

APPENDIX E

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT

Cultural Resources Assessment
for the
Locust Gateway Logistics Project,
Rialto, San Bernardino County, California

CONFIDENTIAL

May 21, 2024

Prepared By:

Jessica Mauck, MA, RPA
Cultural Resources Management
Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.
3801 University Ave, Suite 300
Riverside, CA 92501

Kimley»Horn

A series of overlapping geometric shapes, including triangles and polygons, in shades of gray and maroon, located in the bottom right corner of the page.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. (KHA) is under contract to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment for the proposed Locust Gateway Logistics Project (Project) in the City of Rialto (City), San Bernardino County, California. The proposed Project consists of construction of a 666,256 square foot warehouse with associated surface parking on 40 acres. The project is subject to environmental review and consideration pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City of Rialto acting as the Lead Agency. This report is intended to support the City's review and consideration of the Project and potential impacts it may have on the environment specifically as it relates to cultural resources.

A cultural resources records search was conducted through the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) for the Project area plus a 0.5-mile buffer and noted that one previously recorded cultural resource, CA-SBR-8696H, was partially located within the Project area. This resource is identified as the Rialto Military Munitions Bunker Complex and includes twenty (20) World War II-era earth-covered bunkers within a 2,822-acre area. The record search results also noted that twelve (12) cultural resources studies have been completed within the record search area, four of which include a portion of the Project area. Upon further review, it was noted that three of the studies that overlap with the Project area focus on CA-SBR-8696H and associated sites outside of the Project area, and only included survey of the southwestern portion of the Project area at the location of a bunker included within CA-SBR-8696H. However, one study conducted in 2007 contained the same Project area as the current study and did not identify any resources outside of CA-SBR-8696H. Due to the age of the survey, KHA cultural staff conducted an updated survey of the entirety of the Project area, during which only the collapsing remains of the bunker associated with CA-SBR-8696H were identified. In addition, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a search of Sacred Land Files (SLF) of the Project area that yielded positive results. However, a review of historic imagery, as well as observations made during the survey, indicate that the Project area has undergone extensive disturbance, primarily due to the development of the ammunitions complex, and is unlikely to contain intact buried cultural resources.

One cultural resource, CA-SBR-8969H, was identified in the Project area as a result of this study. This site has been previously recorded multiple times and has been recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR because it does not meet any of the required eligibility criteria. Furthermore, research conducted for previous studies and the current study concludes that the collapsing bunker entrance located within the Project area, which greatly lacks physical integrity, is the bulk of what remains of the site. As such, KHA concurs with the previous recommendations and further notes that the site does not meet the definition of a "Historical Resource" or "Unique Archaeological Resource" under CEQA. No other resources were identified as a result of the study, and the extent of prior disturbance indicates there is low potential for intact buried cultural resources within the Project area. As such, no "Historical Resources" or "Unique Archaeological Resources", as defined by CEQA, have been identified within the Project area as a result of this study. It is recommended that mitigation measures for cultural resources be included that outline the process for treatment of any cultural resources and/or human remains inadvertently discovered during Project implementation. With these mitigation measures in place, impacts to cultural resources would be less than significant.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ii
INTRODUCTION	1
PROJECT DESCRIPTION	1
REGULATORY SETTING.....	1
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING.....	8
CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL SETTING	8
METHODS.....	10
RESULTS	10
RECOMMENDATIONS	15

FIGURES

Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map

Figure 2: Project Area Map

Figure 3: Sites within the Project Area

Figure 4: Overview of the Project Area

Figure 5: Collapsing Bunker Entrance within Project Area

TABLES

Table 1: Cultural Resources Identified within the Project Area Plus a 0.5- Buffer

Table 2: Cultural Resources Studies Conducted within the Project Area Plus a 0.5-mile Buffer

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Record Search Results from the South Central Coastal Information Center

Appendix B: Site Record for CA-SBR-8696H

Appendix C: Sacred Lands File Search Results from the Native American Heritage Commission

INTRODUCTION

Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. (KHA) is under contract to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment for the proposed Locust Gateway Logistics Project in the City of Rialto (City), San Bernardino County, California. The project is subject to environmental review and consideration pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City of Rialto acting as the Lead Agency. This report is intended to support the City's review and consideration of the Project and potential impacts it may have on the environment specifically as it relates to cultural resources. Efforts conducted for this study include pedestrian survey of the Project area, cultural resources records search, Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, literature review, review of cultural databases and repositories, review of historic maps and imagery, and evaluation of recorded cultural resources. This report presents the results of those efforts, as well as recommended mitigation measures for the Project.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project area is approximately 40 acres and located within the northern portion of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1). Specifically, it includes Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 0239-19-223, which is an L-shaped parcel located between Lake Padden Lane and Locust Avenue with W. Lowell Street running east-west along the northern edge of the property (Figure 2). The Project area is mostly vacant, though retains a concrete pad and the extremely deteriorated remains of a historic-era World War II bunker entrance in the southwest corner. It is surrounded by a mix of developed and vacant land, though all of which are actively utilized for industrial purposes. Regional access is provided by Interstate 210 (I-210) approximately 0.8 miles south of the Project area. As proposed, Project implementation would include site clearance and construction of a 666,256 square foot warehouse, which would have dock doors along the eastern elevation facing the existing light industrial uses on Locust Avenue. Trucks would enter the project site on Lowell Street and drive through a secured gated area to access the dock doors. Employee parking would be provided along the northern, western, and southern portion of the warehouse, though a majority of parking would be provided in a lot fronting Lowell Street. Landscaping, fencing, and walls would also be added around the perimeter of the Project area.

