

Appendix B

Cultural Resources Assessment

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

**Norton Science and Language Academy Project
City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California**

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Project No. KIM1907

National Archaeological Data Base (NADB) Information:

Type of Study: Intensive Survey

Resources Recorded: Historic-Period Distribution Alignment (KIM1907-H-1)

USGS Quadrangle: 7.5-minute San Bernardino South, California (1980)



BCRCONSULTING LLC

June 14, 2019

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Kimley Horn to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed Norton Science and Language Academy Project (project) in the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California. The project occupies approximately 18.1 acres and is bounded by Frank H. Dominguez Elementary School on the north, East Valley Street on the south, South Waterman Avenue on the east, and South Allen Street on the west. A cultural resources records search, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, Sacred Lands File Search with the Native American Heritage Commission, and vertebrate paleontological resources assessment were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The records search revealed that 52 previous cultural resources studies have taken place, and 35 cultural resources have been recorded within one mile of the project site. Of the 52 previous studies, none have assessed the project site, and no cultural resources have been previously recorded within its boundaries. During the field survey, BCR Consulting personnel identified one historic-period electric power distribution alignment within the project site boundaries (temporarily designated KIM1907-H-1). This resource is not recommended eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). As such, this alignment is not recommended a "historical resource" under CEQA and does not warrant further consideration. BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural resources work or monitoring is necessary for any proposed project activities. However, if previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving activities, a qualified archaeologist shall be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition 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, 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. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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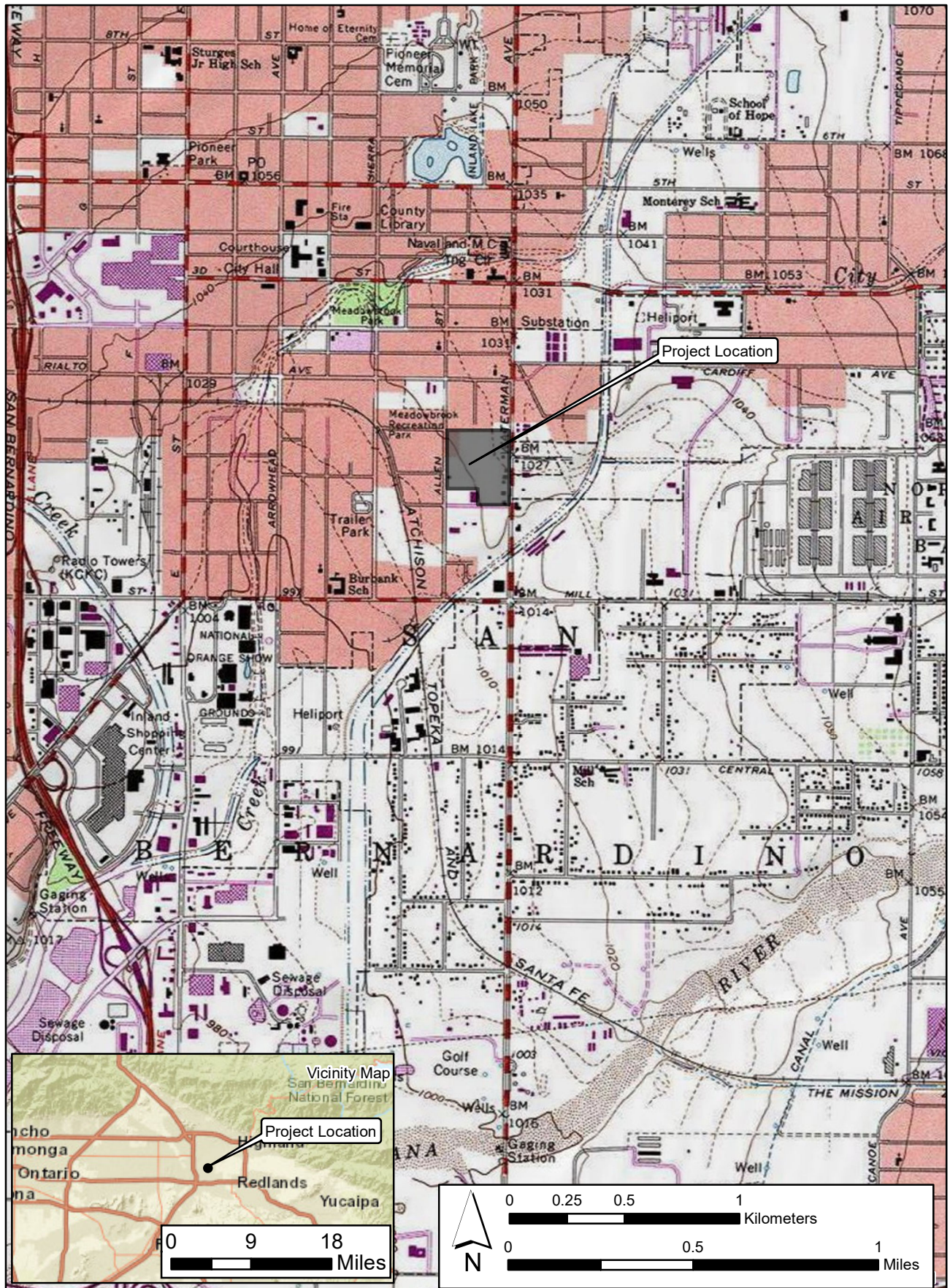
INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Kimley Horn to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed Norton Science and Language Academy Project (project) in the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California. A cultural resources records search, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, Sacred Lands File Search with the Native American Heritage Commission, and vertebrate paleontological resources assessment were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project occupies approximately 18.1 acres and is bounded by Frank H. Dominguez Elementary School on the north, East Valley Street on the south, South Waterman Avenue on the east, and South Allen Street on the west. The project site is located in a non-sectioned portion of Township 1 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The project is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *San Bernardino South, California* (1980) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

