, two responses have been received. The Cultural Coordinator for Pechanga stated that the Project is outside their ancestral territory, deferring to more local tribes. The Cultural Resources Department Coordinator for the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians replied that the area is outside their area of historic interest, also deferring to more local tribes. The NAHC response and contact list, sample query letter, and any responses received to date are provided with this report as Appendix C.

3.0 Cultural/Historic Context

The following section offers brief descriptions of the phases of prehistoric and historic periods in the project vicinity. Included is a discussion of the development of Rancho Cucamonga and local industries.

3.1 Prehistoric Period

Archaeological investigations in San Bernardino County and elsewhere in southern California have documented a diverse range of prehistoric human occupations, extending from the terminal Pleistocene to the time of European contact (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Koerper and Drover 1983; Mason 1984; McKenna 1986; Wallace 1955; Warren 1968).

3.1.1 Paleoindian (pre-6000 B.C.)

Paleoindian assemblages include large stemmed projectile points, high proportions of formal lithic tools, bifacial lithic reduction strategies, and relatively small proportions of ground stone tools. These tools suggest a reliance on hunting rather than gathering. In general, hunting-related tools are more common during this period and are replaced by processing tools during the early Holocene (Basgall and Hall 1990).

3.1.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6000 B.C.-750 A.D.)

The Milling Stone Horizon is characterized by the presence of hand stones, milling stones, choppers, and scrapers. These tools are thought to be associated with seed gathering and processing and limited hunting activities. The artifacts from this period show a major shift in the exploitation of natural resources.

3.1.3 Late Prehistoric Horizon (A.D. 750-1750)

Like much of Southern California, this horizon in the general Project area is characterized by the presence of small projectile points associated with the use of bow and arrow. Steatite containers, asphaltum items, mortars and pestles, and bedrock mortars are also common artifacts.

3.2 Ethnohistoric Period

The area that is now Rancho Cucamonga/Ontario was occupied during the Late Prehistoric period by Native Americans commonly known as the Gabrielino (Bean and Shipek 1978; Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1925). This name was derived from their association with the San Gabriel Valley and the Mission San Gabriel de Archangel (Bean and Smith 1978a). The City itself is named after the Gabrielino village of Kukamo or Cucamonga (Kroeber 1925), which was located at the eastern extent of the tribe's territory. The name is thought to mean "sandy place" (CRM Tech 2007). The language of the group is derived from the Takic family, part of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock.

The Gabrielino established large, permanent villages in the fertile lowlands along rivers and streams and in sheltered areas along the coast. Seasonal migration was practiced across the area for both the exploitation of resources and based on seasonal weather conditions. Their territory encompassed the greater Los Angeles Basin, the coastal regions from Topanga Canyon in the north to perhaps as far

south as Aliso Creek, as well as San Clemente, San Nicholas, and Santa Catalina islands (Bean and Smith 1978a). Primarily hunters and gatherers, the Gabrielino used numerous styles of bows, bedrock mortars, portable mortars, pipes, chisels, metates, manos, and various forms of chipped stone tools.

Other groups that inhabited lands near the Project site include the Luiseño and Serrano. All of these groups spoke a variation of the Takic language subfamily part of the Uto-Aztecan language family. Luiseño lifeways were very similar to those of the Gabrielino. At the time of the first contacts with the Spanish in the sixteenth century, the Luiseño inhabited areas to the west of the Gabrielino, including the coastal area of southern California, ranging approximately 50 miles from the southern part of Los Angeles County to the northern part of San Diego County, and inland about 30 miles (Bean and Shipek 1978). The people are called “Luiseño” due to their proximity to the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia.

Serrano territory encompassed the area east of the Gabrielino, generally across the San Bernardino Mountains (Kroeber 1925). However, the boundaries of their territory are not as reliably defined due to a lack of historical records and a more mobile settlement pattern than the Gabrielino. The territory roughly encompassed the base of the San Bernardino Mountains from the Cajon Pass, north to present-day Victorville, east to Twentynine Palms, and south to the Yucaipa Valley (Bean and Smith 1978b). The name “Serrano” derived from the Spanish word for highland or mountain and is used to refer to the linguistic group in the Takic family (Bean and Smith 1978b). The Serrano people can be further divided into the Kitanemuk, who lived around Tejon and Paso creeks, the Alliklik within the vicinity of the Santa Clara River, and the Vanyume along the Mohave River (Kroeber 1925).

The Serrano were organized loosely into exogamous clans; however, their social structure is not well known. Each clan had a hereditary leader called a kika and a hereditary assistant chief that had ceremonial functions called a paha’ (Kroeber 1925). Other spiritual leaders also had positions of power in the clan.

Serrano subsistence practices were largely based around gathering, hunting, and fishing. Depending on the environment, common food staples included acorns, piñon nuts, honey, mesquite, yucca, cactus, and chia seeds. Deer, mountain sheep, antelope, rabbits, other small rodents, and birds were also commonly hunted. Like the Gabrielino, bows and arrows were used to hunt for large game, and curved throwing sticks, traps, snares, and deadfalls were used for smaller game (Bean and Smith 1978b).

Due to a lack of reliable year-round water sources, the Serrano lived in smaller villages than were common in the Gabrielino territory. They also largely lived in circular houses with a thatched roof; however, many of their daily activities took place within ramadas, which provided shade and blocked the wind. The house was primarily used for sleeping and storage only. The Serrano made tools from shell, wood, bone, stone, pottery, and plant fibers.

3.3 Historical Period

Portions of this historical context section are excerpted and adapted from the *Historic Context Statement for the City of Rancho Cucamonga, California* prepared by Chattel Architecture, Planning & Preservation, Inc. (Chattel 2010).

Spanish explorer Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo first entered California in 1542, claiming it for the King of Spain. However, Spanish contact within the vicinity of the Project did not take place until the 1770s when Father Garces traveled across the Mojave Desert and entered coastal southern California through the Cajon Pass (Walker 1986).

3.3.1 Early Settlement (1811-1876)

For most of the Spanish-Mexican period, the San Gabriel and San Bernardino valleys, including the Rancho Cucamonga area, were considered part of the outlying land holdings of Mission San Gabriel de Archangel, which was established in 1771.

The name “Cucamonga” first appeared in a written record of the San Gabriel Mission dated 1811 (Chattel 2010). After Mexico gained independence from Spain in 1821, the new authorities in Alta California began to dismantle the mission system in 1834 through the process of secularization.

The effects of mission influence upon the local Native populations were devastating. The reorganization of their culture alienated them from their traditional subsistence patterns and social customs. European diseases, against which the Natives had no immunities, reached epidemic proportions and Gabrielino populations were decimated (Johnston 1962). By 1900, they had almost ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group (Bean and Smith 1978a:540). Although most Gabrielino submitted to the Spanish and were incorporated into the mission system, some refused to give up their traditional lifeways and escaped into the interior regions of the State.

In the 1830s and 1840s, during secularization of the mission system, the Mexican authorities in Alta California made a number of large land grants on former mission properties in the valley. The 13,000-acre Rancho Cucamonga was granted to Los Angeles City Council president and businessman Tiburcio Tapia in 1839 (CRM Tech 2007). Tapia built his home on the top of the prominent Red Hill, planted some of Rancho Cucamonga’s first vineyards, and built a small winery. The winery was enlarged and re-established as the Thomas Winery in 1933, and again as the Filippi Vineyards winery in 1967 (Clucas 1979:70). Portions of the historic winery buildings, located at the northeast corner of Foothill Boulevard and Vineyard Avenue, are currently being reused for commercial purposes (Chattel 2010).

When Tapia died in 1845, his daughter, Maria Merced Tapia de Prudhomme, became the sole heir of the Rancho Cucamonga. Maria Merced’s husband, Leon Victor Prudhomme, assumed control of the rancho and eventually sold it to John Rains in 1858. Rains significantly expanded the vineyards, planting 125,000 to 150,000 vines. He was found murdered in 1862, and his widow, Dona Maria Merced Williams de Rains, inherited the ranch property. She encountered financial problems, and the property fell into foreclosure, ultimately marking the close of the rancho way of life in the Cucamonga region.

3.3.2 Acquisition of Land and Water (1877-1946)

The U.S. annexation of Alta California in 1848 brought more and more Euro American immigrants into the area. Development of the town of Cucamonga began in the late 1870s and 1880s as a direct result of acquisition and distribution of land and water and the availability of rail transit through the region. Following Native American occupation of the Cucamonga Valley, the earliest documented use of local water sources was by Tiburcio Tapia at his winery, utilizing water from Cucamonga Creek, around the year 1839.

In the 1880s, the presence of both the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads helped to promote a land boom throughout much of southern California. Also, by the 1880s, large-scale efforts to distribute a reliable supply of water to Rancho Cucamonga lands were underway. Several individuals were particularly instrumental in bringing water to Rancho Cucamonga, including Isaias Hellman, largely responsible for bringing water to Cucamonga in 1887, Adolph Petsch, involved in early acquisition of land and distribution of water throughout Alta Loma beginning in 1881, and George and William Chaffey (Chaffey Brothers), who implemented an innovative irrigation system in Etiwanda in the early 1880s.

In 1870, Jewish immigrant Isaias Hellman, a prominent Los Angeles businessman and one of the original founders of the Farmers and Merchants Bank in downtown Los Angeles, along with several of his associates, came into ownership of the Rancho Cucamonga at a cost of approximately \$50,000. The group immediately sold a small amount of the land, turning a quick profit, and kept the remaining 8,000 acres. Under a newly formed partnership called Cucamonga Company, Hellman and his associates subdivided the acreage and oversaw restoration of the local vineyards and winery, later to become the site of the Thomas Winery (Hofer 1983:53-54). As a result, the Cucamonga Valley was declared “the biggest winemaking estate in California” (Dinkelspiel 2008:102). To bring water to Cucamonga lands, Hellman and his associates oversaw a dramatic effort to tunnel horizontally into Cucamonga Canyon in the San Gabriel Mountains to the north to access water from natural mountain springs. Local Chinese immigrants served as the majority of the labor force for this project. Water was delivered to Cucamonga in 1887, and land in the area began to sell quickly (Clucas 1979:61). In 1895, the Cucamonga Company became the Cucamonga Vineyard Company, incorporated and controlled solely by Hellman, who continued to manage vineyard and winemaking operations.

In 1878, George Chaffey Sr. moved to Riverside to join other Canadian families in the Santa Ana River irrigation settlement. Reports of the success of the settlement induced George Jr. to join them. The large profits that flowed from the Riverside venture encouraged George Sr. and William to become partners in the new irrigation colonies on the Cucamonga Plain, which they named Etiwanda and Ontario. These settlements were based on the purchase of land and water-rights by the Chaffey family at a low price, and resale to settlers in 10-acre blocks, with a mutual irrigation company to distribute water on a non-profit basis. Planned towns, social institutes, and prohibition were features of both colonies, which were regarded as model settlements throughout western America (Westcott 1979).

In 1881, as a phenomenal land boom swept through southern California, George Chaffey Sr., a Canadian-born engineer, created the agricultural colony of Etiwanda in what is now the eastern portion of the City of Rancho Cucamonga. It was in the development of Etiwanda that Chaffey first put into practice his influential concept of a “mutual water company,” with equitable water rights affixed to each parcel of land. Between 1881 and 1883, two other colonies, Hermosa and the Iowa Tract, were established in the western portion of the city. In 1887, the two colonies merged under the name of Ioamosa, which was changed to Alta Loma in 1913.

Developers began to establish agricultural colonies in the inland valleys to entice buyers by providing the necessary infrastructure such as irrigation systems, which often involved complex agreements with property owners near the rivers having riparian rights (Gentilcore 1960:80). The alluvial soil in the broad river valley and the sunny, dry climate were ideal for growing irrigated crops such as citrus and grapes (City of Ontario 2008:4.7-1). With water rights included in the

purchase of the land, the Chaffey brothers set up an irrigation system that channeled water down from the canyons of Mount San Antonio (“Mount Baldy”) to flatter, tillable land. The Chaffeys set aside one square mile for the Ontario townsite and reserved half of the land for an agricultural college (Chaffey College). The Chaffeys sold off the land, parcel by parcel, to Easterners drawn by idyllic visions of orange groves thriving at the base of snow-capped mountain ranges in sunny California.

Because of its favorable climate, the western San Bernardino Valley became known for the cultivation of citrus fruits, olives, and grapes. The vineyards and the wineries, in particular, figured prominently in the region’s social and economic identity. During World War II, the Kaiser Steel Mill was established in the neighboring town of Fontana, which brought about significant changes in the region’s agrarian landscape. In more recent decades, residential and commercial development has been the driving force behind the rapid urban expansion of the western San Bernardino Valley and the conversion of agricultural land.

3.3.3 Railroad Development and the Agriculture Industry (1887-1970)

Construction of railroads through the Cucamonga Valley triggered tremendous growth of the local agriculture industry, mushrooming land sales, and subsequent development of the towns of Cucamonga (including the North Town neighborhood), Alta Loma, and Etiwanda. Similar to other Southern California boomtowns, construction of railroads through the region enabled both people and goods to move in and out of Rancho Cucamonga at unprecedented speed, which dramatically increased development. From the early 1900s to the 1950s, the northern portion of the City’s landscape consisted mainly of citrus orchards, while the southern portion was dominated by vineyards.

The Town of Cucamonga first became a boomtown in anticipation of the arrival of the Santa Fe Railway, completed through the region in 1887 (Brodsly 1981:67-68). The availability of rail transit created a strong demand for land in Cucamonga and a dramatic increase in prices. The Cucamonga Fruit Land Company rapidly realized high profit margins, selling parcels that in 1886 had been \$70 per acre for \$150 to \$250 per acre just one year later in 1887 (Clucas 1979:60). The local agriculture industry flourished during this time, with a wide range of crops, including grapes, citrus, apricots, pears, peaches, olives, figs, walnuts, chestnuts, almonds, hay grain, and potatoes (Clucas 1979:63).

Cucamonga developed in the 1880s as an agricultural community with a small commercial core on Archibald Avenue, connecting the center of Cucamonga to the Santa Fe Railway and community of North Town to the south. Early residential development was centered on Estacia Court, the nearby portion of Foothill Boulevard. Available records indicate that the Klusman Brothers (John, George, and Henry) developed the majority of these residences from the early 1910s through the 1930s. Each brother also made significant contributions to local development citywide (Clucas 1979:108).

As early as 1887, San Bernardino Road served as an important link between Cucamonga and the neighboring community of Ontario to the west. Important community buildings, including a post office, school, a rooming house for migrant workers, and a hotel, were located on San Bernardino Road between Vineyard and Archibald Avenues. A group of homes housing Chinese immigrant workers, known locally as “Chinatown,” was located at the southwest corner of San Bernardino Road and present-day Klusman Avenue in the late 1880s.

The San Bernardino Line of the Pacific Electric Railway “Red Cars,” with stations in Claremont, Upland, Alta Loma, Etiwanda, Fontana, and Rialto, was the Pacific Electric’s longest line, and was completed through Rancho Cucamonga via stations at Alta Loma and Etiwanda in July 1914, offering competition to the older Santa Fe Railway to the south.

3.3.4 Postwar Development (1945-1977)

Following World War II, Rancho Cucamonga’s landscape rapidly shifted from rural to suburban, reflecting the nation-wide trend. Driven by rapid highway construction, increasing automobile ownership, availability of modern building technologies, and the Baby Boom, the postwar period brought about an increase in housing demand and rising land values, spawning development of tract housing and light industry in Rancho Cucamonga on land previously used for agriculture (Ames and McClelland 2002:25). After World War II and prior to incorporation in 1977, the City experienced uncontrolled growth. It ultimately became a sprawling suburb, with tract housing, neighborhood-scale shopping centers, office parks, and surface parking proliferating throughout the City, aiming to meet the needs of nearby residents and to accommodate automobiles. Underscoring the dramatic increase in local development taking place, in 1979, prominent local development company Lewis Homes (founded 1955), announced sales of 533 single-family houses in the first nine months of the year, not including sales of commercial and multi-family developments (*Los Angeles Times* 1979).