REGULATORY SETTING

California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies (California Code of Regulations 14(3), § 15002(i)). Under CEQA, "A project with an effect 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" (Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(b)). Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (State CEQA Guidelines) section 15064.5(a) defines a "historical resource" as a resource that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register)
- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined at Cal. Public Res. Code § 5020.1(k))

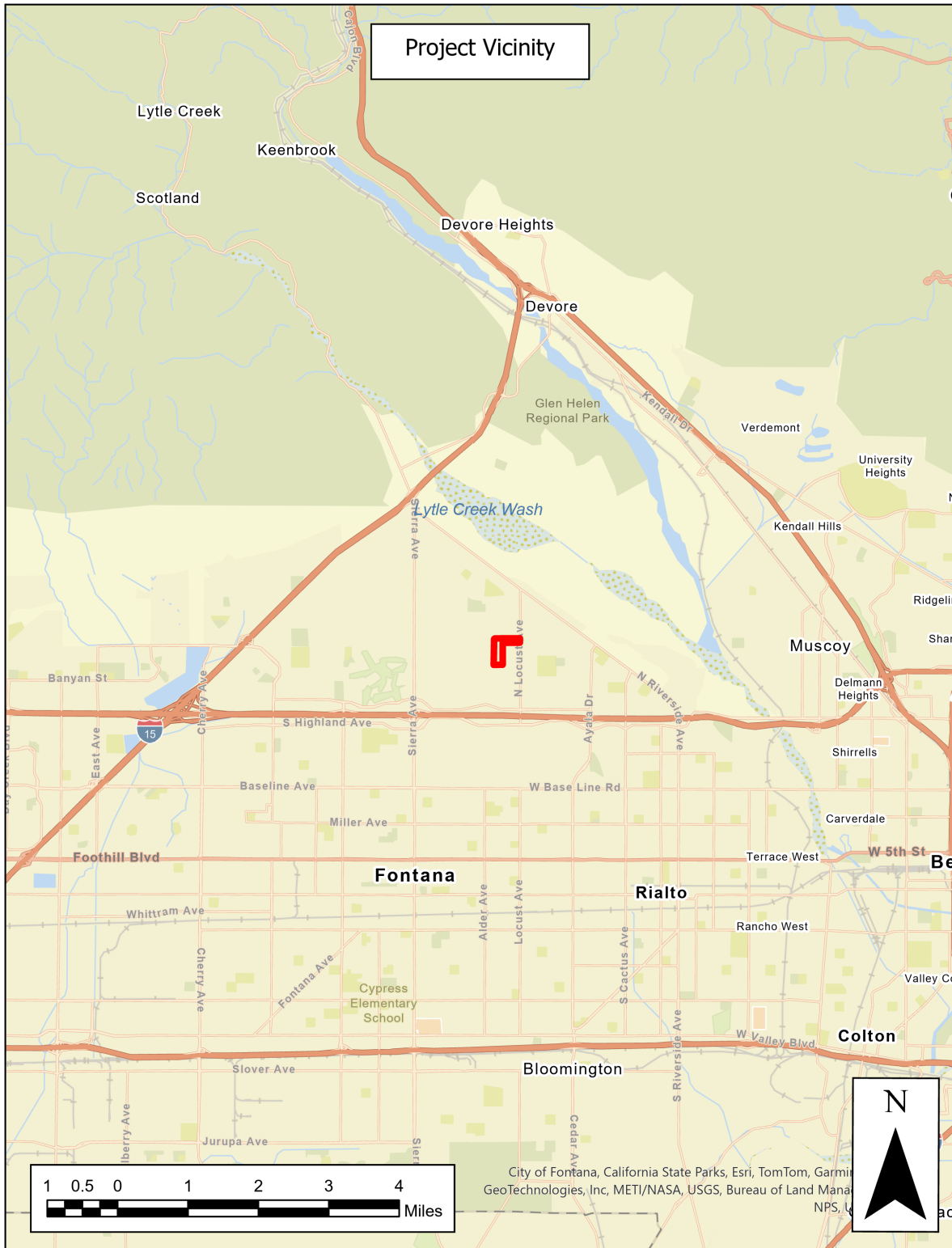


Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map

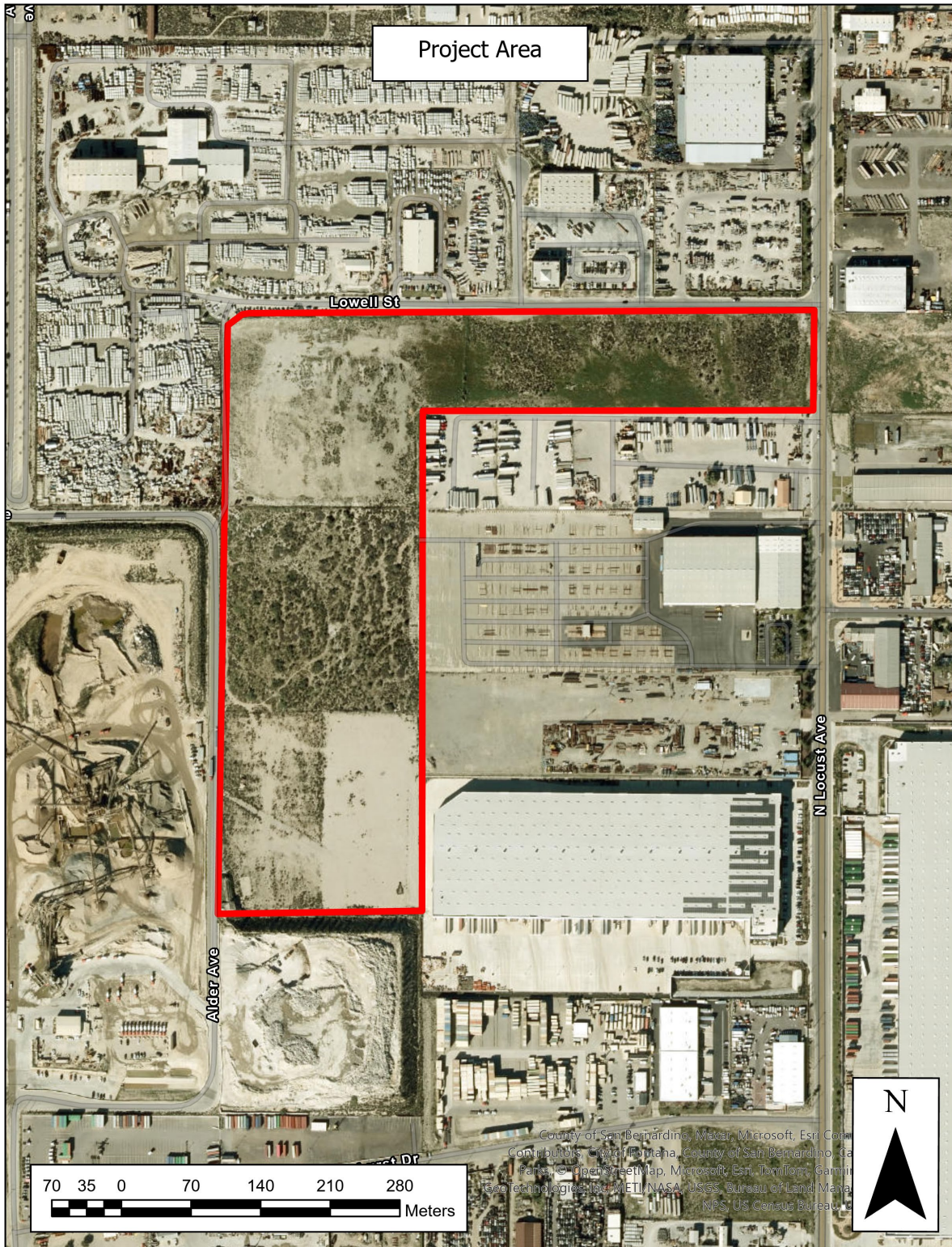


Figure 2: Project Area Map

- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of § 5024.1(g) of the Cal. Public Res. Code
- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a))

A historical resource consists of "Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California...Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources" (Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)). The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for the California Register. If an impact on a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible measures to minimize the impact (State CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4 (a)(1)). Mitigation of significant impacts must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource. Section 5024.1 of the Cal. Public Res. Code established the California Register. Generally, a resource is considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)).

Finally, CEQA requires that significant effects on unique archaeological resources be considered and addressed. CEQA defines a unique archaeological resource as any archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 Appendix G includes significance criteria relative to archaeological and historical resources. These have been utilized as thresholds of significance here, and a project would have a significant environmental impact if it would:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in section 10564.5;
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 10564.5;
- Disturb any human remains, include those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

California Public Resources Code

California Public Resources Code (PRC) § 5024.1 establishes the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The register lists all California properties considered to be significant historical resources. The CRHR also includes all properties listed or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, including properties evaluated and determined eligible under § 106.

California Public Resources Code (PRC) § 5020 to 5029.5 continued the former Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee as the State Historical Resources Commission. The commission oversees the administration of the California Register of Historical Resources and is responsible for designating State Historical Landmarks and Historical Points of Interest.

California Public Resources Code (PRC) § 5079 to 5079.65 define the functions and duties of the Office of Historic Preservation, which administers federal- and state-mandated historic preservation programs in California as well as the California Heritage Fund.

California Public Resources Code (PRC) § 5097.9 to 5097.991 provide protection to Native American historical and cultural resources and sacred sites; identify the powers and duties of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC); require that descendants be notified when Native American human remains are discovered; and provide for treatment and disposition of human remains and associated grave goods.

California Health and Safety Code

California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5-7055 govern the process for reporting inadvertent discoveries of human remains to the County Coroner; the process for the County Coroner to report human remains of Native American descent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC); and the protections offered against removal or desecration of human remains.

California Code of Regulations

The California Code of Regulations govern the nomination of resources to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] § 4850). The regulations set forth the criteria for eligibility as well as guidelines for assessing historical integrity and resources that have special considerations.

California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)

The State Historical Resources Commission has designed this program for use by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify, evaluate, register, and protect California's historical resources. The California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) is the authoritative guide to the state's significant historical and archeological resources.

The California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archeological, and cultural significance; identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes; determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding; and affords certain protections under the California Environmental Quality

Act (CEQA). To be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

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