NATURAL SETTING

The elevation of the project site ranges from approximately 1018 to 1027 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The property has been subject to severe disturbances related to grading and demolition of former residential developments. The project site is covered with young alluvial valley deposits (Qya5), and is adjacent to very young wash deposits (Qw and Qw1). These are locally exhibited as silty sands deposited by flooding of the Santa Ana River, which flows intermittently from northeast to southwest approximately one half-mile southeast of the project site (ibid.). The current study has not yielded any evidence that local sediments have produced raw materials used in prehistoric tool manufacture within one mile of the project site. Local rainfall ranges from 5 to 15 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37).

Although recent and historical impacts have decimated local vegetation, remnants of a formerly dominant coastal sage scrub vegetation community have been sporadically observed in the area. Signature plant species include black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), California brittlebush (*Encelia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), deerweed (*Lotus scoparius*), golden yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), purple sage (*Salvia leucophylla*), sticky monkeyflower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*), sugar bush (*Rhus ovate*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), coastal century plant (*Agave shawii*), coastal cholla (*Opuntia prolifera*), Laguna Beach liveforever (*Dudleya stolonifera*), many-stemmed liveforever (*Dudleya multicaulis*), our Lord's candle (*Yucca whipplei*), prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia sp.*) (Williams et al. 2008:118-119). Signature animal species within Coastal Sage Scrub habitat include the kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys sp.*), California horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum frontale*), orange throated whiptail (*Cnemidophorus hyperthrus*), San Diego horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillii*), brown-headed cowbird (*Molothrus ater*), California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*), and San Diego cactus wren (*Campylorhynchus brunnecapillus sandiegensis*) (Williams et al. 2008:118-120). Local native groups made use of many of these species (see Lightfoot and Parrish 2008).





