

APPENDIX D  
CULTURAL RESOURCES DUE DILIGENCE REPORT

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**CRM TECH**

1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324

March 25, 2019

Julie Gilbert  
Jericho Systems, Inc.  
47 N. 1st Street  
Redlands, CA 92373

Re: Due-Diligence Cultural Resources Study for the Six Basins Strategic Plan  
In and around the Cities of Claremont, La Verne, Pomona, San Dimas, and Upland  
Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California  
CRM TECH Project No. 3379

Dear Ms. Gilbert:

At your request, CRM TECH has completed a due-diligence-level cultural resources study for the Six Basins Strategic Plan. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this project roughly coincides with the Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD) service area, encompassing a total of approximately 20.5 square miles in the eastern portion of Los Angeles County and the western portion of San Bernardino County (Figure 1). The APE is divided into six interconnected groundwater sub-basins bounded by the San Jose Hills on the south, the Chino Basin on the east, the San Gabriel Mountains on the north, and the Main San Gabriel Basin on the west, and extends across portions of the Cities of Claremont, La Verne, Pomona, San Dimas, and Upland as well as unincorporated areas of both counties (Figure 1).

The study was required by the lead agency for the project, namely TVMWD, as a part of the planning process for the Six Basins Strategic Plan under provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Since the project may require review by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) in the regulatory compliance procedures known as CEQA-Plus, the study was conducted in accordance with both CEQA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The primary purpose of the study is to assist TVMWD in assessing the cultural resources sensitivity of the APE.

In order to accomplish this objective, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search, pursued geoarchaeological, ethnohistorical, and historical background research, and contacted pertinent Native American representatives. This letter provides a brief summary of the methods, results, and final conclusion of these research procedures.

### **Ethnohistorical Background**

In modern ethnographical literature, the APE is generally recognized as a part of the traditional territory of the Gabrielino, also known as Gabrieleño, Tongva, or Kizh, a Takic-speaking people who were probably the most populous, wealthiest, and therefore most powerful ethnic nationality in aboriginal southern California (Bean and Smith 1978:538). Unfortunately, most Gabrielino cultural

