HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

FIFTH AND STERLING PROJECT

Assessor's Parcel No. 1192-211-01
City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California

For Submittal to:

Community and Economic Development Department, Planning Division
City of San Bernardino
290 North D Street
San Bernardino, CA 92401

Prepared for:

T&B Planning, Inc.
3200 El Camino Real, Suite 100
Irvine, CA 92602

Prepared by:

CRM TECH
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator
Michael Hogan, Principal Investigator

October 6, 2023
Revised December 12, 2023
CRM TECH Contract No. 4010

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Fifth and Sterling Project, Assessor Parcel No. 1192-211-01, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California

Author(s): Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator/Historian
Nicole Raslich, Project Archaeologist/Report Writer
Salvadore Boites, Project Archaeologist

Consulting Firm: CRM TECH
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324
(909) 824-6400

Date: October 6, 2023; revised December 12, 2023

For Submittal to: Community and Economic Development Department, Planning Division
City of San Bernardino
290 North D Street
San Bernardino, CA 92401
(909) 384-7272

Prepared for: Tracy Zinn, Principal
T&B Planning, Inc.
3200 El Camino Real, Suite 100
Irvine, CA 92602
(714) 505-6360

Project Size: Approximately 25 acres

USGS Quadrangle: Redlands, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Rancho San Bernardino land grant; T1S R3W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Keywords: Eastern San Bernardino Valley; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; no "historical resources" under CEQA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between May and October 2023, at the request of T&B Planning, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 25 acres of vacant land in the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 1192-211-01, is located on the east side of Sterling Avenue between Fifth Street and Sixth Street, in a portion of the Rancho San Bernardino land grant lying within Township 1 South Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed Fifth and Sterling Project, which entails the construction of a 510,000-square-foot warehouse on the property, along with paved parking spaces, landscaping work, and street improvements along the perimeters. The City of San Bernardino, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The purpose of the study is to provide the City of San Bernardino with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area. In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical and geoarchaeological background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey.

The results of these research procedures indicate that a historic-period site, designated 36-010820 in the California Historical Resources Inventory, was previously recorded as lying partially across the northern boundary of the project area. The site represented the remains of the 1888 San Bernardino, Arrowhead and Waterman Railroad, also known as the Harlem Motor Road or the Highlands Motor Line, which was removed in the 1940s-1950s era. At the project location, no physical remnants of the rail line were found along its former alignment during the field survey. Therefore, this study concludes that Site 36-010820 no longer exists in the project area.

No other potential "historical resources" were encountered within or adjacent to the project area throughout the course of this study. The foundational remains of two buildings, evidently residences constructed in the 1940s-1950s and demolished in the 1960s, were noted in the northeastern portion of the project area. Neither of them occurs with a notable deposit of historic-period artifacts, and thus neither of them demonstrates any archaeological data potential. With the buildings no longer extant, such common, ubiquitous late-historic-period structural remains retain no integrity to be associated with any persons or events in their history, nor do they exhibit any other merits. As such, the foundations in the project area are not considered potential "historical resources" and require no further study.

The State of California Native American Heritage Commission stated that the Sacred Lands File indicated the presence of unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the general vicinity of the project location and referred further inquiry to local Native American groups. According to current CEQA guidelines, however, the identification of potential "tribal cultural resources" is beyond the scope of this study and needs to be addressed through government-to-government

consultations between the City of San Bernardino and the pertinent Native American groups pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the City of San Bernardino a tentative conclusion of *No Impact* on cultural resources, pending completion of the AB 52 consultation process. No other cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between May and October 2023, at the request of T&B Planning, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 25 acres of vacant land in the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 1192-211-01, is located on the east side of Sterling Avenue between Fifth Street and Sixth Street, in a portion of the Rancho San Bernardino land grant lying within Township 1 South Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Fig. 2, 3),

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed Fifth and Sterling Project, which entails the construction of a 510,000-square-foot warehouse on the property, along with paved parking spaces, landscaping work, and street improvements along the perimeters. The City of San Bernardino, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.).

The purpose of the study is to provide the City of San Bernardino with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area. In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical and geoarchaeological background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