 Project Location Site
 Norton Science and Language Academy Project
 Reference: ESRI; USGS Quad: San Bernardino South, California (1980)

Figure 1
 Kimley-Horn

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The local prehistoric cultural setting has been organized into many chronological frameworks (see Warren and Crabtree 1986; Bettinger and Taylor 1974; Lanning 1963; Hunt 1960; Wallace 1958, 1962, 1978; Campbell and Campbell 1935), although there is no definitive sequence for the region. The difficulties in establishing cultural chronologies for western San Bernardino County are a function of its enormous size and the small amount of archaeological excavations conducted there. Moreover, throughout prehistory many groups have occupied the area and their territories often overlap spatially and chronologically resulting in mixed artifact deposits. Due to dry climate and capricious geological processes, these artifacts rarely become integrated in-situ. Lacking a milieu hospitable to the preservation of cultural midden, local chronologies have relied upon temporally diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points, or upon the presence/absence of other temporal indicators, such as groundstone. Such methods are instructive, but can be limited by prehistoric occupants' concurrent use of different artifact styles, or by artifact re-use or re-sharpening, as well as researchers' mistaken diagnosis, and other factors (see Flenniken 1985; Flenniken and Raymond 1986; Flenniken and Wilke 1989). Recognizing the shortcomings of comparative temporal indicators, this study recommends review of Warren and Crabtree (1986), who have drawn upon this method to produce a commonly cited and relatively comprehensive chronology.

Ethnography

Although no previously recorded prehistoric sites have established a local prehistoric ethnographic affiliation, the project site vicinity is situated at an ethnographic nexus peripherally occupied by the Gabrielino and Serrano. Each group consisted of semi-nomadic hunter-gatherers who spoke a variation of the Takic language subfamily. Individual ethnographic summaries are provided below.

Gabrielino. The Gabrielino probably first encountered Europeans when Spanish explorers reached California's southern coast during the 15th and 16th centuries (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). The first documented encounter, however, occurred in 1769 when Gaspar de Portola's expedition crossed Gabrielino territory (Bean and Smith 1978). Other brief encounters took place over the years, and are documented in McCawley 1996 (citing numerous sources). The Gabrielino name has been attributed by association with the Spanish mission of San Gabriel, and refers to a subset of people sharing speech and customs with other Cupan speakers (such as the Juaneño/Luiseño/Ajachemem) from the greater Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family (Bean and Smith 1978). Gabrielino villages occupied the watersheds of various rivers (locally including the Santa Ana) and intermittent streams. Chiefs were usually descended through the male line and often administered several villages. Gabrielino society was somewhat stratified and is thought to have contained three hierarchically ordered social classes which dictated ownership rights and social status and obligations (Bean and Smith 1978:540-546). Plants utilized for food were heavily relied upon and included acorn-producing oaks, as well as seed-producing grasses and sage. Animal protein was commonly derived from rabbits and deer in inland regions, while coastal populations supplemented their diets with fish, shellfish, and marine mammals (Boscana 1933, Heizer 1968, Johnston 1962, McCawley 1996). Dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, pigeon, dove, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles were specifically not utilized as a food source (Kroeber 1925).

Serrano. Kroeber (1925) applied the generic term “Serrano” to four groups, each with distinct territories: the Kitanemuk, Tataviam, Vanyume, and Serrano. Only one group, in the San Bernardino Mountains and West-Central Mojave Desert, ethnically claims the term Serrano. Bean and Smith (1978) indicate that the Vanyume, an obscure Takic population, was found along the Mojave River at the time of Spanish contact. The Kitanemuk lived to the north and west, while the Tataviam lived to the west. All may have used the western San Bernardino County area seasonally. Serrano villages consisted of small collections of willow-framed domed structures situated near reliable water sources. A lineage leader administered laws and ceremonies from a large ceremonial house centrally located in most villages. Local Serrano relied heavily on acorns and piñon nuts for subsistence, although roots, bulbs, shoots, and seeds supplemented these. When available, game animals commonly included deer, mountain sheep, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds –particularly quail (Bean and Smith 1978:571).