Although large-scale tract housing did not take place in Rancho Cucamonga until the 1950s, development of housing tracts on local agricultural lands was sparked as early as 1942, when Kaiser Steel Mill began operations in nearby Fontana. Initially producing steel to aid the war effort, Kaiser Steel Mill was the ninth-largest steel production facility in the country by the late 1950s, employing 7,700 workers at its peak (Wagner 2005:111). This new industry helped propel regional growth, necessitating an increase in local housing stock for Kaiser workers. Farmers received pressure to sell agricultural land from real estate agents who wanted to develop it for much needed mill worker housing. Kaiser Community Homes, one of the many successful enterprises started by Henry J. Kaiser, developed many postwar housing tracts in the Inland Empire and nationwide. In 1946, Henry Kaiser announced that his company would build more than 10,000 low-cost homes throughout the nation for Kaiser workers, beginning in Southern California (Foster 1989).

Another important driver of postwar suburbanization in Rancho Cucamonga was increasing employment and transportation options offered by expansion of the nearby Ontario International Airport (originally Ontario Airport). In 1942, the federal government allocated Works Progress Administration funding to improve the existing dirt runway at the Ontario Airport to create two paved runways for Army and Army Air Corps operations. At the close of the war in 1945, airport operations lessened for a time, although the airport became Ontario International Airport in 1946. In 1949, airlines began offering regular passenger service into and out of the airport. Beginning in 1951, military operations at the airport resumed, using the airport for California Air National Guard operations for the Korean War. Various airport improvements and runway extensions took place through 1962.

The City of Rancho Cucamonga was incorporated in 1977, consolidating the three towns of Cucamonga, Alta Loma, and Etiwanda into one municipality. Although the local agriculture industry has changed over time due to a variety of factors, including technological advancement and

transportation improvements, agriculture remains a recognizable, although fading, feature of Rancho Cucamonga's physical landscape (Chattel 2010).

4.0 Survey Findings

The pedestrian archaeological survey was focused on all exposed ground surfaces within the Project API. The western portion of the parcel was not developed for industry until the early 1980s, having previously been in agricultural use from at least the 1930s, while the southeastern arm was developed in the mid-1950s. Ultimately, the entirety of the Project area has been heavily altered and modified over time first by use for agriculture; then by building and facility construction, landscaping, and hardscaping (see Figure 4); and finally by the recent demolition of those facilities. As a result, the parcel does not appear to retain any clearly discernable original ground surfaces.

The northeastern portion of the parcel contains remnants of the facility that was formerly sited there, primarily in the form of landscaping (see Figure 4). On the northern perimeter, there are cobble terraces with landscaping including trees, shrubbery, and other plants. Trees line the perimeter of this area at grade with the sidewalk along Arrow Route; the rest of the parcel appears to be graded about 1 to 1.5 feet below street level (Figure 5). Many areas within the parcel contains sediments that seems to be mixed with a dark, oily substance (Figures 6 and 7). The central portion of the parcel contains numerous large mounds of sand and gravel; it is unclear whether this was material removed from within the project area during demolition or if it was imported for another use (see Figure 6). Several fragmentary concrete foundations also appear in this area. Near the southwestern edge of the parcel, there is an empty triangular-shaped water catchment structure as well as a gated Southern California Edison property (see Figure 3). The southern portion of the parcel retains fairly substantial remains in the form of concrete foundations and other features (Figure 8) of the now-demolished structures and facilities that once were sited there (see Figure 4). Areas that retain asphalt or concrete pavements alternate with scraped and graded exposed ground surfaces (Figure 9). The southeastern portion of the parcel is similarly graded and cleared, with some structural remains and sand or gravel piles in evidence (Figure 10). Another catchment basin, this one elongate, is situated at the southeast corner (see Figure 3). No archaeological materials were observed or documented as a result of the pedestrian survey.



Figure 5. North edge of parcel along Arrow Route, view to east.



Figure 6. Oily sediments along western edge, sand and gravel piles in center of parcel, view to south.



Figure 7. Oily sediments and graded landscape with sand and gravel piles at right, view to south along Juneberry Road.



Figure 8. Structural remains in southern portion of parcel, view to northeast.



Figure 9. Northern portion of eastern 'arm' of parcel toward west building, view to east.



Figure 10. Overview of southeast portion of parcel, view to southeast.

5.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

In support of preparation of this CRTR, ASM conducted a records search, reviewed existing information about the area, and subjected the entire Project parcel to pedestrian survey. No archaeological resources were identified within the parcel as a result of either the background research or the survey. As such, the Project will not result in a substantial adverse change to historical resources as defined by CEQA.

However, in the event that any previously undocumented archaeological materials are encountered during future development activities, all activities must be suspended in the vicinity of the find until the deposits are recorded and evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. If evaluated as eligible for the CRHR and if impacts to the resource cannot be avoided, mitigation would be necessary. In addition, if significant subsurface prehistoric resources are encountered that will be subject to impacts from the project, Tribes with historic and cultural ties to the area shall be contacted.

If human remains of any kind are found during construction, the requirements of CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) and AB 2641 shall be followed. According to these requirements, all construction activities must cease immediately, and the San Bernardino County Coroner and a qualified archaeologist must be notified. The coroner will examine the remains and determine the next appropriate action based on his or her findings. If the coroner determines the remains to be of Native American origin, he or she will notify the NAHC. The NAHC will then identify the most likely descendants (MLD) to be consulted regarding treatment and/or reburial of the remains. If an MLD cannot be identified, or the MLD fails to make a recommendation regarding the treatment of the remains within 48 hours after gaining access to the remains, the property owner shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance.

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Appendices

Appendix A
Paleontology Report



Paleontological Resources Technical Report

Southeast Industrial Complex:
Arrow Commerce Center, Etiwanda Commerce Center,
and Newcastle Arrow Route Projects
City of Rancho Cucamonga, California

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Executive Summary

This technical report provides an assessment of paleontological resources for the proposed Southeast Industrial Complex, which consists of three adjacent projects (the Arrow Commerce Center Project, Etiwanda Commerce Center Project, and Newcastle Arrow Route Project; collectively referred to as “the Projects” and sites collectively referred to as “the Project sites”) located in the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California. The purpose of this report is to identify and summarize paleontological resources that occur within the Project sites and immediate vicinity, identify project elements (if any) that may negatively impact paleontological resources, and provide, if necessary, recommendations to reduce any potential negative impacts to less than significant levels. The report includes the results of institutional records searches conducted at the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM) and San Diego Natural History Museum (SDNHM).

The approximately 94-acre Arrow Commerce Center Project site is located at 12451 Arrow Route and is comprised of Assessor’s Parcel Numbers (APNs) 0229-121-33, -34, and -35, and APN 0229-131-19. The approximately 64-acre Etiwanda Commerce Center Project site is located at 8996 Etiwanda Avenue and is comprised of APN 0229-283-79. The approximately 15-acre Newcastle Arrow Route Project site is located at 12459 Arrow Route and is comprised of APN 229-131-24. Development of all three sites is proposed to include construction of industrial warehouse buildings with warehouse space, office space, and loading docks, and associated surface parking spaces, public streets, and utility infrastructure. Construction of water quality basins is also proposed for the Arrow Commerce Center Project site and the Etiwanda Commerce Center Project site.

Based on published geologic mapping, the proposed Project sites are underlain by late Holocene-age (less than approximately 4,200 years old) very young alluvial-fan deposits, Unit 2 (Qf₂) and late Pleistocene- to early Holocene-age (approximately 129,000 to 8,200 years old) young alluvial-fan deposits (Qyf₁). Older Pleistocene-age alluvial deposits presumably underlie Holocene-age sediments throughout the site. The depth of this transition is conservatively estimated to occur as shallow as 5 feet below ground surface (bgs). According to the site-specific geotechnical investigations, undocumented artificial fill ranging from 1 to 8½ feet thick overlies the native alluvial deposits to varying degrees within all three Project sites.

Fossil localities have not been documented within the Project sites or in their immediate vicinity, but have been documented in Pleistocene-age alluvial deposits exposed elsewhere in the inland valleys of southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County. These recorded localities have yielded well-preserved fossil remains of Pleistocene (“Ice Age”) large-bodied mammals including ground sloth, mammoth, mastodon, camel, bison, horse, dire wolf, sabertoothed cat, American lion, and giant short-faced bear, as well as remains of small terrestrial vertebrates including lizards, birds, rabbits, and rodents.

A high paleontological potential is assigned to Pleistocene-age alluvial deposits underlying the Project sites in the subsurface—specifically, the SBCM notes that the transition from Holocene- to Pleistocene-age deposits may occur at depths as shallow as 5 feet bgs. This paleontological potential assignment is supported by the known occurrence of vertebrate fossils in these deposits in southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County. Holocene-age alluvial-fan deposits present at the surface of the Project sites are assigned a low paleontological potential rating, while artificial fill is assigned no paleontological potential.

Construction of the proposed Project has the potential to impact paleontological resources during earthwork impacting native Pleistocene-age alluvial deposits at depths of 5 feet or more bgs. Earthwork exceeding this depth threshold that takes place entirely within artificial fill will not impact paleontological resources, nor will earthwork extending less than 5 feet bgs. Although precise Project-related grading plans are not yet available, if earthwork extending more than 5 feet bgs will occur during Project construction, implementation of a paleontological mitigation program centered around paleontological monitoring is recommended, as outlined in the provided Mitigation Measures 1–7. Implementation of the paleontological mitigation program will reduce any Project-related impacts to paleontological resources to a level that is less than significant.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Description

This technical report provides an assessment of paleontological resources for the proposed Southeast Industrial Complex, which consists of three adjacent projects (the Arrow Commerce Center Project, Etiwanda Commerce Center Project, and Newcastle Arrow Route Project; collectively referred to as “the Projects”) located in the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1).

The approximately 94-acre Arrow Commerce Center Project site is located at 12451 Arrow Route and is comprised of Assessor’s Parcel Numbers (APNs) 0229-121-33, -34, and -35, and APN 0229-131-19. The site is bordered to the north by Arrow Route, to the east by industrial land uses, to the south by the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway (AT/SF Railway), and to the west by industrial manufacturing and undeveloped land uses. Proposed development of the site would include demolition and site clearing of surface paved areas and construction of five two-story (single-story with mezzanine) buildings for general warehouse space, associated office space, and loading docks for truck trailers, with 922 automobile parking spaces and 424 truck trailer parking spaces. Construction of new interior public streets, water quality basins, utility infrastructure, exterior lighting and signage, and landscaping is also anticipated.

The approximately 64-acre Etiwanda Commerce Center Project site is located at 8996 Etiwanda Avenue and is comprised of APN 0229-283-79. The site is bordered to the north by the AT/SF Railway, to the east by Etiwanda Avenue, and to the south and west by the SCE Etiwanda Substation and industrial land uses. Proposed development of the site would include site clearing and grading and construction of five new buildings for general warehouse space, office space, loading docks for truck trailers, with 729 automobile parking spaces and 211 truck trailer parking spaces. Construction of new interior public streets, water quality basins, utility infrastructure, exterior lighting and signage, and landscaping is also anticipated.

The approximately 15-acre Newcastle Arrow Route Project site is located at 12459 Arrow Route and is comprised of APN 229-131-24. The site is bordered to the north by existing industrial development, to the east by an existing drainage basin and industrial development, to the south by existing industrial development, and to the west by Yellow Wood Road. Proposed development of the site would include demolition and site clearing of existing buildings and surface parking lots and construction of one concrete tilt-up industrial warehouse building for warehouse space, associated office space, and loading docks for truck trailers, with surface parking. Construction of a new adjacent public street and utility infrastructure is also anticipated.

1.2 Scope of Work

Because the Project sites occur in an area underlain by native sedimentary deposits, a paleontological resource assessment was conducted in order to evaluate whether the proposed Projects have the potential to negatively impact paleontological resources. The assessment addresses potential impacts to paleontological resources that may occur during construction of the proposed Projects by summarizing existing paleontological resource data at the Project sites, evaluating the significance of these resources, examining potential project-related impacts to paleontological resources, and, if necessary, suggesting mitigation measures to reduce impacts to paleontological resources to less than significant levels. The assessment also includes the results of a literature review of relevant geological and paleontological reports and institutional records searches of the paleontological collections at the San Bernardino

County Museum (SBCM) and San Diego Natural History Museum (SDNHM). This technical report was prepared by Katie M. McComas and Thomas A. Deméré of the Department of PaleoServices, SDNHM.



Figure 1. Overview map of the three adjacent Project sites.

1.3 Definition of Paleontological Resources

As defined here, paleontological resources (i.e., fossils) are the buried remains and/or traces of prehistoric organisms (i.e., animals, plants, and microbes). Body fossils such as bones, teeth, shells, leaves, and wood, as well as trace fossils such as tracks, trails, burrows, and footprints, are found in the geologic units/formations within which they were originally buried. The primary factor determining whether an object is a fossil or not is not how the organic remain or trace is preserved (e.g., “petrified”), but rather the age of the organic remain or trace. Although typically it is assumed that fossils must be older than ~11,700 years (i.e., the generally accepted end of the last glacial period of the Pleistocene Epoch), organic remains older than recorded human history and/or older than middle Holocene (about 5,000 years) can also be considered to represent fossils (Society of Vertebrate Paleontology [SVP], 2010).

Fossils are considered important scientific and educational resources because they serve as direct and indirect evidence of prehistoric life and are used to understand the history of life on Earth, the nature of past environments and climates, the membership and structure of ancient ecosystems, and the pattern and process of organic evolution and extinction. In addition, fossils are considered to be non-renewable resources because typically the organisms they represent no longer exist. Thus, once destroyed, a particular fossil can never be replaced.

Finally, paleontological resources can be thought of as including not only the actual fossil remains and traces, but also the fossil collection localities and the geologic units containing those localities. The locality includes both the geographic and stratigraphic context of fossils—the place on the earth and stratum (deposited during a particular time in earth’s history) from which the fossils were collected. Localities themselves may persist for decades, in the case of a fossil-bearing outcrop that is protected from natural or human impacts, or may be temporarily exposed and ultimately destroyed, as is the case for fossil-bearing strata uncovered by erosion or construction. Localities are documented with a set of coordinates and a measured stratigraphic section tied to elevation detailing the lithology of the fossil-bearing stratum as well as that of overlying and underlying strata. This information provides essential context for any future scientific study and educational use of the recovered fossils.

1.3.1 Definition of Significant Paleontological Resources

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.) dictates that a paleontological resource is considered significant if it “has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history” (Section 15064.5, [a][3][D]). The SVP has further defined significant paleontological resources as consisting of “fossils and fossiliferous deposits[...]consisting of identifiable vertebrate fossils, large or small, uncommon invertebrate, plant, and trace fossils, and other data that provide taphonomic, taxonomic, phylogenetic, paleoecologic, stratigraphic, and/or biochronologic information” (SVP, 2010).

1.4 Regulatory Framework

Paleontological resources are considered scientifically and educationally significant nonrenewable resources, and as such they are protected under state (e.g., California Environmental Quality Act [CEQA]; Public Resources Code) and local (City of Rancho Cucamonga) laws, regulations, and ordinances, outlined below.

1.4.1 State

Notable State legislative protection for paleontological resources includes the California Environmental Quality Act and the Public Resources Code.

The **California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.)** protects paleontological resources on both state and private lands in California. This act requires the identification of environmental impacts of a Project, the determination of significance of the impacts, and the identification of alternative and/or mitigation measures to reduce adverse environmental impacts. The Guidelines for the Implementation of CEQA (Title 14, Chapter 3, California Code of Regulations: 15000 et seq.) outlines these necessary procedures for complying with CEQA. Paleontological resources are specifically included as a question in the CEQA Environmental Checklist (Section 15023, Appendix G): “Will the proposed project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.” Also applicable to paleontological resources is the checklist question: “Does the project have the potential to... eliminate important examples of major periods of California history or pre-history.”