In addition to having significance, resources must have integrity for the period of significance. The period of significance is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired or significant individuals made their important contributions. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance. Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may change its historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the CRHR if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

Isolated finds, such as a single artifact with no other associated cultural materials, are generally considered to be ineligible for listing in the CRHR. However, the nature of the isolated resource and any available ethnographic data regarding affiliated Native American populations should be carefully considered during the evaluation process, particularly as it relates to eligibility under Criterion 4.

California Historical Landmarks

California Historical Landmarks are buildings, structures, sites, or places that have been determined to have statewide historical significance. The resource must be approved for designation by the County Board of Supervisors or the City/Town Council in whose jurisdiction it is located; be recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission; and be officially designated by the Director of California State Parks. A resource must meet at least one of these following criteria:

- Be the first, last, only, or most significant of its type in the state or within a large geographic region (Northern, Central, or Southern California).
- Be associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of California.
- Be a prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction or is one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in a region of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder.

California Points of Historical Interest

California Points of Historical Interest are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic,

scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. Points of Historical Interest designated after December 1997 and recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission are also listed in the CRHR. No historical resource may be designated as both a landmark and a point. If a point is subsequently granted status as a landmark, the point designation is retired. To be eligible for designation as a Point of Historical Interest, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Be the first, last, only, or most significant of its type within the local geographic region (city or county).
- Be associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of the local area.
- Be a prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction or be one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in the local region of a pioneer architect, designer or master builder.

California Historic Building Code

The California Historic Building Code—California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 8—provides regulations for the preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, relocation, or reconstruction of buildings or properties designated as qualified historical buildings or properties. The California Historic Building Code is intended to provide solutions for the preservation of qualified historical buildings or properties, to promote sustainability, to provide access for persons with disabilities, to provide a cost-effective approach to preservation, and to provide for the reasonable safety of the occupants or users.

City of Rialto Historical Preservation

The City of Rialto, Chapter 2.20 (Historical Preservation Commission) establishes a Historical Preservation Commission to oversee historic preservation within the City and criteria for nominating and designating historic resources within the City. A resource may be designated if one or more of the following is true:

- It has character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the city, state of California, or the United States.
- It is the site of a documented historic event.
- It is strongly identified with a person or person who significantly contributed to the culture, history, or development of the city.
- It is one of the few remaining examples in the city possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or specimen.
- It is notable work of an architect or master builder.
- It embodies elements of architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship.
- It has unique location or singular physical characteristics representing an established and familiar visual feature in the city.
- It has unique design or detailing.
- It is a particularly good example of a period or style.
- It is located within a historic district, contributes to the overall feeling of the district, and which individually may lack significance.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project area is situated to the southwest of the Cajon Pass approximately 2.5 southeast of the San Bernardino National Forest. It is located within the Rialto-Colton Groundwater Basin and the nearest water source is Lytle Creek, which is located approximately 0.55 miles northeast of the Project area. Soil composition within the Project area consists of Soboba stony loamy sand (SpC) and maintains a slope of 2-9% (SoilWeb 2024). Geologic units underlying the Project area mostly consist of Holocene-aged alluvial gravel and sand (Qa) (Dibblee and Minch 2003). However, despite the mapped soil composition, the Project area has been heavily disturbed and is currently vacant with a mix of graded, exposed land and heavily vegetated areas. Previous land uses include a historic ammunitions complex, as well as concrete asphalt production and associated stockpiling and storage activities. Vegetation noted on site is a mix of chaparral and non-native grassland.

CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL SETTING

Prehistoric Era

Maara'yam/Serrano

The Project area falls within the ancestral territory of the *Maara'yam*, oftentimes referred to as “Serrano”, which was the term adopted by the Spanish and later communities during the contact era. Like many neighboring culture groups, the *Maara'yam* are Takic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009:341). The *Maara'yam* occupied a vast territory of over 7.4 million acres, though the region was sparsely populated and utilized in a seasonal manner with clans occupying valley floors in cool seasons and higher elevations in the warm seasons (San Manuel Website 2024). Evidence of long-term settlement in the immediate area is indicated by the presence of villages to the north and northeast within the adjacent mountains and Cajon Pass, as well as west toward Rancho Cucamonga. The *Maara'yam* also interacted with other cultural groups, such as the Cahuilla, Luiseno, Mojave, and Gabrieleño, for the purpose of trade and cultural practice. Across the region, *Maara'yam* were organized into clans affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties, Coyote or Wildcat. Villages were typically clan-based and the *Maara'yam* typically engaged in specific practices between clans/villages, such as marriage outside their clan (Sutton and Earle 2017; Bean and Smith 1978; Strong 1929). Subsistence strategies focused on hunting and gathering which were supplemented by fishing. Food preparation varied, ranging from baking in earth ovens to parching. Food processing tools included scrapers, bowls, baskets, mortars, and metates (Bean and Smith 1978). Dwellings were usually circular domes that utilized willow and reeds. They also used ramadas, which consisted of a thatched roof supported by vertical poles in the ground that provided shade (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). Other structures in villages were used for community and ceremonial reason. A lineage leader, or *kika'*, administered laws and ceremonies from a large ceremonial house centrally located in most villages (Sutton and Earle 2017; Bean and Smith 1978; Strong 1929). Additional historical information pertaining to the *Maara'yam* is embedded in the historic-era section below.

Gabrieleño/Tongva

The Project area falls within the ancestral territory of the Gabrieleño/Tongva. It is generally understood that their ancestral territory included the watersheds of the San Gabriel, Santa Ana, and Los Angeles Rivers, portions of the Santa Monica and Santa Ana Mountains, the Los Angeles Basin, the coast from Aliso Creek to Topanga Creek, and San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina Islands. The

Gabrieleño/Tongva have a rich and diverse material culture, traditionally including shell set in asphaltum, carvings, painting, baskets, an extensive steatite industry, and a wide range of stone, shell, and bone materials. At the time of European colonization, they inhabited numerous permanent villages in fertile lowlands along waterways in sheltered areas along the coast, each of which held a population in the low hundreds. Smaller villages were also located at varying distances from these permanent villages, all of which were highly connected via economic, religious, and social ties (Bean and Smith 1978). Villages contained circular and domed homes made of tule mats, fern, or carrizo, as well as small, circular earth-covered sweathouses (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Smith 1978). Their hunting and gathering subsistence strategy included land and offshore efforts that resulted in the intake of both small and large land animals, sea mammals, river and ocean fish, and a variety of plant resources. The population sometimes migrated between villages on a temporary basis throughout the year, returning to their permanent villages for ceremony or when resources needed to be replenished (Hudson and Blackburn 1982). Additional historical information pertaining to the Gabrieleño/Tongva is embedded in the historic-era section below.

Historic Era

Records show that the long history of European colonization and harmful displacement of Native Americans initially began in 1542 as a result of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo visiting the Los Angeles area during exploration. The nearby Missions San Gabriel and San Fernando were established in 1771 and 1797, respectively. According to mission records, many Gabrieleño/Tongva were forced into the system because of the location of the missions within their ancestral lands (King 2011). The Serrano faced similar displacement, with many of the clans in the adjacent San Bernardino Valley, mountains, and Antelope Valley being removed to the San Gabriel Mission or forced to support Mission *estancias* via agricultural labor (San Manuel Band of Mission Indians 2024). Due in part to the introduction of new diseases, as well as the harsh conditions of mission life, the indigenous population quickly dwindled and cultural practices were lost. Following the secularization of the missions, most surviving Gabrieleño/Tongva and Serrano became wage laborers on the ranchos of Mexican California and were later nearly completely wiped out as a result of a smallpox outbreak in the 1860s. The combination of removal, murder, disease, forced labor, and poor diet contributed to the harmful diaspora of the Gabrieleño/Tongva and Serrano from established villages to scattered areas for survival (Bean and Smith 1978).

During the 1800s, groups of remaining Serrano in San Bernardino County were removed to the San Manuel Reservation and Morongo Reservation, where they were granted federal recognition as domestic dependent sovereign nations. The displacement of the Gabrieleño/Tongva, however, whose lands ancestral lands were coveted by government and private landowners alike, has led to difficulty in attaining federal recognition. However, the 20th century found a revitalization of both the Serrano and Gabrieleño/Tongva people and culture, and these communities remain active within their ancestral territories in the modern day.

City of Rialto

After the start of the American Period, the area of Rialto was heavily utilized for ranching, and was the location of key railroad stops and stops along Route 66. The townsite of what would later become Rialto was identified by Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company after the extension of the Santa Fe Railroad between Los Angeles and San Bernardino. With the establishment of schools in the late 1800s came the creation of the Rialto School District in 1891. The area was well-inhabited by the early 20th century leading to the establishment of the Chamber of Commerce in 1907 and the incorporation of the City of Rialto in 1911 (City of Rialto). During the World War II era, the City expanded its infrastructure to support the war effort, which led to the creation of an ammunitions bunker across over 2,000 acres of land located in the northern portion of the City that overlaps with the Project area. However, the bunkers were abandoned after the war effort and utilized as a place for storing, manufacturing, and storing explosives until the land was sold to San Bernardino County for use as a landfill in 1994 (Harvey and Andrews 2010).