History

Historic-era California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

Spanish Period. The first European to pass through the area is thought to be a Spaniard called Father Francisco Garces. Having become familiar with the area, Garces acted as a guide to Juan Bautista de Anza, who had been commissioned to lead a group across the desert from a Spanish outpost in Arizona to set up quarters at the Mission San Gabriel in 1771 near what today is Pasadena (Beck and Haase 1974). Garces was followed by Alta California Governor Pedro Fages, who briefly explored the region in 1772. Searching for San Diego Presidio deserters, Fages had traveled through Riverside to San Bernardino, crossed over the mountains into the Mojave Desert, and then journeyed westward to the San Joaquin Valley (Beck and Haase 1974).

Mexican Period. In 1821, Mexico overthrew Spanish rule and the missions began to decline. By 1833, the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act, and the missions, reorganized as parish churches, lost their vast land holdings, and released their neophytes (Beattie and Beattie 1974).

American Period. The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by a significant drought further diminished the economic impact of local ranching. This decline combined with ubiquitous agricultural and real estate developments of the late 19th century, set the stage for diversified economic pursuits that have continued to proliferate to this day (Beattie and Beattie 1974; Cleland 1941).

Local Sequence. The project site is located within the boundaries of the historic Rancho San Bernardino, a mission rancho originally associated with the nearby Spanish Asistencia. Rancho San Bernardino became the property of the Lugo family and Diego Sepulveda in 1842 as part of the secularization process, securing Mexico's local hegemony after official independence from Spain. When the United States annexed California after the Mexican-American War, the Lugo family and Diego Sepulveda received the official U.S. land patent for the property, via a claim filed under the authority of Congress (U.S. Congress 1851, General Land Office 1865). Brigham Young's Mormon scouts subsequently bought Rancho San Bernardino from the Lugos and Sepulveda and erected a sawmill and irrigation system, splitting the land into a system of ranches and farms. The resulting economy soon necessitated a stage stop, and by 1855 the freight-hauling enterprise of Banning & Alexander was running a brisk service between San Bernardino and Los Angeles (Lavender 1972:230-231).

Although large tracts owned by the U.S. Government became available for homesteading during the 1860s, various pressures forced local Mormon pioneers to recede to Salt Lake City during this period. In the wake of the Mormon exodus, other settlers began to take advantage of new homestead opportunities. Agriculture (particularly citrus orchards) was central to the region's success, and by the early 20th century the City of San Bernardino's downtown took shape as the hub of economic activity. Spanish Colonial-style civic and commercial buildings predominated San Bernardino construction projects between the 1920s to the 1940s. While similar popular architectural styles were reflected in some residential neighborhoods, the gradual development of forms more typical of the California working class population became common (Donaldson 1991). These included 1920s Craftsman and Spanish Colonial Revival style bungalows, and the simple Minimal Traditional Style during the 1930s (ibid.).

Subsequent to World War II, southern California experienced an unprecedented land boom resulting from the local discharge of former military personnel. The railroad, U.S. Air Force (both civilian and military), and Kaiser Steel initially remained strong, and a revitalized construction industry formed due to new commercial, residential, and infrastructure developments. Although San Bernardino initially prospered during the post-war years, the eventual closures of Norton Air Force Base and Kaiser Steel in addition to the relocation of many railroad jobs punctuated a general economic downturn for San Bernardino's working class that has persisted since the 1980s (Osbourne 1996; Center for Land Use Interpretation 2013).

PERSONNEL

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the current study. Mr. Brunzell also conducted the cultural resources records search, conducted the field survey, and compiled the technical report. Joseph Orozco, M.A. drafted the Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 form and contributed to the report.

RESEARCH DESIGN

This work was completed pursuant to CEQA, the Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The pedestrian cultural resources survey was intended to

locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resources, including archaeological sites, features, isolates, and historic-period buildings, that exceed 45 years in age within defined project boundaries. The project site was examined using 15-meter transect intervals, where accessible.