Other state requirements for paleontological resource management are included in the **Public Resources Code (Chapter 1.7), Section 5097.5 and 30244**. These statutes prohibit the removal of any paleontological site or feature on public lands without permission of the jurisdictional agency, defines the removal of paleontological sites or features as a misdemeanor, and requires reasonable mitigation of adverse impacts to paleontological resources from developments on public (state) lands.

1.4.2 Local

The **City of Rancho Cucamonga General Plan** (City of Rancho Cucamonga, 2021b) Resource Conservation Element aims to protect paleontological resources under the umbrella of cultural resources through the following goal and associated policy that directly addresses paleontological resources:

- GOAL RC-4 Cultural Resources. A community rich with historic and cultural resources.
 - Policy RC-4.6 Paleontological Resources. Require any paleontological artifacts found within the city or the Sphere of Influence to be preserved, reported, and offered for curation at local museums or research facilities.

The environmental analysis presented in the **Draft EIR prepared for the City of Rancho Cucamonga General Plan Update** (City of Rancho Cucamonga, 2021a) recommended the implementation of the following standard condition of approval in order to reduce impacts to paleontological resources to a less than significant level under CEQA:

- Standard Condition 5.7-7: If any paleontological resource (i.e., plant or animal fossils) is encountered before or during grading, the developer shall retain a qualified paleontologist to monitor construction activities and take appropriate measures to protect or preserve them for study. The paleontologist shall submit a report of findings that will also provide specific recommendations regarding further mitigation measures (i.e., paleontological monitoring) that may be appropriate. Where mitigation monitoring is appropriate, the program must include, but not be limited to, the following measures:
 - Assign a paleontological monitor—trained and equipped to allow the rapid removal of fossils with minimal construction delay—to the site full-time during the interval of earth-disturbing activities.
 - Should fossils be found within an area being cleared or graded, divert earth-disturbing activities elsewhere until the monitor has completed salvage. If construction personnel make the discovery, the grading contractor shall immediately divert construction and notify the monitor of the find.

- Prepare, identify, and curate all recovered fossils for documentation in the summary report and transfer to the San Bernardino County Museum.
- Submit summary report to City of Rancho Cucamonga. Transfer collected specimens with a copy of the report to San Bernardino County Museum.

2.0 Methods

2.1 Paleontological Records Searches and Literature Review

Paleontological records searches were conducted at the SBCM and SDNHM in order to determine if any documented fossil collection localities occur within the Project sites or immediate surrounding area. A formal records search of the paleontological collections at SBCM was requested (SBCM, 2023; Appendix A). The SDNHM records search involved examination of the paleontological database for any records of known fossil collection localities in the area from sedimentary deposits similar to those underlying the Project sites.

Additionally, a review was conducted of relevant published geologic mapping (e.g., Morton and Miller, 2006), published geological and paleontological reports (e.g., Springer et al., 2009), the site-specific geotechnical evaluation reports (NorCal Engineering [NCE], 2021; Southern California Geotechnical [SCG], 2020, 2021), and other relevant literature (e.g., unpublished paleontological mitigation reports). This approach was followed in recognition of the direct relationship between paleontological resources and the geologic units within which they are entombed. Knowing the geologic history of a particular area and the fossil productivity of geologic units that occur in that area, makes it possible to predict where fossils may, or may not, be encountered.

2.2 Paleontological Resource Assessment Criteria

The City of Rancho Cucamonga has not formally adopted any particular set of criteria for assessing the paleontological potential of geologic units. However, the use of SVP (2010) guidelines is common practice among governmental agencies.

The Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP, 2010) has developed mitigation guidelines for paleontological resources that conform with industry standards (Murphey et al., 2019) and were developed with input from a variety of federal and state land management agencies. The SVP (2010) guidelines recognize that significant paleontological resources are considered to include not only actual fossil remains and traces, but also the fossil collecting localities and the geologic units containing those fossils and localities, and thus evaluate paleontological potential (or paleontological sensitivity) of individual geologic units within a project area. Paleontological potential is determined based on the existence of documented fossil localities within a given geologic unit, and/or the potential for future fossil discoveries, given the age and depositional environment of a particular geologic unit. The SVP guidelines include four classes of paleontological potential: High Potential, Undetermined Potential, Low Potential, or No Potential (SVP, 2010). A summary of the criteria for each paleontological potential ranking is outlined below.

2.2.1 High Potential

Geologic units from which vertebrate or significant invertebrate, plant, or trace fossils have been recovered are considered to have a high potential for containing additional significant paleontological resources. Geologic units classified as having high potential include, but are not limited to, some

volcaniclastic formations (e. g., ashes or tephtras), some low-grade metamorphic rocks which contain significant paleontological resources anywhere within their geographical extent, and geologic units temporally or lithologically suitable for the preservation of fossils (e. g., deposits aged middle Holocene and older consisting of fine-grained fluvial sandstones, argillaceous and carbonate-rich paleosols, cross-bedded point bar sandstones, fine-grained marine sandstones, etc.). Paleontological potential includes both the potential for yielding abundant or significant vertebrate fossils or for yielding significant invertebrate, plant, or trace fossils, as well as the importance of recovered evidence for new and significant taxonomic, phylogenetic, paleoecologic, taphonomic, biochronologic, or stratigraphic data. Geologic units which contain potentially datable organic remains older than late Holocene, including deposits associated with animal nests or middens, and geologic units which may contain new vertebrate deposits, traces, or trackways are also classified as having high potential.

2.2.2 Undetermined Potential

The definition for undetermined potential provided by SVP (2010) has been expanded for the purposes of this report in order to add more information related specifically to the management of paleontological resources in the context of mitigation paleontology. Geologic units are assigned an undetermined potential if there is little information available concerning their paleontological content, geologic age, and depositional environment. Further field study of the specific formation is necessary to determine if these geologic units have high or low potential to contain significant paleontological resources. For planning purposes, this class of resource potential represents a conservative assessment that assumes an undetermined geologic unit is fossil-bearing until proven otherwise.

In the context of mitigation paleontology, gaining additional information about a geologic unit assigned an undetermined potential in order to refine the resource potential ranking (e.g., to high potential or low potential) can be accomplished in several ways depending on the nature of the geologic unit and whether it is exposed at the surface. Field surveys (e.g., a pre-construction survey as part of a paleontological resource assessment) can be conducted when a geologic unit is well exposed at the ground surface, allowing paleontologists to physically search for fossils while also studying the stratigraphy of the unit. In cases where the geologic unit is not exposed at the surface (e.g., is covered by disturbed areas such as concrete or agricultural topsoil, or occurs in the subsurface underlying another geologic unit), strategically located excavations into subsurface stratigraphy may be conducted to gain additional information (e.g., geotechnical investigation boreholes or trenches). Paleontological monitoring of excavations into a geologic unit with an undetermined potential as part of a paleontological monitoring program may also allow for refinement of the resource potential ranking of the unit over the course of the monitoring program. In this case, the results of the monitoring program are used to routinely reevaluate the resource potential ranking of the geologic unit.

2.2.3 Low Potential

Reports in the paleontological literature or field surveys by a qualified professional paleontologist may allow determination that some geologic units have low potential for yielding significant fossils. Such geologic units will be poorly represented by fossil specimens in institutional collections, or, based on general scientific consensus, only preserve fossils in rare circumstances where the presence of fossils is an exception not the rule, e. g. basalt flows or Recent colluvium. Geologic units with low potential typically will not require impact mitigation measures to protect fossils.

2.2.4 No Potential

Geologic units with no potential are either entirely igneous in origin and therefore do not contain fossil remains, or are moderately to highly metamorphosed and thus any contained fossil remains have been destroyed. Artificial fill materials also have no potential, because the stratigraphic and geologic context

of any contained organic remains (i.e., fossils) has been lost. For projects encountering only these types of geologic units, paleontological resources can generally be eliminated as a concern, and no further action taken.

2.3 Paleontological Impact Analysis

Direct impacts to paleontological resources occur when earthwork activities (e.g., mass grading, utility trenching) cut into the geologic units within which fossils are buried and physically destroy the fossil remains. As such, only earthwork activities that will disturb potentially fossil-bearing sedimentary deposits (i.e., those rated with a high or undetermined paleontological potential) have the potential to significantly impact paleontological resources. Paleontological mitigation typically is recommended to reduce any negative impacts to paleontological resources to less than significant levels.

The purpose of the impact analysis is to determine which (if any) of the proposed project-related earthwork activities may disturb potentially fossil-bearing geologic units, and where and at what depths this earthwork will occur. The paleontological impact analysis involved analysis of available project documents, and comparison with geological and paleontological data gathered during the records searches and literature review.

3.0 Results

3.1 Results of the Records Searches and Literature Review

3.1.1 Project Geology

Geologic setting: The proposed Project sites are located within the Perris Block of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province (English, 1926; Norris and Webb, 1990). This structural block is surficially expressed as a relatively low relief, weathered basin punctuated by resistant hills and small mountains, and is surrounded by the Santa Ana Mountains to the west and south, the San Jacinto Mountains to the east, and the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains to the north. The Perris Block is a fault-controlled region, with the San Jacinto Fault to the northeast and the Elsinore Fault to the southwest. Faulting is responsible for the uplift of the surrounding mountain ranges, and the down drop of the Perris Block. As a consequence, the surrounding mountain ranges are actively being eroded, and the sediments derived from this erosion are being deposited in the basin lowlands as alluvial fans and/or stream channel deposits. These surficial deposits overlie a deeply weathered mass of Cretaceous plutonic igneous rocks of the Peninsular Ranges Batholith and older metasedimentary basement rocks.

Project-specific geology: Based on published geologic mapping, the proposed Project sites are underlain by late Holocene-age (less than approximately 4,200 years old) very young alluvial-fan deposits, Unit 2 (Qf₂) and late Pleistocene- to early Holocene-age (approximately 129,000 to 8,200 years old) young alluvial-fan deposits (Qyf₁) (Morton and Miller, 2006; Figure 2). Further, this mapping suggests that the entire Arrow Commerce Center Project site, the entire Newcastle Arrow Route Project site, and the western half of the Etiwanda Commerce Center Project site are underlain at the surface by very young deposits of Qf₂, while the eastern half of the Etiwanda Commerce Center Project site is underlain at the surface by older deposits mapped as Qyf₁. These alluvial deposits are composed of sediments eroded from the adjacent San Gabriel Mountains and transported by south-flowing streams to be deposited on the valley floor. Older Pleistocene-age alluvial deposits presumably underlie Holocene-age sediments throughout the site. The depth of this transition is conservatively estimated to occur at 5 feet or more below ground surface (bgs) in southwestern San Bernardino County (SBCM, 2023; see Appendix A). As

identified in geotechnical borings, the sediments underlying the Project sites consist of fine- to coarse-grained sand with variable amounts of cobbles, gravel, silt, and clay (NCE, 2021; SCG, 2020, 2021).

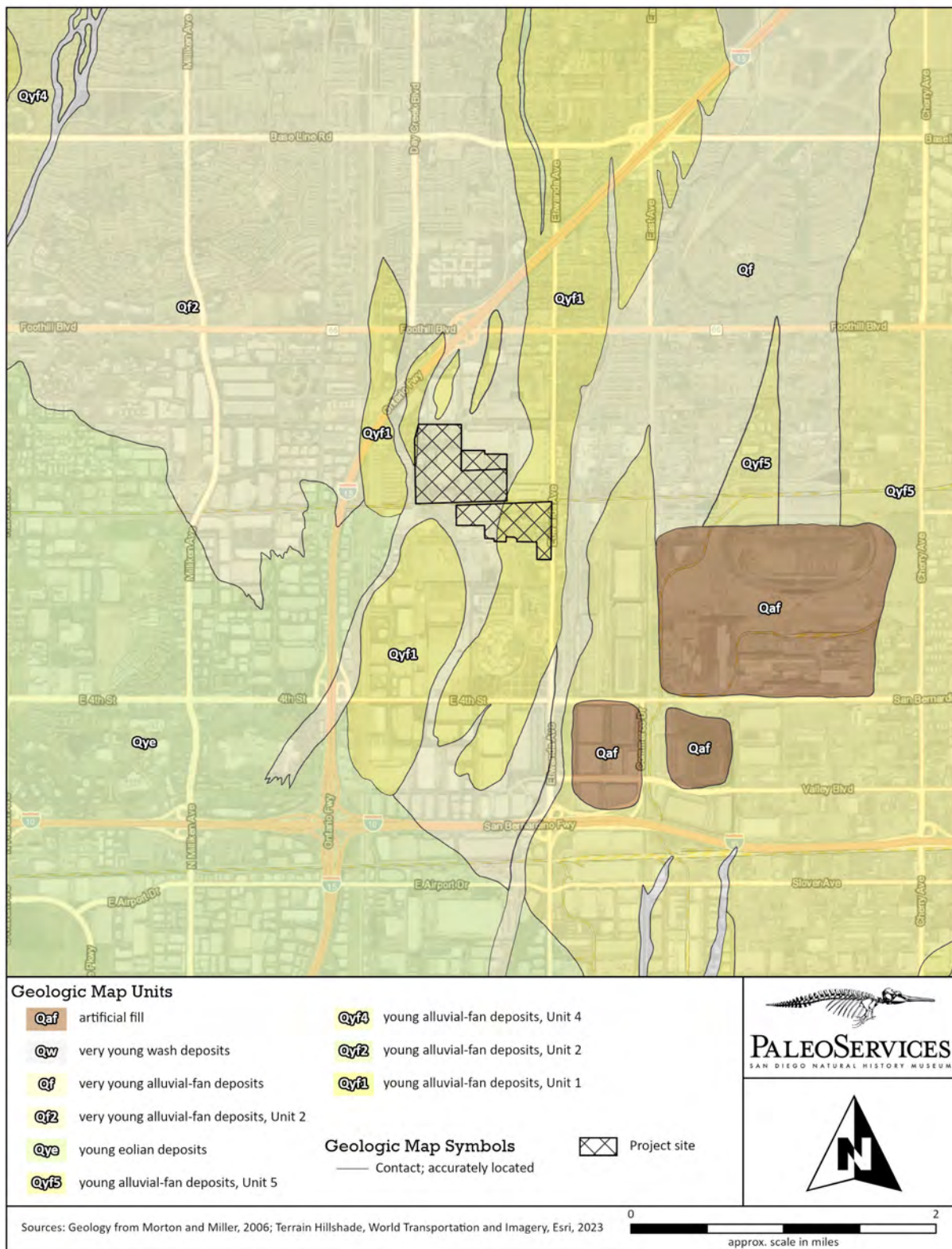


Figure 2. Geologic map of the Project sites and vicinity.

Undocumented artificial fill overlies the native alluvial deposits to varying degrees within all three Project sites, according to the site-specific geotechnical investigations (NCE, 2021; SCG, 2020, 2021). Within the Arrow Commerce Center Project site, artificial fill and possible fill was encountered throughout the site and ranges between 2½ to 8½ feet thick (SCG, 2021). Within the Etiwanda Commerce Center Project site, artificial fill was encountered across the majority of the site (with the exception of the southeastern and western corners of the site), and also ranges between 2½ and 8½ feet thick (SCG, 2020). Within the Newcastle Arrow Route Project site, artificial fill was encountered throughout the site and ranges between 1 and 5 feet thick (NCE, 2021). Pavement and aggregate base measuring up to 12 inches thick is also present at the surface within portions of all three sites (NCE, 2021; SCG, 2020, 2021).

3.1.2 Project Paleontology

A records search request of paleontological collections data at the SBCM generated a response that there are no recorded SBCM fossil collection localities within a one mile radius of the proposed Project sites. However, fossil remains were discovered approximately 1.6 miles north-northeast of the Project sites in Pleistocene-aged alluvial deposits located at a depth of 3 to 6 feet bgs (SBCM locality 5.1.13) (pers. email comm. with S. Kottkamp, 18 November 2023). The fossils occurred in an olive greenish-brown sandy silt and underlying olive brown silt, and included disarticulated, disassociated, and lightly permineralized limb bones, skulls, and teeth of the desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida*) and Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*) (SBCM, 2023; Appendix A).