METHODS

All efforts made for the completion of this report were completed pursuant to requirements set forth in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This study is intended to identify whether cultural resources are located within the Project area, whether any cultural resources are potentially significant pursuant to the above-referenced regulations and standards, and to develop specific recommendations that will address potential impacts to existing or potential resources. Tasks completed include:

- A cultural resources records search through the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) for the Project area plus a 0.5-mile buffer,
- A review of cultural resource databases, historical imagery, topographic and geologic maps for the Project area,
- A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search for the Project area and immediate vicinity through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC),
- A pedestrian survey of the of the Project area and recordation of identified cultural resources
- Development of recommendations and/or mitigation measures for cultural resources identified or potentially unrecorded within the Project area.

RESULTS

Records Searches

KHA cultural resources management staff conducted a cultural resources record search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) for the Project area plus a 0.5-mile buffer on April 3, 2024 (Appendix A). The results of the record search indicated that three cultural resources have been previously recorded within the record search area, and that one of these resources, CA-SBR-8696H, is partially located within the southwestern portion of the Project area (Table 1). This resource is identified as the Rialto Military Munitions Bunker Complex, sometimes noted as the Rialto Ammunitions Storage Point (RASP), and includes twenty (20) World War II-era earth-covered bunkers within a 2,822-acre area (Figure 3; Appendix B).

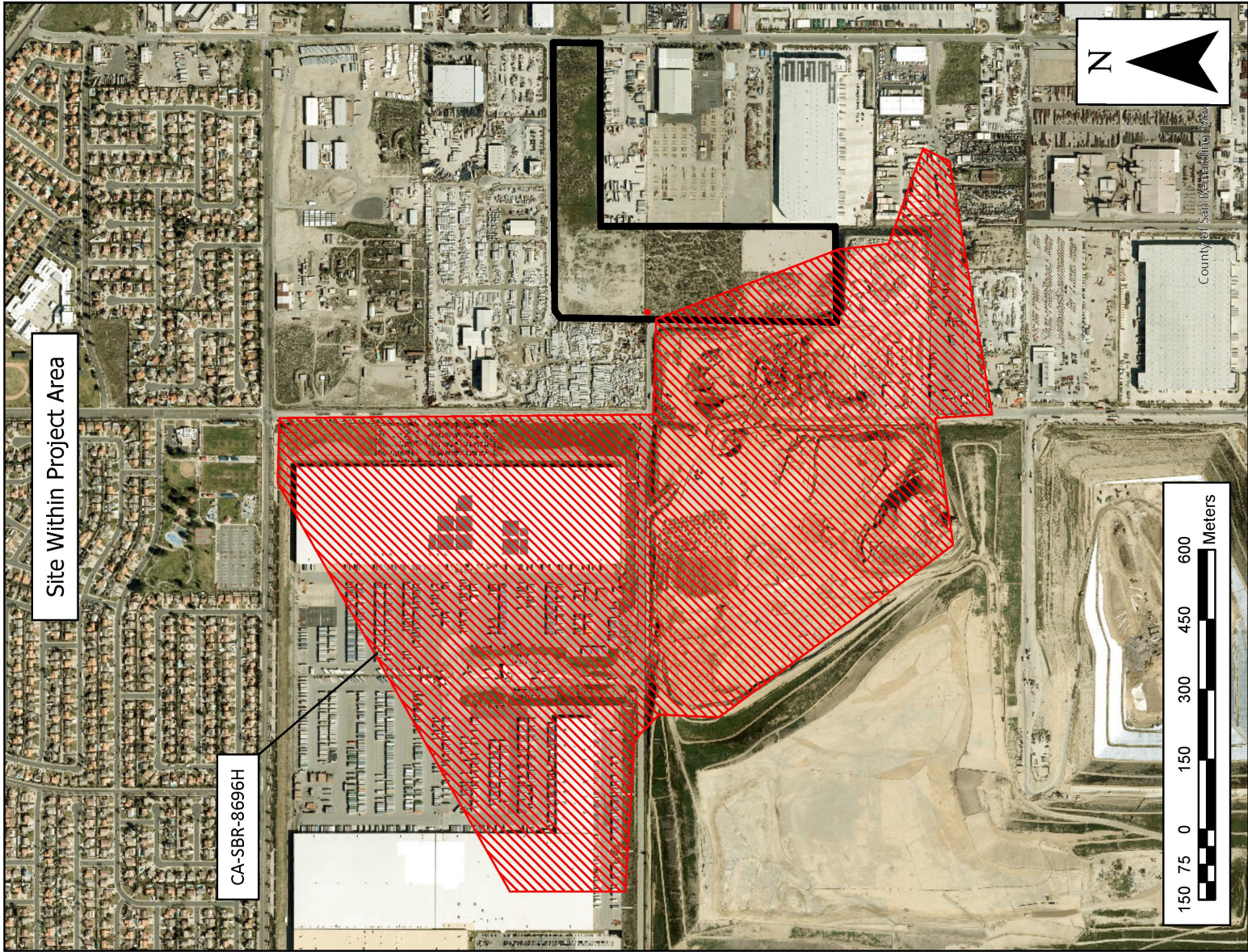


Figure 3: Sites within the Project Area

Table 1: Cultural Resources Identified within the Project Area Plus a 0.5-mile Buffer		
Site Number	Age	Description
CA-SBR-33145H	Historic	Small historic site with a well/cistern located approximately 0.3 miles southeast of the Project area
CA-SBR-8696H*	Historic	Rialto Military Munitions Bunker Complex – World War II era complex with 20 earth-covered bunkers, one of which is located within the Project area. Extends approximately 0.3 miles northwest and west of the Project area
CA-SBR-15376H	Historic	Grapeland Homesteads and Water Works – Complex located approximately 0.3 miles west of the Project area

**Located within or overlaps with the Project Area*

The record search results also noted that twelve (12) cultural resources studies have been completed within the record search area, four of which include a portion of the Project area (Table 2). Upon further review, it was noted that three of the studies that overlap with the Project area focus on CA-SBR-8696H and associated sites outside of the Project area, and only included survey of the southwestern portion of the Project area at the location of the bunker included within CA-SBR-8696H. However, one study, SB-05692, conducted in 2007 for a proposed UPS Freight Project contained the same Project area as this current study. No resources outside of CA-SBR-8696H were identified as a result of the 2007 study.