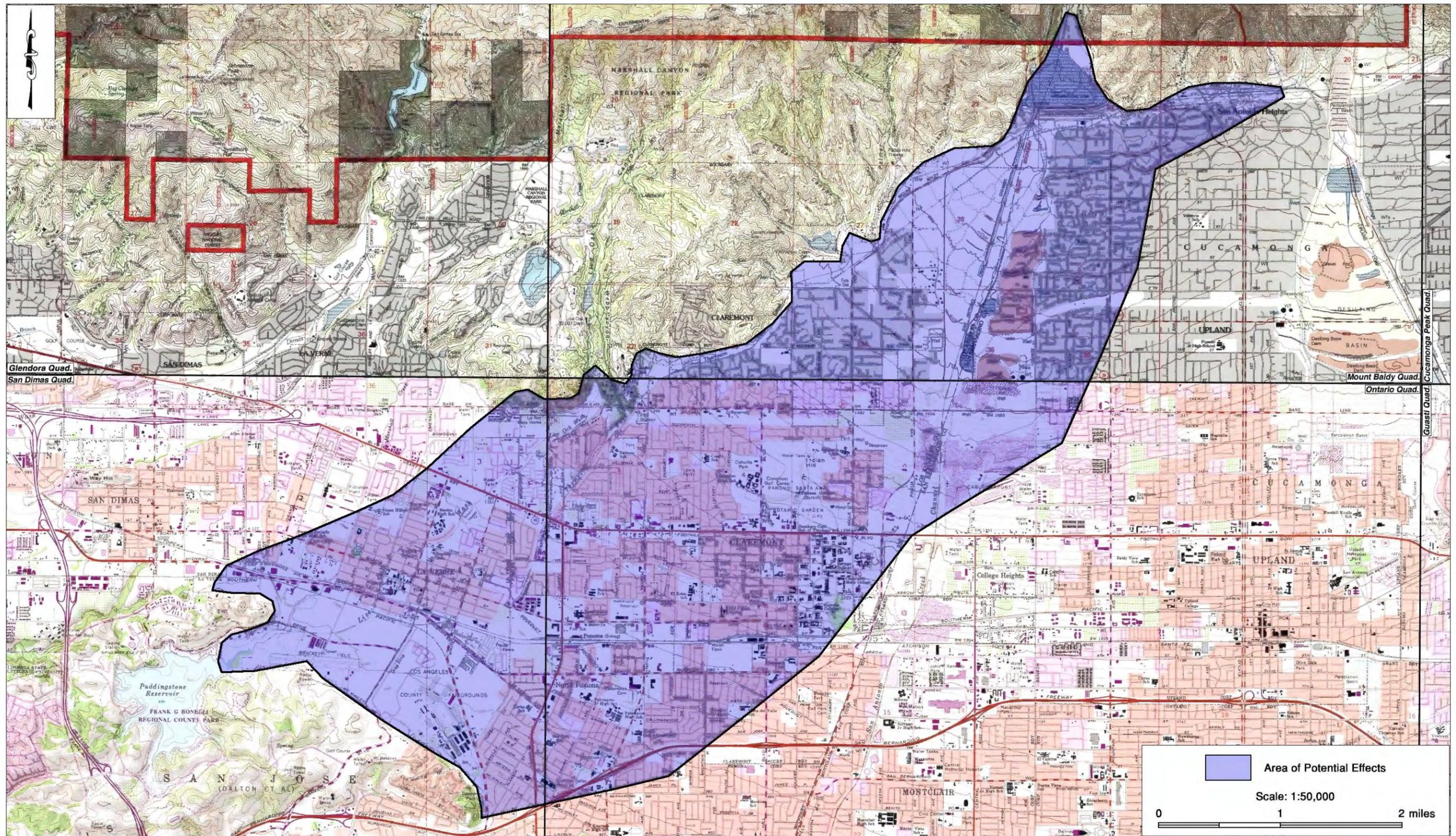


Figure 1. Area of Potential Effects. (Based on USGS Cucamonga Peak, Glendora, Guasti, Mount Baldy, Ontario, and San Dimas, Calif., 7.5 quadrangles)

practices had declined long before systematic ethnographic studies were instituted. Today, the leading ethnographic sources on Gabrielino culture are Bean and Smith (1978), Miller (1991), and McCawley (1996).

According to archaeological record, the Gabrielino were not the first inhabitants of the region. Evidence suggests they may have arrived as early as the Middle Holocene, replacing or intermarrying with indigenous Hokan speakers (Howard and Raab 1997; Porcasi 1998). By the time of European contact, Gabrielino territory included the southern Channel Islands and the Los Angeles Basin reaching east into the present-day San Bernardino-Riverside area and south into southern Orange County, but their influence, through trade and cultural exchange, spread as far as the San Joaquin Valley, the Colorado River, and Baja California.

In equilibrium with the natural environment, different groups of the Gabrielino adopted different types of subsistence economy, albeit all based on some combination of gathering, hunting, and/or fishing. As the APE is an inland region, the predominant food sources were acorns, sage, deer, and various small animals, including birds. Because of the similarities to other southern California tribes in economic activities, inland Gabrielino groups' industrial arts, dominated by basket weaving, demonstrated no substantial difference from those of their neighbors. Coastal Gabrielino material culture, on the other hand, reflected an elaborately developed artisanship most recognized through the medium of steatite, which was rivaled by few other groups in southern California.

The intricacies of Gabrielino social organization are not well known, although there is evidence indicating the existence of a moiety system in which various clans belonged to one or the other of two main social/cultural divisions. There also seems to have existed at least three hierarchically ordered social classes, topped with an elite consisting of the chiefs, their immediate families, and the very rich. Some individuals owned land, and property boundaries were marked by the owner's personalized symbol. Villages were politically autonomous, composed of nonlocalized lineages, each with its own leader. The dominant lineage's leader was usually the village chief, whose office was generally hereditary through the male line. Often several villages were allied under the leadership of a single chief. The villages were frequently engaged in warfare against one another, resulting in what some consider to be a state of constant enmity between coastal and inland Gabrielino groups.

As early as 1542, the Gabrielino were in contact with the Spanish during the historic expedition of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, but it was not until 1769 that the Spaniards took steps to colonize Gabrielino territory. Shortly afterwards, most of the Gabrielino people were incorporated into Mission San Gabriel and other missions in southern California. Due to introduced diseases, dietary deficiencies, and forceful reduction, Gabrielino population dwindled rapidly. By 1900, they had almost ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group. In recent decades, however, there has been a renaissance of Native American activism and cultural revitalization among a number of groups of Gabrielino descendants.

## **Historical Background**

The establishment of Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1769 marked the beginning of Spanish colonization of Alta California. Over the next few years, Francisco Garcés and the Juan Bautista de

Anza expedition became the first European explorers to travel through the vicinity of the APE (Beck and Haase 1974:15). After Mission San Gabriel Arcángel was founded in 1771, the area became a part of the vast landholdings of that mission. However, during the Spanish Period (1769-1821) and first half of the Mexican Period (1821-1848), the inland region of southern California remained largely untouched by the colonization activities, which were concentrated along the coastline, except the establishment of a few mission outposts.

Between 1834 and 1846, during secularization of the mission system, a number of large ranchos were established in and around the APE on the basis of Mexican land grants. Two of these, Rancho Cucamonga and Rancho San José, overlapped the northeastern end and the southwestern end of the APE, respectively (GLO 1965a; 1865b; 1874; 1877). As elsewhere in southern California, cattle raising was the most prevalent economic activity on these ranchos until the arrival of the influx of American settlers in the second half of the 19th century.

The 13,045-acre Rancho Cucamonga, granted to Tiburcio Tapía in 1839, was headquartered in the Red Hill area of the city now bearing the same name, which is more than a mile to the east of the APE (OHP 1990:178). The 22,340-acre Rancho San José, granted to Ygnacio Palomares and Ricardo Vejar in 1837, was headquartered in the southernmost portion of the APE, where the adobe residences of Ygnacio Palomares and his close friend Ygnacio Alvarado, known as La Casa Primera de Rancho San José (built in 1837), La Casa Alvarado (built in 1840), and the Ygnacio Palomares Adobe (built in 1850-1855), still survive today in the City of Pomona (GLO 1865b; HSPV n.d.). Another adobe home, occupied by Ygnacio Palomares' sister Maria Barbara and her family, once stood at what is now Memorial Park in the City of Claremont (City of Claremont n.d.), in the southeastern portion of the APE.

After the American annexation of Alta California in 1848, Rancho San José and Rancho Cucamonga, like the majority of other Mexican land grants, were sold to developers and speculators and eventually subdivided into smaller farms and townsites. Beginning in the 1870s, spurred by the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the competing Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, inland southern California underwent a major growth spurt that culminated in the land boom of the 1880s, when many of the cities and towns in the region were originally founded. All of the cities involved in the APE, namely Pomona, Claremont, La Verne, San Dimas, and Upland, trace their roots to the 1870s-1880s era.

By 1894, two concentrated settlements, Claremont and Lordsburg (now La Verne), were known to have formed in the southwestern portion of the APE, along with the northernmost portion of the town of Pomona, known as North Pomona (USGS 1903; 1904). The rest of the APE demonstrated a settlement pattern that was typical of rural areas in inland southern California at the time, featuring crisscrossing roads lined by scattered buildings (*ibid.*). Meanwhile, the town centers of Upland, Ontario, Pomona, and San Dimas were located roughly one to three miles outside the APE boundaries (*ibid.*).

During the first half of the 20th century, the towns of La Verne and Claremont, which incorporated as cities in 1906 and 1907, respectively, gradually expanded their urbanized core, but most of the APE remained under agricultural use, primarily citrus cultivation (USGS 1928a; 1928b; 1942; NETR Online 1938; 1948). In the meantime, through the presence of the forerunners of the

University of La Verne and the Claremont Colleges, higher education also played a notable role in the growth of area. The University of La Verne was founded in 1891 as Lordsburg College, and the Claremont Colleges began with the establishment of Pomona College in Pomona in 1887 and its relocation to Claremont in 1889.

The history of the APE in the second half of the 20th century is characterized by continuous urban expansion and the suburbanization of former agricultural lands. The post-WWII boom brought about large-scale residential tract development in the southwestern half of the APE, while the northeastern half remained mostly rural and agricultural in character in the mid-1960s with the exception of the San Antonio Heights neighborhood north of Upland, which was developed in the 1930s (NETR Online 1938-1966; USGS 1942). Between the 1960s and the turn of the century, however, virtually the entire APE was gradually suburbanized (NETR Online 1966-2002; Google Earth 1989-2002).

### **Cultural Resources Records Search**

The records search for this study was conducted on July 12, 2018, by CRM TECH archaeologist Ben Kerridge, M.A., at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System, located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton. As this study covers a very large area of fully developed land, the records search was aimed at identifying areas of higher sensitivity for prehistoric or historical cultural resources rather than producing a complete list of known sites or previous studies within the APE.

The results of the records search indicate that the majority of cultural resource studies previously completed within the APE have been concentrated along major transportation or power transmission lines, around the Los Angeles County Fairgrounds in Pomona, and near San Antonio Creek in and around Upland, and that the bulk of the APE has not been surveyed systematically for cultural resources. Of the large number of historical/archaeological sites that have been previously recorded within the APE, only five were of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin, consisting typically of scattered lithic artifacts. Three of these were found along San Antonio Creek, including two near the San Antonio Dam in San Antonio Heights, and the other two were discovered along Indian Hill Boulevard in Claremont.

The rest of the known sites dated to the historic period and were concentrated noticeably around the downtown areas of La Verne and Claremont, including the Los Angeles County Fairgrounds and the Claremont Colleges, near the San Antonio Dam, and along Base Line (Baseline) Road and Foothill Boulevard (formerly U.S. Route 66). These sites consisted mostly of buildings from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, including residences as well as various commercial, public, educational, or agricultural buildings. Also among the sites were cemeteries, irrigation features, refuse deposits, and infrastructure features such as roads and railroads.

### **Native American Scoping**

On August 2, 2018, 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. In response, the NAHC reported that the Sacred Lands File indicates the presence of unspecified Native American cultural resources in the APE and referred further inquiries to the

Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation. In addition, the NAHC also provided a referral list of other tribes in the region that may have additional information (see Appendix).

Following the NAHC's recommendations and previously established consultation protocol, on August 8, 2018, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to representatives of the 12 tribes in the Los Angeles Basin and San Bernardino Valley region (see Appendix). For some of the tribes, CRM TECH contacted the designated spokespersons on cultural resources issues in addition to or in lieu of the individuals recommended by the NAHC, as recommended by the appropriate tribal government staff in the past. In all, 18 tribal representatives were contacted, as listed below:

- Julie Lynn Tumamait-Stennslie, Chairperson, Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians;
- Patrick Tumamait, Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians;
- Eleanor Arrellanes, Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians;
- Raudel Joe Banuelos, Jr., Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians;
- Rudy Ortega, Jr., President, Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians;
- Jairo F. Avila, Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer, Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians;
- Andrew Salas, Chairman, Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation;
- Robert F. Dorame, Chairperson, Gabrieliño Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council;
- Sandonne Goad, Chairperson, Gabrieliño/Tongva Nation;
- Sam Dunlap, Director of Cultural Resources, Gabrieliño/Tongva Nation;
- Anthony Morales, Chairperson, Gabrieleño/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians;
- Linda Candelaria, Chairperson, Gabrieliño-Tongva Tribe;
- Charles Alvarez, Councilor Member, Gabrieliño-Tongva Tribe;
- Alicia Benally, Cultural Resource Specialist, Morongo Band of Mission Indians;
- Donna Yocum, Chairperson, San Fernando Band of Mission Indians;
- Jessica Mauck, Cultural Resources Analyst, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians;
- Kenneth Kahn, Chairperson, Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians;
- Mark Cochrane, Chairperson, Serrano Nation of Indians.

As of this time, four of the tribes contacted have responded in writing (see Appendix), and one other has provided comments via telephone. Among them, the Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians and the Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians indicated that the APE was located outside the tribes' ancestral territories, and thus both of them deferred to other tribes in closer proximity, including the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians. If any Native American cultural resources were discovered during the project, the Barbareño/Ventureño Band recommended monitoring by a qualified archaeologist and a representative of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation.

The Morongo Band of Mission Indians requested an opportunity to review the results of all cultural resources investigations completed for the proposed project and the presence of a tribal monitor during any archaeological field survey of the APE as well as all ground-disturbing activities associated with the project. The Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation requested further consultation with TVMWD if any ground disturbance would take place during the project. The tribe offered no information on the Native American cultural resources identified by the NAHC.

The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians stated that the APE was partially within the tribe's ancestral territory and expressed interest in the portion of the APE along the Los Angeles-San Bernardino county line and to the north of Interstate Highway 210, which lies along the course of San Antonio Creek and remains relatively undeveloped. The San Manuel Band also sought further consultation regarding this project, with the specifics about the consultation to be determined by the scope and nature of the project and the findings of pertinent cultural resources investigation.

## **Geomorphologic Analysis**

The geomorphologic profile of the APE was developed on the basis of the most recent geological maps and literature, including Dibblee (2002a; 2002b) and Morton and Miller (2006). According to these sources, the APE lies mostly atop Holocene soils derived from alluvial sources. Morton and Miller (2006), for example, mapped the APE as primarily  $Qy_3$  (young alluvial-fan deposits of middle Holocene age) but with large areas of  $Qy_4/Qy_5$  (young alluvial fan deposits of late Holocene age),  $Q_f$  (very young alluvial-fan deposits of late Holocene age), and  $Q_{yf}$  (young alluvial-fan deposits of Holocene and late Pleistocene age). All of these geological units are young and very young fan deposits.

Smaller portions of the APE were mapped as  $Q_w$  (very young alluvial wash deposits, mainly in the foothills along the northwest boundary),  $Q_a$  (very young axial-channel deposits of late Holocene age, mainly around the San Antonio Dam), or  $Q_{of}$  (old alluvial-fan deposits of late to middle Pleistocene age, surrounding the  $Q_w$  soils), with very small areas of  $T_{md}$  (dacite of Oligocene origin) and  $T_{gr}$  (rhyolite and dacite flows) in the southernmost portion.

The existing prehistoric hunter-gatherer settlement-subsistence model for inland southern California suggests that long-term settlement was more likely to occur on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges near permanent or reliable sources of water, while the unprotected valley floor was used for resource procurement, traveling, and opportunistic camping. Most of the APE is situated on the level valley floor with only intermittent creeks nearby, which would not have offered a favorable setting for long-term settlement in prehistoric times. Furthermore, these areas have been subject to development activities over the past 150 years, especially since the mid-20th century, and the ground surface have been extensively disturbed.

Based on these considerations, the majority of the land within the APE is unlikely to contain potentially significant archaeological deposits of prehistoric origin, nor would the current environment be conducive to the preservation of such deposits. However, the relatively undeveloped areas along the base of the San Gabriel Mountains and the upper reach of San Antonio Creek may retain a higher sensitivity for prehistoric cultural remains, due to both the difference in geomorphologic setting and the lesser extent of past ground disturbances.

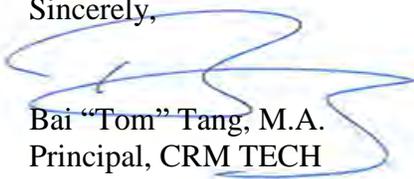
## **Conclusion**

In summary, the geomorphologic data suggest that most of the APE is relatively low in sensitivity for potentially significant cultural remains of prehistoric origin, with the exception of the relatively undeveloped areas along the base of the San Gabriel Mountains and the upper reach of San Antonio Creek. Existing archaeological records from the California Historical Resources Information System also appear to support this overall sensitivity assessment.

Regarding historic-period cultural resources, past development patterns over the last 150 years suggest that the southerly portion of the APE generally demonstrates a higher level of sensitivity than the northerly portion, both for built-environment features and for archaeological remains, although such resources could occur anywhere within the APE boundaries. Existing cultural resources records further identify several concentrations of known historic-period sites, such as the areas around the downtown areas of La Verne and Claremont, near the San Antonio Dam, and along Base Line (Baseline) Road and Foothill Boulevard.

Thank you for this opportunity to be of service. If you have any question or need further information regarding the research results presented above, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

Sincerely,



Bai "Tom" Tang, M.A.  
Principal, CRM TECH

## References Cited

Bean, Lowell John, and Charles R. Smith

1978 Gabrielino. In Robert F. Heizer (ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8: *California*; pp. 538-549. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Beck, Warren A., and Ynez D. Haase

1974 *Historical Atlas of California*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

City of Claremont

n.d. History of Claremont. <https://www.ci.claremont.ca.us/about-us/city-profile/history-of-claremont>.

Dibblee, Thomas W. Jr.

2002a Geologic Map of the Mount Baldy Quadrangle, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California. Dibblee Geological Foundation Map #DF-90. Santa Barbara, California.

2002b Geologic Map of the San Dimas and Ontario Quadrangles, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California. Dibblee Geological Foundation Map #DF-91. Santa Barbara, California.

GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1865a Plat Map: Township No. 1 North Range No. 8 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1852-1865.

1865b Plat Map: Township No. 1 South Range No. 8 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1852-1865.

1874 Plat Map: Township No. 1 North Range No. 7 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1852-1874.

1877 Plat Map: Township No. 1 South Range No. 9 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1852-1875.

Google Earth

1989-2002 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1989, 1994, and 2002. Available through the Google Earth software.

Howard, W.J., and L.M. Raab

1993 Olivella Grooved Rectangle Beads as Evidence of an Early Period Southern California Channel Island Interaction Sphere. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 29(3):1-11.

HSPV (Historical Society of Pomona Valley)

n.d. Homepage of the Historical Society of Pomona Valley. <http://pomonahistorical.org/index.html>.

McCawley, William

1996 *The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles*. Malki Museum Press/Ballena Press, Banning/Novato, California.

Morton, Douglas M., and Fred K. Miller

2006 Geologic Map of the San Bernardino and Santa Ana 30'x60' quadrangle, California. United States Geological Survey Open-File Report 2006-1217.

Miller, Bruce W.

1991 *The Gabrielino*. Sand River Press, Los Osos, California.

NETR Online

1938-2002 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1938, 1948, 1953, 1959, 1964-1966, 1972, 1979, 1980, 1989, and 2002. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.

OHP (Office of Historic Preservation, State of California)

1990 *California Historical Landmarks*. California Department of Parks and Recreation.

Porcasi, Judith F.

1998 Middle Holocene Ceramic Technology on the Southern California Coast: New Evidence from Little Harbor, Santa Catalina Island. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 20:270-284.

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1903 Map: Cucamonga, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); surveyed in 1894.

1904 Map: Pomona, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); surveyed in 1894.

1928a Map: Claremont, Calif. (6', 1:24,000); surveyed in 1925.

1928b Map: La Verne, Calif. (6', 1:24,000); surveyed in 1925.

1942 Map: Ontario and Vicinity, Calif. (1:31,680); surveyed in 1933.

**APPENDIX**

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH  
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES\***

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\* Eighteen local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this appendix.

# SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
(916)373-3710  
(916)373-5471 (Fax)  
nahc@pacbell.net

**Project:** Proposed Six Basins Strategic Plan Project (CRM TECH No. 3379)

**County:** Los Angeles and San Bernardino

**USGS Quadrangle Name:** Mount Baldy, Ontario, and San Dimas, Calif.

**Township** 1 North **Range** 7 West **SB BM; Section(s)** various

**Township** 1 North **Range** 8 West **SB BM; Section(s)** various

**Township** 1 South **Range** 8 West **SB BM; Section(s)** various

**Township** 1 South **Range** 9 West **SB BM; Section(s)** various

**Company/Firm/Agency:** CRM TECH

**Contact Person:** Nina Gallardo

**Street Address:** 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B

**City:** Colton, CA **Zip:** 92324

**Phone:** (909) 824-6400 **Fax:** (909) 824-6405

**Email:** ngallardo@crmtech.us

**Project Description:** The primary component of the project is to assess the cultural sensitivity of the Strategic Plan area that encompasses the Three Valleys Municipal Water District in the eastern portion of Los Angeles County and the western portion of San Bernardino County, California.

*August 2, 2018*

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

Environmental and Cultural Department  
1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100  
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
Fax (916) 373-5471



August 2, 2018

Nina Gallardo  
CRM Tech

Sent by Email: [ngallardo@crmtech.us](mailto:ngallardo@crmtech.us)

Re : Proposed Six Basins Strategic Plan Project, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties

Dear Ms. Gallardo,

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results indicate Native American cultural sites are present. Please contact the Andrew Salas, 626-926-4131. Other sources for cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and/or recorded sites.

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at [frank.lienert@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:frank.lienert@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,



Frank Lienert  
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission**

**Native American Contacts**

**August 2, 2018**

Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley  
Genevieve Jones. Chairperson  
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Big Pine , CA 93513  
(760) 938-2003  
  
(976) 938-2942 Fax

Paiute - Shoshone

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians  
Julie Lvnn Tumamait-Stenslie. Chair  
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itumamait@hotmail.com  
(805) 646-6214

Chumash

Ramona Band of Cahuilla  
Joseph Hamilton. Chairman  
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(951) 763-4325 Fax

Cahuilla

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(805) 216-1253 Cell

Chumash

Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians  
Kenneth Kahn. Chairperson  
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(805) 686-9578 Fax

Chumash

Chemehuevi Indian Tribe  
Charles F. Wood. Chairperson  
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Chemehuevi

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians  
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(760) 863-2449 Fax

Chemehuevi

Fort Mojave Indian Tribe  
Timothy Williams. Chairperson  
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(760) 629-5767 Fax

Mojave

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians  
Rudy Ortega Jr., Tribal President  
1019 Second Street, Suite 1  
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rortega@tataviam-nsn.us  
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(818) 837-0796 Fax

Fernandeno  
Tataviam

Kitanemuk & Yowlumne Tejon Indians  
Delia Dominguez. Chairperson  
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deedominguez@juno.com  
(626) 339-6785

Yowlumne  
Kitanemuk

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

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 American Tribes with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed **Proposed Six Basins Strategic Plan Project, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties**

**Native American Heritage Commission**

**Native American Contacts**

**August 2, 2018**

Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation  
Dennis Patch. Chairman  
26600 Moiaive Road  
Parker, AZ 85344  
crit.museum@yahoo.com  
(928) 669-9211 Tribal Office  
(928) 669-1925 Fax

Mojave  
Chemehuevi

Aqua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians  
Jeff Grubbe. Chairperson  
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(760) 699-6919 Fax

Cahuilla

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians  
Anthony Morales. Chairperson  
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(626) 483-3564 Cell  
  
(626) 286-1262 Fax

Gabrielino Tonava

Moronao Band of Mission Indians  
Robert Martin. Chairperson  
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Cahuilla  
Serrano

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Gabrielino Tonava

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Luiseno

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26569 Community Center Drive  
Highland, CA 92346  
lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov  
(909) 864-8933  
  
(909) 864-3370 Fax

Serrano

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians  
Goldie Walker. Chairperson  
P.O. Box 343  
Patton, CA 92369  
  
(909) 528-9027  
(909) 528-9032

Serrano

Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley  
Danelle Gutierrez THPO  
P.O. Box 700  
Big Pine, CA 93513  
d.gutierrez@bigpinepaiute.org  
(760) 938-2003, ext. 228  
  
(760) 938-2942 Fax

Paiute

Aqua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians  
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin. Director. THPO  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive  
Palm Springs, CA 92264  
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net  
(760) 699-6907  
(760) 567-3761 Cell  
(760) 699-6924 Fax

Cahuilla

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed **Proposed Six Basins Strategic Plan Project, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties**

**Native American Heritage Commission**

**Native American Contacts**

**August 2, 2018**

Kern Valley Indian Community  
Robert Robinson, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1010  
Lake Isabella, CA 93283  
brobinson@iwvisp.com  
(760) 378-2915 Cell

Tubatulabal  
Kawaiisu

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians  
Raudel Joe Banuelos, Jr.  
331 Mira Flores Court  
Camarillo, CA 93012  
(805) 427-0015  
Chumash

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe  
Linda Candelaria, Chairperson  
No Current Address on File

Gabrielino

Twentv-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians  
Anthony Madrial, Jr. THPO  
46-200 Harrison Place  
Coachella, CA 92236  
amadrial@29palmsbomi-nsn.  
(760) 775-3259  
(760) 825-7872 Cell  
(760) 863-2449 Fax  
Chemehuevi

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians  
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department  
P.O. BOX 487  
San Jacinto, CA 92581  
iontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov  
(951) 663-5279  
(951) 654-5544 ext 4137  
(951) 654-4198 Fax  
Luiseno  
Cahuilla

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe  
Charles Alvarez, Councilmember  
23454 Vanowen St.  
West Hills, CA 91307  
roadkincharles@aol.com  
(310) 403-6048  
Gabrielino

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

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians  
Lynn Valbuena  
26569 Community Center Dr.  
Highland, CA 92346  
(909) 864-8933  
Serrano

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians  
Eleanor Arrellanes  
P.O. Box 5687  
Ventura, CA 93005  
(805) 701-3246  
Chumash

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed  
**Proposed Six Basins Strategic Plan Project, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties**

**From:** ngallardo@crmtech.us  
**Sent:** Wednesday, August 8, 2018 11:47 AM  
**To:** 'gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com'; 'Administration Gabrieleno Indians'  
**Subject:** Cultural Study for the Proposed Six Basins Strategic Plan Project, in and around the Cities of Claremont, La Verne, Pomona, San Dimas, and Upland, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties (CRM TECH No. 3379)

Hello Mr. Salas,

I'm emailing to inform you that CRM TECH will be conducting a due-diligence-level cultural resources study for the proposed Six Basins Strategic Plan Project in and around the Cities of Claremont, La Verne, Pomona, San Dimas, and Upland, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties (CRM TECH No. 3379). We have received the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) SLF response and NA contact list. In the letter, the NAHC reports that the SLF record search identified Native American cultural resources within the project area and recommends that the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation be contacted for further information (see attached). I'm contacting you to see if the tribe has any additional information regarding cultural sites located with the project area. I'm attaching the project area map and other information. I will be sending the NA scoping letter for the proposed project in the next day or so.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo  
(909) 824-6400 (phone)  
(909) 824-6405 (fax)  
CRM TECH  
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Ste. A/B  
Colton, CA 92324

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August 8, 2018

Julie Lynn Tumamait-Stennslie, Chairperson  
Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians  
365 North Poli Avenue  
Ojai, CA 93023

RE: Six Basins Strategic Plan  
20.6 Square Miles in and around the Cities of Claremont, La Verne, Pomona, San Dimas, and Upland  
Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California  
CRM TECH Contract #3379

Dear Mr. Salas:

I am writing to bring your attention to an ongoing CEQA-compliance study for the proposed project referenced above. The project entails the cultural sensitivity assessment of the Strategic Plan area that encompasses the Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD) within the Cities of

Claremont, La Verne, Pomona, San Dimas, and Upland. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Mount Baldy, Ontario, and San Dimas, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles, depicts the location of the project area in various sections within T1N R7W, T1N R8W, T1S R8W, and T1S R9W, SBBM.

In a letter dated August 2, 2018, the Native American Heritage Commission reports that the sacred lands record search identified Native American cultural resources present within the project area, and recommends that Mr. Andrew Salas, Chairperson of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation, as well as other local tribes, be contacted for further information (see attached). Therefore, as part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value in or near the project area, or any other information to consider during the cultural resources investigations. Any information or concerns may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agency, namely the Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD).

We would also like to clarify that, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, CRM TECH is not involved in the AB 52-compliance process or in government-to-government consultations. The purpose of this letter is to seek any information that you may have to help us determine if there are cultural resources in or near the project area that we should be aware of and to help us assess the sensitivity of the project area. Thank you for your time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo  
Project Archaeologist/Native American liaison  
CRM TECH  
Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Encl.: NAHC response letter and project location maps

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**From:** Jessica Mauck <JMauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, August 8, 2018 2:09 PM  
**To:** ngallardo@crmtech.us  
**Subject:** RE: NA Scoping Letter for the Proposed Six Basins Strategic Plan Project, in and around the Cities of Claremont, La Verne, Pomona, San Dimas, and Upland, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties (CRM TECH No. 3379)

Hi Nina,

Thank you for contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) regarding the above referenced project. SMBMI appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation, which

was received by our Cultural Resources Management Department on 8 August 2018. The proposed project area exists partially within Serrano ancestral territory and a portion of the in-territory area is of interest to the Tribe. The attached map shows the portion within territory (the red hashes are outside) and the area that, based on existing disturbance and Tribe's knowledge of resources in the area, is of concern (in purple). How Tribe moves forward during consultation will be highly dependent on the scope and nature of the project, as well as additional information that can be learned from the cultural study and other documents Tribe typically requests during conversation.

Regards,

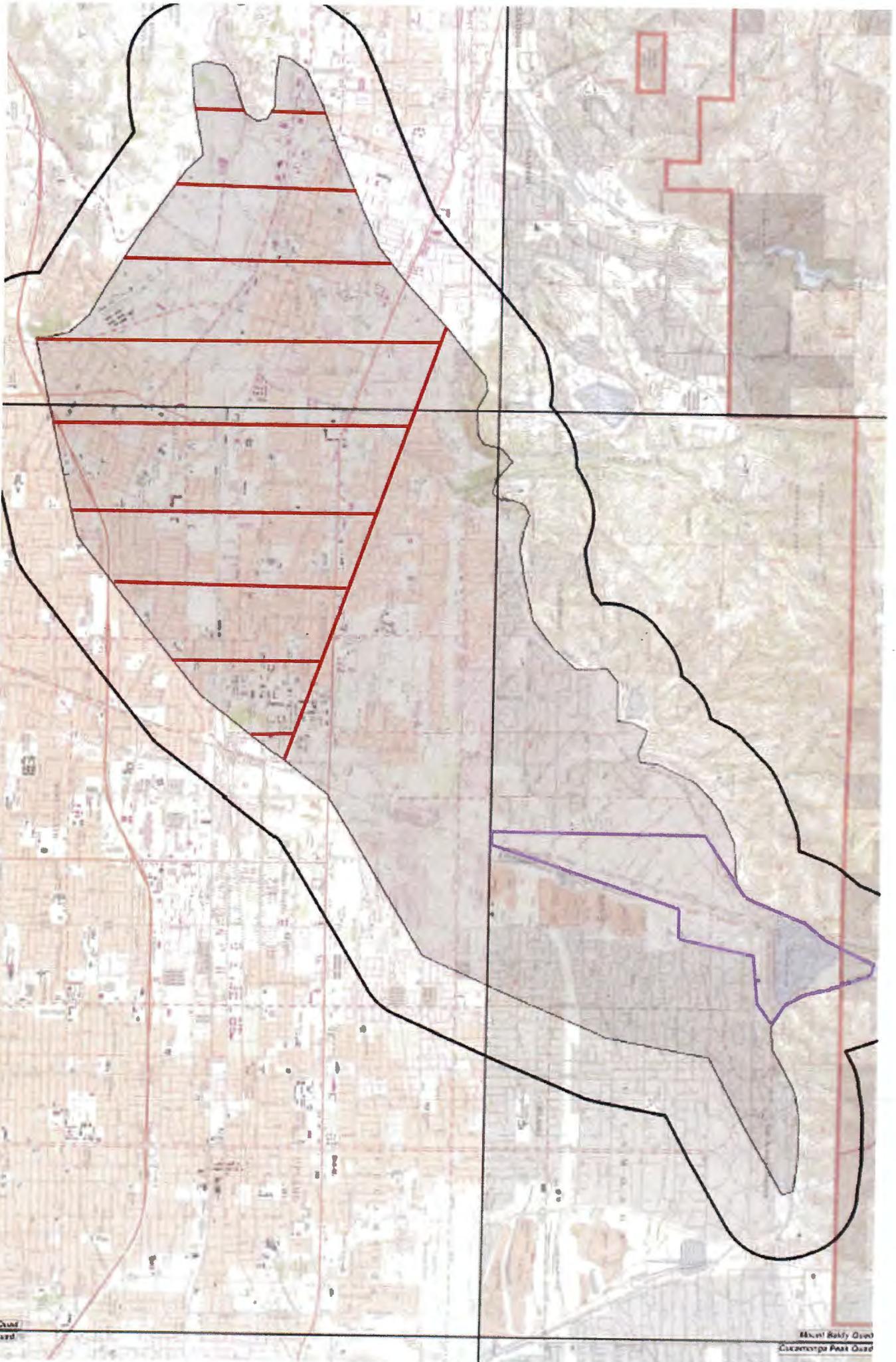
Jessica Mauck

CULTURAL RESOURCES ANALYST

O: (909) 864-8933 x3249

M: (909) 725-9054

26569 Community Center Drive Highland California 92346



Fire District

Cascadia Peak District

**From:** Administration Gabrieleno Indians <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, August 8, 2018 3:09 PM  
**To:** Nina Gallardo  
**Subject:** RE: NA Scoping Letter for the Proposed Six Basins Strategic Plan Project, in and around the Cities of Claremont, La Verne, Pomona, San Dimas, and Upland, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties (CRM TECH No. 3379)

Dear Nina

If there will be any ground disturbance taking place our Tribal government would like to consult with your agency.

Thank you

Sincerely,

Brandy Salas  
Admin Specialist  
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation  
PO Box 393  
Covina, CA 91723  
Office: 844-390-0787  
website: [www.gabrielenoindians.org](http://www.gabrielenoindians.org)

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**From:** Jairo Avila <jairo.avila@tataviam-nsn.us>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, August 8, 2018 8:19 PM  
**To:** ngallardo@crmtech.us  
**Cc:** Rudy Ortega  
**Subject:** RE: NA Scoping Letter for the Proposed Six Basins Strategic Plan Project, in and around the Cities of Claremont, La Verne, Pomona, San Dimas, and Upland, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties (CRM TECH No. 3379)

Hello Nina,

On behalf of the Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Department of the Fernand o Tataviam Band of Mission Indians (Tribe), thank you for the notification email on the proposed project.

This project is situated outside the Tribe's ancestral tribal boundaries. We recommend consulting with San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and Gabrieleno Indians.

Best,  
Jairo Avila

--

Jairo F. Avila, M.A., RPA.  
Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer

Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians  
1019 Second Street, Suite 1  
San Fernando, California 91340  
Office: (818) 837-0794  
Website: <http://www.tataviam-nsn.us>



**MORONGO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS**  
**TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE**  
12700 PUMARRA RD BANNING, CA 92220  
OFFICE 951-755-5059 FAX 951-572-6004

Date: 9/17/2018

Re:

Six Basins Strategic Plan CRM TECH Contract #3379

Dear Nina Gallardo  
Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison  
CRM TECH

Thank you for contacting the Morongo Band of Mission Indians (MBMI) Cultural Heritage Department regarding the above referenced project(s). After conducting a preliminary review of the project, the tribe would like to respectfully issue the following comments and/or requests:

- The project is located within the Tribe's aboriginal territory or in an area considered to be a traditional use area or one in which the Tribe has cultural ties. In order to further evaluate the project for potential impacts to tribal cultural resources, we would like to formally request the following:
  - A thorough records search be conducted by contacting one of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Archaeological Information Centers and a copy of the search results be provided to the tribe.
  - Tribal monitor participation during the initial pedestrian field survey of the Phase I Study of the project and a copy of the results of that study. In the event the pedestrian survey has already been conducted, MBMI requests a copy of the Phase I study be provided to the tribe as soon as it can be made available.
  - MBMI Tribal Cultural Resource Monitor(s) be present during all required ground disturbing activities pertaining to the project.

Please be aware that this letter is merely intended to notify your office that the tribe has received your letter requesting tribal consultation for the above mentioned project and is requesting to engage in consultation. Specific details regarding the tribe's involvement in the project must be discussed on a project by project basis during the tribal consultation process. This letter does not constitute "meaningful" tribal consultation nor does it conclude the consultation process. Under federal and state law, "meaningful" consultation is understood to be an ongoing government-to-government process and may involve requests for additional information, phone conferences and/or face-to-face meetings.

Sincerely,

Travis Armstrong  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
Email: [thpo@morongo-nsn.gov](mailto:thpo@morongo-nsn.gov)  
Phone: (951) 755-5059