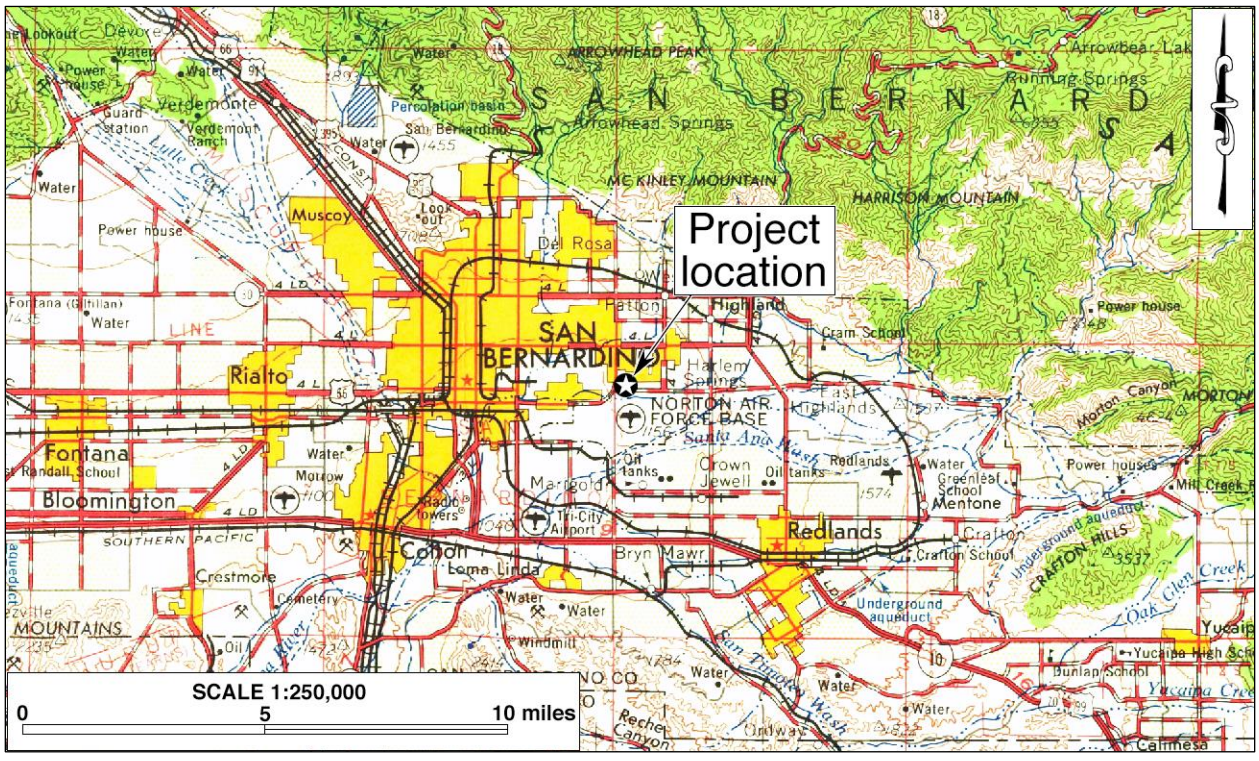


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1969])