The SDNHM does not have any recorded fossil collection localities in the vicinity of the Project sites.

More broadly, fossil collection localities are known from older Pleistocene-age alluvial deposits exposed elsewhere in southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County. These recorded localities have yielded well-preserved fossil remains of Pleistocene ("Ice Age") large-bodied mammals including ground sloth, mammoth, mastodon, camel, bison, horse, dire wolf, sabertoothed cat, American lion, and giant short-faced bear, as well as remains of small-bodied terrestrial vertebrates including lizards, birds, rabbits, and rodents (e.g., Anderson et al., 2002; Jefferson, 2010; SBCM, 2023; Springer et al., 2009, 2010).

3.2 Results of the Paleontological Resource Assessment

Pleistocene-age alluvial deposits presumably present in the subsurface of the Project sites (at depths of 5 feet or more bgs) are assigned a high paleontological potential rating based on the documented occurrence of vertebrate fossils in similar deposits in southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County. In contrast, Holocene-age alluvial-fan deposits exposed at the surface of the Project sites are assigned a low paleontological potential rating based on the relatively young geologic age of these deposits. Finally, artificial fill is assigned no paleontological potential because any fossils present within such deposits have lost the original geographic and/or stratigraphic context that would have enabled their scientific study.

In the vicinity of the Project sites, older Pleistocene-age deposits are conservatively estimated to be overlain by at least 5 feet of primarily Holocene-age alluvial-fan deposits. Therefore, a 5 foot depth threshold for potential impacts to paleontological resources is applied throughout the Project sites, with the exception of areas where artificial fill is present at these depths (Figure 3).

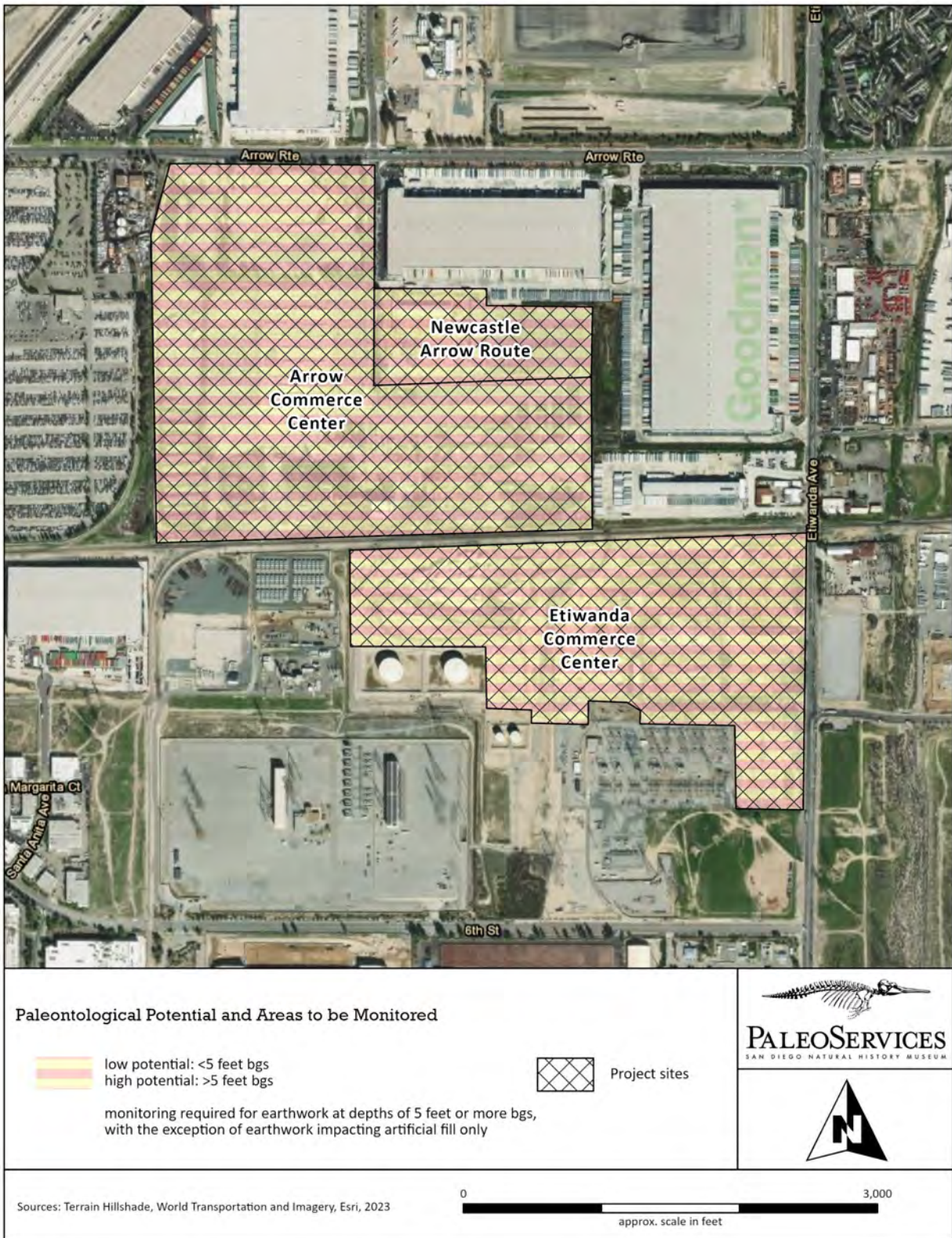


Figure 3. Paleontological potential map of the Project sites.

3.3 Results of the Paleontological Impact Analysis

Project grading plans are not yet available for review. However, based on current site plans and the recommendations in the site-specific geotechnical evaluation reports (NCE, 2021; SCG, 2020, 2021), construction earthwork for each of the Projects is anticipated to include: remedial grading to remove undocumented artificial fill and the upper portion of the underlying native alluvium, placement of compacted artificial fill for the creation of level building pads to support the proposed structures on conventional shallow foundations, trenching for subgrade utilities, and superficial excavation related to the construction of new interior and/or adjacent public streets and the installation of hardscaping and landscaping. Excavation of water quality basins is also proposed at the Arrow Commerce Center Project site and the Etiwanda Commerce Center Project site. For the Arrow Commerce Center Project, SCG (2021) recommends that building pads be overexcavated to a depth of at least 5 feet below existing grade and at least 4 feet below proposed building pad subgrade elevations, whichever is greater, or to a sufficient depth to remove all undocumented artificial fill. For the Etiwanda Commerce Center Project, SCG (2020) recommends that building pads be overexcavated to a depth of at least 5 feet below existing grade and at least 3 feet below proposed building pad subgrade elevations, whichever is greater, or to a sufficient depth to remove all undocumented artificial fill. They also note that loose soils encountered at depths of 7 ½ to 17 feet bgs in localized areas should be removed. NCE (2021) notes only that all disturbed soils and/or fill (measuring 1 to 5 feet thick) should be removed from the Newcastle Arrow Route Project site, and does not provide additional recommendations for overexcavation.

While specific excavation depths associated with the above construction earthwork are currently unknown, remedial grading for the building pads, excavation for water quality basins, and trenching for subgrade utilities are all considered likely to require earthwork exceeding the 5 foot bgs depth threshold, and, if they do, could result in impacts to paleontological resources. Superficial earthwork related to the installation of surface parking, pavement, and landscaping is considered unlikely to exceed the 5 foot depth threshold and/or the depth of compacted fill placed during remedial grading of the sites, and is therefore unlikely to result in impacts to paleontological resources.

4.0 Recommendations & Conclusions

Implementation of a paleontological mitigation program, in the form of paleontological monitoring, is recommended for any earthwork at the Project sites impacting Pleistocene-age alluvium at depths exceeding 5 feet bgs. Any such excavations have the potential to directly impact Pleistocene-age alluvial deposits underlying superficial Holocene-age alluvial-fan deposits, and could therefore result in impacts to paleontological resources. Earthwork taking place entirely within artificial fill is not recommended for paleontological monitoring.

Implementation of the following mitigation measures will reduce any Project-related impacts to paleontological resources to a level that is less than significant. The mitigation measures outlined below are based on established industry best practices (Murphey et al., 2019).

4.1 Mitigation Measures

1. Prior to the start of earthwork, a qualified Project Paleontologist shall be retained to oversee the paleontological mitigation program and shall attend the pre-construction meeting to consult with Project contractors concerning excavation schedules, paleontological field techniques, and safety issues. A qualified Project Paleontologist is defined as an individual with an M.S. or Ph.D. emphasizing paleontology and sedimentary geology that is experienced with paleontological

procedures and techniques, who is knowledgeable in the geology and paleontology of San Bernardino County, and who has worked as a paleontological mitigation project supervisor for at least two years. In addition, a professional repository shall be designated to receive and curate any discovered/recovered fossils. A professional repository is defined as a recognized paleontological specimen repository (e.g., an AAM-accredited museum or university) with a permanent curator, and should be capable of storing fossils in a facility with adequate security against theft, loss, damage, fire, pests, and adverse climate conditions (e.g., San Bernardino County Museum).

2. A paleontological monitor shall be on-site to monitor earthwork that exceeds 5 feet below ground surface (e.g., remedial grading for the building pads, excavation for water quality basins, and trenching for subgrade utilities), unless earthwork is only impacting artificial fill. A paleontological monitor is defined as an individual with a college degree emphasizing paleontology with experience in the recognition and salvage of fossils materials or who has two years of demonstrable equivalent experience in the recognition and salvage of fossil materials. The paleontological monitor shall work under the direction of the Project Paleontologist. The paleontological monitor shall be equipped to salvage fossils as they are unearthed, to avoid construction delays, and to remove samples of sediments that are likely to contain small fossil invertebrates and vertebrates. Monitors shall be empowered to temporarily halt or divert equipment to allow removal of abundant or large specimens. Paleontological monitoring may be reduced (e.g., to part-time monitoring or spot-checking) or eliminated, at the discretion of the Project Paleontologist and in consultation with appropriate agencies (e.g., Project proponent, City of Rancho Cucamonga representatives). Changes to the paleontological monitoring schedule shall be based on the results of the mitigation program as it unfolds during site development, and evaluation of current and anticipated conditions in the field.
3. If fossils are discovered, the Project Paleontologist (or paleontological monitor) shall make an initial assessment to determine their significance. All identifiable vertebrate fossils (large or small) and uncommon invertebrate, plant, and trace fossils are considered to be significant and shall be recovered (SVP, 2010). Representative samples of common invertebrate, plant, and trace fossils shall also be recovered. Although fossil salvage can often be completed in a relatively short period of time, the Project Paleontologist (or paleontological monitor) shall be allowed to temporarily direct, divert, or halt earthwork at his or her discretion during the initial assessment phase if additional time is required to salvage fossils. If it is determined by the Project Paleontologist that the fossil(s) should be recovered, the recovery shall be completed in a timely manner. Some fossil specimens (e.g., a large mammal skeleton) may require an extended salvage period. Because of the potential for the recovery of small fossil remains (e.g., isolated teeth of small vertebrates), it may be necessary to collect bulk-matrix samples for screen-washing.
4. In the event that fossils are discovered during a time when a paleontological monitor is not on site (i.e., an inadvertent discovery), earthwork within the vicinity of the discovery site shall temporarily halt, and the Project Paleontologist shall be contacted to evaluate the significance of the discovery. If the inadvertent discovery is determined to be significant, the fossils shall be recovered, as outlined in Mitigation Measure 3.
5. Fossil remains collected during monitoring and salvage shall be cleaned, repaired, sorted, taxonomically identified, and cataloged as part of the mitigation program. Fossil preparation may also include screen-washing of bulk matrix samples for microfossils or other laboratory analyses (e.g., radiometric carbon dating), if warranted at the discretion of the Project

Paleontologist. Fossil preparation and curation activities may be conducted at the laboratory of the contracted Project Paleontologist, at an appropriate outside agency, and/or at the designated repository, and shall follow the standards of the designated repository.

6. Prepared fossils, along with copies of all pertinent field notes, photos, and maps, shall be curated at a professional repository (e.g., the San Bernardino County Museum). The Project Paleontologist shall have a written repository agreement with the professional repository prior to the initiation of mitigation activities.
7. A final summary report shall be completed at the conclusion of the monitoring and curation phases of work, and shall summarize the results of the mitigation program. A copy of the paleontological monitoring report shall be submitted to representatives of the City of Rancho Cucamonga and to the designated museum repository. The report and specimen inventory, when submitted to the City of Rancho Cucamonga with confirmation of the curation of recovered specimens into an established, accredited repository, shall signify completion of the program to mitigate impacts to paleontological resources.

5.0 References

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- SCG. 2020. Geotechnical Investigation, Proposed Commercial/Industrial Development, NWC Etiwanda Avenue and Napa Street, Rancho Cucamonga, California. Prepared for BTC III Rancho Cucamonga Logistics Center LP. Dated 30 October 2020.

- SCG. 2021. Geotechnical Investigation, Proposed Warehouse Development, 12459 Arrow Route, Rancho Cucamonga, California. Prepared for Black Creek Group. Dated 15 October 2021.
- SDNHM unpublished paleontological collections data and field notes.
- SVP. 2010. Standard Procedures for the Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Paleontological Resources. Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, p. 1-11.
- Springer, K., E. Scott, J.C. Sagebiel, and L.K. Murray. 2009. The Diamond Valley Lake local fauna: late Pleistocene vertebrates from inland southern California. In: L.B. Albright III (ed.) Papers on Geology, Vertebrate Paleontology, and Biostratigraphy in honor of Michael O. Woodburne. Museum of Northern Arizona, Bulletin 65:217-235.
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Appendix A

Records Search Results: San Bernardino County Museum



Museum
Division of Earth Science

David Myers
Director

Scott Kottkamp
Curator of Earth Science

17 November, 2023

San Diego Natural History Museum
Attn: Katie McComas
1788 El Prado
San Diego, CA, 92116

PALEONTOLOGY RECORDS REVIEW for site of Rancho Cucamonga SE
Industrial Complex Project, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. McComas,

The Division of Earth Science of the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM) has completed a records search for the above-named project in San Bernardino County, California. The proposed project site (Rancho Cucamonga SE Industrial Complex) is in the city of Rancho Cucamonga, California as shown on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Guasti, California quadrangle.

Geologic mapping of the region done by Morton and Miller (2006) indicates that the entire project area is located atop recent alluvial fan deposits (Qf_2 and Qyf_1). These sediments are comprised of unconsolidated mixed sand, silt, and gravel, often covered by soil. Qf units tend to coarsen in average grain size as one approaches the San Gabriel Mountains to the north. Holocene alluvial deposits are unlikely to be fossiliferous, but may overlie ~1.8 million to ~11,700 year old Pleistocene alluvial deposits (Qoa , Qof , $Qvof$, etc.) that commonly are. Qoa often underlies Holocene age sediments by as little as 5 ft in southwestern San Bernardino County and northwestern Riverside County (Reynolds and Reynolds, 1991). Such older alluvial deposits have yielded the remains of †*Mammut*, †*Mammuthus*, †*Smilodon*, Camelidae, *Equus*, *Bison*, and ground sloths, as well as microfossils including rodents.

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For this review, I conducted a search of the Regional Paleontological Locality Inventory (RPLI) at the SBCM. The results of this search indicate that no paleontological resources have been discovered within the proposed project site, nor within a 1-mile radius of the project's perimeter. The nearest paleontological locality, SBCM 5.1.13, is approximately 1.6 miles north-northeast of the project site. Remains of *Neotoma lepida* and *Thomomys bottae* were collected from this locality. The fossils were discovered within an olive greenish-brown sandy silt and underlying olive brown silt, which corresponded to Qoa and were overlain by a thin veneer of Qf. The collected specimens consisted of disarticulated and disassociated lightly permineralized skeletal elements including limb bones, skulls, and teeth. The individual elements, though disassociated, were incomplete to complete rather than fragmentary and displayed only minor surface abrasion or other damage beyond fractures.