Table 2: Cultural Resources Studies Conducted within the Project Area Plus a 0.5-mile Buffer			
Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title
SB-01501	Roger D. Mason	1985	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Etiwanda Pipeline and Power Plant EIR
SB-01751	Philip De Barros	1987	Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment of Tentative Tract 13639, Northwest Rialto Specific Plan, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, CA
SB-03538	Robert S. and Laurie White	1995	Cultural Resources Investigation for the 3000 +/- acre City of Rialto Airport Area Specific Plan, North Rialto, CA
SB-03634*	Cary Cotterman	1998	Historic Structures Evaluation of WWII Ordinance Storage Igloos in Support of the Mid-Valley Landfill Expansion, Rialto, San Bernardino County, CA
SB-04016*	Michael Macko	1997	Historical, Archaeological & Paleontological Assessment of the Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill Expansion, San Bernardino County, CA
SB-04017	Jeanette McKenna	2002	A Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of the North Rialto Warehouse Distribution Center Project Area, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, CA
SB-04231	Wayne Bonner	2004	Records Search Results & Site Visit for Spring Telecommunications Facility Candidate sb60xc818b (pyramid precast), 2538 N. Locust Ave, rialto, San Bernardino County, CA

SB-05692*	Virginia Austerman, Fred Lange	2007	Cultural Resources Assessment: UPS Freight Project, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, CA
SB-06906	Wayne Bonner, Mamie Aislin-Kay	2010	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for TowerCo Candidate CA2784 (Chablis), 3330 North Locust Avenue, Rialto, San Bernardino County, CA
SB-06966	Michael Dice	2006	Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment and Paleontological Records Review Renaissance Specific Plan Project, Rialto, San Bernardino County, CA
SB-06986	Amy Glover, Sherri Gust	2010	Phase I Resources Assessment Report for the Falcon Ridge Substation Project in the Cities of Fontana and Rialto, San Bernardino County, CA
SB-07517*	SAIC	1999	Site Survey Report for DERP-FUDS Site #J09CA057200, Rialto Ammunition Storage Point, San Bernardino County, CA

**Located within or overlaps with the Project Area*

In addition to the search at the SCCIC, a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) records through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was conducted. The NAHC responded on April 15, 2024 and indicated that the results are positive for documented sacred lands in or near the Project area (Appendix C). The NAHC specified that the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation should be contacted for further information. The City of Rialto will perform Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Consultation with the Native American Tribes and, as such, the results of tribal consultation are not included in this report.

Field Survey

KHA cultural resources management staff conducted an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the Project area on April 9, 2024. Transects were spaced approximately 15 meters apart and all surface exposures were carefully inspected. Ground visibility ranged from poor to excellent, with graded/vacant areas showcasing high visibility and densely vegetated area maintaining low visibility. The entire Project area was noted as highly disturbed due to prior grading and development, and various instances of modern dumping and squatting were observed (Figure 4). As a result of the field survey, KHA identified historic debris and the collapsing entry structure to the bunker within CA-SBR-8696H that has been previously recorded. No other resources were identified within the project area as a result of the survey.

Additional Research

Staff also conducted a review of the National Register, California Register, National Historic Landmarks list, and other cultural databases. However, no cultural resources were identified within the Project area during the review. Additionally, historic topographic maps and historic imagery were reviewed to determine land use history and changes to the built environment of the region. Historic aerial images of the Project area indicate the earliest development was associated with the creation of the ammunitions complex recorded as CA-SBR-8696H, with imagery showing the entirety of the Project area having undergone some level of modification at that time (Historic Aerials 2024). Later imagery shows additional portions of the Project area having under some level of modification, with grading in the northern and



Figure 4: Overview of the Project Area

southern portions of the Project area from the 1980s through the 2000s. Only a small section in the middle of the Project area seems to have faced no further heavy impacts (Historic Aerials 2024).

CA-SBR-8969H

Only one cultural resource, CA-SBR-8696H, was identified within the Project area as a result of the current study. This resource, originally recorded in 1996, encompasses 2,822 acres and includes a large complex of World War II-era earth-covered bunkers and was given the resource name of the Rialto Military Munitions Bunker Complex. Upon review of previous reports and site records, it was noted that different portions of the site were re-visited in 1997 (Vargas), 1998 (Cotterman), 2006 (Austerman), and 2010 (Harvey and Andrews), with the 1998 visitation resulting in a large-scale evaluation effort for the entirety of the site. As a result of this evaluation effort, CA-SBR-8969H was not recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under any criteria. During the 2006 site visit, it was noted that much of the site had been destroyed due to development and it was recommended that the site was not eligible for listing in the NRHP nor the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The site visit in 2010 noted additional destruction to the site and overall lack of integrity. Based on research conducted for the current study, it is likely the bunker located within the current Project area, the entrance to which is collapsing and retains no physical integrity, is all that remains of the complex (Figure 5). As such, KHA cultural staff concurs with the prior recommendations that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, and further notes that the site does not meet the definition of a “Historical Resource” or “Unique Archaeological Resource” under CEQA.



Figure 5: Collapsing Bunker Entrance within Project Area

RECOMMENDATIONS

One cultural resource, CA-SBR-8969H, was identified in the Project area as a result of this study. This site has been previously recorded multiple times and has been recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR because it does not meet any of the required eligibility criteria. Furthermore, research conducted for previous studies and the current study concludes that the collapsing bunker entrance located within the Project area, which greatly lacks physical integrity, is likely the bulk of what remains of the site. As such, KHA concurs with the previous recommendations and further notes that the site does not meet the definition of a “Historical Resource” or “Unique Archaeological Resource” under CEQA. No other resources were identified as a result of the study and the extent of prior disturbance, primarily due to the development of the ammunitions bunker complex that would later be recorded as CA-SBR-8969H, indicates there is low potential for intact buried cultural resources within the Project area. As such, no “Historical Resources” or “Unique Archaeological Resources”, as defined by CEQA, have been identified within the Project area as a result of this study.

It is important to note that this report does not include discussion related to the presence of Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR), as defined by CEQA, as this is determined via government-to-government consultation between the City of Rialto and Native American Tribes. As such, recommendations made within this report as it relates to cultural resources of Native American origin should be considered alongside the results of Tribal consultation.