This study is intended to determine whether cultural resources are located within the project boundaries, whether any cultural resources are significant pursuant to the above-referenced regulations and standards, and to develop specific mitigation measures that will address potential impacts to existing or potential resources. Tasks completed to achieve that end include:

- Cultural resources records search to review any studies conducted and the resulting cultural resources recorded within a one-mile radius of the project boundaries
- Systematic pedestrian survey of the entire project site
- Shovel scrapes intuitively placed in areas of low visibility
- California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) eligibility evaluation for any cultural resources discovered
- Development of recommendations and mitigation measures for cultural resources documented within the project boundaries, following CEQA
- Completion of DPR 523 forms for any discovered cultural resources
- Vertebrate paleontology resources report through Dr. Samuel McLeod of the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum
- Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission.

METHODS

Research

Records Search. Prior to the field survey a records search was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton. This archival research reviewed the status of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports completed within one mile of the current project. Additional resources reviewed included the National Register, the California Register, and documents and inventories published by the California Office of Historic Preservation. These include the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and the Inventory of Historic Structures.

Field Survey

An intensive-level cultural resources field survey of the project site was conducted on May 20, 2019. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across 100 percent of the project site, where accessible. Cultural Resources were recorded on DPR 523 forms. Ground visibility averaged approximately 20 percent within project boundaries. Because of low ground visibility, 15 shovel scrapes ranging from one to two square meters were excavated to clear vegetation and inspect sediment immediately below the surface for the presence of cultural resources. Digital photographs were taken at various points within the project site. These included overviews

as well as detail photographs of all cultural resources. Cultural resources were recorded per the California OHP *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* in the field using:

- Detailed note taking for entry on DPR Forms (see Appendix A)
- Hand-held Garmin Global Positioning systems for mapping purposes
- Digital photography of all cultural resources (see Appendix A).

RESULTS

Research

Records Search. Data from the SCCIC revealed that 52 previous cultural resources studies have taken place, and 35 cultural resources have been recorded within one mile of the project site. Of the 52 previous studies, none have assessed the project site, and no cultural resources have been previously recorded within its boundaries. The records search is summarized as follows:

Table A. Cultural Resources and Reports Within One Mile of the Project Site

USGS 7.5 Min Quadrangle	Cultural Resources Within One Mile of Project Site	Studies Within One Mile of Project Site
<i>San Bernardino South, California</i> (1980)	P-36-2794: prehistoric food processing (1/2 mile NE) P-36-4186: historic-period Atwood Adobe (3/4 mile NW) P-36-4191: historic-period commercial site (3/4 mile NW) P-36-4288: historic-period building (1 mile NW) P-36-5554: historic-period Martin Adobe (3/4 mile NW) P-36-6101: historic-period railroad (1 mile E) P-36-6796: historic-period cemetery (1 mile N) P-36-7138: historic-period commercial site (Unknown) P-36-8061: historic-period building (1 mile NW) P-36-8062: historic-period building (1 mile NW) P-36-10399: historic-period Chinatown (3/4 mile NW) P-36-10400: hist.-period commercial bldg. (3/4 mile NW) P-36-10820: historic-period railroad (3/4 mile N) P-36-12916: historic-period building (1/2 mile N) P-36-15511-15513, 15534, 15536, 15538, 15542-15545, 15547: historic-period structures (1 mile E) P-36-17659: hist.-period Mormon School Site (Unknown) P-36-17760: hist.-period Mormon Stockade (3/4 mile NW) P-36-17723: historic-period Mormon Mill (1/4 mile S) P-36-17733: historic-period building (3/4 mile NW) P-36-17797: Cox-Bradley Adobe (3/4 mile NW) P-36-17818: hist.-per. Orange Show grounds (1 mile SW) P-36-20673: historic refuse scatter (1/2 mile N) P-36-20806: historic-period building (1 mile NW) P-36-23628: hist-period bldg. foundations (1/2 mile SE) P-36-27089: historic-period bottle (3/4 mile W)	SB106-0406, 0407, 0413, 0791 0847, 0864, 1371, 1562, 1572, 1729, 2091, 2112, 2216, 2260, 2208, 2403, 2587, 2224, 2436, 2787, 2871, 2964, 2943, 3452, 3933, 3944, 3452, 4326, 4337, 4349, 4364, 4633, 4635, 4639, 5594, 5595, 5619, 5621, 5624, 6290, 6291, 6446, 6447, 6939, 6940, 7011, 7121, 7258, 7371, 7463, 7620, 7700

Field Survey

During the field survey Mr. Brunzell carefully inspected the project site and identified a historic-period electrical distribution tower alignment consisting of two modern wooden towers and two historic-period wooden towers. The alignment is temporarily designated KIM1907-H-1. Based on appearance and inspection tags, the modern towers are under 45 years old and do not require further consideration. Of the two historic-period towers, one contained a 1943 inspection nail and the second contained a 1945 inspection nail. These have been recorded on DPR523 forms (Appendix A). No other cultural resources were identified. Vegetation within the project site included dense seasonal grasses, and sediments consisted of sandy silt with very few rocks. An alignment of mature oak trees was noted along the frontage of Allen Street at the project site's western boundary. The trees do not appear to be historic in age (see historicaerials.com). Disturbances within the project site were severe and included excavation associated with demolition of former residences and to construct and maintain roads, discing for weed-abatement, and modern dumping.

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS

During the field survey, an alignment of two historic-period (and two modern) distribution towers were identified. CEQA calls for the evaluation and recordation of historic and archaeological resources. The criteria for determining the significance of impacts to cultural resources are based on Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* and Guidelines for the Nomination of Properties to the California Register. Properties eligible for listing in the California Register and subject to review under CEQA are those meeting the criteria for listing in the California Register, or designation under a local ordinance.

Significance Criteria

California Register of Historical Resources. The California Register criteria are based on National Register criteria. For a property to be eligible for inclusion on the California Register, one or more of the following criteria must be met:

1. It is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S.;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or U.S. history;
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values; and/or
4. It 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 meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources." (CCR

4852 [d][2]). The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

California Register Evaluation

KIM1907-H-1. The alignment was constructed to provide electricity for residences during and prior to World War II. Although it was intended for pre-war residential use, it is not specifically associated with events significant to local, state, or national history (Criterion 1), or with lives of persons important to local, California, or U.S. history (Criterion 2). This resource consists of ubiquitous t-shaped wooden-pole style towers that do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual or possess high artistic values (Criterion 3). It has not and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion 4). This resource is therefore recommended not eligible under any of the four criteria for listing on the California Register, and as such is not recommended a historical resource under CEQA.

Integrity. The resource has diminished integrity. Although it occupies its original location, house demolition and lot reconfiguration have severely diminished the integrity of setting and association. Also, replacement of original towers with modern towers have diminished its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The distribution alignment temporarily designated KIM1907-H-1 is recommended not eligible for listing in the California Register, and no other cultural resources were identified within the project site. Based on these results, BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural resources work or monitoring is necessary during proposed project activities associated with the Norton Science and Language Academy Project. Therefore, no significant impacts related to archaeological or historical resources is anticipated and no further investigations are recommended for the proposed project unless:

- the proposed project is changed to include areas not subject to this study;
- the proposed project is changed to include the construction of additional facilities;
- cultural materials are encountered during project activities.

Although the current study has not indicated sensitivity for cultural resources within the project boundaries, ground disturbing activities always have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface during previous surveys. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist shall have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register, plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be

developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

- historic artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements;
- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;
- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks;

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition 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, 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. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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APPENDIX A

DEPARTMENT OF PARK AND RECREATION 523 FORMS

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: KIM1907-H-1

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*a. County: San Bernardino

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Bernardino South, CA Date: 1980 T1S; R4W; Non-sectioned
c. Address: N/A City: San Bernardino Zip: 92408
d. UTM's: Zone: 11S 474230mE/3773105mN (NAD83) Elevation: 1027' AMSL
e. Other Locational Data: This resource is located southeast of the intersection of Allen St. and Julia St. in San Bernardino.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements: design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, boundaries)
This resource consists of a four pole, wooden electric power distribution alignment of which two poles are historic in age. One pole contains a 1943 identification tag and a second contains a 1945 identification tag. The remaining two poles appear to be recent additions to the alignment. It is oriented east/west between Allen street and Waterman Avenue. It likely provided power to local residences (no longer present).

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH6. Other

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☒ Other

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1: Electric Power Distribution Alignment (N view)

*P6. Date Constructed/ Age and Sources: ☒ Historic ca. 1940s

*P7. Owner and Address:
Norton Science Academy

*P8. Recorded by:
D. Brunzell
BCR Consulting
Claremont, California 91711

*P9. Date Recorded: 5/20/2019

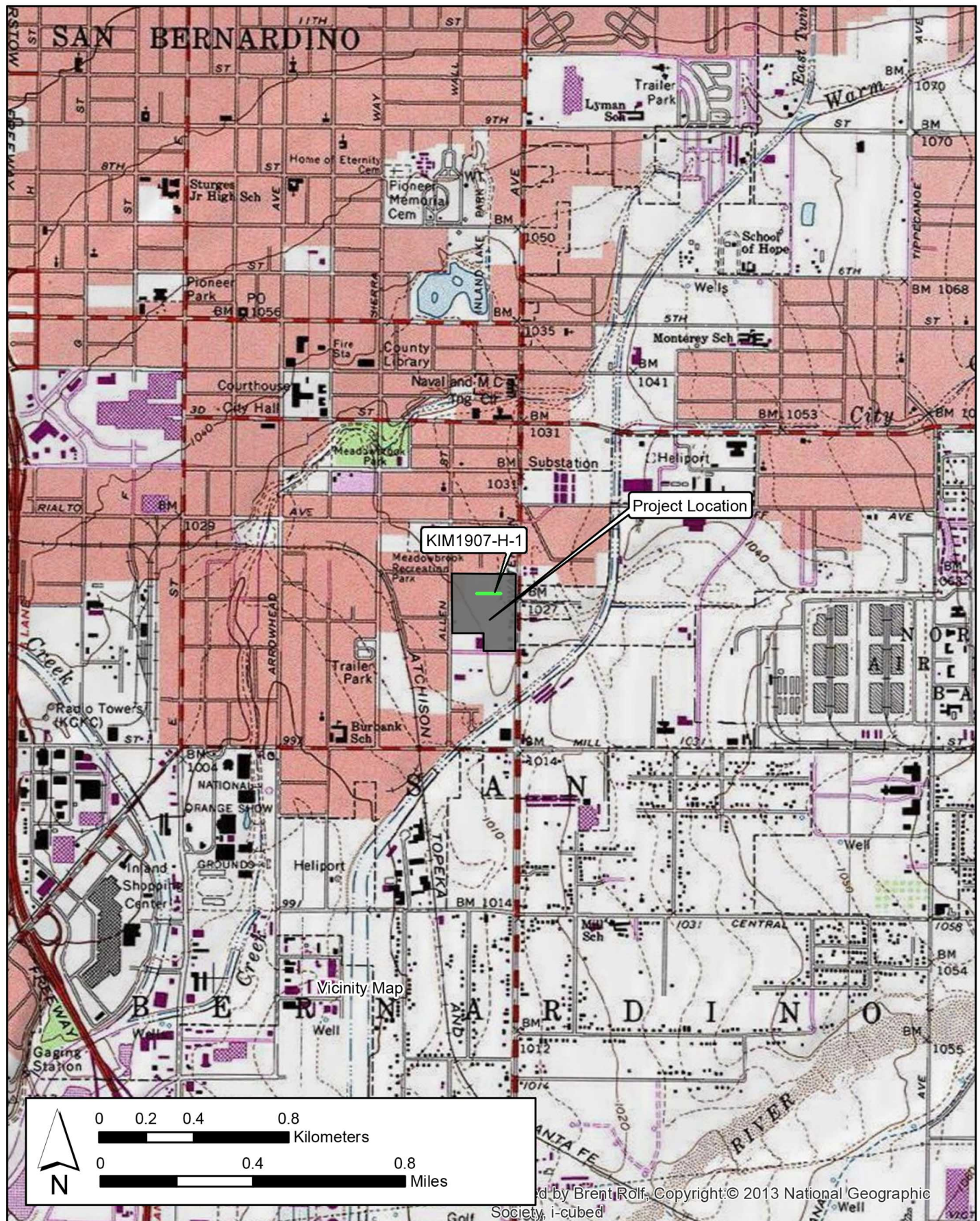
*P10. Survey Type: Intensive.

*P11. Report Citation: *Cultural Resources Assessment Norton Science and Language Academy Project, San Bernardino County, California*

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

*Map Name: San Bernardino South, CA

*Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1980



APPENDIX B

PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1. Western Project Site Boundary with Mature Oaks along Allen Street (View SW)



Photo 2. Project Site Overview from Midsection (View S)



Photo 3. Eastern Project Site Boundary at Waterman (View N)



Photo 4. Historic-Period Distribution Tower with "43" Inspection Nail (View N)



Photo 5. Sample Shovel Scrape



Photo 6. Sample Shovel Scrape



Photo 7. Sample Shovel Scrape

APPENDIX C

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT



June 18, 2019

BRC Consulting LLC
Joseph Orozco
505 West Eighth Street
Claremont, CA 91711

Dear Mr. Orozco,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for the Norton Science and Language Academy Project in the city of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California. The project site is located east of Allen Street, west of Waterman Avenue, and south of Rialto Avenue, in Township 1 South, Range 4 West on the San Bernardino South USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle.

The geologic units underlying this project are mapped entirely as alluvial valley sand and gravel deposits dating from the Holocene period (Dibblee, 2004). Alluvial valley units are considered to be of high paleontological sensitivity, however the material found at this project area is likely to be relatively modern as it dates from the Holocene period from 12,000 years ago to present. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius.

Even if relatively modern, any fossil specimen recovered from the Norton Science and Language Academy Project area would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with development of the project area would impact the paleontologically sensitive alluvial units and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation program be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the current study area.

If you have any questions, or would like further information, please feel free to contact me at dradford@westerncentermuseum.org

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Darla Radford', written over a horizontal line.

Darla Radford
Collections Manager

APPENDIX D

NAHC SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code §6254.10.

3. The result of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the NAHC was positive. Please contact San Manuel Band of Mission Indians on the attached list for more information.
4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and
5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event, that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we are able to assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Steven Quinn". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Bernardino County
6/27/2019**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

Cahuilla

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Serrano

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

Cahuilla

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

Cahuilla

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians

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

Cahuilla

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

Donna Yocum, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA, 91322
Phone: (503) 539 - 0933
Fax: (503) 574-3308
ddyocum@comcast.net

Kitanemuk
Vanyume
Tataviam

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

Cahuilla

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

Lee Clauss, Director of Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
Fax: (909) 864-3370
lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

Serrano

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians

Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712
Chapparosa@msn.com

Cahuilla

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians

Steven Estrada, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
mflaxbeard@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 6097.98 of the Public Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Government Code Sections 65352.3 and 65352.4 et seq for the proposed Norton Science and Language Academy Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Bernardino County
6/27/2019**

***Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians***

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

***Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians***

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92583 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians***

Thomas Torte, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 397 - 0300
Fax: (760) 397-8146
tmchair@torresmartinez.org

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