This records search covers only the paleontological records of the San Bernardino County Museum. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey. Please do not hesitate to contact us with any further questions that you may have.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Scott Kottkamp". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Scott Kottkamp, Curator of Earth Science
Division of Earth Science
San Bernardino County Museum

Literature Cited

- Morton, D.M., and F.K. Miller. 2006. Geologic map of the San Bernardino and Santa Ana 30' x 60' quadrangles, California. United States Geological Survey. USGS Open-File Report OF-2006-1217. Scale 1:100,000. Available at: https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/Prodesc/proddesc_78686.htm (accessed November 9th, 2023)
- Reynolds, R. E., and Reynolds, R. L. 1991. The Pleistocene Beneath our Feet: Near-surface Pleistocene Fossils from Inland Southern California Basins. San Bernardino County Museum Association Quarterly 38(3 & 4): 41-43.

Appendix B

Records Search Summary Tables

ReportNum	DocAddlCitLetter	Status	OtherIDs	Xrefs	Authors	CitYear	CitMonth	CitTitle
SB-00479			NADB-R - 1060479; Voided - 77-3.1		HEARN, JOSEPH E.	1977		ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF LEWIS HOMES PROJECT IN THE ETIWANDA AREA
SB-01501			NADB-R - 1061501; Voided - 85-7.6		MASON, ROGER D.	1985		CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT FOR THE ETIWANDA PIPELINE AND POWER PLANT EIR
SB-01746			NADB-R - 1061746; Voided - 87-11.2		SWANSON, MARK T.	1987		CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF A PROPOSED 120- ACRE ADULT PRE-TRIAL DETENTION FACILITY, RANCHO CUCAMONGA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-01894			NADB-R - 1061894; Voided - 89-7.1		BOUSCAREN, STEPHEN J. and MARK T. SWANSON	1989		CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE 27 ACRE PROPOSED CHINO BASIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT (CBMWD) REGIONAL PLAN NO. 4 IN THE CITY OF CUCAMONGA, CALIFORNIA
SB-02090			NADB-R - 1062090; Voided - 90-4.3		SWANSON, MARK T.	1990		ADDENDUM TO CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE 27 ACRE PROPOSED CHINO BASIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT (CBMWD) REGIONAL PLANT NO. 4, IN THE CITY OF CUCAMONGA, CALIFORNIA
SB-02175			NADB-R - 1062175; Voided - 88-8.4		WHITE, DAVID R.M.	1988		CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY FOR THE PROPOSED ROCHESTER SUBSTATION, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-02286			NADB-R - 1062286; Voided - 88-3.12		CLEVINGER, JOYCE M.	1988		CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF THE ETIWANDA PIPELINE AND POWER PLANT AND ALTERNATIVES, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-02660			NADB-R - 1062660; Voided - 92-6.2		SWOPE, KAREN K.	1992		ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ON APPROXIMATELY 240 ACRES, MINING AND RECLAMATION, KAISER MILL SITE, FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CUP W130-97, AS SHOWN ON THE GUASTI 7.5' QUADRANGLE

ReportNum	DocAddlCitLetter	Status	OtherIDs	Xrefs	Authors	CitYear	CitMonth	CitTitle
SB-02795			NADB-R - 1062795		HAMPSON, R. PAUL, JAMES J. SCHMIDT, AND JUNE A. SCHMIDT	1991		CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION: CAJON PIPELINE PROJECT
SB-02796			NADB-R - 1062796		MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	1993		CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS, SITE INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS, THE CAJON PIPELINE CORRIDOR, LOS ANGELES AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES

ReportNum	DocAddlCitLetter	Status	OtherIDs	Xrefs	Authors	CitYear	CitMonth	CitTitle
SB-02851			NADB-R - 1062851		LANDIS, DANIEL G.	1993		A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE CHINO BASIN GROUNDWATER STORAGE PROGRAM, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA
SB-02851					Landis, Daniel G.	1993		College Heights Addendum To: A Cultural Resource Survey for the Chino Basin Groundwater Storage Program, San Bernardino County, California
SB-02917			NADB-R - 1062917		WHITE, LAURA S.	1994		HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED METROLINK PROJECT IN THE CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-03063			NADB-R - 1063063		STURM, BRADLEY L., JANI MONK, and IVAN H. STRUDWICK	1995		CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY & NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT OF THE KAISER STEEL MILL FOR THE CALIFORNIA SPEEDWAY PROJECT, FONTANA, CA
SB-03222			NADB-R - 1063222		SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEY, INC.	1979		ARCHAEOLOGICAL/PALEONTOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL REPORT ON THE WILLIAM LYON CO. RANCHO CUCAMONGA PROPERTY, LOCATED IN THE CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CA. 16PP
SB-03278			NADB-R - 1063278		MCLEAN, DEBORAH and JAY MICHALSKY	1997		CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENTS 96-03B & 97-01, AND VICTORIA COMMUNITY PLAN AMENDMENTS 96-01 & 97-01/EDISON COMPANY PROJECT. 15PP
SB-03575			NADB-R - 1063575		DUKE, CURT	2001		CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT: CINGULAR WIRELESS FACILITY SB 138-01, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 12PP
SB-03587			NADB-R - 1063587		LOVE, BRUCE	1998		HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT: CHINO BASIN GROUNDWATER RECHARGE PROJECT, NEAR THE CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 14PP

ReportNum	DocAddlCitLetter	Status	OtherIDs	Xrefs	Authors	CitYear	CitMonth	CitTitle
SB-03591			NADB-R - 1063591		OWEN, SHELLEY MARIE	1995		CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORD SEARCH AND MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE SAN SEVAINE REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT ARE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 63PP
SB-03592			NADB-R - 1063592		MCLEAN, DEBORAH and JANI MONK	1997		CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE KAISER WEST END PROJECT, CITY OF FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 12+PP
SB-04138			NADB-R - 1064138		TANG, BAI	2002		IDENTIFICATION & EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES: FOURTH ST RECYCLED WATER PIPELINE IN AND NEAR THE CITIES OF ONTARIO & RANCHO CUCAMONGA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 29PP
SB-04142			NADB-R - 1064142		TANG, BAI and JOSH SMALLWOOD	2002		IDENTIFICATION & EVALUATION OF HISTORICAL PROPERTIES: RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT, REGIONAL PLANTS NO. 1 & NO. 4, CITIES OF ONTARIO & RANCHO CUCAMONGA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 26PP
SB-04144			NADB-R - 1064144		MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	2002		AN EVALUATION OF TWO HISTORIC STRUCTURES AT THE INTERSECTION OF CHARLES SMITH (ROCHESTER AVE) & 6TH ST, RANCHO CUCAMONGA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 27PP
SB-04191			NADB-R - 1064191		MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	2004		AN INTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE FRONTIER HOMES PROPERTY, TRACT NO. 16744 IN THE CITY OF HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 26PP
SB-04668			NADB-R - 1064668		BONNER, WAYNE H. and CHRISTEEN TANIGUCHI	2004		RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS AND SITE VISIT FOR SPRINT TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY CANDIDATE SB60XC844A (REEVES TRUCKING) 8615 PECAN AVENUE, RANCHO CUCAMONGA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-04690			NADB-R - 1064690		BONNER, WAYNE H.	2006		CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS AND SITE VISIT FOR CINGULAR TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY CANDIDATE LSANCA8023E (BASELINE AND FOOTHILL BLVD.), SOUTHEAST CORNER OF FOOTHILL BOULEVARD AND CORNWALL, RANCHO CUCAMONGA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA
SB-04691			NADB-R - 1064691		BONNER, WAYNE H.	2005		CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR CINGULAR TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY CANDIDATE ES-0012-02 (FONTANA), 13560 WHITTRAM AVENUE, FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

ReportNum	DocAddlCitLetter	Status	OtherIDs	Xrefs	Authors	CitYear	CitMonth	CitTitle
SB-04692			NADB-R - 1064692		BONNER, WAYNE H.	2006		CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS AND SITE VISIT FOR T-MOBILE TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY CANDIDATE IE04921C (SCE M23-T4), 13100 BLOCK OF FOOTHILL BOULEVARD, RANCHO CUCAMONGA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-04873		Missing	NADB-R - 1064873		Encarnacion, Deirdre	2005	Dec	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: San Bernardino Avenue Pipeline and Pump Station In and Near the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-05425					Bai "Tom" Tang, Thomsa Melzer, Laura H. Shaker, Dierdre Encarnacion, and Michael Hogan	2006	11	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: 1158 Zone Pipeline Project, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, CA
SB-05485			NADB-R - 1065485		Schmidt, James J.	2007		DWO 4505-3127: Rancho Vista New AA Station Project, Etiwanda Area, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-05486			NADB-R - 1065486		Kurtz, Marc R.	2006		American Tower Corporation Tower Site-Cucamonga (No. 300748), Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-05487			NADB-R - 1065487		Encarnacion, Deirdre	2007		Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Etiwanda 1270 Reservoir and Pipeline, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-05490			NADB-R - 1065490		BONNER, WAYNE H. and CRAWFORD, KATHLEEN A.	2006		DIRECT APE HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT FOR CINGULAR TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY CANDIDATE LSA8023E (BASELINE AND FOOTHILL BLVD.), SOUTHEAST CORNER OF FOOTHILL BOULEVARD AND CORNWALL, RANCHO CUCAMONGA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-05499			NADB-R - 1065499		Hammond, Stephen R. and David Bricker	2003		Historic Resources Compliance Report for the Relinquishment of State Route 66, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-05809			NADB-R - 1065809		Smallwood, Josh, Robert Porter, and John J. Eddy	2007	Nov	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Cucamonga Valley Water District Recycled Water Pipeline Project, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-05813					Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	2007		Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile Facility Candidate IE25346D (Tofasco), 9570 Santa Anita Avenue, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-05974			NADB-R - 1065974		AUSTERMAN, VIRGINIA	2006		CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: SAN SEVAINE VILLAS MULTIPLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AFFORDABLE HOUSING, CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-05989					Bonner, Wayne and Aislin-Kay, Marnie	2006	Nov	Cultural Resource Records Search Results for Site Visit for Global Signal Telecommunications Facility Candidate 3021529 (Stadium) 1700 North 41 Avenue-8273, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California

ReportNum	DocAddlCitLetter	Status	OtherIDs	Xrefs	Authors	CitYear	CitMonth	CitTitle
SB-05999			NADB-R - 1065999		Tang, Bai "Tom", John J. Eddy, Harry M. Quinn, Terri Jacquemain, Daniel Ballester, and Laura Hensley Shaker	2008		Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Northeast Recycled Water Expansion Projects in and near the Cities of Rancho Cucamonga and Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-06000			NADB-R - 1066000		Tang, Bai "Tom", John J. Eddy, Harry M. Quinn, Terri Jacquemain, Daniel Ballester, and Laura Hensley Shaker	2008		Extended Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Study: Northeast Recycled Water Expansion Projects in and near the Cities of Rancho Cucamonga and Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-06420			NADB-R - 1066420		WLODARSKI, ROBERT J.	2008		RECORD SEARCH RESULTS FOR THE PROPOSED BECHTEL WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS SITE LSA8023 (BASELINE AND FOOTHILL BLVD./ SCE-M23T4 LUGO/MIRA LOMA) LOCATED ON THE SOUTHEASTERN CORNER OF FOOTHILL AND CORNWALL, RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CALIFORNIA 91739
SB-06524			NADB-R - 1066524		WLODARSKI, ROBERT J.	2010		RECORD SEARCH AND FIELD RECONNAISSANCE PHASE FOR PROPOSED AT&T WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS SITE LA8023 (FOOTHILL MARKETPLACE) 12879 FOOTHILL BOULEVARD, RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CALIFORNIA 91789
SB-06787			NADB-R - 1066787		Tang, Bai "Tom", Deirdre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester	2008		Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Chino Groundwater Basin Dry-Year Yield Program Expansion, Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California.
SB-06986			NADB-R - 1066986		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.
SB-07003			NADB-R - 1067003		Wlodarski, Robert J.	2011		Records Search Results for the Proposed AT&T Wireless Telecommunications Site LAC304, Located at 9320 A Hyssop Street, Rancho Cucamonga, California.
SB-07005			NADB-R - 1067005		Puckett, Heather R.	2011		Junberry, 12676 Foothill Boulevard, Rancho Cucamonga, California 91739.
SB-07084			NADB-R - 1067084		Tang, Bai "Tom"	2010		Preliminary Historical/Archaeological Resources Study, San Bernardino Line Positive Train Control Project, Southern California Regional Rail Authority, Counties of Los Angeles and San Bernardino.
SB-07187					McKenna, Jeanette	2012	Dec	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Walmart Development on Foothill Boulevard, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California
SB-07400			NADB-R - 1067400		Puckett, Heather R.	2013		Cultural Resources Summary for the Proposed Verizon Wireless, Inc., Property at the Junberry Site, 12676 Foothill Blvd, Rancho Cucamonga, California 91739.
SB-07569			NADB-R - 1067569		McDougall, Dennis P. and Jill A. Onken	2003		Inland Feeder Pipeline Project: Final Synthetic Report of Archaeological Findings, San Bernardino County, California.

ReportNum	DocAddlCitLetter	Status	OtherIDs	Xrefs	Authors	CitYear	CitMonth	CitTitle
SB-07830			NADB-R - 1067830		Perez, Don	2014	Apr	Cultural Resource Survey: Storequest/CLI2458, 11998 Arrow Route, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California 91739.
SB-07856			NADB-R - 1067856		Williams, Sarah A., Carrie D. Wills, and Kathleen A. Crawford	2014	Dec	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE04921C (SCE M23-T4), 13100 Block of Foothill Boulevard, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-07907					Pigniola, Andrew R.	2015		Cultural Resources Survey Report for the La Mirage on Route 66 Project Rancho Cucamonga, California
SB-07919					Smith, Brian F.	2016		A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Shaath Project, 11669 Foothill Boulevard, Rancho Cucamonga, California
SB-07920					Smith, Brian F.	2015		A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Mayten Project, Tentative Parcel Map SUBTPM19669, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California
SB-07990					George, Joan and Josh Smallwood	2014		Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Etiwanda Pipeline North Relining Project, Cities of Fontana and Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California
SB-08061					Brunzell, David	2015		Cultural Resources Assessment of the Owenwood Project, Fontana, San Bernardino County, California (BCR Consulting Project no. TRF1428)

CitPublisher	CitPages	CitMaps	ReportType	InventorySize	InventoryDisclosure	InventoryCollections
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION						
SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES SURVEYS, INC.						
RESEARCH ASSOCIATES						
RESEARCH ASSOCIATES						
RESEARCH ASSOCIATES						
WESTEC SERVICES						
RESEARCH ASSOCIATES						

CitPublisher	CitPages	CitMaps	ReportType	InventorySize	InventoryDisclosure	InventoryCollections
GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES				130 MILES		
MCKENNA ET AL				128.45 MILES		

CitPublisher	CitPages	CitMaps	ReportType	InventorySize	InventoryDisclosure	InventoryCollections
GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES	51		Archaeological, Field study	663 ACRES	Not for publication	No
Greenwood and Associates	19		Archaeological, Field study		Not for publication	No
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES				13 ACRES AND 1/2 MILE		
LSA				550 ACRES		
SRS				2100 ACRES		
LSA				84.15 ACRES		
LSA				0.25 ACRES		
CRM TECH				30 ACRES		

CitPublisher	CitPages	CitMaps	ReportType	InventorySize	InventoryDisclosure	InventoryCollections
EIP ASSOCIATES	63					
LSA				200 ACRES		
CRM TECH	29			10 MILES		
CRM TECH				11 ACRES		
MCKENNA ET AL				2.22 ACRES		
MCKENNA ET AL				20 ACRES		

CitPublisher	CitPages	CitMaps	ReportType	InventorySize	InventoryDisclosure	InventoryCollections
CRM Tech	45	2	Archaeological, Field study	5.5 Miles	Not for publication	
CRM TECH	31		Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Field study			
	51					
CRM Tech	30	1	Archaeological, Field study	2.5 miles	Not for publication	No
	12					
MBA	41		Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Field study		Not for publication	Yes

CitPublisher	CitPages	CitMaps	ReportType	InventorySize	InventoryDisclosure	InventoryCollections
CRMTECH	58		Architectural/Historical, Evaluation		Not for publication	No
CRM TECH	55		Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Field study		Not for publication	No
CRM Tech			Archaeological, Field study			
Cogstone	71		Field study		Not for publication	
	84					
CRM TECH	32		Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Field study		Not for publication	
McKenna et al	71		Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Field study		Not for publication	No

CitPublisher	CitPages	CitMaps	ReportType	InventorySize	InventoryDisclosure	InventoryCollections
EBI Consulting	48	1	Archaeological, Field study	0.25 acres	Not for publication	No
EAS	17	1	Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Field study	0.25 acres	Not for publication	No
Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc	31		Field study		Not for publication	No
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	48		Field study		Not for publication	No
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	46		Field study		Not for publication	No
Applied Earth Works, Inc.	48		Field study		Not for publication	No
BCR Consulting LLC	18		Archaeological, Field study		Not for publication	No

CitPublisher	InventoryNotes	Resources	ResourceCount	HasInformals	Counties
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; NO RESOURCES]		0	No	San Bernardino
SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES SURVEYS, INC.	[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; FARMING SITES; HOMESTEADING SITES; WATER RESERVOIRS; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; P1084-1-H; P1072-9-H; P1072-10-H]		0	No	San Bernardino
RESEARCH ASSOCIATES	[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; NO RESOURCES]		0	No	San Bernardino
RESEARCH ASSOCIATES	[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; NO RESOURCES]		0	No	San Bernardino
RESEARCH ASSOCIATES	[NADB Keywords: HISTORIC; HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY; WINERY SITE; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; RESOURCE NUMBERS UNKNOWN]		0	No	San Bernardino
	[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; NO RESOURCES]		0	No	San Bernardino
WESTEC SERVICES	[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; BUILDING FOUNDATIONS; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; P1084-1-H]		0	No	San Bernardino
RESEARCH ASSOCIATES	[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; NO RESOURCES]		0	No	San Bernardino

CitPublisher	InventoryNotes	Resources	ResourceCount	HasInformals	Counties
GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES	[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; LITHIC SCATTER; LITHIC REDUCTION SITE; HABITATION SITE; HUNTING BLIND; POWER TRANSMISSION LINE; ROAD; WATER TRANSPORTATION SITE; BRIDGE; WELL; WALL; MINING SITE; OBSIDIAN; FLAKED LITHICS; GROUNDSTONE; HAMMERSTONE; BASALT; RHYOLITE; FAUNAL REMAINS; QUARTZITE; TINNED CANS; GLASS; CERAMICS; METAL HARDWARE; WOOD; CAMPSITE; RAILROAD; REFUSE DISPOSAL SITE; LITHIC QUARRY; MOJAVE DESERT; CAJON CANYON; HARPER LAKE; TWELVE GAUGE LAKE; SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS; SAN GABRIEL MOUNTAINS; TRANSVERSE RANGES; P1333-12H; P1833-2; P1833-3H; PSBR-2H; PSBR-3H; PSBR-5H; CHL-577; CPHI-12; PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC]	36-002910, 36-004252, 36-004253, 36-004255, 36-004268, 36-004271, 36-004272, 36-004411, 36-004418, 36-005361, 36-005362, 36-005568, 36-006793, 36-007076, 36-007077, 36-007078, 36-007079, 36-007080, 36-007081, 36-007082, 36-007084, 36-007085, 36-007086, 36-007087, 36-007088, 36-007089, 36-007090, 36-007091, 36-007092, 36-007093, 36-007094, 36-007095, 36-007096	33	No	San Bernardino
MCKENNA ET AL	[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE; POWER GENERATING SITE; ROAD; RAILROAD; WATER TRANSPORTATION SITE; RESIDENTIAL SITE; LITHIC QUARRY; LITHIC SCATTER; REFUSE DISPOSAL SITE; WATER STORAGE SITE; MINING SITE; CAMPSITE; HABITATION SITE; BRIDGE; POWER TRANSMISSION LINE; HEARTH; FOUNDATION; MONUMENT; FLAKED LITHICS; GLASS; TINNED CANS; METAL HARDWARE; CERAMICS; FAUNAL REMAINS; HAMMERSTONE; BIFACE; CHOPPER; BASALT; QUARTZITE; CHERT; JASPER; GRANITE; CHALCEDONY; MOJAVE DESERT; CAJON CANYON; SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS; SAN GABRIEL MOUNTAINS; TRANSVERSE RANGES; CPHI-SBR-012; CPHI-SBR-021; PSBR-3H; CHL-577; NRHP-E-OHP-3926; PSBR-36H; P1333-12H; P1333-13H; PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC]	36-002257, 36-002910, 36-004252, 36-004253, 36-004255, 36-004268, 36-004271, 36-004272, 36-004411, 36-004418, 36-005288, 36-005361, 36-005362, 36-005568, 36-006509, 36-006516, 36-006699, 36-006793, 36-006810, 36-006847, 36-007076, 36-007077, 36-007078, 36-007079, 36-007080, 36-007081, 36-007082, 36-007084, 36-007085, 36-007086, 36-007087, 36-007088, 36-007089, 36-007090, 36-007093, 36-007094, 36-007095, 36-007282, 36-007294, 36-007295, 36-007296	41	No	San Bernardino

CitPublisher	InventoryNotes	Resources	ResourceCount	HasInformals	Counties
GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES	[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; FOUNDATIONS; REFUSE DISPOSAL SITE; RESIDENTIAL SITE; WATER TRANSPORTATION SITE; DITCH; WALLS; LOADING DOCK; TINNED CANS; GLASS BOTTLE; WOOD; SQUARE CUT NAILS; SEWER TILES; FLAKED LITHICS; METAL HARDWARE; QUARTZ; CERAMICS; BRICKS; CONCRETE; LICENSE PLATE; STOVE PIPE; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; CHINO BASIN; P1081-16H; P1081-31H; P1083-31H; HISTORIC; 1929]	36-006254, 36-006810, 36-006901, 36-007323, 36-007661, 36-007792, 36-007793, 36-007794	8	No	San Bernardino
Greenwood and Associates					
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; ROAD; RAILROADING SITE; INTERMONTAINE VALLEY; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; NHRP-E-OHP-3926]	36-002910, 36-006847	2	No	San Bernardino
LSA	[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; HISTORIC STRUCTURE EVALUATION REPORT; INDUSTRIAL SITE; KILNS; QUARRY; REFUSE DISPOSAL SITE; BRICKS; TIRES; CONCRETE; MACHINERY; SHELL; BUILDINGS; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; CPHI-SBR-071; HISTORIC; AD 1941; AD 1929; AD 1947-1949; AD 1953; AD 1960]	36-004131	1	No	San Bernardino
SRS	[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; NO RESOURCES; NOT COMPLETELY SURVEYED]		0	No	San Bernardino
LSA	[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; HISTORIC; FOUNDATIONS; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; P1084-27H]		0	No	San Bernardino
LSA	[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; HISTORIC; RAILROAD; SAN GABRIEL VALLEY; INTERMONTANE VALLEY]	36-006847	1	No	San Bernardino
CRM TECH	[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; SAN GABRIEL VALLEY; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; NO RESOURCES]		0	No	San Bernardino

CitPublisher	InventoryNotes	Resources	ResourceCount	HasInformals	Counties
EIP ASSOCIATES	[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN; SAN GABRIEL VALLEY; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; NO SURVEY]	36-004131, 36-006847, 36-007099	3	No	San Bernardino
LSA	[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; HISTORIC; INDUSTRIAL SITE; STEEL MILL; SHELL PLANT; RAILROAD SITE; WATER TOWER; WWII; SAN GABRIEL VALLEY; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; CPHI-SBR-71]	36-004131	1	No	San Bernardino
CRM TECH	[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; NO RESOURCES]		0	No	San Bernardino
CRM TECH	[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; NO RESOURCES]		0	No	San Bernardino
MCKENNA ET AL	[NADB Keywords: ARCHITECTURAL STUDY; HISTORIC; RESIDENCES; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; RESOURCES NOT RECORDED; AD 1923; AD 1934]		0	No	San Bernardino
MCKENNA ET AL	[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; MOJAVE DESERT; NO RESOURCES]		0	No	San Bernardino
			0	No	San Bernardino
			0	No	San Bernardino
			0	No	San Bernardino

CitPublisher	InventoryNotes	Resources	ResourceCount	HasInformals	Counties
			0	No	San Bernardino
CRM Tech	Job #1690		0	No	San Bernardino
CRM TECH			0	No	San Bernardino
			0	No	San Bernardino
			0	No	San Bernardino
			0	No	San Bernardino
			0	No	San Bernardino
		36-002910	1	No	San Bernardino
CRM Tech			0	No	San Bernardino
			0	No	San Bernardino
			0	No	San Bernardino
MBA		36-002910, 36-012610, 36-016463, 36-016464, 36-020173	5	No	San Bernardino

CitPublisher	InventoryNotes	Resources	ResourceCount	HasInformals	Counties
CRMTECH			0	No	San Bernardino
CRM TECH			0	No	San Bernardino
			0	No	San Bernardino
			0	No	San Bernardino
CRM Tech			0	No	San Bernardino
Cogstone			0	No	San Bernardino
			0	No	San Bernardino
			0	No	San Bernardino
CRM TECH			0	No	San Bernardino
McKenna et al		36-002910, 36-012610, 36-015497, 36-015702, 36-016453, 36-016454, 36-016455, 36-016456, 36-016458, 36-016459, 36-016460, 36-016461, 36-016462, 36-016463, 36-016464, 36-016465, 36-020173, 36-020174, 36-020175	19	No	San Bernardino
			0	No	San Bernardino
			0	No	San Bernardino

CitPublisher	InventoryNotes	Resources	ResourceCount	HasInformals	Counties
EBI Consulting			0	No	San Bernardino
EAS			0	No	San Bernardino
Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc			0	No	San Bernardino
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.			0	No	San Bernardino
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.			0	No	San Bernardino
Applied Earth Works, Inc.		36-002910, 36-006901, 36-015497, 36-016454, 36-020137, 36-024086	6	No	San Bernardino
BCR Consulting LLC			0	No	San Bernardino

CitPublisher	Maps	Address	PLSS
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	Guasti		
SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES SURVEYS, INC.	Cucamonga Peak, Devore, Fontana, Guasti		
RESEARCH ASSOCIATES	Guasti		
RESEARCH ASSOCIATES	Guasti		
RESEARCH ASSOCIATES	Guasti		
	Guasti		
WESTEC SERVICES	Guasti		
RESEARCH ASSOCIATES	Guasti		

CitPublisher	Maps	Address	PLSS
GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES	Adelanto, Astley Rancho, Baldy Mesa, Cajon, Cucamonga Peak, Devore, Guasti, Ontario, Twelvegauge Lake, Victorville NW		
MCKENNA ET AL	Adelanto, Astley Rancho, Baldy Mesa, Cajon, Cucamonga Peak, Devore, Guasti, Kramer Hills, Kramer Junction, Ontario, Red Buttes, Twelvegauge Lake, Victorville NW, Wild Crossing		

CitPublisher	Maps	Address	PLSS
GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES	Cucamonga Peak, Devore, Guasti, Ontario		
Greenwood and Associates			
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	Guasti		
LSA	Fontana, Guasti		
SRS	Cucamonga Peak, Guasti		
LSA	Cucamonga Peak, Guasti		
LSA	Guasti		
CRM TECH	Guasti		

CitPublisher	Maps	Address	PLSS
EIP ASSOCIATES	Fontana, Guasti		
LSA	Guasti		
CRM TECH	Guasti		
CRM TECH	Guasti		
MCKENNA ET AL	Guasti		
MCKENNA ET AL	Baldy Mesa, Hesperia		

CitPublisher	Maps	Address	PLSS
CRM Tech	Fontana, Guasti		T1S R5W Sec. 18, 19 SBBM, T1S R6W Sec. 13-17, 21-24 SBBM
CRM TECH	Guasti		
	Guasti		
CRM Tech	Guasti		
	Guasti		
MBA	Guasti	1700 North 41 Ave Rancho Cucamonga CA	

CitPublisher	Maps	Address	PLSS
CRMTECH	Cucamonga Peak, Devore, Fontana, Guasti		
CRM TECH	Cucamonga Peak, Devore, Fontana, Guasti		
CRM Tech			
Cogstone	Devore, Fontana, Guasti		
	Guasti	9320 A Hyssop Street Rancho Cucamonga,	
CRM TECH	Fontana, Guasti, Ontario, San Bernardino South, San Dimas		
McKenna et al	Guasti		

CitPublisher	Maps	Address	PLSS
EBI Consulting	Guasti	11998 Arrow Route Rancho Cucamonga 91739	
EAS	Guasti		
Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc	Guasti		
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	Guasti		
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	Guasti		
Applied Earth Works, Inc.	Cucamonga Peak, Fontana, Guasti		
BCR Consulting LLC	Guasti	Fontana	

PrimaryString	TrinomialString	ResourceName	Status	OtherIDs	Xrefs	ResType	Age	InfoBase	Attribs	ResourceDisclosure
P-36-006847	CA-SBR-006847H	Old Kite Route; ATS&F/BNSF		Resource Name - Old Kite Route; Other - ATS&F Railroad; Other - SBRR-1; Other - Highlands Division of the ATS&F; Other - R-FEL/L #1; Resource Name - ATS&F/BNSF; Other - R-FEH/L #1; Other - PSBR-25H; Other - R-FEH/L #1; Other - R-FEH #9		Structure, Site	Historic	Survey	AH07; HP11; HP18; HP19	Not for publication
P-36-007095	CA-SBR-007095H	CP-28-HS		Resource Name - CP-28-HS		Site	Historic	Survey	AH04; AH06; HP11; HP95	Not for publication
P-36-007099	CA-SBR-007099H	UCRARU #1170-1		Resource Name - UCRARU #1170-1		Site	Historic	Survey	AH06	Not for publication
P-36-007199	CA-SBR-007199H	ACS-92-38-1		Resource Name - ACS-92-38-1		Site	Historic	Survey	AH02; AH03; AH04; AH15	Not for publication
P-36-008857	CA-SBR-008857H	So. Sierras Power Line; Lytle Canyon Transmission Lines		Resource Name - So. Sierras Power Line; Resource Name - Lytle Canyon Transmission Lines; PSBR-37H; SRI-1607 (Update)		Site	Historic	Survey	HP16	Not for publication
P-36-012610		8247 Rochester Ave.; Masi Brothers Winery		Resource Name - 8247 Rochester Ave.; Resource Name - Masi Brothers Winery		Building	Historic	Other	AH15; HP02	Unrestricted
P-36-016452		Etiwanda Grape Products Co		9370 Etiwanda, Rancho Cucamonga; Resource Name - Etiwanda Grape Products Co		Building	Historic	Survey	HP02; HP04; HP06; HP22; HP30	Unrestricted
P-36-016463		La Fourcades Store; Cowgirl Theater		Other - 11871 Foothill, Rancho Cucamonga; Resource Name - La Fourcades Store; Resource Name - Cowgirl Theater		Structure	Historic	Survey	HP02	Unrestricted
P-36-016464		11929 Foothill, Rancho Cucamonga; Aggazzotti Winery		Resource Name - 11929 Foothill, Rancho Cucamonga; Resource Name - Aggazzotti Winery		Structure	Historic	Survey	HP02	Unrestricted
P-36-016465		Cucamonga Top Winery		Resource Name - Cucamonga Top Winery; Other - Bonded Winery 4360; Other - Guidera Winery		Building	Historic	Survey	HP06	Unrestricted
P-36-020173		Foothill Fieldstone Stockpile-1		LSA-RCG131-1; Resource Name - Foothill Fieldstone Stockpile-1		Structure	Historic	Survey	HP39	Unrestricted
P-36-020174		Foothill Fieldstone Stockpile-2		LSA-RCG131-2; Resource Name - Foothill Fieldstone Stockpile-2		Structure	Historic	Survey	HP33; HP39	Not for publication

PrimaryString	TrinomialString	ResourceName	Status	OtherIDs	Xrefs	ResType	Age	InfoBase	Attribs	ResourceDisclosure
P-36-020178		32070 Hwy 18, Lucerne Valley		Resource Name - 32070 Hwy 18, Lucerne Valley		Building	Historic	Survey	HP02	Unrestricted

PrimaryString	ResourceCollections	AccessionNo	CollectionsFacility	ResourceNotes	RecordingEvents
P-36-006847	No			Pages in the PDF that are scanned askew were received in this condition.	1990 (Romani, Gwen, Greenwood and Associates); 1990 (G. Romani et al, Greenwood & Associates); 1995 (F. Smith, Myra Frank & Associates); 1997 (B. Tang, CRM Tech); 1998 (M. Horne et al, Applied Earthworks); 2000 (M. Robinson, Applied Earthworks); 2008 (C. Harper, SWCA); 2010 (C. Tibbett, LSA); 2010 (E. Potter, ASM Affiliates); 2014 (M. DeCarlo & D. Mengers, ASM); 2016
P-36-007095	No				1991 (Hampson et al., Greenwood and Associates)
P-36-007099	No				1992 (M Hogan, CRM Tech)
P-36-007199	No				1992 (Stephen Alexandronwicz, ACS)
P-36-008857	No				1986 (John F. Elliott, ECOS); 1997 (Philip de Barros and Joel Paulson, Professional Archaeological Services); 2010 (J. Coleman, Solano Archaeological Services); 2011 (Joshua TramPier, SRI); 2016 (Audry Williams, SCE)
P-36-012610	No				2006 (LSA)
P-36-016452	No				1987 (L. Merrill)
P-36-016463	Unknown				1987 (Merrill)
P-36-016464	No				1987 (Merrill)
P-36-016465	No				1987 (Lynn Merrill, Unknown)
P-36-020173	No				2001 (Bob Reynolds, LSA)
P-36-020174	No				2001 (Bob Reynolds, LSA)

PrimaryString	ResourceCollections	AccessionNo	CollectionsFacility	ResourceNotes	RecordingEvents
P-36-020178	No				1990 (BECKER, RMW)

PrimaryString	Reports	CountyName	Maps	Address	PLSS	UTM
P-36-006847	SB-02796, SB-02853, SB-02917, SB-02918, SB-03287, SB-03392, SB-03575, SB-03591, SB-03746, SB-04337, SB-05806, SB-05971, SB-06291, SB-07260, SB-07451, SB-07528, SB-07955, SB-07963, SB-07964, SB-08097, SB-08130	San Bernardino	Guasti, Harrison Mountain, Redlands, San Bernardino South		T1N R3E SW¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 29 SBBM; T1N R3W SE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 33 SBBM; T1S R2W SW¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 18 SBBM; T1S R3W Sec. SBBM; T1S R4W Sec. SBBM; T1S R4W SE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 15 SBBM	Zone 11 482400mE 3775785mN NAD27; Zone 11 487485mE 3771420mN NAD27; Zone 11 477975mE 3769727mN NAD83; Zone 11 474120mE 3770840mN NAD27; Zone 11 487440mE 3771720mN NAD27; Zone 11 479220mE 3770210mN NAD27; Zone 11 479550mE 3770020mN NAD27; Zone 11 477989mE 3769773mN NAD83
P-36-007095	SB-02795, SB-02796, SB-05986	San Bernardino	Guasti		T1S R6W SW¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 5 SBBM	Zone 11 451100mE 3774320mN NAD27; Zone 11 451350mE 3774320mN NAD27
P-36-007099	SB-02501, SB-03591	San Bernardino	Guasti		T1S R6W NW¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 9 SBBM	Zone 11 451770mE 3773870mN NAD27; Zone 11 451770mE 3773635mN NAD27
P-36-007199		San Bernardino	Guasti		T1S R6W NW¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 9 SBBM	Zone 11 452740mE 3773510mN NAD27
P-36-008857	SB-03418, SB-03530, SB-07960	San Bernardino	Cajon, Cucamonga Peak, Devore, Guasti, Silverwood Lake		T3N R5W Sec. SBBM; T3N R6W Sec. SBBM	Zone 11 457680mE 3789790mN NAD27; Zone 11 457680mE 3789790mN NAD27; Zone 11 466500mE 3802520mN NAD27; Zone 11 465500mE 3802520mN NAD27
P-36-012610	SB-05989, SB-07187	San Bernardino	Guasti	8247 Rochester Ave. Rancho Cucamonga 91730 (APN 0229-021-39)	T1S R6W NE¼ of Sec. 7 SBBM	
P-36-016452		San Bernardino	Guasti	9370 Etiwanda Ave Rancho Cucamonga 91763 (APN 229-283-62); Etiwanda		Zone 11 451680mE 3772295mN NAD27
P-36-016463	SB-05989, SB-07187	San Bernardino	Guasti	11871 Foothill Blvd. Rancho Cucamonga 91730 (APN 0229-011-10)		Zone 11 449720mE 3774870mN NAD27
P-36-016464	SB-05989, SB-07187	San Bernardino	Guasti	11929 Foothill Blvd. Rancho Cucamonga 91730 (APN 0229-021-17)		Zone 11 449860mE 3774860mN NAD27
P-36-016465	SB-07187	San Bernardino	Guasti	12737 Foothill Rancho Cucamonga		Zone 11 452390mE 3774845mN NAD27
P-36-020173	SB-05986, SB-05989, SB-07187	San Bernardino	Guasti		T1S R6W SE¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 5 SBBM	Zone 11 450770mE 3774000mN
P-36-020174	SB-05986, SB-07187	San Bernardino	Guasti		T1S R6W SW¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 5 SBBM	Zone 11 450430mE 3774670mN

PrimaryString	Reports	CountyName	Maps	Address	PLSS	UTM
P-36-020178		San Bernardino	Lucerne Valley	32070 Highway 18 Lucerne Valley 92356		

Appendix C

NAHC Outreach and Tribal Correspondence



July 7, 2023

California Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, California 95691
Via email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Re: Sacred Lands File Search Request for the Southeast Industrial Quadrant (SEIQ) Project, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California

To whom it may concern,

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Southeast Industrial Quadrant (SEIQ) Project, located southwest of Arrow Route and Etiwanda Avenue in Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California. The proposed Project is divided into three separate but contiguous locations all depicted on the USGS Guasti, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (see attached). This study is being undertaken in compliance with CEQA.

A records search is scheduled at the South Central Coastal Information Center. I am writing to request a search of your Sacred Lands File and to inquire if you have registered any cultural resources, traditional cultural properties, or areas of heritage sensitivity within this proposed project area. Please send the results of this search to me at our Pasadena office, listed below, and feel free to call, write, fax (626) 793-2008, or e-mail (sandrews@asmaffiliates.com) if you have any questions. We appreciate any information you can provide on this project.

Sincerely,

Sherri Andrews, M.A., J.D., RPA
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments:

Figures 1-3. Southeast Industrial Quadrant (SEIQ) Project area shown on the USGS Guasti, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

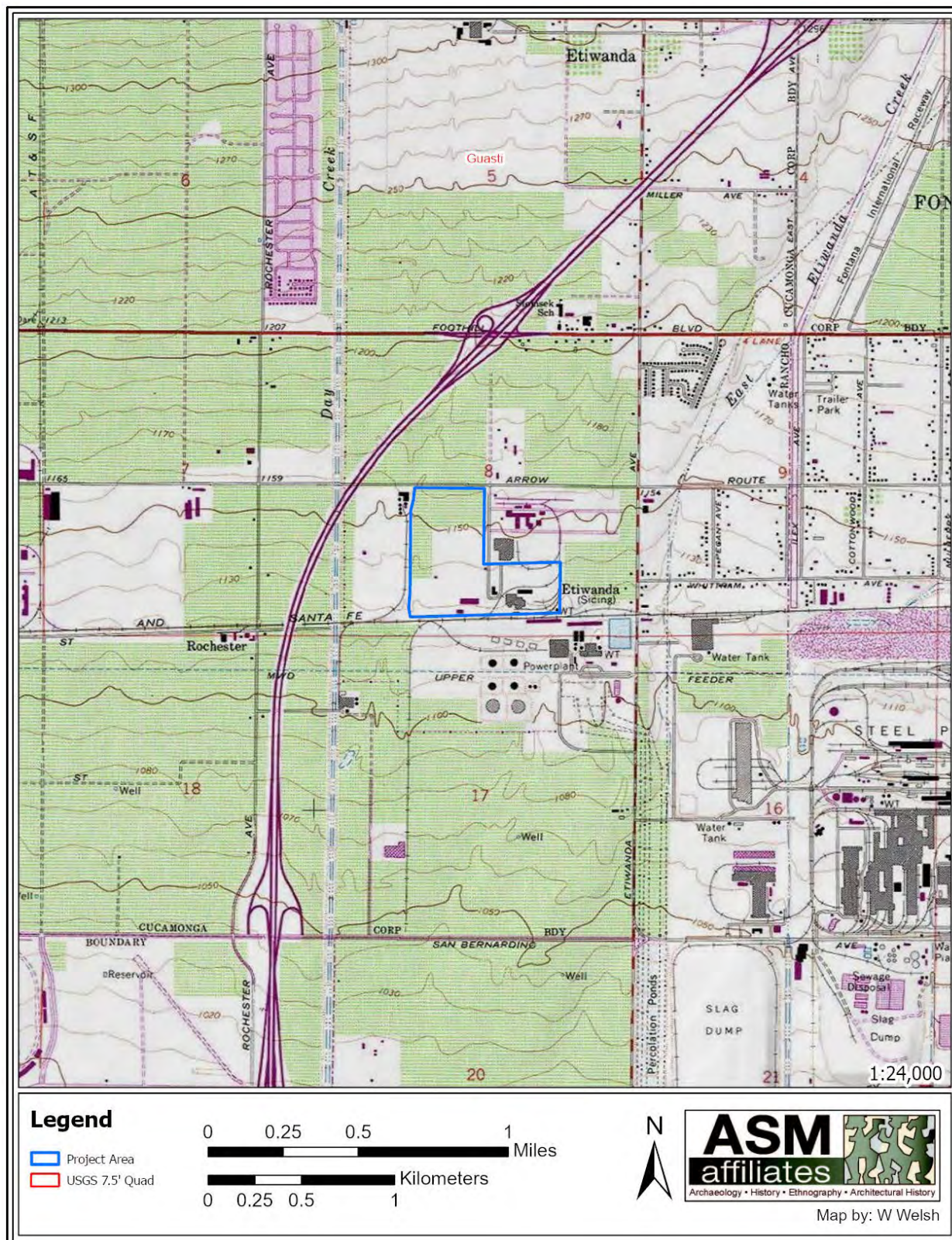


Figure 1. Southeast Industrial Quadrant (SEIQ) Project Area 1 shown on the USGS Guasti, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

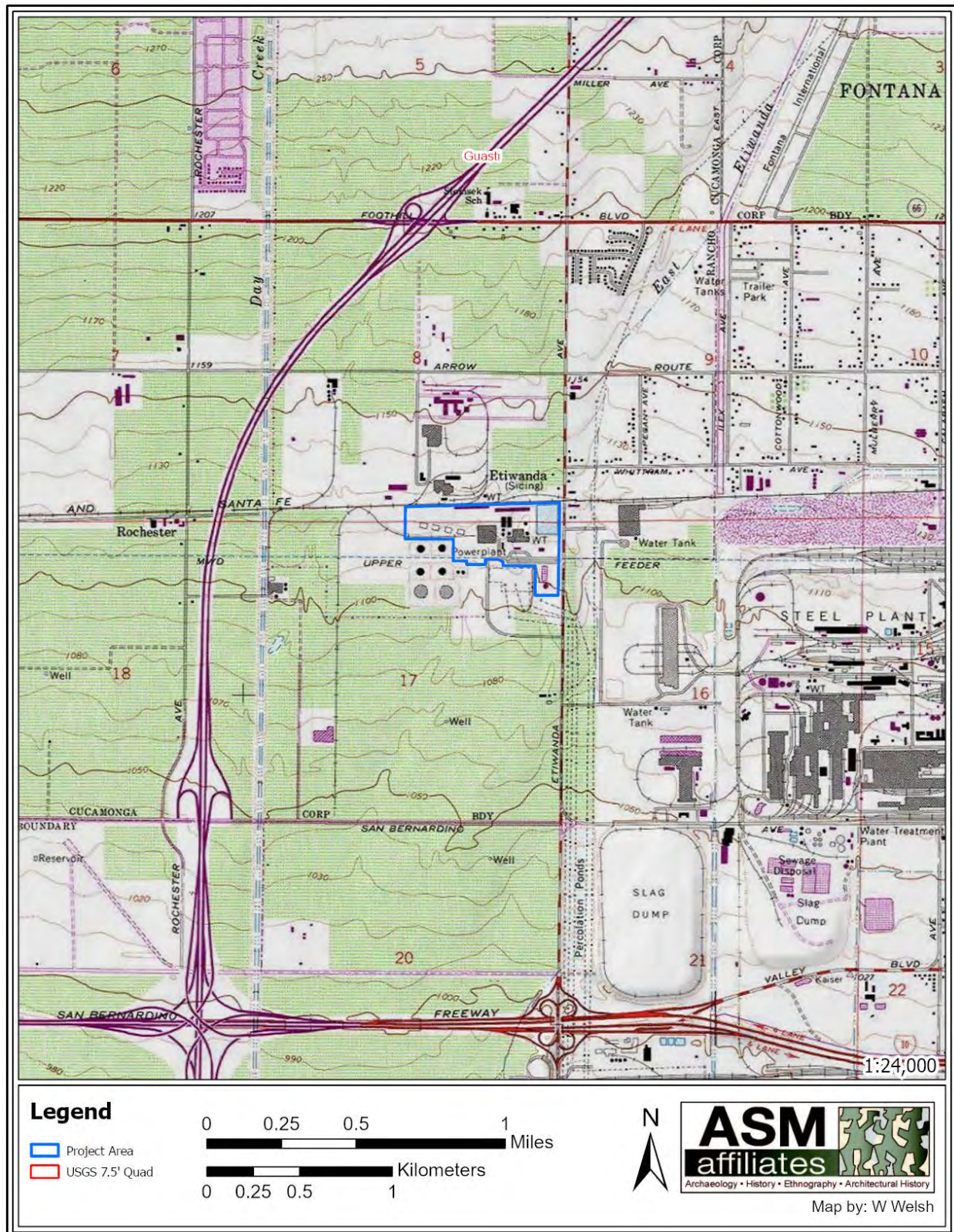
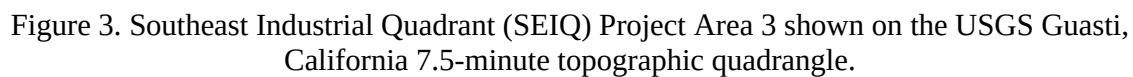


Figure 2. Southeast Industrial Quadrant (SEIQ) Project Area 2 shown on the USGS Guasti, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.





NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

August 6, 2023

Sherri Andrews
ASM Affiliates

Via Email to: sandrews@asmaffiliates.com

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Chumash

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Miwok, Nisenan

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

Re: Southeast Industrial Quadrant (SEIQ) Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Andrews:

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 negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. 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: Cameron.vela@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cameron Vela

Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst
Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
8/6/2023

County	Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
San Bernardino	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Patricia Garcia, Director of Historic Preservation	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 699-6907	(760) 699-6919	pagarcia@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/20/2023
	Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	F	Amanda Vance, Chairperson	84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 398-4722	(760) 369-7161	hhaines@augustinetribe.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	F	Doug Welmas, Chairperson	84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203	(760) 342-2593	(760) 347-7880	jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
	Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
	Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Daniel Salgado, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 972-2568	(951) 763-2808	chairman@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
	Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esaprza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(626) 926-4131		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/2/2023
	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(626) 926-4131		chairman@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/2/2023
	Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	N	Anthony Morales, Chairperson	P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564	(626) 286-1262	GTTribalcouncil@aol.com	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Ventura	
	Gabrielino /Tongva Nation	N	Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	(951) 807-0479		sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Ventura	3/28/2023
	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Robert Dorame, Chairperson	P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417	(562) 761-6417	gtongva@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/16/2023
	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator	P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	(626) 407-8761		christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/16/2023
	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351		tongvatcr@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Ventura	5/30/2023
	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048		Chavez1956metro@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Ventura	5/30/2023
	Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	F	Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	(760) 782-0711	(760) 782-0712		Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
	Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3515	(760) 742-3189	sgaughen@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	3/23/2023
	Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3537		awallick@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	3/23/2023
	Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Steve Bodmer, General Counsel for Pechanga Band of Indians	P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6171	(951) 695-1778	sbodmer@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/2/2023
	Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Tuba Ebru Ozdil, Pechanga Cultural Analyst	P.O. Box 2183 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6313	(951) 695-1778	eozydil@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/2/2023

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
8/6/2023**

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739		culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	P. O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	8/16/2016
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	admin@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 648-3000		cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/31/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 484-4835		lgonzalez@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/31/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 803-3548		jlinton@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/31/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 689-5727		dwalsh@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	7/7/2023
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Cultural Lands Manager	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054		alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	3/27/2023
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 528-9032		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370-0167		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	4/29/2019
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Cultural Committee,	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300	(760) 397-8146	Cultural-Committee@torresmartinez-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	

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 Southeast Industrial Quadrant (SEIQ) Project, San Bernardino County.

Record: PROJ-2023-003910
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: San Bernardino
NAHC Group: All



August 29, 2023

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, California 92082
Via email: dwalsh@rincon-nsn.gov

Re: Southeast Industrial Quadrant (SEIQ) Project, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Attorney General Walsh,

ASM Affiliates (ASM) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Southeast Industrial Quadrant (SEIQ) Project, located southwest of Arrow Route and Etiwanda Avenue in Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California. The proposed Project is divided into three separate but contiguous locations all depicted on the USGS Guasti, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (see attached). This study is being undertaken in compliance with CEQA.

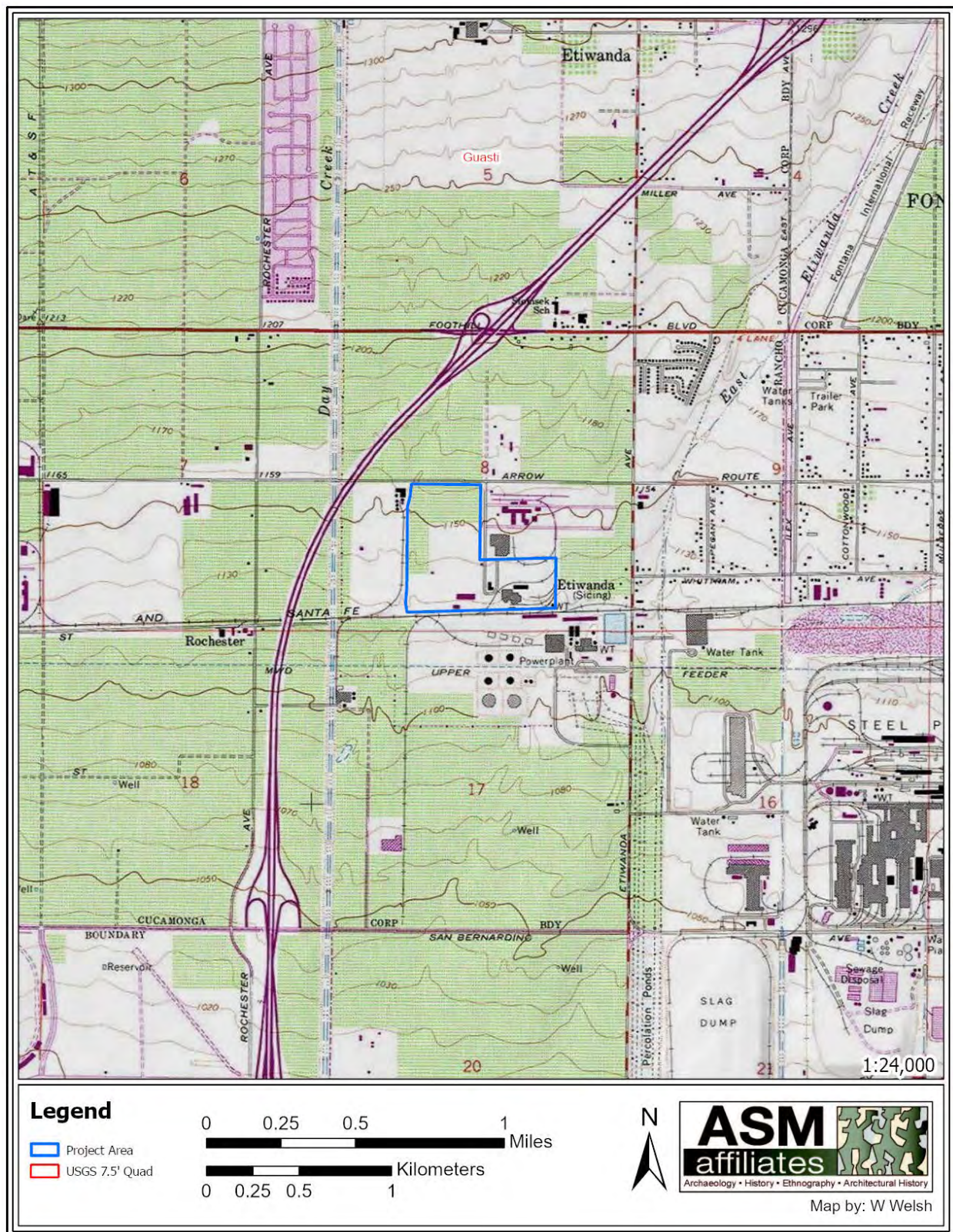
A search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File has been undertaken with negative results. The NAHC response also included a list of additional contacts, upon which you appear. As a result, we would appreciate any information you may wish to share regarding Native American cultural resources located in or near the proposed Project location or concerns you may have regarding the proposed Project. This query is for informational purposes only. Any information concerning the location, identity, character, and traditional use of cultural places identified will be considered strictly confidential.

You may contact me at sandrews@asmaffiliates.com, (626) 793-7395, or the Pasadena office address provided below. Thank you in advance for taking the time to review this request.

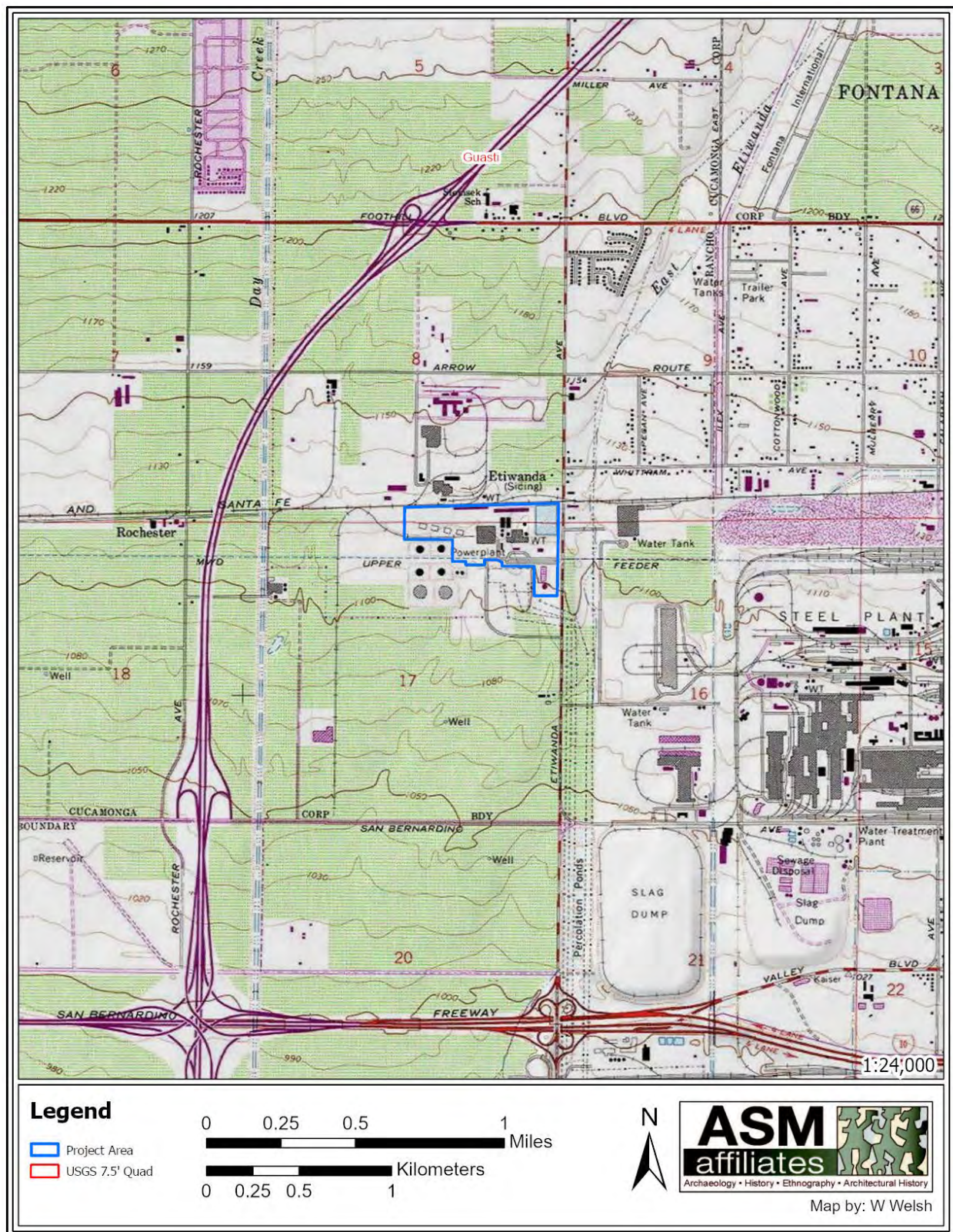
Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sherri Andrews', with a stylized, flowing script.

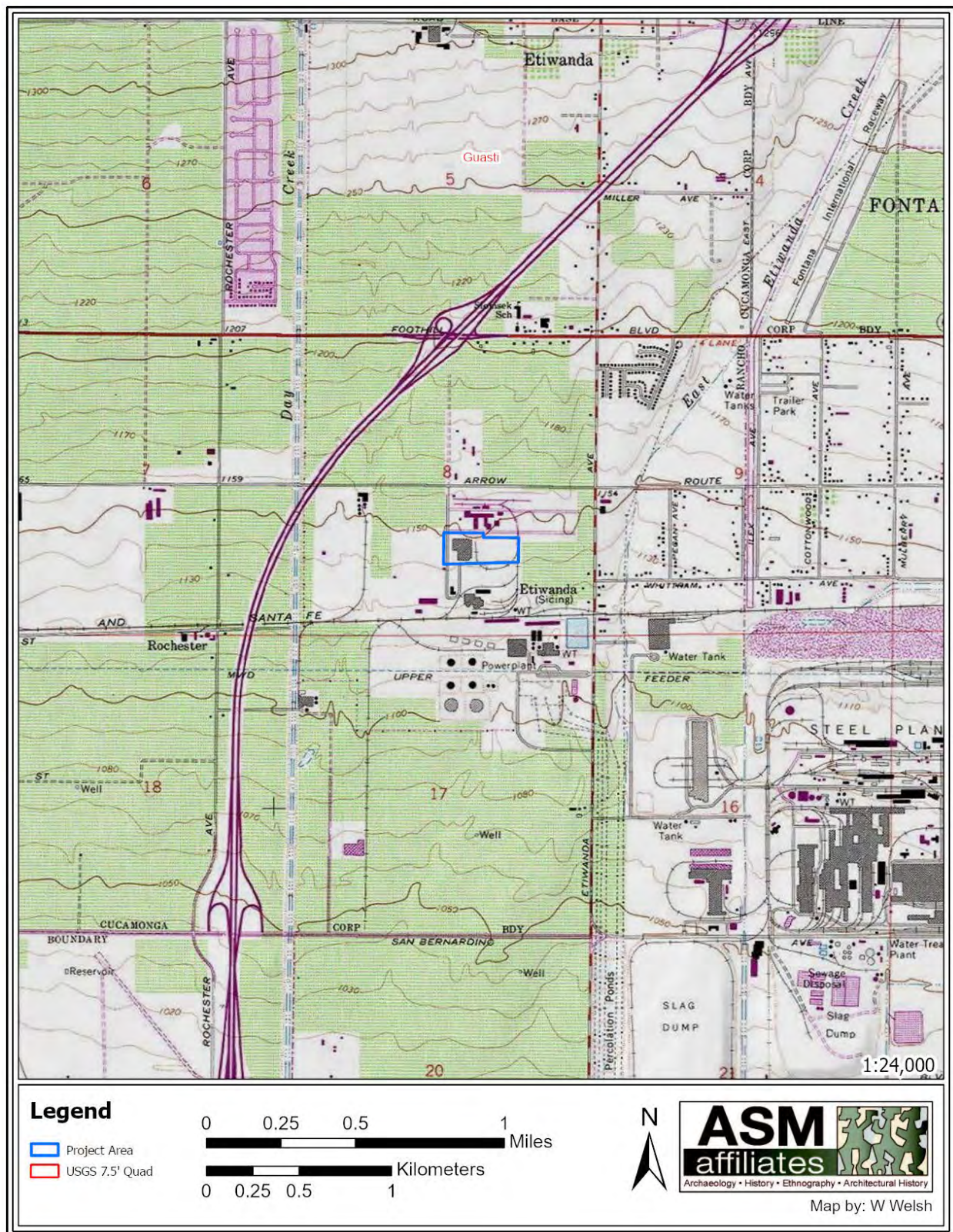
Sherri Andrews, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist



Map of the Southeast Industrial Quadrant (SEIQ) Project Area 1 shown on the USGS Guasti, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.



Map of the Southeast Industrial Quadrant (SEIQ) Project Area 2 shown on the USGS Guasti, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.



Map of the Southeast Industrial Quadrant (SEIQ) Project Area 3 shown on the USGS Guasti, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

Pechanga

Paul Macarro, Cultural Coordinator

VM 8/30/2023

re SEIQ: outside ancestral territory -- ends at Santa Ana River in Norco

[EXTERNAL] Southeast Industrial Quadrant (SEIQ), Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County

Deneen Pelton <DPelton@rincon-nsn.gov>

Thu 8/31/2023 8:29 AM

To: Sherri Andrews <sandrews@asmaffiliates.com>

Cc: Cheryl Madrigal <CMadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov>; Shuuluk Linton <slinton@rincon-nsn.gov>

Caution: This email is from an EXTERNAL sender. Be safe and verify links and/or attachments prior to opening.

Greetings,

This email is written on behalf of Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, ("Rincon Band" or "Band"), a federally recognized Indian Tribe and sovereign government.

The Band has received the notification for the above referenced project. The location identified within project documents is not within the Band's specific Area of Historic Interest (AHI).

At this time, we have no additional information to provide. We recommend that you directly contact a Tribe that is closer to the project and may have pertinent information.

Thank you for submitting this project for Tribal review. If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 749-1092 or via electronic mail at crd@rincon-nsn.gov.

Thank you for the opportunity to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Deneen Pelton

Cultural Resources Department Coordinator

Cultural Resources Department

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

1 West Tribal Road | Valley Center, CA 92082

Office: 760-749-1092 ext. 322

Cell: 760-705-7304

Fax: 760-888-2016

Email: dpelton@rincon-nsn.gov



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