It is recommended that mitigation measures for cultural resources be included that outline the process for treatment of any cultural resources and/or human remains inadvertently discovered during Project implementation. With these mitigation measures in place, impacts to cultural resources would be less than significant. An example of such mitigation is included below:

- **Inadvertent Discoveries of Cultural Resources:** In the event that cultural resources are discovered during Project implementation, all earthwork and ground-disturbing activities will halt within 50 feet of the discovery. The Project Archaeologist will coordinate with the City and identify whether the resource is potentially significant and if it requires further evaluation. If the cultural resources are Native American in origin, the Consulting Tribe(s) must be immediately contacted and consulted regarding potential significance and treatment of the resource. For any potential significant cultural resources, the Project Archaeologist will make recommendations to the City to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource.

Preservation in place (i.e. avoidance) is the preferred manner of treatment. If preservation in place is not feasible, treatment may include implementation of archaeological data recovery to excavate the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis. Disposition of significant Native American archaeological materials, such as reburial or curation by a qualified repository within San Bernardino County, will be agreed upon by the City and Consulting Tribe(s). Any significant non-Native American archaeological material shall be curated at a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials within San Bernardino County, if such an institution agrees to accept the material. If no institution accepts the archaeological material, it shall be offered to a local school or historical society in the area for educational purposes.

All identified cultural resources will be recorded on appropriate CA DPR 523 series forms and evaluated for significance. All findings will be included within a Monitoring Report drafted by the Project Archaeologist and submitted to the City and Consulting Tribe(s) for review. Final copies of the Monitoring Report will be submitted to the City, Consulting Tribe(s), and South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC).

- **Inadvertent Discoveries of Human Remains:** If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, California State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that excavation shall stop and no further disturbance shall occur within 100 feet of the discovery until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition of the remains pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery within 48 hours of notification. If the NAHC is unable to identify an MLD, the MLD fails to make a recommendation, or the landowner or his/her authorized representative rejects the recommendation, the human remains and associated items will be interred on the property with appropriate dignity in a location that will not be subject to future disturbance.

REFERENCES

Bean, Lowell J. and Charles R. Smith

1978 Serrano. *Handbook of North American Indians*. Volume 8, 570-574.

California Natural Resources Agency

2023 *2023 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Statutes and Guidelines*. Association of Environmental Professionals.

City of Rialto

2024 City of Rialto History of Rialto. <https://www.yourrialto.com/488/History-of-Rialto>.

Harrington, John Peabody

1918 Ethnographic Field Notes 1917-1917. Serrano. On File with the Smithsonian Institution.

Dibblee, T.W. and Minch, J.A.

2003 Geologic Map of the Devore Quadrangle, San Bernardino County, California. 1:24,000. Dibblee Geological Foundation.

Harvey, Victoria and Lindsay Andrews

2010 Site Record Update for CA-SBR-8696H. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University of Fullerton, CA.

Historic Aerials

2024 Historic Aerial Viewer. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Hudson, T., and T.C. Blackburn

1982 The Material Culture of the Chumash Interaction Sphere, Volume III: Clothing, Ornamentation, and Grooming. *Ballena Press Anthropological Papers*, No. 28.

King, Chester

2011 Overview of the History of American Indians in the Santa Monica Mountains. Topanga Archaeological Consultants. Submitted to the National Park Service, Pacific West Region, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, Los Angeles, California.

Kroeber, Alfred L.

1925 Handbook of the Indians of California. *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* No. 78. Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution. Reprinted in 1976, New York: Dover.

Lightfoot, Kent G. and Otis Parrish

2009 *California Indians and Their Environment*. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, California.

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

2024 History. <https://sanmanuel-nsn.gov/culture/history>.

SoilWeb

2024 SoilWeb. <https://casoilresource.lawr.ucdavis.edu/gmap/>.

Strong, W. D.

1929 Aboriginal Society in Southern California. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 26(1):1-358.

Sutton, M. Q., and D. D. Earle

2017 The Desert Serrano of the Mojave River. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly*, 53(2&3), 1-61.

APPENDIX A

Record Search Results from the South Central Coastal Information Center

Rialto Lowest Warehouse - SB County

Reports

Resources

1501

1. 33145

6906 ~~2~~

2. 8696 ~~2~~

6966 ~~2~~

3. 15376

6986 ~~2~~

7517 ?