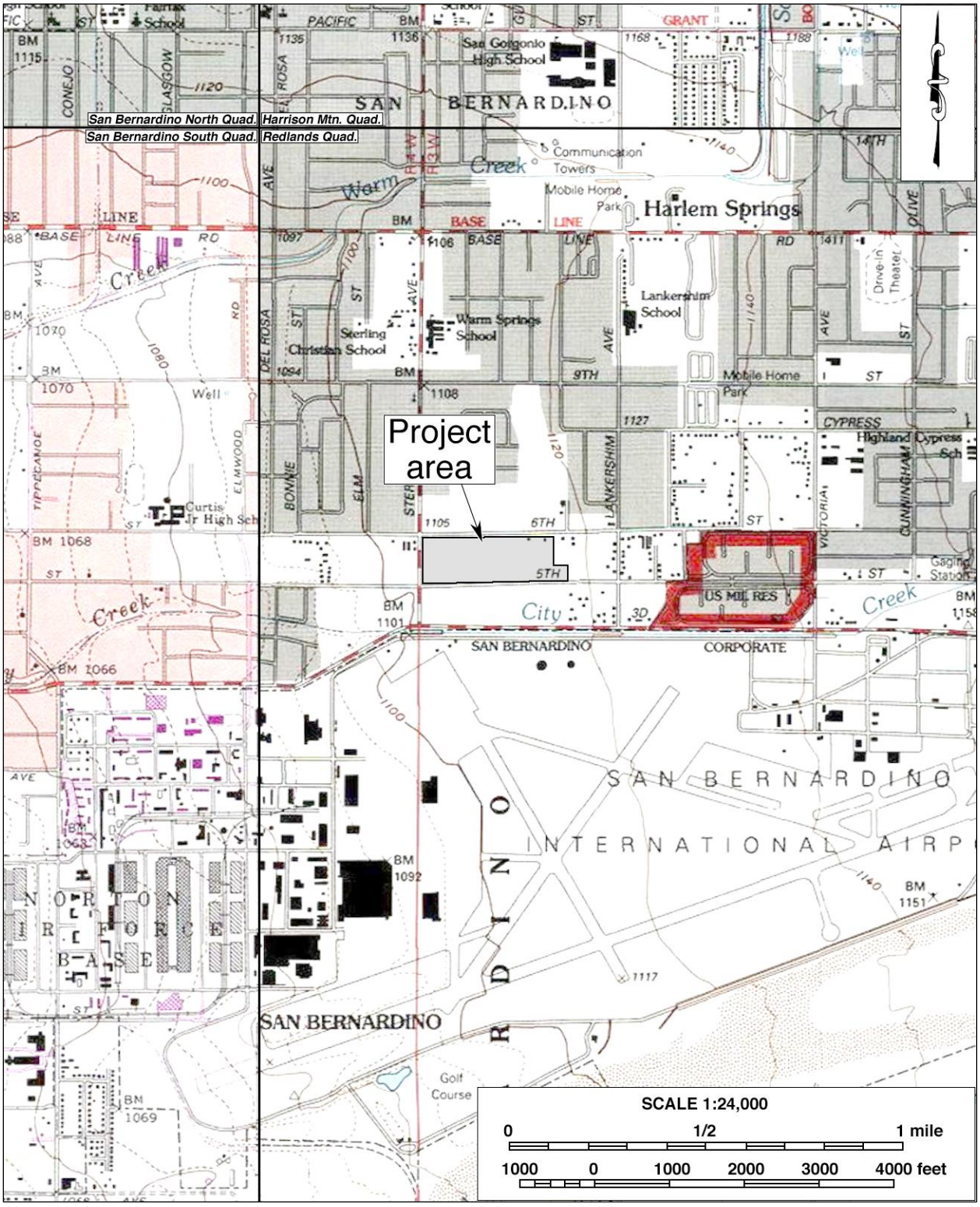


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Harrison Mtn. and Redlands, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [1988; 1996])



Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area. (Based on Google Earth imagery)

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of San Bernardino is situated in the eastern portion of the San Bernardino Valley, a broad inland valley defined by the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountain Ranges on the north and a series of low rocky hills on the south. The natural environment of the region is characterized by its temperate Mediterranean climate, featuring hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters, with the average maximum temperature in July reaching over 90 degrees Fahrenheit (ºF) and the average minimum temperature in January hovering around 35ºF. Typical annual rainfall in the area is approximately 13-16 inches, most of which occurs between November and March.

The project area consists of a parcel of former agricultural land in the southeastern portion of the city, near the San Bernardino International Airport (formerly Norton Air Force Base). The surrounding area is characterized by a mixture of commercial and residential development, along with some scattered tracts of vacant land. The property is bounded by Fifth Street to the south, Sterling Avenue on the west, Sixth Street on the north, and two commercial establishments, Armada Towing and Castaway RV Storing, on the east.

The terrain in the project area is relatively level with a low-lying undulating surface, likely the result of disking. The nearest natural water source, City Creek (now channelized), runs approximately 600 feet to the south, along the northern edge of the airport (Fig. 3). The flora in the area is predominantly invasive, consisting mainly of puncturevine with some jimsonweed and Russian thistle also present. Elevations on the property range approximately from 1,100 feet above mean sea



Figure 4. Overview of the project area. (Photograph taken on June 27, 2023; view to the northwest)

level on the western end to 1,400 feet at the southeastern corner. The surface sediments are composed of fine-grained silty sand that is loosely packed. Approximately 90% of the project area has been disturbed by past farming operations. Other evidence of disturbances includes recent refuse dumping, especially along the northern project boundary.

CULTURAL SETTING

The earliest evidence of human occupation in inland southern California, or the Inland Empire region, was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains, overlooking the San Jacinto Valley, with radiocarbon dates clustering around 9,500 B.P. (Horne and McDougall 2008). Another site found near the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, close to the confluence of Temescal Wash and the San Jacinto River, yielded radiocarbon dates between 8,000 and 9,000 B.P. (Grenda 1997). Additional sites with isolated Archaic dart points, bifaces, and other associated lithic artifacts from the same age range have been found in the Cajon Pass area, typically atop knolls with good viewsheds (Basgall and True 1985; Goodman and McDonald 2001; Goodman 2002; Milburn et al. 2008).

The cultural prehistory of southern California has been summarized into numerous chronologies, including those developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), and others. Specifically, the prehistory of the Inland Empire region has been addressed by O'Connell et al. (1974), McDonald et al. (1987), Keller and McCarthy (1989), Grenda (1993), Goldberg (2001), and Horne and McDougall (2008). Although the beginning and ending dates of different cultural horizons vary regionally, the general framework of regional prehistory can be broken into three primary periods:

- Paleoindian Period (ca. 18,000-9,000 B.P.): Native peoples of this period created fluted spearhead bases designed to be hafted to wooden shafts. The distinctive method of thinning bifaces and spearhead preforms by removing long, linear flakes leaves diagnostic Paleoindian markers at tool-making sites. Other artifacts associated with the Paleoindian toolkit include choppers, cutting tools, retouched flakes, and perforators. Sites from this period are very sparse across the landscape and most are deeply buried.
- Archaic Period (ca. 9,000-1,500 B.P.): Archaic sites are characterized by abundant lithic scatters of considerable size with many biface thinning flakes, bifacial preforms broken during manufacture, and well-made groundstone bowls and basin metates. As a consequence of making dart points, many biface thinning waste flakes were generated at individual production stations, which is a diagnostic feature of Archaic sites.
- Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,500 B.P.-contact): Sites from this period typically contain small lithic scatters from the manufacture of small arrow points, expedient groundstone tools such as tabular metates and unshaped manos, wooden mortars with stone pestles, acorn or mesquite bean granaries, ceramic vessels, shell beads suggestive of extensive trading networks, and steatite implements such as pipes and arrow shaft straighteners.

Ethnohistoric Context

The present-day San Bernardino area is generally recognized as a part of the homeland of the Serrano people, although other Native groups also claim the area as a part of their cultural influence.

The traditional territory of the Serrano includes the San Bernardino Mountains, part of the San Gabriel Mountains and the Antelope Valley, the southern portion of the Mojave Desert, reaching as far east as the Cady, Bullion, Sheep Hole, and Coxcomb Mountains. The name "Serrano" was derived from a Spanish term meaning "mountaineer" or "highlander." The basic written sources on Serrano culture are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Smith (1978). The following ethnographic discussion of the Serrano people is based mainly on these sources.

Prior to European contact, the Serrano were primarily hunter-gatherers and occasionally fishers, and settled mostly on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges near where flowing water emerged from the mountains. They were loosely organized into exogamous clans, which were led by hereditary heads, and the clans in turn were affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties. The clans were patrilineal, but their exact structure, function, and number are unknown, except that the clans were the largest autonomous political and landholding units. There was no pan-tribal political union among the clans, but they shared strong trade, ceremonial, and marital connections that sometimes also extended to other surrounding nations, such as the Kitanemuk, the Tataviam, and the Cahuilla.

Although contact with Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, Spanish influence on Serrano lifeways was minimal until the 1810s, when a mission *asistencia* was established on the southern edge of Serrano territory. Between then and the end of the mission era in 1834, most of the Serrano in the western portion of their traditional territory were removed to the nearby missions. In the eastern portion, a series of punitive expeditions in 1866-1870 resulted in the death or displacement of almost all remaining Serrano population in the San Bernardino Mountains. Today, most Serrano descendants are affiliated with the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (also recognized as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians), the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, or the Serrano Nation of Indians.

Historic Context

The San Bernardino Valley, along with the rest of Alta California, was claimed by Spain in the late 18th century, and the first European explorers traveled through the area as early as 1772, three years after the beginning of Spanish colonization (Beck and Haase 1974:15). For nearly four decades afterwards, however, the arid inland valley received little attention from the European colonizers, who concentrated their efforts along the Pacific coast. Following the establishment of Mission San Gabriel in 1771, the San Bernardino Valley became a part of the mission's vast land holdings. The name "San Bernardino" was bestowed on the region in the 1810s, when the *asistencia* and an associated mission rancho, both bearing that name, were established in present-day Loma Linda (Lerch and Haenszel 1981).

After gaining independence from Spain in 1821, the Mexican authorities began in 1834 the process of secularization to dismantle the mission system in Alta California. During the next 12 years, former mission ranchos throughout Alta California were surrendered to the Mexican government, and subsequently divided and granted to various prominent citizens of the province. In 1842, Rancho San Bernardino was granted to members of a prominent Los Angeles family, the Lugos (Schuiling 1984:34). An adobe house built by one of the grantees at the site of the historic county courthouse became the earliest non-Indian settlement in San Bernardino. As elsewhere in Alta California during the Spanish and Mexican periods, cattle raising was the primary economic activity

on Rancho San Bernardino and other nearby land grants, often with the local Native American population providing the labor force (Lerch and Haenszel 1981).

After the American annexation of Alta California in 1848, the Lugos sold the entire Rancho San Bernardino land grant in 1851 to a group of Mormon settlers, who promptly established a fortified settlement around the Lugo adobe and founded the town of San Bernardino (Schuiling 1984:45). The early growth of the Mormon colony was promising. It became the county seat of the newly created San Bernardino County in 1853 and was incorporated as a city the next year (*ibid.*:48-49). In 1857, however, the budding town suffered a devastating setback when half of its population, responding to a recall from Mormon leaders, left California for Utah, causing the city to disincorporate (*ibid.*:50).

In the 1880s, spurred by the completion of the Santa Fe Railway in 1885, the rise of the profitable citrus industry, and a general land boom that swept through much of southern California, San Bernardino gradually recovered and reincorporated in 1886. With the selection of the city by the Santa Fe Railway as its regional headquarters, San Bernardino embarked on a period of steady growth that lasted well into the 20th century. During World War II, the growth of San Bernardino was further boosted when the U.S. Army Air Corps established an airport and military base in the project vicinity in 1940-1941 (Richards 1966). The history of the base was summarized by the Norton Air Force Base Museum (n.d.) as follows:

> The base began as Municipal Airport, San Bernardino under Army Air Corps jurisdiction. During the summer of 1941, it became a training base to meet the needs of the 30,000 Pilot Training Program. In December 1941, within days after the attack on Pearl Harbor, combat-ready fighter planes arrived to protect the Los Angeles area from enemy attack. In July 1942 the airport was renamed San Bernardino Army Air Field and the San Bernardino Air Depot was established. The facility's primary function was the repair and maintenance of aircraft. During the war, the Air Transport Command used the field and in 1943, maintenance operations for gas turbine engines were added.
>
> After WWII, the base became one of three major maintenance facilities for jet engines. The base was transferred to US Air Force in 1948 and in 1950 was renamed Norton Air Force Base after Captain Leland Norton, a World War II bomber pilot who ordered the crew of his crippled plane to bail out over France just before perishing with the craft. Operations at Norton were expanded to include maintenance, storage, and logistics support for various missile programs… The base was selected for closure by the Base Realignment and Closure Commission in 1988 and closed on March 31, 1994.

RESEARCH METHODS

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

On June 15, 2023, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo conducted the historical/archaeological resources records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC). Located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, the SCCIC is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for the County of San Bernardino. The records search entailed a systematic examination of the SCCIC's digital maps, records, and databases for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical

Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or San Bernardino County Historical Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

In order to identify any known Native American cultural resources in or near the project area, on May 4, 2023, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. The NAHC is the State of California's trustee agency for the protection of "tribal cultural resources," as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074, and is tasked with identifying and cataloging properties of Native American cultural value, including places of special religious, spiritual, or social significance and known graves and cemeteries throughout the state. The response from NAHC is summarized below and attached to this report in Appendix 2.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/ historian Bai "Tom" Tang on the basis of published literature in local and regional history, historical maps of the San Bernardino area, and aerial/satellite photographs of the project vicinity. Among the maps consulted during the research were U.S. General Land Office land survey plat maps dated 1858 and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1996, which are available at the websites of the USGS and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. The aerial/satellite photographs, taken between 1938 and 2023, are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On June 27, 2023, CRM TECH archaeologist Salvadore Boites carried out the field survey of the project area. The survey was completed on foot at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel north-south transects at 15-meter (approximately 50-foot) intervals. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years ago or older). Ground visibility was poor (20-30%) to fair (50-70%) in most of the project area due to the presence of dense vegetation after recent rains. In light of the apparent extent of past ground disturbance on the property, the reduced ground visibility was not considered a major hindrance to the survey efforts.

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

As part of the research procedures, Bai "Tom" Tang pursued geoarchaeological analysis to assess the potential of the project area for the deposition and preservation of subsurface cultural deposits from the prehistoric period, which cannot be detected through a standard surface archaeological survey. Sources consulted for this purpose included primarily topographic, geologic, and soil maps and reports pertaining to the surrounding area. Findings from these sources were used to develop a geomorphologic history of the project location and address the geoarchaeological sensitivity of the subsurface sediments.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

The record search results indicate that the project area had not been surveyed systematically for cultural resources prior to this study, although several linear surveys had been completed along the northern and southern project boundaries, namely Fifth and Sixth Streets. Within the one-mile scope of the records search, a total of 34 previous studies have been reported to the SCCIC, and 75 historical/archaeological resources have been recorded as a result. The vast majority of these resources represented historic-period buildings in the surrounding area, including many on the former Norton Air Force Base. The SCCIC records currently identify no known prehistoric (i.e., Native American) sites within a one-mile radius.

One of these known cultural resources, designated Site 36-010820 in the California Historical Resources Inventory, consisted of the remains of the San Bernardino, Arrowhead and Waterman Railroad, also known as the Harlem Motor Road or the Highlands Motor Line. Although originally recorded in the downtown area of San Bernardino, the rail line is known to have once traversed across the northern edge of the project area along Sixth Street (USGS 1901; 1943a; 1943b; NETR Online 1938). Constructed in 1888 as a narrow-gauge motor line from San Bernardino to Harlem Hot Springs, the San Bernardino, Arrowhead, and Waterman Railroad operated for 20 years before being acquired by the Pacific Electric Railway Company and eventually dismantled sometime around the 1940s (Swett 1967:23; ERHA n.d.). None of the other previously identified cultural resources was found in the immediate vicinity of the project area.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC reported in a letter dated June 4, 2023, that the Sacred Lands File identified unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the general vicinity of the project area. Noting that tribes are not required to and do not always record their sacred sites in the Sacred Lands File, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for further information and provided a referral list of potential contacts from tribes with traditional cultural affiliation to the project vicinity. The NAHC's reply is attached to this report in Appendix 2 for reference by the City of San Bernardino in future government-to-government consultations with the local tribes, if necessary.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study indicate that settlement and development activities began in the project vicinity shortly after the establishment of the Mormon colony of San Bernardino in 1851 (Scott 1977:12). By the 1890s, a grid of roads had been established around the project location, including the forerunners of present-day Sixth Street and Sterling Avenue, along with the San Bernardino, Arrowhead, and Waterman Railroad and some scattered buildings (Fig. 5). On the south side of the project location, Fifth Street was extended across this area in the 1940s-1950s, after the establishment of Norton Air Force Base further to the south (Figs. 6, 7; NETR Online 1938; 1959).

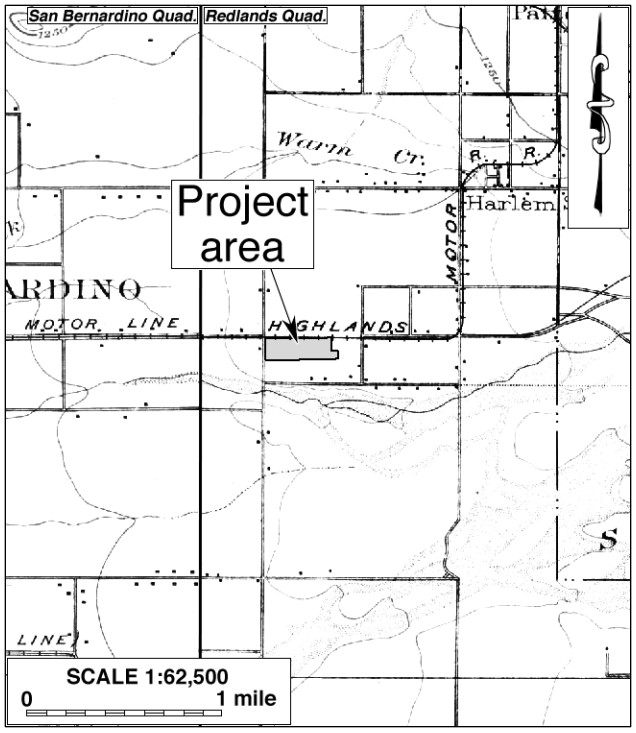


Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1893-1899. (Source: USGS 1901a; 1901b)

During the 1930s, the entire project area was under cultivation as agricultural fields (NETR Online 1938). By the early 1950s, a group of buildings, apparently residences, had come into being in the northeastern corner of the project area, while the rest of the property continued to be used for agriculture (Fig. 7; NETR Online 1959). All of the buildings were removed in 1966-1968 under unknown circumstances, and the farming operation had evidently ceased on the property at least by 1980 (NETR Online 1966-1980). Since then, the project area has remained vacant and largely unused to the project time (NETR Online 1980-2020; Google Earth 1994-2023).

FIELD SURVEY

During the field survey, the only features of prehistoric or historical origin encountered in the project area were two concrete foundations in the northeastern portion of the property, evidently left by the residential buildings that once stood in

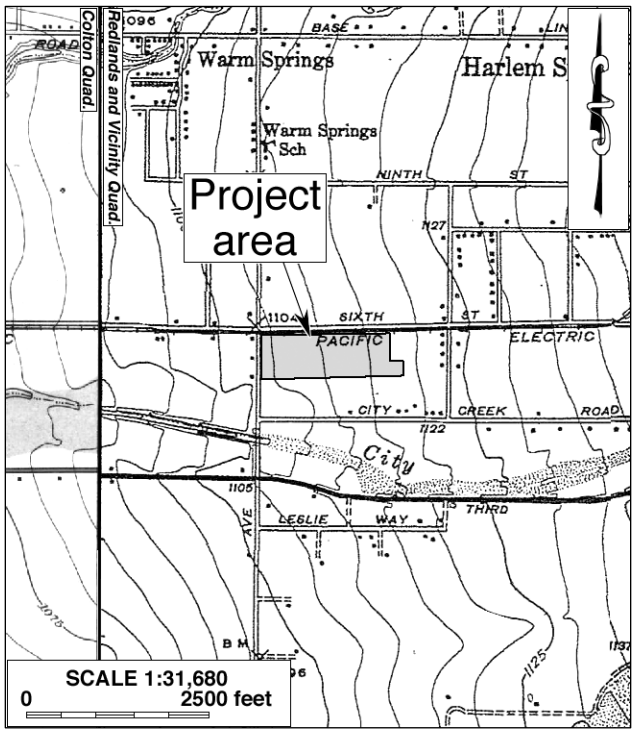


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1936-1939. (Source: USGS 1943a; 1943b)

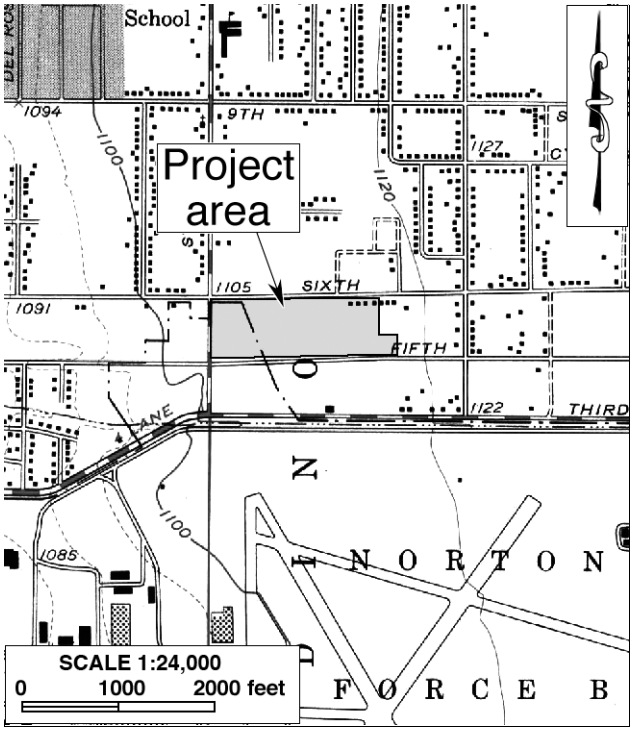


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1952. (Source: USGS 1954)



Figure 8. Broken concrete foundation near the eastern project boundary. (Photograph taken on June 27, 2023)

that area in the 1950s-1960s. The foundation closer to the eastern project boundary has been dismantled and reduced to rubble (Fig. 8). The other one remains intact but is partially covered by soil (Fig. 9). The visible surface of this foundation measures 30x25 feet. No associated historical artifact deposit was observed around either of the foundations.



Figure 9. Intact concrete foundation. (Photograph taken on June 27, 2023)

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Geologic maps show the surface sediments in the project vicinity to be primarily Holocene-age sand and gravel associated with alluvial fans and/or active stream channels (Dibblee 1974; Morton 1978; Matti et al. 2003). The origins of these sediments are closely related to City Creek, which once flowed roughly 1,000 feet south of the project location prior to channelization (Figs. 5, 6), and to the Santa Ana River about one mile further to the south, which was historically prone to massive flooding events before the construction of Seven Oaks Dam upstream and other flood Control projects.

Given its location along on the floodplains of these natural waterways, the project location would not have been considered a favorable environment for long-term settlement in prehistoric times, nor would the setting be conducive for the preservation of subsurface archaeological deposits. Any cultural remains encountered in this area would be of questionable contextual integrity, as their occurrence may have resulted from secondary deposition by fluvial activities on City Creek or the Santa Ana River. Furthermore, the ground surface in almost the entire project area has been disturbed in the past by agricultural operations and, later, construction activities, which have left little vestige of the native landscape today. Consequently, the subsurface sediments in the project area appear to be relatively low in sensitivity for potentially significant archaeological deposits of prehistoric origin.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within the project area and to assist the City of San Bernardino in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of "historical resources," as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), "'historical resource' includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California."

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term "historical resources" applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that "generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources" (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

(1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
(2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
(3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.

(4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

As discussed above, no potential "historical resources" were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project boundaries, and none was found during the present survey. The only features more than 50 years of age found during the survey were the foundational remains of two buildings, evidently residences constructed in the 1940s-1950s and demolished in the 1960s. Neither of them occurs with a notable deposit of historic-period artifacts, and thus neither of them demonstrates any archaeological data potential. With the buildings no longer extant, such common, ubiquitous late-historic-period structural remains retain no integrity to be associated with any persons or events in their history, nor do they exhibit any other merits. As such, the foundations in the project area are not considered potential "historical resources" and require no further study. Based on these findings, the present study concludes that no "historical resources," as defined above, are known to be present within or adjacent to the project area.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that "a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC §21084.1). "Substantial adverse change," according to PRC §5020.1(q), "means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired."

In summary of the research results presented above, no "historical resources," as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, were encountered throughout the course of this study. The NAHC stated that the Sacred Lands File indicated the presence of unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the general vicinity of the project location and referred further inquiry to local Native American groups. According to current CEQA guidelines, however, the identification of potential "tribal cultural resources" is beyond the scope of this study and needs to be addressed through government-to-government consultations between the City of San Bernardino and the pertinent Native American groups pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52. Based on these findings, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of San Bernardino:

- The project as currently proposed will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known "historical resources."
- A tentative conclusion of *No Impact* on cultural resources appears to be appropriate for this project, pending the completion of the AB 52 consultation process to ensure the proper identification of potential "tribal cultural resources."
- No other cultural resources investigation is necessary for the proposed project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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Goodman, John D., II, and M. McDonald
2001 Archaeological Survey of the Southern California Trials Association Event Area, Little Pine Flats, Mountaintop Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, California. San Bernardino National Forest Technical Report 05-12-BB-106. San Bernardino.

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1989 Data Recovery at the Cole Canyon Site (CA-RIV-1139), Riverside County, California. *Pacific Coast Archeological Society Quarterly* 25.

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1943a Map: Colton, Calif. (1:31,680); surveyed in 1936-1938.

1943b Map: Redlands and Vicinity, Calif. (1:31,680); surveyed in 1939.
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1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.
1988 Map: Harrison Mtn., Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1985.
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APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, HISTORY/ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY
Bai "Tom" Tang, M.A.

Education

1988-1993	Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, University of California, Riverside.
1987	M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
1982	B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi'an, China.
2000	"Introduction to Section 106 Review," presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.
1994	"Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites," presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

Professional Experience

2002-	Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1993-2002	Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1993-1997	Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
1991-1993	Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.
1990	Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
1990-1992	Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, University of California, Riverside.
1988-1993	Research Assistant, American Social History, University of California, Riverside.
1985-1988	Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1985-1986	Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1982-1985	Lecturer, History, Xi'an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi'an, China.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California's Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, ARCHAEOLOGY
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

1991	Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1981	B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
1980-1981	Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
2002	"Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level," UCLA Extension Course #888.
2002	"Recognizing Historic Artifacts," workshop presented by Richard Norwood, Historical Archaeologist.
2002	"Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze," symposium presented by the Association of Environmental Professionals.
1992	"Southern California Ceramics Workshop," presented by Jerry Schaefer.
1992	"Historic Artifact Workshop," presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

2002-	Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002	Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1996-1998	Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.
1992-1998	Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside.
1992-1995	Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
1993-1994	Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C. Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
1991-1992	Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
1984-1998	Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician for various southern California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural Diversity.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Principal investigator for, author or co-author of, and contributor to numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Nicole A. Raslich, M.A.

Education

2017-	Ph.D. candidate, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2011	M.A., Anthropology, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2005	B.A., Natural History of Biology and Anthropology, University of Michigan, Flint.
2022	Adult First Aid/CPR/AED Certification, American Red Cross.
2019	Grant and Research Proposal Writing for Archaeologists; SAA Online Seminar.
2014	Bruker Industries Tracer S1800 pXRF Training; presented by Dr. Bruce Kaiser, Bruker Scientific.
2013	Introduction to ArcGIS, Michigan State University, East Lansing.

Professional Experience

2022-	Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2022	Archaeological Technician, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, California.
2008-2021	Archaeological Consultant, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
2019	Archaeologist, Sault Tribe of Chippewa Indians and Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians
2018	Teaching Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2017	Adjunct Professor, University of Michigan, Flint.
2015-2016	Graduate Fellow, Michigan State University Campus Archaeology Program, East Lansing.
2015	Archaeologist, Michigan State University, Illinois State Museum, and Dickson Mounds Museum.
2013-2015	Curation Research Assistant, Michigan State University Museum, East Lansing.
2008-2014	Research Assistant, Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage, Simon Frasier University, British Columbia, Canada.
2009-2012	Editorial Assistant/Copy Editor, *American Antiquity*.
2009-2011	Archaeologist/Crew Chief, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

Publications

2017	Preliminary Results of a Handheld X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) Analysis on a Marble Head Sarcophagus Sculpture from the Collection of the Kresge Art Center, Michigan State University. Submitted to Jon M. Frey, Department of Art, Art History, and Design. Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2016	Preserving Sacred Sites: Arctic Indigenous Peoples as Cultural Heritage Rights Holders (L. Heinämäki, T.M. Herrmann, and N.A. Raslich). University of Lapland Printing Centre, Rovaniemi, Finland.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON
Nina Gallardo, B.A.

Education

2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Co-author of and contributor to numerous cultural resources management reports since 2004.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Salvadore Z. Boites, M.A.

Education

2013 M.A., Applied Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach.
2003 B.A., Anthropology/Sociology, University of California, Riverside.
1996-1998 Archaeological Field School, Fullerton Community College, Fullerton, California.

Professional Experience

2014- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2010-2011 Adjunct Instructor, Anthropology, Everest College, Anaheim, California.
2003-2008 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2001-2002 Teaching Assistant, Moreno Elementary School, Moreno Valley, California.
1999-2003 Research Assistant, Anthropology Department, University of California, Riverside.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Applied Archaeology/Anthropology, Indigenous Cultural Identity, Poly-culturalism.

APPENDIX 2

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULT

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
[Vacant]

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
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

June 4, 2023

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ***ngallardo@crmtech.us***

Re: Proposed San Manuel Phase II Warehouse Project (CRM TECH No. 4010), San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

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

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

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

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: 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
6/4/2023

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

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

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Amanda Vance, Chairperson
84-001 Avenue 54 — Cahuilla
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway — Cahuilla
Indio, CA, 92203
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593
Fax: (760) 347-7880
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
52701 U.S. Highway 371 — Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549
Fax: (951) 763-2808
Chairman@cahuilla.net

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 — Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (844) 390 - 0787
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

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

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

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

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

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez, Chairperson
23454 Vanowen Street — Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
Chavez1956metro@gmail.com

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director
P.O. Box 3919 — Gabrielino
Seal Beach, CA, 90740
Phone: (909) 262 - 9351
tongvatcr@gmail.com

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed San Manuel Phase II Warehouse Project (CRM TECH No. 4010), San Bernardino County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
6/4/2023

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians
Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 — Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712

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

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

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road — Cupeno, Luiseno
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3537
awallick@palatribe.com

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road — Cupeno, Luiseno
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515
Fax: (760) 742-3189
sgaughen@palatribe.com

Pechanga Band of Indians
Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477 — Luiseno
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6000
Fax: (951) 695-1778
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

Pechanga Band of Indians
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator
P.O. Box 1477 — Luiseno
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6306
Fax: (951) 506-9491
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council
P.O.Box 1899 — Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 919 - 3600
executivesecretary@quechantribe.com

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899 — Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 210 - 8739
culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899 — Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 261 - 0254
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed San Manuel Phase II Warehouse Project (CRM TECH No. 4010), San Bernardino County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
6/4/2023

Ramona Band of Cahuilla
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator
P. O. Box 391670 — Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

Ramona Band of Cahuilla
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670 — Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
admin@ramona-nsn.gov

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member
One Government Center Lane — Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 484 - 4835
lgonzalez@rincon-nsn.gov

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane — Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 648 - 3000
cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member
One Government Center Lane — Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 803 - 3548
jlinton@rincon-nsn.gov

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Alexandra McCleary, Cultural Lands Manager
26569 Community Center Drive — Serrano
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 633 - 0054
alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

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

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

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

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

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.

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Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
6/4/2023

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

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Cultural Committee,
P.O. Box 1160 — Cahuilla
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 397 - 0300
Fax: (760) 397-8146
Cultural-Committee@torresmartinez-nsn.gov

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.

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