4016 ? paper

4017

3634 paper

3538

1751

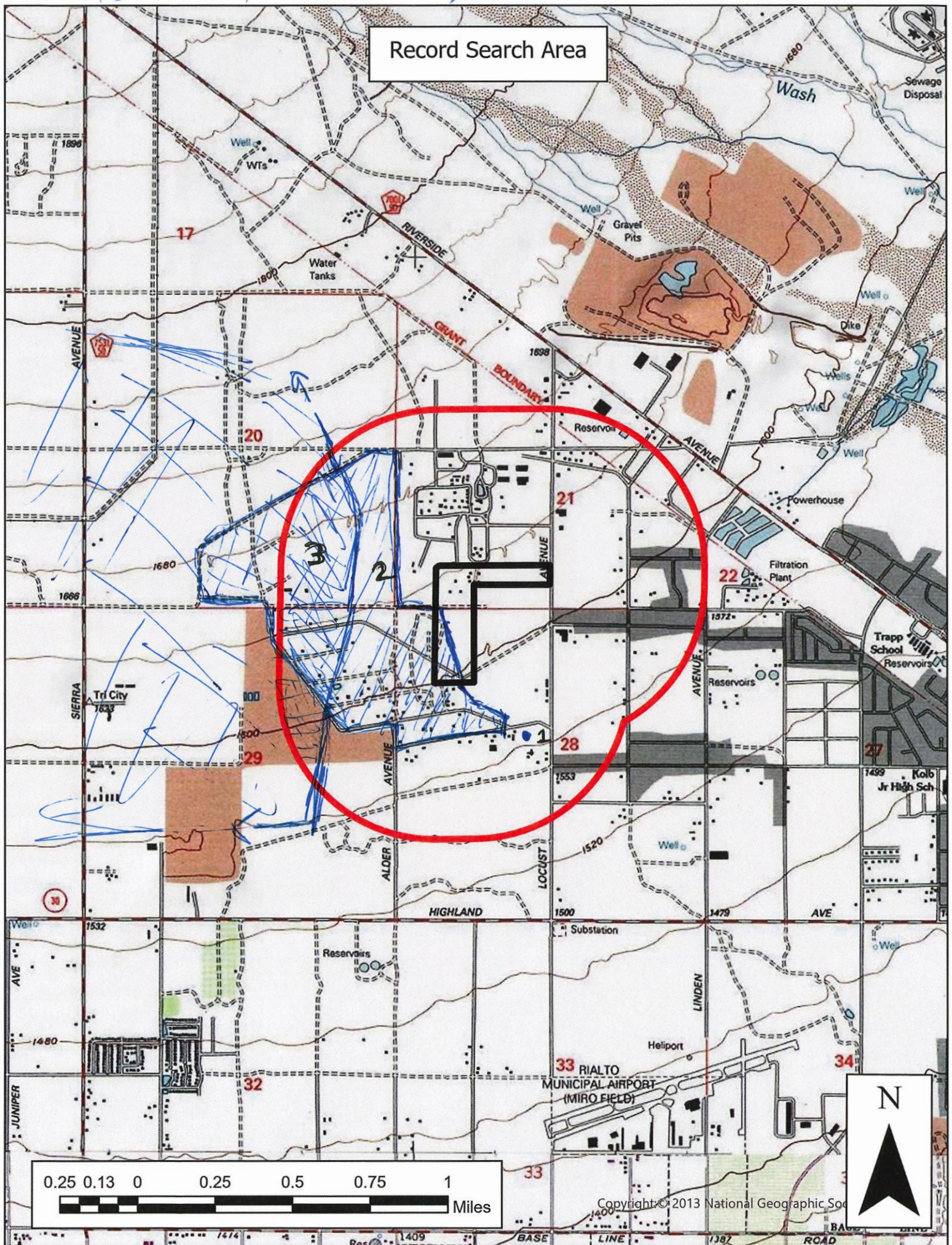
5692 paper

4016

4231

Rialto Locust

Devore



Resource List

Rialto Locust Warehouse

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-008696	CA-SBR-008696H	Resource Name - Rialto Military Munitions Bunker Complex	Building, Structure, District	Historic	AH02; AH07; HP34	1997 (Benjamin Vargas, Macko Inc); 2006 (G. Austerman); 2010 (Victoria Harvey, Lindsay Andrews, Southern California Edison)	SB-03634, SB-04016, SB-05692
P-36-015376		Resource Name - Grapeland Homesteads & Water Works; PHI - SBR-116	Building, Structure, Other	Historic	HP22; HP29; HP30; HP33; HP39	1987 (Anicic, John, Fontana Historical Society); 1989; 2016	SB-04012, SB-05691
P-36-033145	CA-SBR-033145H	Resource Name - CRM TECH 3500-1H	Site	Historic	AH05	2019 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH)	

Report List

Rialto Locust Warehouse

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-01501	NADB-R - 1061501; Voided - 85-7.6	1985	MASON, ROGER D.	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT FOR THE ETIWANDA PIPELINE AND POWER PLANT EIR	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES SURVEYS, INC.	
SB-01751	NADB-R - 1061751; Voided - 87-12.3	1987	DE BARROS, PHILIP	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT 13639, NORTHWEST RIALTO SPECIFIC PLAN, CITY OF RIALTO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		36-006109, 36-006110, 36-006111, 36-006112
SB-03538	NADB-R - 1063538	1995	WHITE, LAURIE and ROBERT S. WHITE	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FLRO THE 3000 +/- ACRE CITY OF RIALTO AIRPORT AREA SPECIFIC PLAN, NORTH RIALTO, CA. 29PP	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	36-006110, 36-006250, 36-006329, 36-006780, 36-006781
SB-03634	NADB-R - 1063634	1998	COTTERMAN, CARY	HISTORIC STRUCTURES EVALUATIO OF WWII ORDINANCE STORAGE IGLOOS IN SUPPORT OF THE MID-VALLEY LANDFILL EXPANSION, RIALTO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 41PP	TETRA TECH	36-008696
SB-04016	NADB-R - 1064016	1997	MACKO, MICHAEL	HISTORICAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL & PALEONTOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TEH MID-VALLEY SANITARY LANDFILL EXPANSION, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 39PP	MACKO, INC	36-008696, 36-008697, 36-008698
SB-04017	NADB-R - 1064017	2002	MDKENNA, JEANNETTE A.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION OF THE NORTH RIALTO WAREHOUSE DISTRIBUTION CENTER PROJECT AREA, CITY OF RIALTO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 66PP	MCKENNA ET AL	36-008697, 36-008698
SB-04231	NADB-R - 1064231	2004	BONNER, WAYNE	RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS & SITE VISIT FOR SPRING TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY CANDIDATE SB60XC818B (PYRAMID PRE-CAST), 2538 N. LOCUST AVE, RIALTO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 15PP	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES	
SB-05692	NADB-R - 1065692	2007	Austerman, Virginia and Frederick Lange	Cultural Resources Assessment: UPS Freight Project, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California.	LSA	36-008696
SB-06906		2010	Bonner, Wayne H. and Manie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for TowerCo Candidate CA2784 (Chablis), 3330 North Locust Avenue, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	

Report List

Rialto Locust Warehouse

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-06966	NADB-R - 1066966	2006	Dice, Michael	Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment and Paleontological Records Review Renaissance Specific Plan Project, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-06986	NADB-R - 1066986	2010	Glover, Amy and Sherri Gust	Phase I Resources Assessment Report for the Falcon Ridge Substation Project in the Cities of Fontana and Rialto, San Bernardino County, California.	Cogstone	
SB-07517	NADB-R - 1067517	1999	SAIC	Site Survey Report for DERP-FUDS Site #J09CA057200, Rialto Ammunition Storage Point.		

APPENDIX B

Site Record for CA-SBR-8696H

Confidential Appendix

APPENDIX C

Sacred Lands File Search Results from the Native American Heritage Commission



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

April 15, 2024

Jamie Nord
Kimley-HornVia Email to: Jamie.Nord@kimley-horn.comCHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashVICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokPARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayCOMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
SerranoCOMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
CahuillaCOMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño IndiansEXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok, Nisenan**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov**Re: Locust Warehouse Project, San Bernardino County**

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Murphy.Donahue@NAHC.ca.gov

Sincerely,

*Murphy Donahue*Murphy Donahue
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment