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FIRSTCARBON SOLUTIONS™

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Barton Road Logistics Facility Project Colton, San Bernardino County, California

USGS San Bernardino South 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map Township 2 South, Range 4 West, Section 6 Land Grant: Jurupa (Stearns)

Prepared for:

City of Colton

ment Services Department

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Date: June 10, 2020

THIS REPORT CONTAINS SENSITIVE INFORMATION RELATING TO CULTURAL RESOURCES AND IS NOT INTENDED FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION PURSUANT TO PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE, SECTION 21082.3(C)(2).





Table of Contents

Management Summary 1
Section 1: Introduction 3 1.1 - Project Location 3 1.2 - Project Description 3 1.3 - Assessment Team 3
Section 2: Cultural Setting
Section 3: Results 19 3.1 - Records Search 19 3.2 - Pedestrian Survey 22
Section 4: Summary and Recommendations 23 4.1 - Summary 23 4.2 - Recommendations 23 4.3 - Inadvertent Discovery Procedures 24
Section 5: References
Appendix B: South Central Coastal Information Center Records Search Results Appendix C: Native American Heritage Commission and Tribal Correspondence
Appendix D: Project Area Photographs Appendix E: Regulatory Framework
List of Tables
Table 1: Cultural Resources within 0.50-mile of the Project Area
List of Exhibits
Exhibit 1: Regional Location Map5
Exhibit 2: Project Area
Exhibit 3: Local Vicinity Map9



MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of the Development Services Department of the City of Colton, FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) conducted a Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Barton Road Logistics Facility Project located in Colton, California. The purpose of this assessment was to identify the presence or absence of potentially significant cultural resources within the project site, and, if impacted by the proposed development, propose recommendations for mitigation. Completion of this investigation fulfills the requirements associated with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines. This report follows the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) procedures for cultural resource surveys and the OHP Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) format for archaeological reports.

On April 10, 2020, a records search was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at the California State University, Fullerton, for the project area and a 0.50-mile radius beyond the project boundaries. The results of the records search identified that 11 cultural resources (two prehistoric resources and nine historic resources) have been recorded within 0.50 mile of the project site. Of the nine historic resources, two historic resources are located within the project boundary (P-36-012875 and P-36-012876) and have since been demolished, and two are immediately adjacent to the project area (P-36-006101 and P-36-006847). In addition, 18 area-specific survey reports are on file with the SCCIC for the project area and its 0.50-mile search radius. Two survey reports (SB-00249 and SB-05251) are partially within the project area, indicating that the project area has previously been partially surveyed for cultural resources.

On March 2, 2020, FCS sent a request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in an effort to determine if any sacred sites are listed on its Sacred Lands File for the project site. A response was received on March 16, 2020, indicating that the Sacred Lands File was positive for the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The NAHC included a list 20 tribal representatives available for consultation. To ensure that all Native American knowledge and concerns over potential Tribal Cultural Resources that may be affected by the project are addressed, a letter containing project information requesting any additional information was sent to each tribal representative on March 24, 2020. Two responses, one from the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation and one from the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, were received on April 14, 2020, and April 28, 2020, respectively. The Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation provided no comment at this time. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians stated that the project area is located east of the Serrano Village Jurupet. Unfortunately, much of the village has been destroyed by development in the area and the village boundaries are unknown. The San Manuel Band of Missions Indians and the Lead Agency will address this during the Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Consultation process.

On April 17, 2020, FCS Staff Archaeologist, Natalie Adame, surveyed the project area to identify unrecorded cultural resources. The area surveyed was the northeastern portion of the project and covered roughly 5.96 acres of the 43.85 acres. The survey area was relatively flat and largely obscured by overgrown flora. The survey began on the southwestern corner following north/south

transects at 15-meter intervals. Visibility during the survey was poor due to the overgrown flora and tall grasses. Visibility ranged consistently from less than 10 percent to nothing at all. There were small sections where there was some minor clearance. The clearance offered opportunities to spot a scatter of some non-diagnostic can/metal scraps, including an aerosol can, with no visible makers mark or otherwise. The records search indicated that there were two known resources in the survey area that were recorded in the year 2000; however, the two resources were private residences of historic age that have since been demolished, and no foundations or other indications that there were ever homesteads within the project boundaries are present. The rest of the project is surrounded by industrial buildings and was non-accessible. No historic or prehistoric cultural resources or raw materials commonly used in the manufacture of tools (e.g., obsidian, Franciscan chert) were observed.

Based on the results of the records searches, archival research, tribal correspondence, and pedestrian survey, FCS considers the potential for the project to have an adverse effect on historic or prehistoric cultural resources to be moderate. The presence of nearby prehistoric sites (within the 0.5-mile search radius) and the unknown boundaries of the Serrano Village Jurupet increases the potential for potentially significant sub-surface features to be encountered during ground disturbance. FCS therefore recommends that a qualified Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology be present during all trenching and ground disturbance within the project boundaries. The standard procedures for inadvertent discovery of human remains or cultural resources should be followed, and these measures are included within the recommendation section of this report.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 - Project Location

The approximately 43.85-acre Barton Road Logistics Facility Project is located in the City of Colton, in San Bernardino County, California (Exhibit 1). The project site is located on the *San Bernardino South, California* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Topographical Quadrangle Map (Exhibit 2). The project site is located partially north of Barton Road (21700 Barton Road), south of Barton Road (275 De Berry Street, 375 De Berry Street, and 280 De Berry Street), and bounded by Interstate 215 (I-215) and La Crosse Avenue on the east, and South La Cadena Drive to the west (Exhibit 3).

1.2 - Project Description

The project applicant, EBS Realty Partners, proposes to redevelop the northerly 43.85 acres of a 53.15-acre site designated as Light Industrial within the Light Industrial (M-1) District in the City of Colton. The site is the former location of the Stater Bros. Markets headquarters and warehousing/distribution campus and consists of six industrial buildings and one office building situated on 13 legal lots. The project site is currently developed with three buildings north of Barton Road and three buildings south of Barton Road. The site also contains a large vacant lot southeast of the intersection of South Terrace Avenue and Barton Road. The proposed project would include the demolition of four industrial buildings and the office building, as well as the construction of two state-of-the-art speculative concrete tilt-up industrial warehouse logistics facilities. The existing building located at 280 De Berry Street would remain in place. Site improvements would be limited to the drive approach and drive aisle, including the relocation of an existing guard shack. No improvements to the building on this parcel are anticipated.

1.3 - Assessment Team

FCS Staff Archaeologist, Stefanie Griffin, MA, authored this report and FCS Staff Archaeologist, Natalie Adame, conducted the pedestrian survey. Both Ms. Griffin and Ms. Adame exceed the professional standards set for their respective roles by the Secretary of the Interior. Professional qualifications for Ms. Griffin and Ms. Adame can be found in Appendix A.



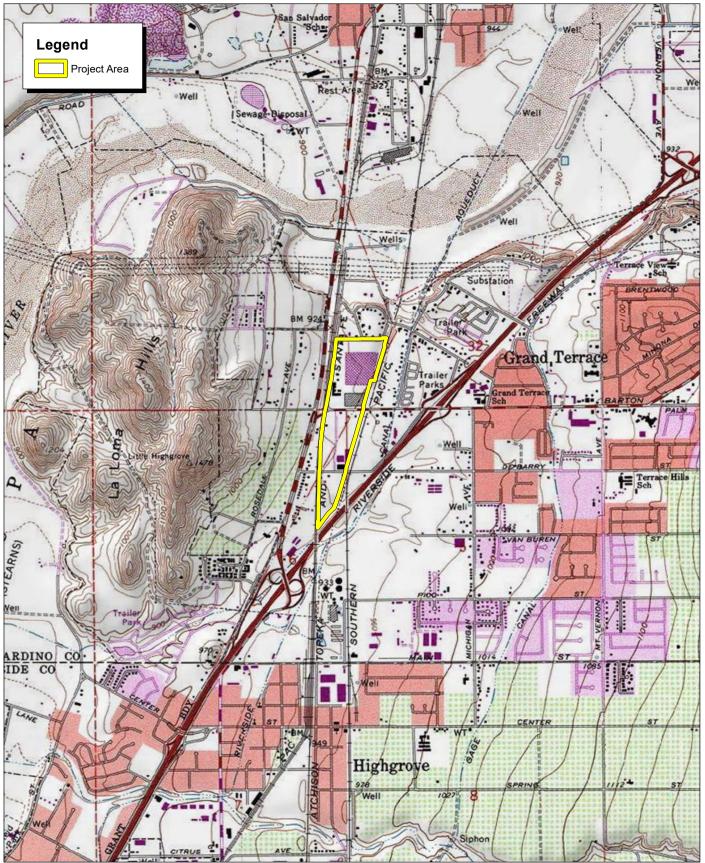


Source: Census 2000 Data, The CaSIL



Exhibit 1 Regional Location Map





Source: USGS San Bernardino South 7.5' Quadrangle / T02S,R04W,sec6 & Land Grant: Jurupa (Stearns).



Exhibit 2 Local Vicinity Map Topographic Base





Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery.



Exhibit 3 Local Vicinity Map Aerial Base



SECTION 2: CULTURAL SETTING

Following is a brief overview of the prehistory, ethnography, and historic background, providing context in which to understand the background and relevance of sites found in the general project area. This section is not intended to be a comprehensive review of the current resources available; rather, it serves as a general overview.

Further details can be found in ethnographic studies, mission records, and major published sources, including Beardsley (1948), Bennyhoff (1950), Fredrickson (1973), Kroeber (1925), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), and Moratto (1984).

2.1 - Prehistoric Background

Fagan (2003), Moratto (1984), and Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984) provide recent overviews of California archaeology and historical reviews of the inland Southern California coast, among other locales. An early and widely used regional chronology for coastal Southern California is Wallace's four-part Horizon format (1955), which was later updated and revised by Warren (1968) and more recently by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), and King (1990 and 2000). The sequence provides a framework that relates societal change to change in material culture; the advantages and weaknesses of Southern California chronological sequences are reviewed by Warren (in Moratto 1984), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), and Heizer (ed. 1978).

2.1.1 - Paleoamericans

In North America, radiocarbon dates from existing samples of archaeological materials demonstrates human presence as early as 15,000 years Before Present (BP) (Waters et al. 2018). The lithics from the earliest (14,000 to 15,000 BP) documented sites in North America include cores, flakes and flake tools (e.g. 5 blades, 14 bladelets, 12 bifaces, one discoidal flake core, 23 edge-modified tools that includes scrapers and gravers from the Debra L. Friedkin site, Texas) with an absence of projectile points (Waters et al. 2011, 2018). The first known projectile points in North America are from 13,000 years BP, with lanceolate fluted points (Clovis Complex) in sites from central and eastern North America, and stemmed projectile points from sites in areas of western North America that were not glaciated (Jenkins et al. 2012; Beck and Jones 2010). Glennan (1972) provides an early study of the hypothesis of Pre-Clovis in Southern California. The oldest California radiocarbon date as of 2007 from archaeological materials confirms a human presence in the northeastern part of the State (from site CA-SIS-218) as early as 13,500 years BP (Jones and Klar 2007). The radiocarbon date corresponds to the period of fluted points and fluted points have been found throughout California (Rondeau et al. 2007; Rondeau 2009) although projectile points and other chronologically and culturally informative materials are absent from the SIS-218 sample.

Pleistocene flora and fauna are regularly uncovered from sediments at the La Brea Tar Pits, deep construction-related excavations in coastal Orange County, and the Santa Ana watershed. Such studies reinforce the idea that much of Southern California exhibited a climate similar to that of

Monterey or the San Francisco Bay area during this Period (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984), with slightly drier conditions away from the coast.

2.1.2 - Millingstone Complex or Early Period

During the early post glacial period after 8,500 BP the Southern California climate became warmer and drier (Fagan 2003). Groundstone artifacts that include manos and metates correspond to the Early Period. The Early period in Southern California begins as early or earlier than 8,000 BP and ends by about 2,800 BP (King 1990). The Early period corresponds to the earliest known sites in Southern California with year round habitation and cemeteries. Manos and metates consist of a variety of types. Mano and metates of the Early period in Southern California, correspond to types from studies in the U.S. southwest that efficiently grind small, oily annual and biennial wild seeds (Adams 1999; Ciolek-Torello 1995; Gilman 1988; Lancaster 1984; Whittlesey 1995). Most annual and biennial wild seed plant types in Southern California are best adapted for warm and dry environments (e.g., Hemizonia fasciculata, which is a summer seed source). Annual and biennial seed crops are highly reliable, nutritious, and productive. Annual and biennial seed producers are also, diverse and afford reliable seed production throughout the year. Compared to later periods, utilitarian artifacts are most frequently found with Early Period burials.

Manos and metates are "kitchen tools" and concentrate within residential areas of Early period habitation sites in Southern California (King and Merrill 2002; Merrill 2015). Other kinds of lithics that correspond to the Early period include many kinds of core tools (e.g., hammers, choppers, and scraper planes), knives, bifaces, scrapers (many types), gravers, burins, dart points, and compound bone fishhooks. Sedentism apparently increased in areas with abundant resources that were available for longer periods. Arid inland regions and offshore desert islands (e.g., San Nicolas Island) provided less opportunity for long term residence without trade and possibly for more mobile subsistence. The Early period ends about 2,800 BP (King 1990).

2.1.3 - Middle Period

The Middle Period lasted from about 2,800 BP to 750 BP (King 1990). Excavated assemblages retain many attributes of the Early Period but with more diverse artifact types. Middle Period sites can contain large-stemmed or notched small projectile points suggestive of bow and arrow use, especially near the end of the Period, and the use of portable grinding tools continued. Intensive use of mortar and pestles signaled processing of acorns as the primary vegetative staple as opposed to a mixed diet of seeds and acorns. Because of a general lack of data, neither the settlement and subsistence systems nor the cultural evolution of this Period are well understood, but it is very likely that the nomadic ways continued. It has been proposed that sedentism increased with the exploitation of storable food resources, such as acorns, but coastal sites from the Period exhibit higher fishing activity than in previous periods. The first permanently occupied villages make their appearance in this Period (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984).

2.1.4 - Late Prehistoric

Extending from 750 BP to Spanish Contact in 1769, the Late Prehistoric includes changes in trade networks and political and secular economic subsystems. There was also a differentiation of types of

political economies. Exploitation of marine resources continued to intensify. Assemblages characteristically contain projectile points, and toward the end of the Period the size of the points decreased and notched and stemmed bases appeared, which implies the use of the bow and arrow. Use of personal ornaments such as shell beads, were widely distributed east of the coast, suggesting well-organized and codified trade networks. Additional assemblages in this Period included steatite bowls, asphaltum, grave goods, and elaborate shell ornaments. The use of bedrock milling stations was widespread during this horizon. Increased hunting efficiency and widespread exploitation of acorns provided reliable and storable food resources. Village size increased during this time, and some of these villages may have held 1,500 or more residents (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984). Analyses of skeletons showed that the first signs of malnutrition appeared in this Period, signaling greater competition for food resources (Fagan 2003).

The earliest part of this Period may have seen an incursion of Cupan-Takic speakers from the Great Basin (the "Shoshonean wedge" of Kroeber 1925) may have replaced the Hokan speakers in the area. At the time of Spanish conquest, Cupan-Takic speakers were distributed throughout Orange County, western Riverside County, and the Los Angeles Basin (Gabrieliño, Juaneño, and Cahuilla peoples). Serran-Takic speakers are now represented by the Serranos in the San Bernardino Mountains. Recent work (O'Neil 2002) suggests that the "Shoshonean wedge" is misnamed—the original Los Angeles inhabitants replaced by the incoming Takic-speakers may have actually been Yuman speakers (similar to those in the California Delta region of the Colorado River) and not Hokan Salinan-Seri (Chumash) speakers as was suggested by Kroeber.

At the time of Spanish conquest, local indigenous groups were composed of constantly moving and shifting clans and cultures. Early ethnographers applied the concept of territorial boundaries to local indigenous groups purely as a conceptualization device, and the data was based on fragmented information provided to them from second-hand sources. At least three Native American groups, the Cahuilla, Serrano, and Gabrielino are known to have occupied or utilized resources within the vicinity of the project at different points in history. A brief overview of these three tribal groups follows.

2.1.5 - Cahuilla

The project area is located in the region known to have been occupied by the Cahuilla Indians. Cahuilla territory was bounded on the north by the San Bernardino Mountains, on the east by the Orocopia Mountains, on the west by the Santa Ana River, the San Jacinto Plain and the eastern slope of the Palomar Mountains, and on the south by Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains (Bean 1978). The diversity of the territory provided the Cahuilla with a variety of foods. It has been estimated that the Cahuilla exploited more than 500 native and non-native plants (Bean and Saubel 1972). Acorns, mesquite, screw beans, piñon nuts, and various types of cacti were used. A variety of seeds, wild fruits and berries, tubers, roots, and greens were also a part of the Cahuilla diet. A marginal agricultural existence provided corn, beans, squashes, and melons. Rabbits and small animals were also hunted to supplement the diet. During high stands of Ancient Lake Cahuilla, fish, migratory birds, and marshland vegetation were also taken for sustenance and utilitarian purposes (Bean 1978).

Structures within permanent villages ranged from small brush shelters to dome-shaped or rectangular dwellings. Villages were situated near water sources, in the canyons near springs, or on alluvial fans at man-made walk-in wells (Bean 1972). Mortuary practices entailed cremation of the dead. Upon a person's death, the body was bound or put inside a net and then taken to a place where the body would be cremated. Secondary interments also occurred. A mourning ceremony took place about a year after a person's death. During this ceremony, an image of the deceased was burned along with other goods (Lando and Modesto 1977; Strong 1929). Precontact Cahuilla population has been estimated as low as 2,500 to as high as 10,000. At the time of first contact with Europeans, around 1774, the Cahuilla numbered approximately 6,000. Although they were the first to come into contact with the Cahuilla, the Spanish had little to do with those of the desert region. Some of the Cahuilla who lived in the plains and valleys west of the desert and mountains, however, were missionized through the asistencia located near present day San Bernardino. Cahuilla political, economic, and religious autonomy was maintained until 1877 when the United States government established Indian reservations in the region. Protestant missionaries came into the area to convert and civilize the Native American population. During this era, traditional cultural practices, such as cremation of the dead, were prohibited. Today, the Cahuilla reside on eight separate reservations in southern California, located from Banning in the north to Warner Springs in the south and from Hemet in the west to Thermal in the east (Bean 1978).

2.1.6 - Serrano

Ethnographic accounts indicate that the Serrano were the dominant group of Native Americans in the region that includes the project area. The Serrano occupied an area in and around the San Bernardino Mountains between approximately 1,500 and 11,000 feet above mean sea level. Their territory extended west into the Cajon Pass, east as far as Twentynine Palms, north to Victorville, and south to the Yucaipa Valley. The Serrano were mainly hunters and gatherers who occasionally fished. Game that was hunted included mountain sheep, deer, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds, particularly quail. Vegetable staples consisted of acorns, piñon nuts, bulbs and tubers, shoots and roots, berries, mesquite, barrel cacti, and Joshua tree (Bean and Smith 1978).

A variety of materials were used for hunting, gathering, and processing food, as well as for shelter, clothing, and luxury items. Shells, wood, bone, stone, plant materials, and animal skins and feathers were used for making baskets, pottery, blankets, mats, nets, bags and pouches, cordage, awls, bows, arrows, drills, stone pipes, musical instruments, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978). Settlement locations were determined by water availability, and most Serrano's lived in small villages near water sources. Houses and ramadas were round and constructed of poles covered with bark and tule mats (Kroeber 1925). Most Serrano villages also had a ceremonial house used as a religious center. Other structures within the village might include granaries and sweathouses (Bean and Smith 1978).

The Serrano were loosely organized along patrilineal lines and associated themselves with either the Tukum (wildcat) or the Wahilyam (coyote) moiety. Organization of individual bands of Serrano was considered by Kroeber (1925) to be similar to political groups. Tribes, as opposed to bands, were larger in numbers, and were distinguished from each other by having distinct dialects. Unlike, bands, tribes often had names that were more than merely a designation for the place where they lived (Kroeber 1925). Partly due to their mountainous inland territory, contact between Serrano and

European-Americans was minimal prior to the early 1800s. In 1819, a Capilla (chapel) was established near present-day Redlands and was used to help relocate many Serrano to Mission San Gabriel. However, small groups of Serrano remained in the area northeast of the San Gorgonio Pass and were able to preserve some of their native culture. Today, most Serrano live either on the Morongo or San Manuel reservations (Bean and Smith 1978).

2.1.7 - Gabrielino

Ethnographic accounts of Native Americans indicate that the Tongva (or Gabrielino) once occupied the region that encompasses the project area. At the time of contact with Europeans, the Tongva were the main occupants of the southern Channel Islands, the Los Angeles basin, much of Orange County, and extended as far east as the western San Bernardino Valley. The term "Gabrielino" came from the group's association with Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, established in 1771, However, today the group prefers to be known by their ancestral name, Tongva. The Tongva are believed to have been one of the most populous and wealthy Native American tribes in southern California prior to European contact, second only to the Chumash (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984).

The Tongva occupied numerous villages with populations ranging from 50 to 200 inhabitants. Residential structures within the villages were domed, circular, and made from thatched tule or other available wood. Tongva society was organized by kinship groups, with each group composed of several related families who together owned hunting and gathering territories. Settlement patterns varied according to the availability of floral and faunal resources (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991) Vegetal staples consisted of acorns, chia, seeds, piñon nuts, sage, cacti, roots, and bulbs. Animals hunted included deer, antelope, coyote, rabbits, squirrels, rodents, birds, and snakes. The Tongva also fished (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991). By the late 18th century, Tongva population had significantly dwindled due to introduced diseases and dietary deficiencies. Tongva communities near the missions disintegrated as individuals succumbed to Spanish control, fled the region, or died. Later, many of the Tongva fell into indentured servitude to Anglo-Americans. By the early 1900s, few Tongva people had survived and much of their culture had been lost (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991). However, in the 1970s, a revival of the Tongva culture began which continues today with growing interest and support.

2.2 - Regional Historic Background

2.2.1 - Spanish and Mexican Exploration and Settlement

The Spanish Period (1769-1821)

The first Europeans to pass through the region were Spanish military commander Don Pedro Fages and Father Francisco Garces. Fages first passed through the area in 1771, in an attempt to recover several soldiers that had abandoned their garrison in San Diego. Fages is credited with discovering El Cajon Pass and traveled through the Mojave Desert (Lech 2012). Father Francisco Garces first entered present day San Bernardino in 1773 accompanying the Spanish explorer Juan Batista de Anza in expedition to find a safer route via land from Mexico to Alta-California by way of the Colorado River. Father Garces joined de Anza on his first expedition from Sonora to San Gabriel, however, they split during the second trip with Father Garces deciding to stay behind and explore

what would eventually become San Bernardino County (Beattie 1923). Father Garces help further establish the trail that was used by de Anza, which in time proved to be pivotal for transportation of goods from Sonora, Mexico to Mission San Gabriel. The trail grew and several small missions and small town were erected, one of which was Politana, named after Hipolito, the Native American who was put in charge of the town. The trail remained continuously in use until 1781, when a massacre of 50 people in Yuma, including Father Garces, halted the use of the trail for a few years (Brown and Boyd 1922; Beattie 1923).

As the influence of Mission San Gabriel grew, so did the land that it controlled. At its height, Mission San Gabriel controlled roughly 1,500,000 acres of land, extending from the ocean to the San Bernardino Mountains. In 1810, a party of missionaries, soldiers and Native Americans from Mission San Gabriel entered the region and begun referring to it as San Bernardino (Brown and Boyd 1922). The mission settlement quickly grew with the addition of adobe buildings, various mission activities and San Bernardino Rancho was officially incorporated into the mission system on May 20, 1819 (Brown and Boyd 1922; Beattie 1923; Lech 2012). The town of Politana, was quickly incorporated into the Rancheria. However, a series of earthquakes in 1812, destroyed Politana, with only remnants of the old buildings remaining. In 1822, the area was eventually rebuilt with help from the San Gabriel Mission fathers, and the Guachama Rancheria began to prosper and grow.

The Mexican Period (1821-1848)

In 1821, Mexico overthrew Spanish rule and the monopoly that the missions had in the area began to decline. By 1833, the Mexican government passed The Secularization Act, and the missions, reorganized as parish churches and lost their vast land holdings (Beattie and Beattie 1974). Following The Secularization Act, the Mexican government initially planned on redistributing the land to the Native Americans, however, they were instead redistributed to prominent citizens. The first land grant in the area was the Jurupa Land Grant of 1838 given to Juan Bandini (Barrows 1899). In 1942, Antonio Maria Lugo, owner of Rancho San Antonio and Rancho Santa Ana, helped his sons, Vicente Lugo and Maria Lugo, and nephew, Diego Sepulveda, acquire the San Bernardino Land Grant, which was on the former Mission San Gabriel chapel property (Sheffield 2004). The large ranchos became important financial and social centers with the focus going towards cattle and agriculture. The prosperity in the region attracted Americans from the east to the region seeking to make their own fortune. The influx of American settlers raised tension in the region leading to the Mexican-American War (1846-1848), resulting in Mexico ceding its northern territories to the United States after the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

After the Mexican-American War and the cessation of California to the United States, American pioneers, businessmen and members of The Church of Latter-Day Saints eventually settled in the area purchasing land from the Lugo families and the Bandini family. The Lugo family fortune fell into disarray and they sold their land to George and Ellen Cooley, the Hunt Family, and Mormon pioneers caravanning from Salt Lake City, Utah to California, settling in Rancho San Bernardino before purchasing it. Juan Bandini sold a portion of his land to his son-in-law, who sold a portion of his land to Benjamin Wilson (Sheffield 2004). The land went through several owners before settling with Louis Rubidoux.

2.2.2 - San Bernardino County

San Bernardino County was named after the feast day of San Bernardino of Sienna. The County of San Bernardino was established in April 1953 after dividing from the County of Los Angeles quickly followed by the creation of three townships including San Bernardino, which would become the county seat the following year. During the Mexican-American War, the Mormon settlers in the area offered their services to the Unites States, which included the company Captain Jefferson Hunt, who would be called the father of San Bernardino County and help create the first American settlement in present day San Bernardino before being recalled back to Salt Lake City, Utah (Brown and Boyd 1922; Beattie 1923). The following decade, there was a flourishing agricultural industry, which helped increase trade and commerce in the area. San Bernardino County established the San Bernardino Fire company, the first artesian well, and housed the first commercially run winery in Cucamonga. The growing population saw the incorporation of road tax being imposed on every citizen 21-50 and welfare programs being introduced to aid citizens. By the late 1880s, San Bernardino had entered an economic boom ushered by the introduction of Southern Pacific Railroad in 1875, which had a line running from Los Angeles to Colton. The introduction of the railroad caused an influx of settlers with aims at acquiring land, which at the time was rapidly changing ownership and being sold at increased prices, creating a buzz for investment (Brown and Boyd 1922; Beattie 1923; San Bernardino County 2020).

World War II saw the introduction of The San Bernardino Air Base, and Kaiser Steel operation, both of which opened up in 1942 bringing thousands of jobs to the region. However, by the early 1990's, the closure and/or movement of several industries, led to the loss of thousands of jobs and decline in economic growth. Currently, the County of Riverside is the fourth largest in the State of California, with the fourth largest population. Encompassing over 20,000 square miles of land and 24 cities, the county is currently going through a political and economic reform aimed at fiscal sustainability and further support for the housing growth (Pisano 2013).

2.2.3 - The City of Colton

The City of Colton was established in 1874 (officially incorporated in 1887), after the Western Development Company, the construction arm of Southern Pacific Railroad, acquired 604 acres of land from The Slover Mountain Colony Association to be used for a new town with direct business ties to the railroad (Sheffield 2004). Named after David Douty Colton, Vice President of the Southern Pacific Railroad at the time, Colton was the last stop of the transcontinental leg of the railroad. The addition of the railroad ushered a population growth of people that worked directly for the railroad or goods that were produced for transportation, eventually earning the nickname "The Hub City," after the railroad extended its line to San Diego (Sheffield 2004; City of Colton 2020). Colton's prominence grew when in 1887, California Portland Cement Company began mining Limestone and the Pacific Fruit Express opened its rail car pre-cooling plant in 1907 (Sheffield, 2004).

Colton went through a phase of relative economical calm in the first half of the 20th Century, but underwent a period of growth after World War II, when the construction of I-10 and I-215 encouraged transportation-based business to set base in Colton. The growth of industry and commercial development attracted people to settle in Colton, thus creating a housing boom. Currently, Colton is home to 54,741 people with education accounting for the largest job sector (U.S. Census 2020; Southern California Association of Government [SCAG] 2019).



SECTION 3: RESULTS

3.1 - Records Search

3.1.1 - South Central Coastal Information Center

On March 30, 2020, a records search for the project area and a 0.5-mile radius beyond the project boundaries was conducted at the SCCIC located at California State University, Fullerton. To identify additional historic properties or resources, the current inventories of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California Historical Landmarks (CHL) list, the California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI) list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) for San Bernardino County were reviewed to determine the existence of previously documented local historical resources.

The results of the records search indicate that 11 cultural resources (two prehistoric resources and nine historic resources) have been recorded within 0.50-mile of the project area. Of the nine historic resources, two historic resources are located within the project boundary (P-36-012875 and P-36-012876) and two are immediately adjacent to the project area (P-36-006101 and P-36-006847). The two historic resources P-36-012875 (single-family property) and P-36-012876 (single-family property) within the project boundary were originally located on the eastern border of the project site. Both have been evaluated and determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR, and they have since been demolished. No foundations remain to indicate the presence of the homesteads. The two historic resources P-30-006101 (Union Pacific Railroad) and P-36-006847 (ATS&F Railroad) are immediately adjacent to the project and will not be impacted by the proposed project (Table 1). In addition, 18 area-specific survey reports (Table 1) are on file with the SCCIC for the project area and its 0.50-mile search radius. Two survey reports (SB-00249 and SB-05251) are partially within the project area, indicating that the immediate area has previously been surveyed for cultural resources. The SCCIC records search results can be found in Appendix B.

Table 1: Cultural Resources within 0.50-mile of the Project Area

Resource No.	Resource Description	Date Recorded
P-36-000792	La Loma Village Site (Prehistoric): APO2 Lithic scatter; APO4 Bedrock Milling Feature	1973
P-36-001577	La Cadena-Colton Site (Prehistoric): APO2 Lithic Scatter; APO4 Bedrock Milling Feature; AP16 Other	1940
P-36-006101	Union Pacific Railroad (Historic): AH07 Roads/trails/railroad grades; AH15 Standing structures; AH16 Other; HP19 Bridge; HP39 Other	1987,2007, 2008, 2009
P-36-006102	C-22 Structure (Historic): AH07 Roads/trails/railroad grades; AH15 Standing structures; AH16 Other	1987
P-36-006847	Old Kite Route/ATS&F/BNSF: AH07 Roads/trails/railroad grades; HP11 Engineering structure; HP18 Train; HP19 Bridge	1990, 1995, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2008, 2010, 2014, 2016

Resource No.	Resource Description	Date Recorded
P-36-006859	West Riverside Canal (Historic): AH06 Water conveyance system	1990, 1993, 2019
P-36-007169	Riverside-Warm Creek Canal/ Santa Ana Siphon (Historic): AH06 Water conveyance system; HP20 Canal/aqueduct	1992, 2007
P-36-012875	Milles & Irene Oaks Residence (Historic): HP02 Single-family property	2000
P-36-012876	Frederick & Clara Doty Residence (Historic): HP02 Single-family property	2000
P-36-027692	Southern California Edison West of Devers (Historic): HP39; Other	2014, 2019
P-36-033118	LSA-TPR1901-S-1 Site (Historic): AH04 Ancillary building	2019
Source: SCCIC Record	s Search. March 30, 2020.	

Table 2: Previous Investigations within 0.5-mile of the Project Area

Report No.	Report Title/Project Focus	Author	Date
SB-00145	La Loma - Mira Loma Transmission Line: Expected Impact on Archaeological Values	Phillip J. Wilke and Stephen Hammond	1973
SB-00249	Archaeological Impact Evaluation: Archaeology of Proposed Additions to the Grand Terrance Sanitary Sewer System, Grand Terrance, California	Garth Portillo	1975
SB-00541	Archaeological – Historical Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract 10026, Colton/Grand Terrace Area	Joseph E. Hearn	1977
SB-00610	Archaeological Resources Assessment of the Clark Property	Joseph E. Hearn	1978
SB-00848	Cultural Resources inventory of The Vivienda Avenue Bridge Project, Grand Terrace, California	Joanne M. Mack	1979
SB-01808	Cultural Resources Survey, Upper Santa Ana River, California	Paul R. Hampson, Jerrel Sorensen, Susan K. Goldberg, Mark T. Swanson, and Jeanne E. Arnold	1988
SB-03921	Historic Property Survey Report and Historic Architectural Survey Report for the West Barton Road (#54c-379) Replacement Project, City of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, CA. 32PP	Judith Marvin, Deborah McLean	2000
SB-04202	Cultural Resource Records Search & Literature Review for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: CM 026-22, in the City of Grand Terrace, CA. 5pp	Brant Brechbiel	1998
SB-04260	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Fontana Unified School District Elementary School #28 (8.47 acres), in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, CA. 37PP	Jeannette A. McKenna	2003

Report Title/Project Focus	Author	Date
Cultural Resources Assessment for APNs: 1167- 031-02, -03, -05, -06; City of Colton, San Bernardino County, CA. 18PP	Richard Cerreto, Christy Malan, and Katherine Ward	2004
Historic Property Survey Report for the West Barton Road Bridge (54C-379) Replacement Project, City of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, California	Judith Marvin, Deborah McLean	2000
Pico Park/CA-7277	Lorna Billat	2005
Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 40 Acres within the Valley View Water Company Project Area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service	Michael Mirro	2005
Cultural Resources Report for the San Bernardino Transmission Main Replacement Project, San Bernardino, and Riverside Counties, California.	Tracy Formica and Peggy Beedle	2007
Cultural Resources Inventory for the Pellissier Ranch Specific Plan Project, City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California	John Dietler and Robert S. Ramirez	2007
Cultural Resources Inventory and Historic Building Evaluation for the Proposed Verizon 'Grand Terrace Relo' Site in Colton, San Bernardino County, California	Cary Cotterman, Roger Mason and Evelyn Chandler	2011
Interstate 215 Bi-County HOV Lane Gap Closure Project, Historical Resources Evaluation Report, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California	Andrew M. Walter and Daniel Paul	2010
Archival Research and Evaluation Results of 33 Cultural Resources for Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California	Audry Williams and Andrew Belcourt	2014
	Cultural Resources Assessment for APNs: 1167-031-02, -03, -05, -06; City of Colton, San Bernardino County, CA. 18PP Historic Property Survey Report for the West Barton Road Bridge (54C-379) Replacement Project, City of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, California Pico Park/CA-7277 Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 40 Acres within the Valley View Water Company Project Area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service Cultural Resources Report for the San Bernardino Transmission Main Replacement Project, San Bernardino, and Riverside Counties, California. Cultural Resources Inventory for the Pellissier Ranch Specific Plan Project, City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California Cultural Resources Inventory and Historic Building Evaluation for the Proposed Verizon 'Grand Terrace Relo' Site in Colton, San Bernardino County, California Interstate 215 Bi-County HOV Lane Gap Closure Project, Historical Resources Evaluation Report, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California Archival Research and Evaluation Results of 33 Cultural Resources for Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project,	Cultural Resources Assessment for APNs: 1167- 031-02, -03, -05, -06; City of Colton, San Bernardino County, CA. 18PP Historic Property Survey Report for the West Barton Road Bridge (54C-379) Replacement Project, City of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, California Pico Park/CA-7277 Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 40 Acres within the Valley View Water Company Project Area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service Cultural Resources Report for the San Bernardino Transmission Main Replacement Project, San Bernardino, and Riverside Counties, California. Cultural Resources Inventory for the Pellissier Ranch Specific Plan Project, City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California Cultural Resources Inventory and Historic Building Evaluation for the Proposed Verizon 'Grand Terrace Relo' Site in Colton, San Bernardino County, California Interstate 215 Bi-County HOV Lane Gap Closure Project, Historical Resources Evaluation Report, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California Archival Research and Evaluation Results of 33 Cultural Resources for Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Andrew Belcourt

3.1.2 - Historic Aerials

A review of 16 historic aerials depicting the project site from 1938 until 2016 indicate that from the earliest aerial in 1938 and sometime before 1978, the project site and the surrounding general land areas were undeveloped and used for agricultural purposes (Historic Aerials 2020). The 1980 image depicts residential and commercial development surrounding the project site. Sometime between 1980 and 1995 the area became more urbanized, and residential development was prevalent throughout the area surrounding the project location. Aerials from 1995 to 2016 do exhibit the progressive development of the area.

3.1.3 - Native American Heritage Commission

On March 2, 2020, FCS sent a request to the NAHC in an effort to determine whether any sacred sites are listed on its Sacred Lands File for the project area. A response was received on March 3, 2020, indicating that the Sacred Lands File search failed to locate the presence of Native American

cultural resources within the immediate project area. The NAHC provided a list of six tribal representatives available for consultation. To ensure that all Native American knowledge and concerns over potential Tribal Cultural Resources that may be affected by the project are addressed, a letter containing project information requesting any additional information was sent to each tribal representative on March 4, 2020. Two responses, one from the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation and one from the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, were received on April 14, 2020, and April 28, 2020, respectively. The Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation provided no comment at this time. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians state that the project area is located east of the Serrano Village Jurupet. Unfortunately, much of the village has been destroyed by development in the area and the village boundaries are unknown. The San Manuel Band of Missions Indians and the Lead Agency will address this during the AB 52 Consultation process. Copies of the NAHC correspondence can be found in Appendix C.

3.2 - Pedestrian Survey

On April 17, 2020, FCS Staff Archaeologist, Natalie Adame, surveyed the project area to identify any unrecorded cultural resources that may be present. The survey area was relatively flat with no obstructions other than overgrown flora covering the northeastern portion of the project. The survey covered roughly 5.96 acres of the 43.85-acre project site. The survey began on the southwestern corner of the project site, using north/south transects spaced at 15-meter intervals. Visibility during the survey was poor due to the overgrown flora and tall grasses, ranging from less than 10 percent to 90 percent in small sections of the survey. The records search indicated that there were two homesteads recorded in the year 2000; however, as of the date of the survey, no foundations remain to indicate that there were ever homesteads in the area. HistoricAerials.com indicates the homes may have been demolished between the years 2005 and 2009. Much of the project area was covered by a constant variety of vegetation. Some of the identifiable flora were the barley (*Hordeum depressum*), neddlegrass (*Nassella*), telegraphweed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*) and the common tumbleweed. Additionally, there was a modern building used by the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District on the northern end of the project survey area. The remainder of the survey area was inaccessible, as they were private businesses and fenced off or were parking lots.

The survey effort was documented using digital photography and field notes. During the survey, Ms. Adame examined the exposed surface for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., fire-affected rock, milling tools, flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, ceramics) soil discoloration and depressions that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, faunal and human osteological remains, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, standing exterior walls, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., glass, metal, ceramics). No historic or prehistoric cultural resources or raw materials commonly used in the manufacture of tools (e.g., obsidian, Franciscan chert) were observed. The most eastern part of the project area appears to have been previously disturbed by environmental factors and human activities. Survey photographs can be found in Appendix D.

SECTION 4: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 - Summary

In accordance with CEQA regulations, FCS assessed the effects of development on the proposed project site. Results from the SCCIC indicate that 11 cultural resources are located within the 0.5-mile search radius. Of the 11 cultural resources, there are two prehistoric resources (within 0.5-mile search radius) and nine historic resources. Of the nine historic resources, two historic resources are located within the project boundary (P-36-012875 and P-36-012876) that are ineligible for listing on the CRHR and NRHP and have subsequently been demolished; and two are immediately adjacent to the project area (P-36-006101 and P-36-006847); however, these resources will not be impacted by the proposed project. Eighteen area-specific survey reports are on file with the SCCIC for the project area and its 0.50-mile search radius. Two survey reports (SB-00249 and SB-05251) are partially within the project boundaries indicating the project area has been previously surveyed for cultural resources. The results of the pedestrian field survey did not present significant archaeological resources.

The NAHC Sacred Lands File search and subsequent correspondence with Native American representatives regarding potential Tribal Cultural Resources that may be adversely affected by the proposed project contained positive results.

4.2 - Recommendations

4.2.1 - Cultural Resources Recommendations

Based on the results of the records searches, NAHC, and pedestrian survey, FCS considers the potential for the project to have an adverse effect on historic or prehistoric cultural resources to be moderate. No prehistoric or historic resources were identified during the pedestrian survey; however, two prehistoric resource (lithic scatter and bedrock milling features) have been recorded within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. These resources may be associated with the as-yet undiscovered Serrano Village of Jurupet, which is known to be in the area. Additionally, subsurface features associated with the two demolished homesteads such as privies or trash dumps may be present within the project area. This, in conjunction with overall poor visibility across the project area, increases the possibility that historic and prehistoric cultural resources may be encountered during the course of project construction.

For this reason, FCS recommends that a qualified Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology be present during all trenching and ground disturbing activities within the project boundaries. The Archaeologist should monitor all initial ground disturbing activities, including but not limited to pavement/asphalt removal, brush clearance, vegetation removal, grubbing, grading, and excavation. A Native American Monitor should be invited to the site as determined by the ongoing consultation efforts. In the event that cultural resources are unearthed during ground-disturbing activities, the Archaeologist should be empowered to halt or redirect ground-disturbing activities to evaluate the findings. Additional procedures for the inadvertent discoveries of human remains and cultural resources are provided below.

4.3 - Inadvertent Discovery Procedures

4.3.1 - Accidental Discovery of Human Remains

There is always the possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown buried human remains. Should this occur, Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code applies, and the following procedures shall be followed.

In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 must be followed. In this instance, once project-related earthmoving begins and if there is accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, the following steps shall be taken:

- 1. There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the County Coroner is contacted to determine if the remains are Native American and if an investigation of the cause of death is required. If the coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the coroner shall contact the NAHC within 24 hours, and the NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the "most likely descendant" of the deceased Native American. The most likely descendant may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in Public Resources Section 5097.98, or
- 2. Where the following conditions occur, the landowner or his/her authorized representative shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity either in accordance with the recommendations of the most likely descendent or on the project site in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance:
 - The NAHC is unable to identify a most likely descendent or the most likely descendent failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the commission;
 - The descendent identified fails to make a recommendation; or
 - The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendent, and the mediation by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.

Additionally, California Public Resources Code Section 15064.5 requires the following relative to Native American Remains:

- When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood of, Native American Remains within a project site, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The applicant may develop a plan for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains, and any items associated with Native American Burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission.

4.3.2 - Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources

It is always possible that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown, buried cultural resources. In the event that buried cultural resources are discovered during construction, operations shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and a qualified Archaeologist shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified Archaeologist shall make recommendations to the Lead Agency on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Potentially significant cultural resources consist of but are not limited to stone, bone, fossils, wood, or shell artifacts or features, including hearths, structural remains, or historic dumpsites. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction within the project area should be recorded on appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms and evaluated for significance in terms of CEQA criteria.

If the resources are determined to be unique historic resources as defined under Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, mitigation measures shall be identified by the Archaeological Monitor and recommended to the Lead Agency. Appropriate mitigation measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds.

No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Lead Agency approves the measures to protect these resources. Any archaeological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be donated to a qualified scientific institution approved by the Lead Agency where they would be afforded long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.



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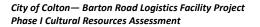
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Appendix A: Professional Qualifications





OVERVIEW

More than 13 years of experience

Education

- Master of Arts, Interdisciplinary Studies in Prehistoric Archaeology, California State University, Stanislaus, CA
- Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, Concentration in Prehistoric Archaeology, California State University, Stanislaus, CA

Programs

ESRI Arc View and Arc Map

Professional Affiliations

President, National Board of Directors, Upsilon Kappa Delta Multicultural Sorority, Inc., 2009–2015

Stefanie E. Griffin, MA, has more than 13 years of experience in anthropology and archaeology, which she gained from laboratory and field experience. She has worked with private companies and public agencies throughout California and this strengthened her knowledge of CEQA and NEPA policies. She has excellent writing, research, and organizational skills which have aided her when assigning primary and trinomial numbers for archaeological projects for counties in Central California and the development and application of cataloging systems.

RELATED EXPERIENCE AND CLIENT SUMMARY

Ritz-Carlton Napa Valley Resort Hotel Napa Data Recovery of CA-NAP-928, Napa, CA

FCS is currently assisting the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) with the data recovery of CA-NAP-928. FCS's Dana DePietro, PhD, RPA, as Principal Investigator, is implementing the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and Historic Properties Treatment Plan (HPTP) for the Ritz-Carlton Napa Valley Resort Project, which was determined to have an adverse effect on the prehistoric site CA-NAP-928. The project proponent is a private developer whose application for the hotel site (which included a wetland) prompted Section 106 review by the USACE, San Francisco District. The project would result in the complete displacement of CA-NAP-928, which was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D for its data potential. To address this adverse effect, the USACE and the California State Historic Preservation Office executed a MOA calling for the implementation of the HPTP. Treatment includes data recovery of the large, complex, multi-period site, involving the analysis of macrobotanical remains, lithics, fire-affected rock, obsidian hydration analysis, C-14 dating, and the treatment and recovery of faunal and human osteological remains. FCS is also working closely with Scott Gabaldon, the Chairperson of the Mishewal Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley, who has been designated Most Likely Descendant by the Native American Heritage Commission. Mr. Gabaldon has assigned one Native American monitor to be present at the site during all ground-disturbing activities. Ms. Griffin serves as Laboratory Director and Coordinator, developing and applying a cataloging system for all



features, artifacts, and ecofacts associated with field and laboratory processing. She also facilitates data sets for the initial write-ups for phases two to five of excavation and budgeting.

Basin "EN" Construction Project Cultural Resources for the Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District, City of Fresno, CA

The Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District is proposing to acquire and construct a stormwater basin adjacent to Garfield and Gettysburg Avenues in Fresno, California. The project site is 16.80 acres and involves phased excavation to 25 feet below ground surface for the purposes of capturing and recharging stormwater. FCS is providing biological and cultural resource services to evaluate the potential biological effects of the project, and whether any cultural resources are present at the site for the purposes of complying with CEQA. Ms. Griffin will assist the District by providing assessments for cultural resources.

7190 Trenton/Healdsburg Road Project Biological and Cultural Resources Assessments for Green Qi, Sonoma County, CA

Ms. Griffin supported cultural resource assessment efforts for the 7190 Trenton/Healdsburg Road Project. The proposed project includes the renovation and expansion of an existing barn and cultivation of approximately 1 acre. The exact locations of these facilities have not yet been determined. As such, a comprehensive study was conducted.

Elk Grove Mixed-Use Development Air Quality and Cultural Studies for The Planning Associates Group, City of Sacramento, CA

Ms. Griffin provided cultural resource assessment services for a 2.57-acre site consisting of undeveloped land located in Sacramento, California. The site is bounded by a commercial development to the north, multifamily residential development to the south, and West Stockton Boulevard to the east. The project applicant is proposing to develop a four-story, 92-unit building with 5,200 square feet of commercial space, an 800-square-foot leasing office, and a 3,560-square-foot clubhouse.

Field Technician III, Stockton East Water District Project, InContext, City of Stockton, CA

Ms. Griffin performed Phase I initial shovel testing for municipal infrastructure development.

Field Technician, Borello Excavation Project, LSA Associates, Inc., City of Morgan Hill, CA

Ms. Griffin assisted with the rapid recovery excavation of human remains in compliance with Section 106.

Field Technician/Monitor, Southern California Edison 16-1002 Hazardous Tree Removal Program and Drought-Related Hazardous Tree Program, Environmental Intelligence, LLC, Sequoia National Forest and Sierra National Forest, CA

Ms. Griffin was first credential selection for the archaeological division of the company to lead the tree removal program in Sequoia and Sierra National Forests.



Field Technician, #2159 Sunpower SCL-68, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., City of San Jose, CA

Ms. Griffin assisted with the excavation project for a previously recorded prehistoric site.

Field Technician, Crowder Canyon Data Recovery, Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. and Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Phelan, CA

Ms. Griffin performed excavation and data recovery of previously recorded prehistoric sites that were to be demolished for the California Department of Transportation expansion highway project.

Field Technician A, BUT 1123 Feather River West Levee Project, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Biggs, CA

Ms. Griffin performed excavation, data recovery, laboratory analysis, and artifact processing for the USACE and Enterprise Tribal Group.

Field Technician, Forebay Dam Project 21250.01, ASM Affiliates, Inc., Pollock Pines, CA

Ms. Griffin tested and evaluated a 20th century work camp site in El Dorado County, located within the area of potential effects of the El Dorado Forebay Dam Modification Project.

Field Technician A, Feather River West Levee Project, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Gridley, CA

Ms. Griffin reviewed residual materials, sent from the field to the laboratory, to identify all cultural artifacts; inventoried field unit artifacts in preparation for entry into the access database; performed records management; and organized and prepared artifacts to be transported and analyzed.

Field Technician B, #1944 Moke 3700-Acre Survey, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Pioneer, CA

For Bear River Lake Resorts, Inc.'s project, Ms. Griffin conducted an archaeological survey for the US Forest Service.

Field Technician, Middle Creek Stewardship Project 23190, ASM Affiliates, Inc., Susanville, CA

Ms. Griffin assisted with Class II and Class III pedestrian surveys of 6,491 acres for the Bureau of Land Management project.

Field Technician, #1868 Mendocino Headlands Project, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Mendocino, CA

Ms. Griffin performed exploratory excavation of shovel test units of prehistoric and historic sites.

Field Technician, #1873 Pacific Gas & Electric L107 Fremont Test Project, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Fremont, CA

Ms. Griffin assisted in the excavation of a prehistoric site.



Field Technician A, Feather River West Levee Project, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Live Oak, CA

Ms. Griffin participated in monitoring backhoe excavation for construction purposes, unit excavation of prehistoric and historic artifacts, review of residual materials sent from the field to the laboratory to identify all cultural artifacts, preparation of inventory of field unit artifacts for entry into the access database, records management, and organization and preparation of artifacts to be transported for analysis.

Field Technician, Sand Pass Project, Enviroscientists, Inc., Winnemucca, NV

Ms. Griffin performed a 650-acre survey of previously recorded historic sites outside Winnemucca, Nevada, particularly on a private land in Silver State Valley.

Field Technician, NAS Base Fallon Project, ASM Affiliates, Inc., Fallon, NV

Ms. Griffin performed testing and data recovery on training ranges in 37 sites, which ranged from the Paleoindian to Late Archaic eras and included historic materials.

Field Technician, Summit Exploration Survey, ASM Affiliates, Inc., Wells, NV

Ms. Griffin participated in a notice-level clearance survey of five drill pads and associated access roads of a Class III inventory of 750 acres.

Jordan Archaeological Project of La Sierra University, Riverside, Jordan

Ms. Griffin participated in the excavation field school's program, which involves one of three archaeological sites currently being excavated by the Madaba Plains Project in Jordan.

Proyecto Arqueológico Regional El Paraiso, Honduras

Ms. Griffin participated in this Honduras archaeological project, which entailed excavations at several Late Classic Period (425–825 AD) sites. She also conducted raw mineral surveys of El Paraiso Valley.

Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, City of Rohnert Park, CA

As Laboratory Assistant II, Ms. Griffin processed artifacts through cleaning, sorting and inventory. She also performed historic artifact reconstruction and collection management.

Central California Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System, California State University, Stanislaus, City of Turlock, CA

As Student Intern and Student Assistant, Ms. Griffin participated in the operations of the Central California Information Center by overseeing seven counties in Central Valley. This role entailed data processing of reports, records, and hard-copy and electronic database entries. She also directed Geographic Information System data input, such as mapping and scanning of documents, and performed quality control. Ms. Griffin conducted archaeological investigations, specifically field surveys, excavations, and laboratory analysis, for California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) projects.



California Department of Transportation District 10, City of Stockton, CA

As Student Intern for the Environmental Planner-Archaeologist, Ms. Griffin assisted in the completion of projects and, to ensure efficiency of day-to-day tasks, filed and maintained the inventory of tracking systems of project materials. She assisted the Archaeologist with writing letters to Native American tribe consultants/monitors and participated in archaeological field surveys.

Previous Administrative Experience

Central California Information Center, City of Turlock, CA

Ms. Griffin served as Assistant Administrator where she managed the processing of archaeological reports for cultural resource management firms and corresponded with the California State Historic Preservation Office to comply with Section 106 of the Historical Preservation Act (HPA). In her previous role as Assistant Lab Administrator, she processed archaeological material for CAL FIRE to comply with Section 106 of the HPA.

California Department of Transportation District 10

Ms. Griffin was an Office Assistant to the Environmental Planner for Archaeology where she wrote correspondences to the Tribal Historical Preservation Office.

Publications

E Griffin, Stefanie (2013) "Building the Maya World: Raw Materials, Trade Routes, and Procurement Strategies in the El Paraiso Valley, Copan, Honduras", California State University Stanislaus Press.



NATALIE ADAME—ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITOR

OVERVIEW

• More than 2 years of experience

Education

- Bachelor of Arts, Biological Anthropology, Minor in Geology, California State University, East Bay, Hayward, CA, 2016
- Associate of Arts, Geology, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, CA, 2011

Skill

Esri Aeronautical Reconnaissance Coverage Geographic Information System (ArcGIS)

Natalie Adame has more than 2 years of experience in archaeology, which she gained from extensive fieldwork and museum experience. Ms. Adame has established excellent research skills exemplified by her ability to prepare comprehensive reports and presentations. Her experience includes performing land use analyses and preparing Initial Studies and EIRs for various development projects. As an Archaeological Monitor/Field Technician, Ms. Adame implements Worker Environmental Awareness Programs (WEAP) 'tailgate' training sessions and coordinates with construction staff and Native American Monitors, construction monitoring, and the salvage and recordation of archaeological resources.

RELATED EXPERIENCE AND CLIENT SUMMARY

Biological, Archaeological, and Paleontological Monitoring and Reporting Services, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System, Los Angeles County, CA

FCS is providing monitoring and reporting services during the construction of more than 150 land mobile radio (LMR) facilities at sites located primarily in Los Angeles County. The LMR sites contain the infrastructure and equipment necessary to provide voice communications coverage throughout the County for emergency responders. These locations are widely dispersed across the County in both urban (intensively developed) and rural (less developed) settings and include coastal locations, sites in downtown Los Angeles, remote mountain peaks across the County, and the northern high desert. FCS is conducting the biological, archaeological, and paleontological pre-construction and construction monitoring and reporting services in accordance with the Construction Management Requirements outlined in the NEPA Environmental Assessment that FCS prepared for the project. Ms. Adame is a Field Archaeological Monitor on the project.

Barton Road Logistics Facility Project EIR, Technical Studies, and Peer Review, City of Colton, CA

FCS is providing CEQA documentation and peer review services for the Barton Road Logistics Facility Project in the City of Colton, in San Bernardino County. The proposed project includes the demolition of four industrial buildings, an office building, and parking lot. The proposed project would construct two state-of-the-art speculative concrete tilt-up industrial warehouse logistics facilities with a total square footage of 960,040 square feet. The project will develop Best-in-Class industrial facilities in the City of Colton that are designed to meet contemporary industry standards, can easily accommodate a wide



NATALIE ADAME—ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITOR

variety of warehouse and distribution uses, and are economically competitive with similar warehouse facilities in the local Inland Empire marketplace. FCS is preparing an EIR with supporting stand-alone Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Analysis with Health Risk Assessment, Biological Resources Assessment, Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment (CRA), Noise Impact Analysis, and Traffic Impact Analysis. Our team will also peer review the Geotechnical Report. The Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment will provide an evaluation and recommendations regarding potential construction related impacts to cultural resources. Ms. Adame is a Field Archaeological Monitor on the project.

Library/Learning Resource Center Building Project Biological and Cultural Construction Monitoring Services for the Solano Community College District, Fairfield, CA

FCS prepared the IS/MND and provided the subsequent biological and cultural construction monitoring services for the construction of a new 59,252-gross-square-foot, 2-story Library/Learning Resources Center building on the Fairfield Campus of the Solano Community College Campus. The building would be constructed on an open quad in the center of campus, replacing an open lawn. FCS conducted AB 52 consultation in coordination with the District and tribal representatives from the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation to address concerns about tribal cultural resources in the immediate vicinity of the site. In additional to preparing a full PI-CRA, FCS drafted mitigation measures in coordination with the Tribe and District to effectively allow the project to proceed while protecting the Tribal Cultural resources in question. The District approved the project in May 2016, with the approval of the tribe and all parties involved. FCS will provide coordination with Tribal representatives from the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation, as well as a "tailgate" sensitivity training session for construction personnel. Ms. Adame is a Field Archaeological Monitor on the project.

Prior Work Experience

Archaeologist, Material Culture Consulting, City of Pomona, CA

As an archaeologist, Ms. Adame performed excavations, recorded prehistoric and historic artifacts, and catalogued data using ArcGIS. She conducted Phase I, II, and III Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs) and drafted EIRs. Ms. Adame also prepared Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms, searched records, and monitored projects in the State and county.

Field Archaeologist, ICF International, City of Los Angeles, CA

As a field archaeologist, Ms. Adame conducted environment surveys, performed excavations, and catalogued prehistoric and historic artifacts using ArcGIS. She prepared Federal Environment Management environmental reviews, DPR forms, and ESAs. Ms. Adame also worked with different transportation agencies, including the Orange County Transportation Authority, OC 405 Partners, LA Metro, and the California Department of Transportation.

Field Archaeologist, Dudek , City of Pasadena, CA

As a field archaeologist, Ms. Adame performed architectural and cultural historical assessments and conducted surveys for various projects to evaluate conflicts during construction period. Her responsibilities also include evaluating historic resource significance, cataloguing exhibit pieces, and gathering daily records of environmental compliances.



NATALIE ADAME—ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITOR

Grants and Proposal Writer – Applied Anthropology Coursework, California State University, East Bay, City of Hayward, CA

As a Grants and Proposal Writer, Ms. Adame analyzed organizational cultures, conducted needs assessment, and prepared social impact reports. Part of her task was to identify the appropriate research disciplines necessary for specific jobs.

Student Museum Docent, California State University, East Bay, City of Hayward, CA

Ms. Adame served as a docent at the university's C.E. Smith Museum of Anthropology. Her responsibilities include preparing materials for exhibits, researching and writing about artifacts, and mounting display materials in the museum.

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South	Central	Coastai i	ntormati	on Cente	er Record	ls Search F	kesui



South Central Coastal Information Center

Orange, Los Angeles, Ventura and San Bernardino Counties

California Historical Resources Inventory System
California State University, Fullerton,
Department of Anthropology, MH-426
800 North State College, Fullerton, CA 92834
Telephone 657.278.5395

March 30, 2020 SCCIC JOB #21176

Stefanie Griffin FirstCarbon Solutions

RE: Barton Road Logistics Center (0237.0027)

These records search results are provided to you under emergency conditions due to the Covid-19 Virus. You were provided with instructions for requesting a records search under our emergency protocols for San Bernardino County. The data request form you submitted for the above referenced job may or may not have been in compliance with our instructions. When your request was in conflict with our instructions, we may have defaulted to our emergency protocols and provided you with what was available. See the next page if there were any notes that we needed to convey to you.

We can only provide you information that is already in digital format; therefore, your record search may or may not be complete. Some records are only available in paper formats and so may not be available here. This also means that there may be data missing from the database bibliographies; locations of resource and report boundaries may be missing or mis-mapped on our digital maps; and that no pdf of a resource or report is available or may be incomplete.

As for the mapped data, bibliographic databases, and pdfs of records and reports; not all the data in our digital archive for San Bernardino County was processed by SCCIC, therefore, we cannot vouch for its accuracy. Accuracy checking and back-filling of missing information is an on-going process under normal working conditions and cannot be conducted under the emergency protocols.

Sincerely, Stacy St. James South Central Coastal Information Center sccic@fullerton.edu Phone 657.278.5395

All resources within the project radius have been previously verified by SCCIC staff.

Resource List

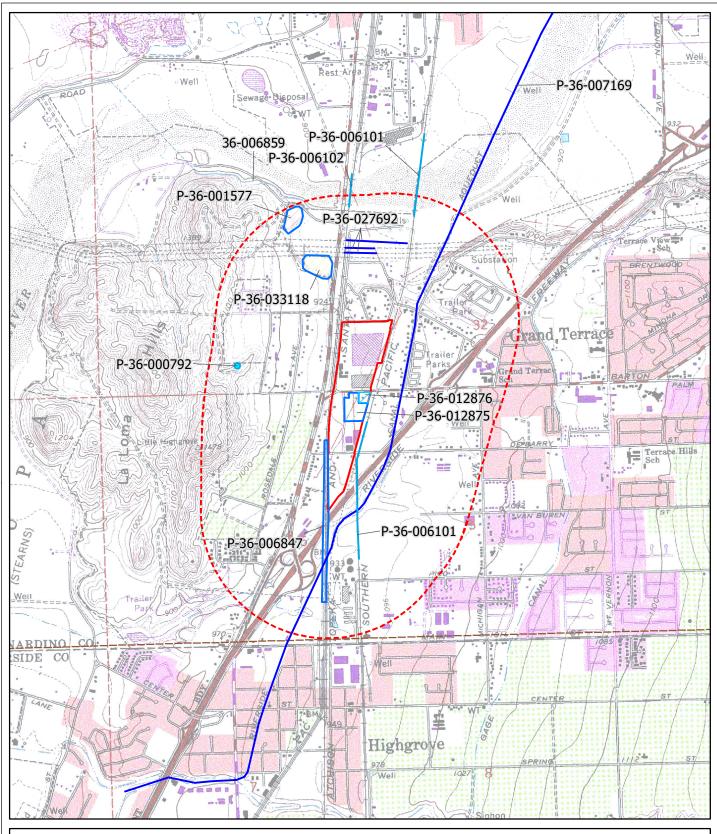
Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Туре	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-000792	CA-SBR-000792	Resource Name - La Loma Village Site; Resource Name - SBCM-2244	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	1973 (Bell)	
P-36-001577	CA-SBR-001577	Resource Name - La Cadena- Colton Site; Other - SBCM-65	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04; AP16	1940 (Smith)	SB-00273, SB- 00492, SB-01808
P-36-006101	CA-SBR-006101H	Other - Union Pacific Railroad Bridge; Other - Union Pacific Railroad Spur; Resource Name - Union Pacific Railroad; C-21	Structure	Historic	AH07; AH15; AH16; HP19; HP39	1987 (Greenwood & Associates); 2007 (Applied Earthworks); 2008 (SWCA); 2009 (LSA)	SB-01808, SB- 05606, SB-06291, SB-07451
P-36-006102	CA-SBR-006102H	Resource Name - C-22	Structure	Historic	AH07; AH15; AH16	1987 (Greenwood & Associates)	SB-01808
P-36-006847	CA-SBR-006847H	Resource Name - Old Kite Route; Other - ATS&F Railroad; Other - SBRR-1; Other - Highlands Division of the ATS&F Other - R-FEL/L #1; Resource Name - ATS&F/BNSF; Other - R-FEH/L #1; Other - PSBR-25H; Other - R-FEH/L #1; Other - R-FEH/B	Structure, Site	Historic	AH07; HP11; HP18; HP19	1990 (Romani, Gwen, Greenwood and Associates); 1990 (G. Romani et al, Greenwood & Associates); 1995 (F. Smith, Myra Frank & Associates); 1997 (B. Tang, CRM Tech); 1998 (M. Horne et al, Applied Earthworks); 2000 (M. Robinson, Applied Earthworks); 2008 (C. Harper, SWCA); 2010 (C. Tibbett, LSA); 2010 (E. Potter, ASM Affiliates); 2014 (M. DeCarlo & D. Mengers, ASM); 2016	SB-02796, SB-02853, SB-02917, SB-02918, SB-03287, SB-03392, SB-03575, SB-03591, SB-03746, SB-04337, SB-05971, SB-07260, SB-07451, SB-07528, SB-07955, SB-07964, SB-08097, SB-08130
P-36-006859	CA-SBR-006859H	Resource Name - SBS-W #2; Other - P1074-35H; Resource Name - West Riverside Canal; IC Informal - West Riverside Canal segment	Structure	Historic	AH06	1990 (Schmidt et al.); 1993 (McKenna); 2019 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA)	SB-02752, SB- 02853, SB-02884, SB-03586, SB-04365

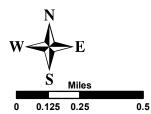
Page 1 of 2 SBAIC 3/30/2020 1:18:32 PM

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Туре	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-007169	CA-SBR-007169H	Resource Name - Riverside-Warm Creek Canal; Other - P1074-1174H; Other - MFA-2H; Other - CRM TECH 2297-1; Resource Name - Santa Ana Siphon	Structure	Historic	AH06; HP20	1992 (Wlodarski); 2007 (Beedle, P., Applied Earthworks, Inc.); 2009 (CRM Tech)	SB-02889, SB- 05606, SB-07260, SB-08156
P-36-012875		Resource Name - Milles & Irene Oaks Residence	Building	Historic	HP02	2000 (LSA)	SB-05251
P-36-012876		Resource Name - Frederick & Clara Doty Residence	Building	Historic	HP02	2000 (LSA)	SB-05251
P-36-027692	CA-SBR-017228H	Resource Name - Southern California Edison West of Devers (WOD)	Site	Historic	HP39	2014 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech); 2019 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA)	
P-36-033118		Resource Name - LSA-TPR1901-S-1	Site	Historic	AH04	2019 (Rory Goodwin, LSA)	

Page 2 of 2 SBAIC 3/30/2020 1:18:32 PM





Resources within the project area: P-36-012875, P-36-012876

San Bernardino South, CA USGS 7.5' PR: 1980

1:24,000

9 additional archaeological resources within a 1/2-mile radius INV #21176 March 2020

South Central Coastal Information Center

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00145	NADB-R - 1060145; Voided - 73-3.2	1973	WILKE, PHILIP J. and STEPHEN HAMMOND	LA LOMA - MIRA LOMA TRANSMISSION LINE: EXPECTED IMPACT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL VALUES	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, UCR	36-000144, 36-000714, 36-000715, 36- 000716, 36-000794, 36-001573, 36- 001574
SB-00249	NADB-R - 1060249; Voided - 75-3.1	1975	PORTILLO, GARTH	ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT EVALUATION: ARCHAEOLOGY OF PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE GRAND TERRACE SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM, GRAND TERRACE, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, UCR	
SB-00541	NADB-R - 1060541; Voided - 77-8.11	1977	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT 10026, COLTON/GRAND TERRACE AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00610	NADB-R - 1060610; Voided - 78-2.5	1978	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE CLARK PROPERTY	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00848	NADB-R - 1060848; Voided - 79-10.5	1979	MACK, JOANNE M.	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY OF THE VIVIENDA AVENUE BRIDGE PROJECT, GRAND TERRACE, CALIFORNIA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-01808	NADB-R - 1061808; Voided - 88-6.5	1988	HAMPSON, R. PAUL, JERREL SORENSEN, SUSAN K. GOLDBERG, MARK T. SWANSON, and JEANNE E. ARNOLD	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY, UPPER SANTA ANA RIVER, CALIFORNIA	GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES AND INFOTEC	36-000144, 36-001577, 36-006060, 36-006061, 36-006062, 36-006063, 36-006064, 36-006065, 36-006066, 36-006067, 36-006068, 36-006070, 36-006071, 36-006072, 36-006073, 36-006074, 36-006075, 36-006076, 36-006077, 36-006078, 36-006079, 36-006081, 36-006082, 36-006083, 36-006084, 36-006085, 36-006086, 36-006087, 36-006081, 36-006081, 36-006081, 36-006081, 36-006081, 36-006081, 36-006081, 36-006091, 36-006091, 36-006092, 36-006093, 36-006091, 36-006095, 36-006099, 36-006094, 36-006095, 36-006099, 36-006091, 36-006101, 36-006102, 36-006103, 36-006104, 36-006194, 36-006194, 36-006194, 36-006195, 36-006106, 36-006106, 36-006106, 36-006106, 36-006106, 36-006106, 36-006194, 36-006195, 36-006196, 36-006196, 36-006196, 36-006196, 36-006196, 36-006196, 36-006196, 36-006196, 36-006196, 36-006196, 36-006196, 36-006196, 36-006195, 36-006196, 36-006252
SB-03921	NADB-R - 1063921	2000	MARVIN, JUDITH and DEBORAH MCLEAN	HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT AND HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE WEST BARTON ROAD (#54C-379) REPLACEMENT PROJECT, CITY OF GRAND TERRACE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 32PP	LSA	

Page 1 of 3 SBAIC 3/30/2020 1:19:16 PM

Report List

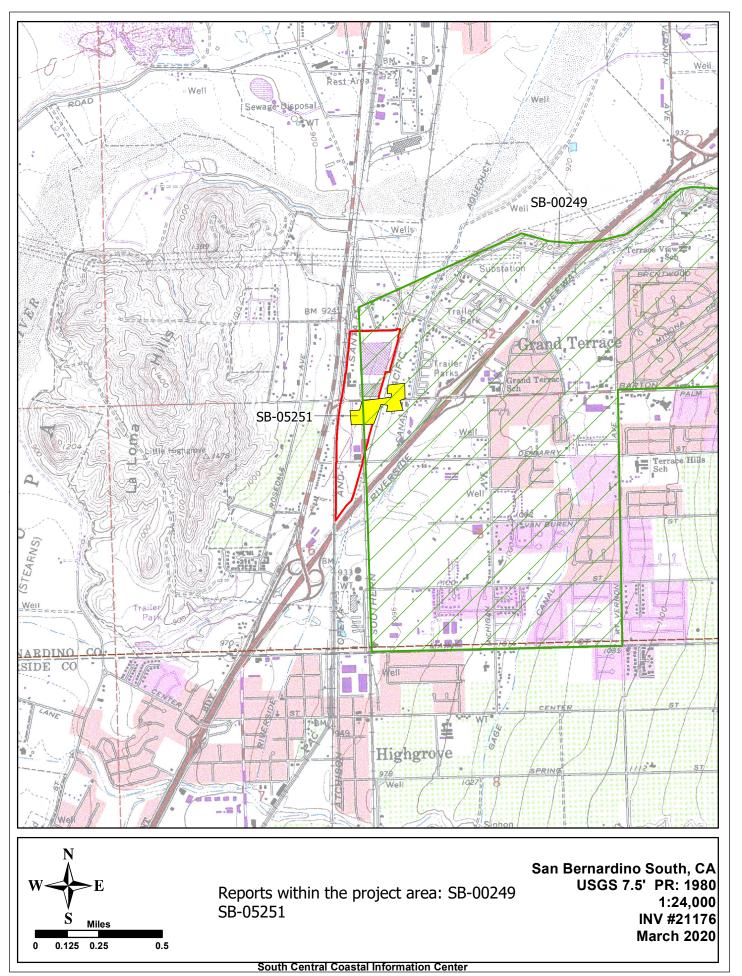
Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-04202	NADB-R - 1064202	1998	BRECHBIEL, BRANT	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH & LITERATURE REVIEW FOR A PACIFIC BELL MOBILE SERVICES TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY: CM 026- 22, IN THE CITY OF GRAND TERRACE, CA. 5PP	CHAMBERS GROUP, INC	
SB-04260	NADB-R - 1064260	2003	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF THE FONTANA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL #28 (8.47 AC), IN THE CITY OF RIALTO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 37PP	MCKENNA ET AL	
SB-04360	NADB-R - 1064360	2004	CERRETO, RICHARD, CHRISTY MALAN, and KATHERINE WARD	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR APN'S: 1167-031-02, -03, -05, -06, CITY OF COLTON, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 18PP	ANALYTIC ARCHAEOLOGY	
SB-05251 Not Scanned.	Caltrans - ; NADB-R - 1065251	2000	Marvin, Judith and Deborah McLean	Historic Property Survey Report for the West Barton Road Bridge (54C-379) Replacement Project, City of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, California.	LSA	36-012875, 36-012876
SB-05257	NADB-R - 1065257; OHP OTIS Report Nbr - FCC050721B	2005	Billat, Lorna	Pico Park/CA-7277.	EarthTouch	
SB-05271	NADB-R - 1065271; NRCS -	2005	Mirro, Michael	Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 40 Acres within the Valley View Water Companuy Project Area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service.	Applied Earthworks	
SB-05860	NADB-R - 1065860	2007	Formica, Tracy and Peggy Beedle	Cultural Resources Report for the San Bernardino Transmission Main Replacement Project, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.		
SB-06084	NADB-R - 1066084	2008	Dietler, John and Robert S. Ramirez	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Pellissier Ranch Specific Plan Project, City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California.		36-019808
SB-07260		2011	Cotterman, Cary, Mason, Roger, and Chandler, Evelyn	Cultural Resources Inventory and Historic Building Evaluation for the Proposed Verizon 'Grand Terrace Relo' Site in Colton, San Bernardino County, California	ECORP Consulting	36-006847, 36-007169, 36-025454

Page 2 of 3 SBAIC 3/30/2020 1:19:16 PM

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-07451	NADB-R - 1067451	2010	Walters, Andrew M. and Daniel Paul	Interstate 215 Bi-County HOV Lane Gap Closure Project, Historical Resources Evaluation Report, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.		36-006101, 36-006847, 36-010330, 36-021705, 36-021706, 36-021707, 36-021708, 36-021709, 36-021710, 36-021711, 36-021712, 36-026885, 36-026886
SB-07946		2014	Williams, Audry and Andrew Belcourt	Archival Research and Evaluation Results of 33 Cultural Resources for Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California	Southern California Edison	36-006173, 36-006352, 36-012365, 36- 020240, 36-026031, 36-026050, 36- 026051, 36-026219, 36-026220, 36- 026221, 36-026223, 36-026224

Page 3 of 3 SBAIC 3/30/2020 1:19:16 PM



Primary # 36-012875 State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI# PRIMARY RECORD Trinomial NRHP Status Code 6Y

Review Code	Reviewer _	Date
Other Listings		

Page 1 of 23

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 21663 Barton Road, Grand Terrace

P1. Other Identifier: Milles and Irene Oaks Residence

*P2. **Location:** □ Not for Publication ⊠ Unrestricted

*a. County San Bernardino

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Bernardino So. 7.5' Date 1967/1980 T 2S; R 4W; NW1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec 5; San Bernardino B.M.

c. Address 21663 Barton Road City Grand Terrace Zip 92324

UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 469,560 mE / 3,765,720 d.

Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 1167-051-01; APE Nos. 1 and 1A

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The two-and one-half story Tudor Revival style, stucco clad residence features a steeply pitched front clip-gabled roof with shed dormer centered on the west façade. The eaves are boxed and corniced. First floor fenestration includes six 8/8 industrial metal sash casement windows. Primary access is via a front-gabled entry on the north façade through a batten door with glazing. Original hardware noted included exterior bracket lights and door hardware. Alterations include a recent rear addition. A single story outbuilding is located northwest of the house. Rectangular in plan, the outbuilding has a low-pitched composite shingled roof. Original siding has been covered with drywall, and doors and windows covered with metal bars. The house and outbuilding are set back from the road, on a level lot, and the grounds feature mature trees, a lawn, and concrete pathways. Exotic species noted include cedar, cypress, palm, fan palm, eucalyptus, acacia, oleander, rose, vinca major, and bulbs.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) (HP2) single family property

*P4. Resources Present:

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, data, accession #) South, 9/99

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1934 (San Bernardino County

Tax Assessor)

*P7. Owner and Address:

Walter Hahn. mailing address:

240 East Barton Road

Colton, CA 92324

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address): Judith Marvin,

LSA Associates, Inc.

One Park Plaza, Suite 500

Irvine, CA 92614

*P9. Date recorded: November

2000

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive Survey (Section 106)

* P11. Report citation: (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.") Historic Property Survey Report for the West Barton Road Bridge (#54C-379) Replacement Project; City of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, California

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)

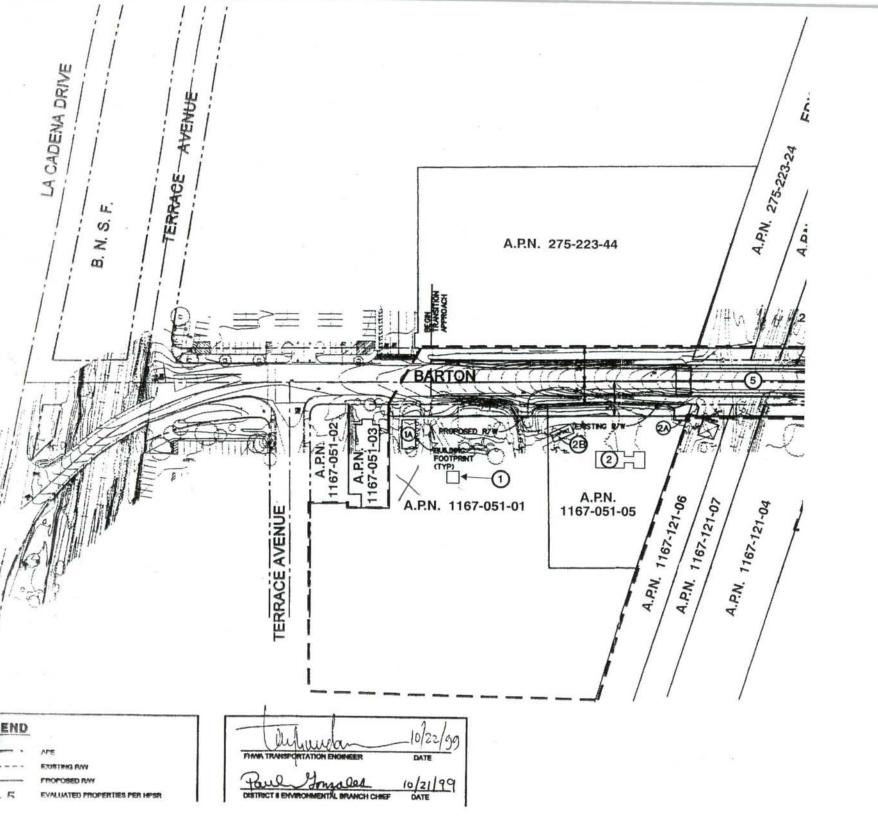
DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required Information

DEP	of California — The Resources Agency ARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION LDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECOR	Primary #_ 36 -0/28 75 HRI#
Page _	2 of 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 21663 l	NRHP Status Code 6Y Barton Road, Grand Terrace
B1. B2. B3. *B5. *B6.	Historic Name: Milles and Irene Oaks Residence Common Name: Hahn Residence Original Use: Single family residence B4. Present Use: Single fam Architectural Tudor Revival Style Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of The home was either built, or completed in 1934, as the tax assess 1990-91 include rear addition and re-siding of outbuildings.	alterations)
*B7.	Moved? ⊠ No □ Yes □ Unknown Date: On	riginal Location:
*B8. B9a.	Related Features: Ancillary building Architect: Unknown b.	Builder: Unknown
*B10.	Significance: Theme Residential Architecture Area Cities of Co Period of Significance 1934-1950 Property Type Single family (Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by the significance of	Iton and Grand Terrace residence Applicable Criteria N/A
	In the 1920s, the Colton-Grand Terrace area doubled in population as for created to build single-family homes. Commercial and industrial areas to so the home was built was subdivided by the East Riverside Land Company which the house is located was sold to Milles and Irene Oaks in 1936 by Mosubdivision. It was constructed for the Oaks family, who resided there for does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of History of the applicable criteria. Under Criterion A, although it is associated with does it appear to be associated with any persons important in history (Crites type, period, or method of construction, nor is it likely to yield inform	apport economic growth were also developed. The land on which in 1888, but apparently not built up until the 1920s. The lot of ervin and Grace Oaks, who owned a 3+ acre parcel of the original many years. The residence, sited in a commercial-industrial area to Places or California Register of Historical Resources under an the development of the area, it is not a significant example, refiterion B). Under Criterion C, it is not a significant example
B11. *B12.	Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) References: Walter Hahn, resident; Raymond Hunter, Colton Are County Archives; San Bernardino County Tax Assessor records; Bernardino City Directories, including Colton and Rialto (1928, 19	San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center; Sa
B13.	Remarks:	
	Evaluator: Judith Marvin, LSA Associates, Inc.	West Barton Road
*Date	of Evaluation: November 2000	Outbailding
		Residence
		[
	(This space reserved for official comments.)	<u> </u>

Not to Scale

*Required Information



36-012875

Primary # 36-012876 # State of California — The Resources Agency HRI# DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION PRIMARY RECORD Trinomial NRHP Status Code 6Y Other Listings Reviewer ___ Review Code

Page 1 of \$3

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 260 East Barton Road, Colton

P1. Other Identifier: Frederick and Clara Doty Residence

Location: □ Not for Publication

□ Unrestricted

*a. County San Bernardino

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Bernardino South 7.5' Date 1967/1980 T 2S; R 4W; NW1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec 5; San Bernardino B.M.

c. Address 260 East Barton Road City Colton Zip 92324 d.

UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 469,510 mE / 3,765,720 mN Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 1167-051-05; APE Nos. 2, 2A and 2B

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) Predominately Tudor Revival, the house features a steeply-pitched side-gabled roof of composite shingles. A pyramid hipped tower, with decorative coat-of-arms, serves as a covered porch entry. Extending east off the tower is a covered walkway that continues to the east front, gabled wing. Fenestration consists of arched windows in the tower, matched by the arched entryway; louvres are also arched. Cladding is smooth finish stucco. A deteriorated cement cistern is extant. A simple shed-roofed carport of corrugated metal is also located on the property. The residence is set back from the road, on a level lot, with mature trees and shrubs. Exotic species noted included palm, eucalyptus, pepper, cactus, and ferns. A small pond is located to the

northeast corner of the home.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) (HP2) single family property

*P4. Resources Present:
☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, data, accession #) South, 9/99

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: M Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1940 (San Bernardino County

Tax Assessor)

*P7. Owner and Address:

Grant Fawcett. Mailing address: 260 East Barton Road

Colton, CA 92324

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address): Judith Marvin,

LSA Associates, Inc.

One Park Plaza, Suite 500

Irvine, CA 92614

*P9. Date recorded: November

2000

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Survey (Section 106)

* P11. Report citation: (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.") Historic Property Survey Report for the West Barton Road Bridge (#54C-379) Replacement Project; City of Grand Terrace, 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)

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required Information

DEP	of California — The Resources Agency PARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	Primary # <u>36-012876</u> HRI#
	LDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD	
Page _	2 of 2	NRHP Status Code 6Y
	*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 260 East Ba	arton Road, Colton
B1.	Historic Name:Frederick and Clara Doty Residence	
B2.	Common Name: Fawcett Residence	
B3.	Original Use: Single family residence B4. Present Use: Single family	residence
*B5.	Architectural Tudor Revival Style	
*B6.	Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alter	erations)
	Construction began in 1939 and continued for many years, with Mr	s. Doty doing most of the work. Recent alternation
	include the installation of aluminum windows in the front bay.	
*B7.	Moved? ⊠ No □ Yes □ Unknown Date: Origin	nal Location:
*B8.	Related Features: Detached carport; cistern	
B9a.		ilder: Unknown
*B10.	Significance: Theme Residential architecture Area Cities of Colton	
	Period of Significance 1939-1950 Property Type Single family res	
	(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme	
	In the 1920s, the Colton-Grand Terrace area doubled in population	
	neighborhoods created to build single-family homes. Commercial and	
	developed. The land on which the home was built was subdivided apparently not built up until the 1920s. The house was constructed for	
	of the work. The residence, sited in a commercial-industrial area, do	
	Register of Historic Places or California Register of Historical Resource	
	A, although it is associated with the development of the area, it is not a	[2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2]
	with any persons important in history (Criterion B). Under Criterion	
	method of construction, nor is it likely to yield information important	
B11.	Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)	5 (3)
*B12.	References: Walter Hahn, resident; Raymond Hunter, Colton Area M	useum docent; James Hofer, Archivist, San Bernardino
	County Archives; San Bernardino County Tax Assessor; San Bernardin	

City Directories, including Colton and Rialto (1928, 1930, 1933-34); Grant Fawcett; Assessors Lot Book 1929-1934, 1935-

1940.

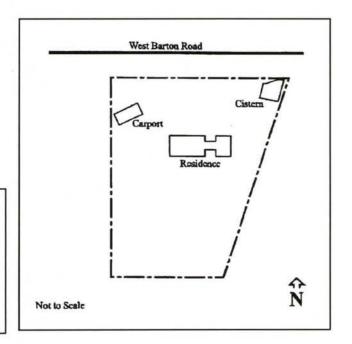
B13.

Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Judith Marvin

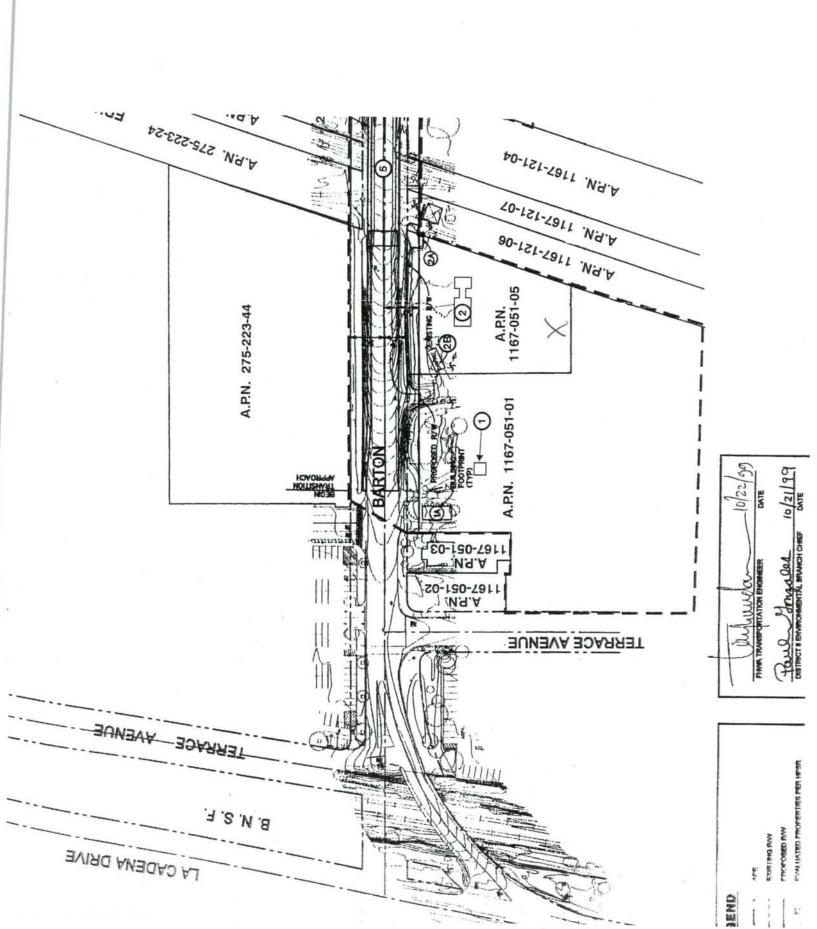
*Date of Evaluation: November 2000

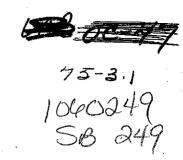
(This space reserved for official comments.)



DPR 523B (1/95)

*Required Information





Archaeological Impact Evaluation:

Archaeology of Proposed Additions to the Grand Terrace Sanitary Sewer System, Grand Terrace, California

UCRARU #137

Garth Portillo Archaeological Research Unit University of California Riverside, CA 92502

Spp

MARCH 1975

Abstract

As a result of a field survey conducted in March, 1975, it would appear that no significant impact to archaeological values will result from the proposed expansion of the Grand Terrace Sanitary Sewer System.

INTRODUCTION

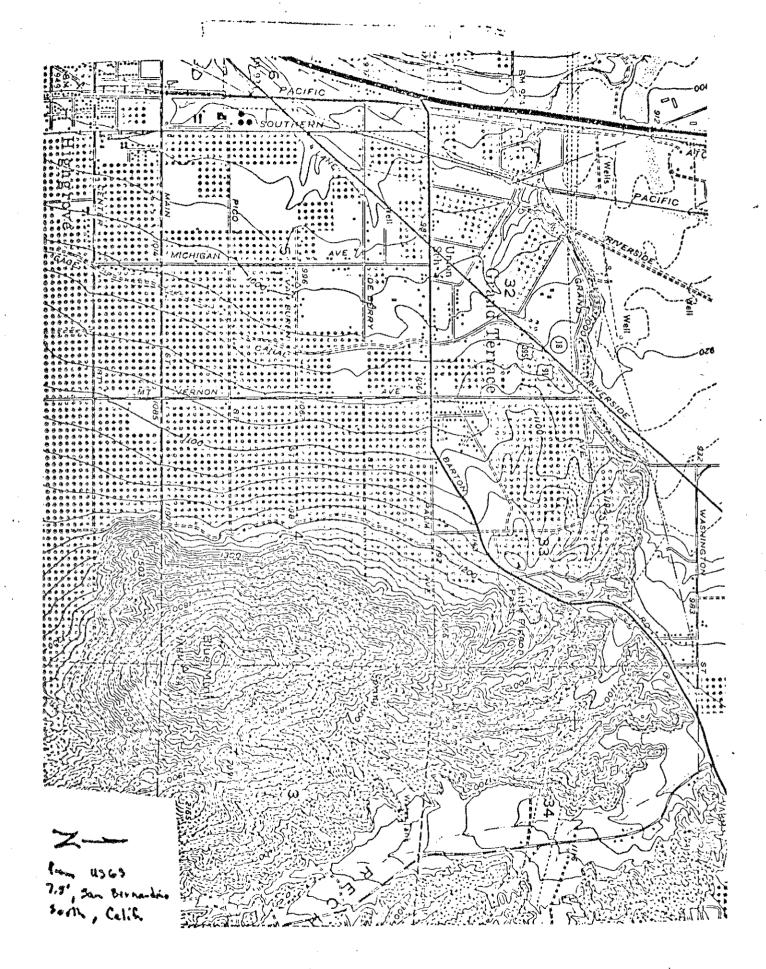
Following Society for California Archaeology Guidelines, archaeological Impact evaluations should include the following categories of information:

(I) location and nature of the project; (2) type of study used as a data base; (3) description of historic and prehistoric archaeological remains which may be directly or indirectly threatened by the project; (4) the significance of these resources; (5) the legal status of these resources; (6) descriptions of possible positive impacts; (7) descriptions of and procedures for the mitigation of negative impacts; and (8) a list of the qualifications of the person making the evaluation. This report will follow this basic format.

LOCATION AND NATURE OF THE PROJECT

This archaeological impact evaluation was prepared for Albert A. Webb Associates, Consulting Engineers, of Riverside, California. Webb Associates is planning an expansion of the Grand Terrace Sanitary Sewer System within the community of Grand Terrace, California. More specifically, the project entails the addition of an approximate 19,500 feet of discontinuous sewer line within Sections 32 and 33, TIS, R4W, SBB&M, and Section 5, T2S, R4W, SBB&M, San Bernardino South, CA 7.5 Minute Quadrangle, USGS Series.

This archaeological impact evaluation is based on a complete field investigation of the project areas. The investigation was conducted during the week of March 17, 1975, by Garth Portillo as a representative of the Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside. A 50' right-of-way was carefully examined for evidence of archaeological remains. The survey of relatively pristine portions of the project area was not restricted to the right-of-way, but included the surrounding terrain as well.



Granitic outcrops in the survey area were checked for evidence of pictographs, petroglyphs, rock shelters, caches and food processing stations. Areas of soil disturbance such as bulldozer scars and rodent disturbance were also checked for indications of subsurface deposits.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

According to tradition, the area of Grand Terrace was occupied in Late Prehistoric times by the Luiseno peoples. Their close neighbors, the Serrano to the north, the Gabrielino to the west, and the Cahullla to the east, are thought to have had some claims and influence in the area as well (Kroeber, 1925). The Luiseno lived in an area rich in natural resources, including dependable seasonal crops. The oak harvest in particular afforded them a degree of stability not possible for inhabitants of many other parts of interior southern California. Historically and prehistorically, the Luiseno were a hunting and gathering peoples organized into clans along lineage lines. They occupied tracts of land both in sheltered valleys and In oak groves on mountainsides (Kroeber, 1925; Sparkman, 1908; White, 1963).

Evidence of Luiseno occupation preserved through time in the Grand Terrace area might include chipped stone tools; ground stone implements such as mortars, pestles, manos, and metates; pictographs; pottery and some basketry. The Luiseno were among the first groups to be disrupted by contact with Western peoples. Beginning in 1797 with the mission system, the Luiseno cultivated peaches, figs, squash, wheat and barley (McCown, 1955). Post contact civilization did not end traditional methods of hunting and gathering, although as acculturation progressed, the range of activities narrowed, with the trditional acorn harvest surviving the longest (Barker, 1975).

HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC ARCHAEGLOGICAL RESOURCES

There was no indication of historic archaeological resources within the boundaries of the proposed sever expansion. There should be no direct or indirect impact to resources of this nature.

There was no indication of prehistoric archaeological resources in or near the boundaries of the project areas. There should be no direct or indirect impact on resources of this nature.

RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

The fact that no archaeological remains were located within the boundaries of the proposed project will be of some interest to local scholars and environmentalists. A record of this investigation should serve as a source of data and will help to prevent the duplication of some portion of the investigation in the future. The results of the investigation add very little to our understanding of the people who once occupied the region; in short, the specific areas of the sewer line expansion have little or no archaeological significance at this time.

LEGAL STATUS OF RESOURCES

The project area is not being considered for the National Register of Historic Places. There are no federal, state or local statutes of an archaeological nature either protecting the area or limiting the means and extent to which it can be impacted.

POSITIVE ARCHAEÒLOGICAL IMPACT

The proposed sewer line additions will not result in any known positive impact to archaeological resources in the project area.

NEGATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT

There is no reason to believe that construction of the proposed sewer line additions will result in either direct or indirct negative impacts to

gation is recommended. However, it is possible that previously unrecorded remains and cultural deposits could be discovered during the course of construction. If during the process of construction any such archaeological remains are unearthed, work should be delayed until a qualified archaeologist is consulted.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE REPORT WRITER

The field investigation for this report was conducted by Garth Portillo of the Archaeological Research Unit of the University of California, Riverside. The report was prepared by Garth Portillo as a representative of the Archaeological Research Unit. Mr. Portillo is a graduate of the University of California, Riverside with a Degree in Anthropology. Mr. Portillo has three years field experience in survey and excavation in the southern and eastern portions of California.

REFERENCES CITED

Barker, James P. 1975

An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed HTGR Nuclear Power Plant and Associated Transmission Lines, Vidal Valley, California by Dr. Leslie Wildesen, June 1974, Revised by James Pat Barker, January 1975. Manuscript on file at the Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

Kroeber, A. L. 1925

Handbook of the Indians of California. Washington: Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78.

McCown, B. E. 1955

Temeku: A page from the History of the Luiseno Indians. Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California Paper 3.

Sparkman, Philip 1908

The Culture of the Luiseno Indians. <u>University</u> of California <u>Publications in American Archaeology</u> and Ethnology 26.

White, Raymond C. 1963

Luiseno Social Organization. University of California Publications in Archaeology and Ethnology 48(2):91-194.

ity of Colton— Bart hase I Cultural Resc	on Road Logistics Fac ources Assessment	cility Project				
					App	oendix (
Native A	American H	eritage Co	ommissio	n and Trib	al Corresp	ondenc



Local Government Tribal Consultation List Request

Native American Heritage Commission 1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100 West Sacramento, CA 95691 916-373-3710 916-373-5471 – Fax nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Type of List Requested

Local A	lan (SB 18) - Per Governi Action Type: General Plan			neral Plan Amendment
	Specific Plan	Specific Plan A	amendment Pre	-planning Outreach Activity
equired Information				
Project Title:_	0237.0027 Colton Barton	Road		
Local Governn	nent/Lead Agency:	City of Colton		
Contact Person	: Stefanie Griffin			
Street Address	650 East Hospitality I	_ane, Suite 125		
City:	San Bernardino		Zip:	92408
Phone:	209-608-0028	Fa	nx:	
Email:				
	Subject to Proposed Ac			
-	•	an Bernardino County City/Com		Colton
Project Descrip				
distribution campus loc and an office building to warehouse buildings to	ated at 12700 Barton Road. Rotaling 659,432 square feet ar	ledevelopment of the nd ground-up develop ne 125,801-square-fo	project site would include to ment of two state-of-the-art ot building located at 280 D	ts headquarters and warehousing/ he demolition of four industrial buildings t (speculative) concrete tilt-up industrial eBerry Street would remain, and only ty.
•	ands File Search - Requ	J		
USGS	Quaurangie mäilie(s);_	San deli	iaiuiiiu Suuth, CA	
Townsl	ութ։	Range:		



Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery.



Exhibit 2-2 Project Site Vicinity



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 16, 2020

Stefanie Griffin City of Colton

Via Email to: sgriffin@fcs-intl.com

CHAIRPERSON **Laura Miranda** Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON Reginald Pagaling Chumash

SECRETARY

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Luiseño

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COMMISSIONER [Vacant]

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Christina Snider

Pomo

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

NAHC.ca.gov

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, 0237.0027 Colton Barton Road Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Griffin:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
- 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 section 6254.10.

- 3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive. Please contact the 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 and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. 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 can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Cultural Resources Analyst

Indrew Green

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission Tribal Consultation List San Bernardino County 3/16/2020

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

Cahuilla

Cahuilla

Cahuilla

Gabrieleno

Gabrieleno

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

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 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

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

Andrew Salas, Chairperson

P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723 Phone: (626) 926 - 4131

admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

Anthony Morales, Chairperson

P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778

Phone: (626) 483 - 3564 Fax: (626) 286-1262

GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson 106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St.,

Gabrielino

Gabrielino

Gabrielino

Cahuilla

Cahuilla

Serrano

Quechan

#231

Los Angeles, CA, 90012 Phone: (951) 807 - 0479 sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

Robert Dorame, Chairperson

P.O. Box 490

Bellflower, CA, 90707 Phone: (562) 761 - 6417 Fax: (562) 761-6417 gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Charles Alvarez, 23454 Vanowen Street

West Hills, CA, 91307

Phone: (310) 403 - 6048 roadkingcharles@aol.com

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians | Robert Martin, Chairperson

12700 Pumarra Rroad

Banning, CA, 92220

Phone: (951) 849 - 8807 Fax: (951) 922-8146 dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer

P.O. Box 1899

Yuma, AZ, 85366 Phone: (760) 572 - 2423

historicpreservation@quechantrib

e.com

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

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed 0237.0027 Colton Barton Road Project, San Bernardino County.

Native American Heritage Commission Tribal Consultation List San Bernardino County 3/16/2020

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson

P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539 Cahuilla

Phone: (951) 763 - 4105 Fax: (951) 763-4325

Fax: (951) 763-4325 admin@ramona-nsn.gov

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

Donna Yocum, Chairperson

P.O. Box 221838 Newhall, CA, 91322 Phone: (503) 539 - 0933 Kitanemuk Vanyume Tataviam

Serrano

Cahuilla

Serrano

Fax: (503) 574-3308 ddyocum@comcast.net

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources

26569 Community Center Drive

Highland, CA, 92346 Phone: (909) 864 - 8933 imauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

jmauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

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

Serrano Nation of Mission

Indians

Indians

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343
Serrano

Patton, CA, 92369 Phone: (909) 528 - 9032 serranonation1@gmail.com

Serrano Nation of Mission

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson

P. O. Box 343

Patton, CA, 92369 Phone: (253) 370 - 0167 serranonation1@gmail.com

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

Scott Cozart, Chairperson

P. O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92583

Phone: (951) 654 - 2765 Fax: (951) 654-4198

jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians

Thomas Tortez, Chairperson

P.O. Box 1160

Thermal, CA, 92274 Phone: (760) 397 - 0300 Fax: (760) 397-8146

tmchair@torresmartinez.org

Cahuilla Luiseno

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 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed 0237.0027 Colton Barton Road Project, San Bernardino County.





Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council Robert Dorame, Chairperson P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707

Subject: Barton Road Logistics Facility Project, Colton, CA

Dear Chairperson Robert Dorame,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Barton Road Logistics Facility Project on the behalf of the City of Colton. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

Barton Road Logistics Facility (project) proposes the redevelopment of the northerly 43.85 acres of the 53.13 acres of what was formerly the Stater Bro. Markets headquarters and warehousing/distribution campus. Currently, there are six buildings of industrial and/or office use, of which five will be demolished and be replaced with two tilt-up industrial warehouse logistics facilities totaling 960,040 square feet along with roadway/driveway improvements. The proposed site will be located at 21700 Barton Road, 275 De Berry Street, 375 De Berry Street, 280 De Berry Street, in Colton, California, San Bernardino County (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 1167-051-15, 16, 18, 19 & 20 and 1167-061-06, 1167-131-03 & 04 and 0275-223-23, 44, 45 & 46).

The most northern section of the project (21700 Barton Road) is located just north of Barton Rd and east of S. Terrance Ave, while the most southern section of the project (280 De Berry Street) is located just south of De Berry St and S. Terrance Ave intersection with the remainder of the project (275 De Berry Street & 375 De Berry Street) bounded to the west by S. Terrance Ave, by Barton Rd. to the north and De Barry St. to the south. All parcels are bounded by La Crosse Avenue to the east.

As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File search and a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) search, which produced positive results. FCS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and they suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Project notification and

UNITED STATES

Irvine

250 Commerce, Suite 250 Irvine, CA 92602

Pasadena

16 N. Marengo Avenue, Suite 303 Pasadena, CA 91101

Bay Area

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consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and NEPA. Please feel free to contact me at 909.884.2255 ext. 1209 or via email at sgriffin@fcs-intl.com and thank you for your valuable assistance.



Stefanie Estelle Griffin, M.A. Archaeologist FirstCarbon Solutions 650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125 San Bernardino, CA 92408





Gabrielino/Tongva Nation

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson 106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St. #231 Los Angeles, Ca 90012

Subject: Barton Road Logistics Facility Project, Colton, CA

Dear Chairperson Sandonne Goad:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Barton Road Logistics Facility Project on the behalf of the City of Colton. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

Barton Road Logistics Facility (project) proposes the redevelopment of the northerly 43.85 acres of the 53.13 acres of what was formerly the Stater Bro. Markets headquarters and warehousing/distribution campus. Currently, there are six buildings of industrial and/or office use, of which five will be demolished and be replaced with two tilt-up industrial warehouse logistics facilities totaling 960,040 square feet along with roadway/driveway improvements. The proposed site will be located at 21700 Barton Road, 275 De Berry Street, 375 De Berry Street, 280 De Berry Street, in Colton, California, San Bernardino County (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 1167-051-15, 16, 18, 19 & 20 and 1167-061-06, 1167-131-03 & 04 and 0275-223-23, 44, 45 & 46).

The most northern section of the project (21700 Barton Road) is located just north of Barton Rd and east of S. Terrance Ave, while the most southern section of the project (280 De Berry Street) is located just south of De Berry St and S. Terrance Ave intersection with the remainder of the project (275 De Berry Street & 375 De Berry Street) bounded to the west by S. Terrance Ave, by Barton Rd. to the north and De Barry St. to the south. All parcels are bounded by La Crosse Avenue to the east.

As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File search and a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) search, which produced positive results. FCS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and they suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

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Stefanie Estelle Griffin, M.A. Archaeologist FirstCarbon Solutions 650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125 San Bernardino, CA 92408





Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe Charles Alvarez, 23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307

Subject: Barton Road Logistics Facility Project, Colton, CA

Dear Mr. Charles Alvarez,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Barton Road Logistics Facility Project on the behalf of the City of Colton. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

Barton Road Logistics Facility (project) proposes the redevelopment of the northerly 43.85 acres of the 53.13 acres of what was formerly the Stater Bro. Markets headquarters and warehousing/distribution campus. Currently, there are six buildings of industrial and/or office use, of which five will be demolished and be replaced with two tilt-up industrial warehouse logistics facilities totaling 960,040 square feet along with roadway/driveway improvements. The proposed site will be located at 21700 Barton Road, 275 De Berry Street, 375 De Berry Street, 280 De Berry Street, in Colton, California, San Bernardino County (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 1167-051-15, 16, 18, 19 & 20 and 1167-061-06, 1167-131-03 & 04 and 0275-223-23, 44, 45 & 46).

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Sincerely,

Stefanie Estelle Griffin, M.A.

Archaeologist

FirstCarbon Solutions

650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125

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Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189

Subject: Barton Road Logistics Facility Project, Colton, CA

Dear Chairperson Shane Chapparosa,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Barton Road Logistics Facility Project on the behalf of the City of Colton. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

Barton Road Logistics Facility (project) proposes the redevelopment of the northerly 43.85 acres of the 53.13 acres of what was formerly the Stater Bro. Markets headquarters and warehousing/distribution campus. Currently, there are six buildings of industrial and/or office use, of which five will be demolished and be replaced with two tilt-up industrial warehouse logistics facilities totaling 960,040 square feet along with roadway/driveway improvements. The proposed site will be located at 21700 Barton Road, 275 De Berry Street, 375 De Berry Street, 280 De Berry Street, in Colton, California, San Bernardino County (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 1167-051-15, 16, 18, 19 & 20 and 1167-061-06, 1167-131-03 & 04 and 0275-223-23, 44, 45 & 46).

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Stefanie Estelle Griffin, M.A. Archaeologist FirstCarbon Solutions 650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125 San Bernardino, CA 92408





Morongo Band of Mission Indians Robert Martin, Chairperson 12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220

Subject: Barton Road Logistics Facility Project, Colton, CA

Dear Chairperson Robert Martin,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Barton Road Logistics Facility Project on the behalf of the City of Colton. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

Barton Road Logistics Facility (project) proposes the redevelopment of the northerly 43.85 acres of the 53.13 acres of what was formerly the Stater Bro. Markets headquarters and warehousing/distribution campus. Currently, there are six buildings of industrial and/or office use, of which five will be demolished and be replaced with two tilt-up industrial warehouse logistics facilities totaling 960,040 square feet along with roadway/driveway improvements. The proposed site will be located at 21700 Barton Road, 275 De Berry Street, 375 De Berry Street, 280 De Berry Street, in Colton, California, San Bernardino County (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 1167-051-15, 16, 18, 19 & 20 and 1167-061-06, 1167-131-03 & 04 and 0275-223-23, 44, 45 & 46).

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Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation Jill McCormick

P.O. Box 1889 Yuma, AZ, 85366

Subject: Barton Road Logistics Facility Project, Colton, CA

Dear Ms. Jill McCormick,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Barton Road Logistics Facility Project on the behalf of the City of Colton. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

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Sincerely,

Stefanie Estelle Griffin, M.A.

Archaeologist

FirstCarbon Solutions

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Ramona Band of Cahuilla

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539

Subject: Barton Road Logistics Facility Project, Colton, CA

Dear Chairperson Joseph Hamilton,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Barton Road Logistics Facility Project on the behalf of the City of Colton. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

Barton Road Logistics Facility (project) proposes the redevelopment of the northerly 43.85 acres of the 53.13 acres of what was formerly the Stater Bro. Markets headquarters and warehousing/distribution campus. Currently, there are six buildings of industrial and/or office use, of which five will be demolished and be replaced with two tilt-up industrial warehouse logistics facilities totaling 960,040 square feet along with roadway/driveway improvements. The proposed site will be located at 21700 Barton Road, 275 De Berry Street, 375 De Berry Street, 280 De Berry Street, in Colton, California, San Bernardino County (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 1167-051-15, 16, 18, 19 & 20 and 1167-061-06, 1167-131-03 & 04 and 0275-223-23, 44, 45 & 46).

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Sincerely,

Stefanie Estelle Griffin, M.A.

Archaeologist

FirstCarbon Solutions

650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125

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San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

Donna Yocum, Chairperson P.O. Box 221838 Newhall, CA, 91322

Subject: Barton Road Logistics Facility Project, Colton, CA

Dear Chairperson Donna Yocum,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Barton Road Logistics Facility Project on the behalf of the City of Colton. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

Barton Road Logistics Facility (project) proposes the redevelopment of the northerly 43.85 acres of the 53.13 acres of what was formerly the Stater Bro. Markets headquarters and warehousing/distribution campus. Currently, there are six buildings of industrial and/or office use, of which five will be demolished and be replaced with two tilt-up industrial warehouse logistics facilities totaling 960,040 square feet along with roadway/driveway improvements. The proposed site will be located at 21700 Barton Road, 275 De Berry Street, 375 De Berry Street, 280 De Berry Street, in Colton, California, San Bernardino County (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 1167-051-15, 16, 18, 19 & 20 and 1167-061-06, 1167-131-03 & 04 and 0275-223-23, 44, 45 & 46).

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San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

Jessica Mauck, 26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346

Subject: Barton Road Logistics Facility Project, Colton, CA

Dear Ms. Jessica Mauck,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Barton Road Logistics Facility Project on the behalf of the City of Colton. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

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Sincerely,

Stefanie Estelle Griffin, M.A.

Archaeologist

FirstCarbon Solutions

650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125

San Bernardino, CA 92408





Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264

Subject: Barton Road Logistics Facility Project, Colton, CA

Dear Chairperson Jeff Grubbe:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Barton Road Logistics Facility Project on the behalf of the City of Colton. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

Barton Road Logistics Facility (project) proposes the redevelopment of the northerly 43.85 acres of the 53.13 acres of what was formerly the Stater Bro. Markets headquarters and warehousing/distribution campus. Currently, there are six buildings of industrial and/or office use, of which five will be demolished and be replaced with two tilt-up industrial warehouse logistics facilities totaling 960,040 square feet along with roadway/driveway improvements. The proposed site will be located at 21700 Barton Road, 275 De Berry Street, 375 De Berry Street, 280 De Berry Street, in Colton, California, San Bernardino County (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 1167-051-15, 16, 18, 19 & 20 and 1167-061-06, 1167-131-03 & 04 and 0275-223-23, 44, 45 & 46).

The most northern section of the project (21700 Barton Road) is located just north of Barton Rd and east of S. Terrance Ave, while the most southern section of the project (280 De Berry Street) is located just south of De Berry St and S. Terrance Ave intersection with the remainder of the project (275 De Berry Street & 375 De Berry Street) bounded to the west by S. Terrance Ave, by Barton Rd. to the north and De Barry St. to the south. All parcels are bounded by La Crosse Avenue to the east.

As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File search and a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) search, which produced positive results. FCS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and they suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

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Sincerely,

Stefanie Estelle Griffin, M.A.

Archaeologist

FirstCarbon Solutions

650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125

San Bernardino, CA 92408





Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians Amanda Vance, Chairperson P.O. Box 846 Coachella, Ca 92236

Subject: Barton Road Logistics Facility Project, Colton, CA

Dear Chairperson Amanda Vance,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Barton Road Logistics Facility Project on the behalf of the City of Colton. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

Barton Road Logistics Facility (project) proposes the redevelopment of the northerly 43.85 acres of the 53.13 acres of what was formerly the Stater Bro. Markets headquarters and warehousing/distribution campus. Currently, there are six buildings of industrial and/or office use, of which five will be demolished and be replaced with two tilt-up industrial warehouse logistics facilities totaling 960,040 square feet along with roadway/driveway improvements. The proposed site will be located at 21700 Barton Road, 275 De Berry Street, 375 De Berry Street, 280 De Berry Street, in Colton, California, San Bernardino County (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 1167-051-15, 16, 18, 19 & 20 and 1167-061-06, 1167-131-03 & 04 and 0275-223-23, 44, 45 & 46).

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As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File search and a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) search, which produced positive results. FCS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and they suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

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consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and NEPA. Please feel free to contact me at 909.884.2255 ext. 1209 or via email at sgriffin@fcs-intl.com and thank you for your valuable assistance.



Stefanie Estelle Griffin, M.A. Archaeologist FirstCarbon Solutions 650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125 San Bernardino, CA 92408





Cabazon Band of Mission Indians

Doug Welmas, Chairperson 84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, Ca 92203

Subject: Barton Road Logistics Facility Project, Colton, CA

Dear Chairperson Doug Welmas,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Barton Road Logistics Facility Project on the behalf of the City of Colton. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

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Stefanie Estelle Griffin, M.A. Archaeologist FirstCarbon Solutions 650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125 San Bernardino, CA 92408





Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians Steven Estrada, Chairperson P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539

Subject: Barton Road Logistics Facility Project, Colton, CA

Dear Chairperson Steven Estrada,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Barton Road Logistics Facility Project on the behalf of the City of Colton. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

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Sincerely,

Stefanie Estelle Griffin, M.A.

Archaeologist

FirstCarbon Solutions

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Serrano Nation of Mission Indians Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson P.O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369

Subject: Barton Road Logistics Facility Project, Colton, CA

Dear Co-Chairperson Mark Cochrane,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Barton Road Logistics Facility Project on the behalf of the City of Colton. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

Barton Road Logistics Facility (project) proposes the redevelopment of the northerly 43.85 acres of the 53.13 acres of what was formerly the Stater Bro. Markets headquarters and warehousing/distribution campus. Currently, there are six buildings of industrial and/or office use, of which five will be demolished and be replaced with two tilt-up industrial warehouse logistics facilities totaling 960,040 square feet along with roadway/driveway improvements. The proposed site will be located at 21700 Barton Road, 275 De Berry Street, 375 De Berry Street, 280 De Berry Street, in Colton, California, San Bernardino County (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 1167-051-15, 16, 18, 19 & 20 and 1167-061-06, 1167-131-03 & 04 and 0275-223-23, 44, 45 & 46).

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Sincerely,

Stefanie Estelle Griffin, M.A.

Archaeologist

FirstCarbon Solutions

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Serrano Nation of Mission Indians Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson P.O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369

Subject: Barton Road Logistics Facility Project, Colton, CA

Dear Co-Chairperson Wayne Walker,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Barton Road Logistics Facility Project on the behalf of the City of Colton. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

Barton Road Logistics Facility (project) proposes the redevelopment of the northerly 43.85 acres of the 53.13 acres of what was formerly the Stater Bro. Markets headquarters and warehousing/distribution campus. Currently, there are six buildings of industrial and/or office use, of which five will be demolished and be replaced with two tilt-up industrial warehouse logistics facilities totaling 960,040 square feet along with roadway/driveway improvements. The proposed site will be located at 21700 Barton Road, 275 De Berry Street, 375 De Berry Street, 280 De Berry Street, in Colton, California, San Bernardino County (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 1167-051-15, 16, 18, 19 & 20 and 1167-061-06, 1167-131-03 & 04 and 0275-223-23, 44, 45 & 46).

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Sincerely,

Stefanie Estelle Griffin, M.A.

Archaeologist

FirstCarbon Solutions

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Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Scott Cozart,

Chairperson
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92583

Subject: Barton Road Logistics Facility Project, Colton, CA

Dear Chairperson Scott Cozart,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Barton Road Logistics Facility Project on the behalf of the City of Colton. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

Barton Road Logistics Facility (project) proposes the redevelopment of the northerly 43.85 acres of the 53.13 acres of what was formerly the Stater Bro. Markets headquarters and warehousing/distribution campus. Currently, there are six buildings of industrial and/or office use, of which five will be demolished and be replaced with two tilt-up industrial warehouse logistics facilities totaling 960,040 square feet along with roadway/driveway improvements. The proposed site will be located at 21700 Barton Road, 275 De Berry Street, 375 De Berry Street, 280 De Berry Street, in Colton, California, San Bernardino County (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 1167-051-15, 16, 18, 19 & 20 and 1167-061-06, 1167-131-03 & 04 and 0275-223-23, 44, 45 & 46).

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Stefanie Estelle Griffin, M.A. Archaeologist FirstCarbon Solutions 650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125 San Bernardino, CA 92408





Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians

Thomas Tortez, Chairperson P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274

Subject: Barton Road Logistics Facility Project, Colton, CA

Dear Chairperson Thomas Tortez,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Barton Road Logistics Facility Project on the behalf of the City of Colton. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

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consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and NEPA. Please feel free to contact me at 909.884.2255 ext. 1209 or via email at sgriffin@fcs-intl.com and thank you for your valuable assistance.



Stefanie Estelle Griffin, M.A. Archaeologist FirstCarbon Solutions 650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125 San Bernardino, CA 92408





Ramona Band of Cahuilla

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539

Subject: Barton Road Logistics Facility Project, Colton, CA

Dear Chairperson Joseph Hamilton,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Barton Road Logistics Facility Project on the behalf of the City of Colton. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

Barton Road Logistics Facility (project) proposes the redevelopment of the northerly 43.85 acres of the 53.13 acres of what was formerly the Stater Bro. Markets headquarters and warehousing/distribution campus. Currently, there are six buildings of industrial and/or office use, of which five will be demolished and be replaced with two tilt-up industrial warehouse logistics facilities totaling 960,040 square feet along with roadway/driveway improvements. The proposed site will be located at 21700 Barton Road, 275 De Berry Street, 375 De Berry Street, 280 De Berry Street, in Colton, California, San Bernardino County (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 1167-051-15, 16, 18, 19 & 20 and 1167-061-06, 1167-131-03 & 04 and 0275-223-23, 44, 45 & 46).

The most northern section of the project (21700 Barton Road) is located just north of Barton Rd and east of S. Terrance Ave, while the most southern section of the project (280 De Berry Street) is located just south of De Berry St and S. Terrance Ave intersection with the remainder of the project (275 De Berry Street & 375 De Berry Street) bounded to the west by S. Terrance Ave, by Barton Rd. to the north and De Barry St. to the south. All parcels are bounded by La Crosse Avenue to the east.

As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File search and a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) search, which produced positive results. FCS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and they suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Project notification and consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and

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NEPA. Please feel free to contact me at 909.884.2255 ext. 1209 or via email at sgriffin@fcs-intl.com and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely,

Stefanie Estelle Griffin, M.A.

Archaeologist

FirstCarbon Solutions

650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125

San Bernardino, CA 92408





San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

Donna Yocum, Chairperson P.O. Box 221838 Newhall, CA, 91322

Subject: Barton Road Logistics Facility Project, Colton, CA

Dear Chairperson Donna Yocum,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Barton Road Logistics Facility Project on the behalf of the City of Colton. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

Barton Road Logistics Facility (project) proposes the redevelopment of the northerly 43.85 acres of the 53.13 acres of what was formerly the Stater Bro. Markets headquarters and warehousing/distribution campus. Currently, there are six buildings of industrial and/or office use, of which five will be demolished and be replaced with two tilt-up industrial warehouse logistics facilities totaling 960,040 square feet along with roadway/driveway improvements. The proposed site will be located at 21700 Barton Road, 275 De Berry Street, 375 De Berry Street, 280 De Berry Street, in Colton, California, San Bernardino County (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 1167-051-15, 16, 18, 19 & 20 and 1167-061-06, 1167-131-03 & 04 and 0275-223-23, 44, 45 & 46).

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Stefanie Estelle Griffin, M.A. Archaeologist FirstCarbon Solutions 650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125 San Bernardino, CA 92408





San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

Jessica Mauck, 26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346

Subject: Barton Road Logistics Facility Project, Colton, CA

Dear Ms. Jessica Mauck,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Barton Road Logistics Facility Project on the behalf of the City of Colton. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

Barton Road Logistics Facility (project) proposes the redevelopment of the northerly 43.85 acres of the 53.13 acres of what was formerly the Stater Bro. Markets headquarters and warehousing/distribution campus. Currently, there are six buildings of industrial and/or office use, of which five will be demolished and be replaced with two tilt-up industrial warehouse logistics facilities totaling 960,040 square feet along with roadway/driveway improvements. The proposed site will be located at 21700 Barton Road, 275 De Berry Street, 375 De Berry Street, 280 De Berry Street, in Colton, California, San Bernardino County (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 1167-051-15, 16, 18, 19 & 20 and 1167-061-06, 1167-131-03 & 04 and 0275-223-23, 44, 45 & 46).

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NEPA. Please feel free to contact me at 909.884.2255 ext. 1209 or via email at sgriffin@fcs-intl.com and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely,

Stefanie Estelle Griffin, M.A.

Archaeologist

FirstCarbon Solutions

650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125

San Bernardino, CA 92408

From: Quechan Historic Preservation

To: <u>Stefanie Griffin</u>

Subject: Barton Road Logistics Facility Project, Colton, CA

Date: Tuesday, April 14, 2020 1:48:01 PM

This email serves to inform you that we wish to make no comments on this project.

H. Jill McCormick, M.A. Historic Preservation Officer Ft. Yuma Quechan Tribe 350 Picacho Road Yuma, AZ 85366

Office: 760-572-2423 Cell: 928-261-0254



Virus-free. www.avast.com

From: Jessica Mauck To: Stefanie Griffin

Subject: Barton Road Logistics Facility Tuesday, April 28, 2020 4:31:16 PM Date:

Attachments: image002.png

image1e8853.PNG

SKM C45820033115000.pdf

ATT00001.htm

Hi Stephanie,

Thank you for contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) concerning the abovereferenced project, the documentation for which was received by the CRM Department on 31 March 2020 (attached). The proposed project is located just east of the Serrano village of Jurupet. This larger village location includes a segment of the Santa Ana River, the La Loma Hills, and a large swath of what is now known as the Agua Mansa District. Unfortunately, much of this village has been destroyed due to development, and as many sites were destroyed prior to any recordation, the boundaries of this village are not well set, nor are we able to accurately delineate them. The project area, while possibly within the larger village boundary, looks to have been similarly disturbed through past development. Any information you can provide within the cultural report regarding the level of disturbance will greatly assist SMBMI in their analysis during consultation with the Lead Agency.

Best,

Jessica Mauck

DIRECTOR OF CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT O: (909) 864-8933 x3249 M: (909) 725-9054 26569 Community Center Dr Highland California 92346

BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

From: Melissa Magnant

Sent: Tuesday, March 31, 2020 4:22 PM

To: Jessica Mauck

Subject: Fwd: Message from KM C458

Sent from my iPhone

Melissa Magnant

SR ADMIN ASST - CRM O: (909) 864-8933

Internal: 50-2025 M: (909) 649-5785

26569 Community Center Dr Highland California 92346



Begin forwarded message:

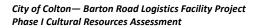
From: <2ndfloorC458@sanmanuel-nsn.gov> Date: March 31, 2020 at 4:00:17 PM PDT To: <melissa.magnant@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>

Subject: Message from KM_C458

Reply-To: <2ndfloorC458@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>

THIS MESSAGE IS INTENDED ONLY FOR THE USE OF THE INDIVIDUAL OR ENTITY TO WHICH IT IS ADDRESSED AND MAY CONTAIN INFORMATION THAT IS PRIVILEGED, CONFIDENTIAL AND EXEMPT FROM DISCLOSURE UNDER APPLICABLE LAW. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this electronic transmission in error, please delete it from your system without copying it and notify the sender by reply e-mail so that the email address record can be corrected. Thank You





Appendix D: Project Area Photographs





Photograph 1: Overview of project sire from the southwest corner, facing north.



Photograph 2: Overview of project sire from the northwest corner, facing south.



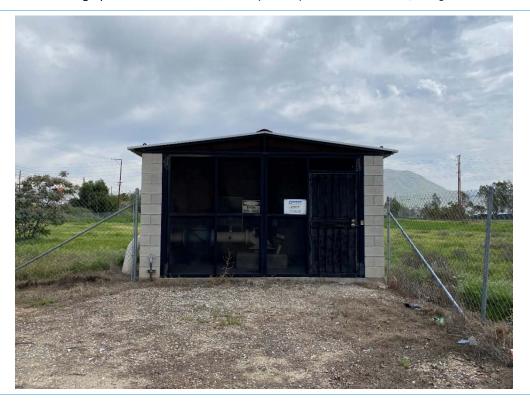
Photograph 3: Overview of Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Well, facing north.



Photograph 4: Overview of Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Well, facing west.



Photograph 5: Overview of Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Well, facing south.



Photograph 6: Overview of Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Well, facing east.



Photograph 7: Metal/can fragments. Non-diagnostic. May have been left behind from previous homestead



Photograph 8: Aerosol can. Non-diagnostic. May have been left behind from previous homestead. Side view.



Photograph 9: Aerosol can. Non-diagnostic. May have been left behind from previous homestead. Top view.



Photograph 10: Scrap metal. Non-diagnostic. May have been left behind from previous homestead



Photograph 11: Overview of project site from the northeast corner, facing south.



Photograph 12: Overview of project area from the southeast corner, facing north.



Photograph 13: Distribution center parking lot on western side of S. Terrance Avenue, facing southwest.



Photograph 14: Distribution center parking lot on north-western side of S. Terrance Avenue, facing southwest.



Photograph 15: Distribution center pick-up/drop-off area on eastern side of S. Terrance Avenue, facing southeast.



Photograph 16: Distribution center pick-up/drop-off area on eastern side of S. Terrance Avenue, facing east.



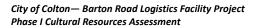
Photograph 17: Distribution center parking lot on south-western side of S. Terrance Avenue, facing northwest.



Photograph 18: Distribution center entrance, facing southwest.



Photograph 19: Distribution center parking lot on south-western side of S. Terrance Avenue, facing northwest.



Appendix E: Regulatory Framework



REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Local, state, and federal government agencies have developed laws and regulations designed to protect significant cultural resources that may be affected by projects regulated, funded, or undertaken by the agency. Federal and state laws that govern the preservation of historic and archaeological resources of national, state, regional, and local significance include the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In addition, laws specific to work conducted on federal lands include the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, the American Antiquities Act, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

The following federal or CEQA criteria were used to evaluate the significance of potential impacts on cultural resources for the proposed project. An impact is considered significant if it would affect a resource eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or if it is identified as a unique archaeological resource.

Federal-Level Evaluations

National Historic Preservation Act

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended, established the NRHP, which contains an inventory of the nation's significant prehistoric and historic properties. Under 36 Code of Federal Regulations 60, a property is recommended for possible inclusion on the NRHP if it is at least 50 years old, has integrity, and meets one of the following criteria:

- It is associated with significant events in history, or broad patterns of events;
- It is associated with significant people in the past;
- It embodies the distinctive characteristics of an architectural type, period, or method of construction; or it is the work of a master or possesses high artistic value; or it represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- It has yielded, or may yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Certain types of properties are usually excluded from consideration for listing in the NRHP, but they can be considered if they meet special requirements in addition to meeting the criteria listed above. Such properties include religious sites, relocated properties, graves and cemeteries, reconstructed properties, commemorative properties, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) amended the Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 United States Code [USC] §§ 431–433) and set a broad policy that archaeological resources are important to the nation and should be protected, and required special permits before the excavation or removal of archaeological resources from public or Indian lands. The purpose of the ARPA was to secure, for

the present and future benefit of the American people, the protection of archaeological resources and sites that are on public lands and Indian lands, and to foster increased cooperation and exchange of information between governmental authorities, the professional archaeological community, and private individuals having collections of archaeological resources and data that were obtained before October 31, 1979.

American Indian Religious Freedom Act

The American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) established federal policy to protect and preserve the inherent rights of freedom for Native American groups to believe, express, and exercise their traditional religions. These rights include but are not limited to access to sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and freedom to worship through ceremonials and traditional rites.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 sets provisions for the intentional removal and inadvertent discovery of human remains and other cultural items from federal and tribal lands. It clarifies the ownership of human remains and sets forth a process for repatriation of human remains and associated funerary objects and sacred religious objects to the Native American groups claiming to be lineal descendants or culturally affiliated with the remains or objects. It requires any federally funded institution housing Native American remains or artifacts to compile an inventory of all cultural items within the museum or with its agency and to provide a summary to any Native American tribe claiming affiliation.

State-Level Evaluation Processes

An archaeological site may be considered a historical resource if it is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California per Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5020.1(j) or, if it meets the criteria for listing on the CR per the California Code of Regulations (CCR) at Title 14 CCR Section 4850.

The most recent amendments to the CEQA Guidelines direct lead agencies to first evaluate an archaeological site to determine if it meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR. If an archaeological site is a historical resource, in that it is listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, potential adverse impacts to it must be considered as stated in PRC Sections 21084.1 and 21083.2(I). If an archaeological site is considered not to be a historical resource, but meets the definition of a "unique archeological resource" as defined in PRC Section 21083.2, then it would be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section.

With reference to PRC Section 21083.2, each site found within a project area will be evaluated to determine if it is a unique archaeological resource. A unique archaeological resource is described as an 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 one or more of the following criteria:

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

As used in this report, a "non-unique archaeological resource" means an archaeological artifact, object, or site that does not meet the criteria for eligibility for listing on the CR, as noted in subdivision (g) of PRC Section 21083.2. A non-unique archaeological resource requires no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its components and features. Isolated artifacts are typically considered non-unique archaeological resources. Historic structures that have had their superstructures demolished or removed can be considered historic archaeological sites and are evaluated following the processes used for prehistoric sites. Finally, the California State Office of Historic Preservation recognizes an age threshold of 45 years. Cultural resources built less than 45 years ago may qualify for consideration, but only under the most extraordinary circumstances.

Title 14 of the CCR, Chapter 3, Section 15064.5 is associated with determining the significance of impacts to archaeological and historical resources. Here, the term historical resource includes the following:

- 1. A resource listed in, or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the CR (PRC § 5024.1; Title 14 CCR, § 4850 et seq.).
- 2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the PRC Section 5024.1(g) requirements, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- 3. 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 may be considered a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC § 5024.1; Title 14 CCR § 4852) including the following:
 - A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
 - B. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
 - C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.

D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Typically, archaeological sites exhibiting significant features qualify for the CRHR under Criterion D because such features have information important to the prehistory of California. A lead agency may determine that a resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1 even if it is:

- Not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR.
- Not included in a local register of historical resources pursuant to PRC Section 5020.1(k).
- Identified in a historical resources survey per PRC Section 5024.1(g).

California Register of Historical Resources

As defined by Section 15064.5(a)(3)(A-D) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, a resource shall be considered historically significant if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR. The CRHR and many local preservation ordinances have employed the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP as a model, since the NHPA provides the highest standard for evaluating the significance of historic resources. A resource that meets the NRHP criteria is clearly significant. In addition, a resource that does not meet the NRHP standards may still be considered historically significant at a local or State level.

California Environmental Quality Act

The CEQA Guidelines state that a resource need not be listed on any register to be found historically significant. CEQA Guidelines direct lead agencies to evaluate archaeological sites to determine if they meet the criteria for listing in the CRHR. If an archaeological site is a historical resource, in that it is listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, potential adverse impacts to it must be considered. If an archaeological site is considered not to be a historical resource but meets the definition of a "unique archaeological resource" as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2, then it would be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section.

Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands Inventory

Section 5097.91 of the Public Resources Code established whose duties include the inventory of places of religious or social significance to Native Americans and the identification of known graves and cemeteries of Native Americans on private lands. This inventory is referred to as the NAHC Sacred Lands File. Under Section 5097.9 of the Public Resources Code, a State policy of noninterference with the free expression or exercise of Native American religion was articulated along with a prohibition of severe or irreparable damage to Native American sanctified cemeteries, places of worship, religious or ceremonial sites or sacred shrines located on public property. Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code specifies a protocol to be followed when the NAHC receives notification of a discovery of Native American human remains from a County Coroner. Section 5097.5 defines as a misdemeanor the unauthorized disturbance or removal of archaeological, historic, or paleontological resources located on public lands.

California Assembly Bill 52—Effects on Tribal Cultural Resources

AB 52 was signed into law on September 25, 2014, and provides that any public or private "project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment." TCRs include "[s]ites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources or included in a local register of historical resources." Under prior law, TCRs were typically addressed under the umbrella of "cultural resources," as discussed above. AB 52 formally added the category of "tribal cultural resources" to CEQA, and extends the consultation and confidentiality requirements to all projects, rather than just projects subject to Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) as discussed above.

The parties must consult in good faith, and consultation is deemed concluded when either: (1) the parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect on a tribal cultural resource (if such a significant effect exists); or (2) when a party concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached. Mitigation measures agreed upon during consultation must be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document. AB 52 also identifies mitigation measures that may be considered to avoid significant impacts if there is no agreement on appropriate mitigation. Recommended measures include:

- Preservation in place.
- Protecting the cultural character and integrity of the resource.
- Protecting the traditional use of the resource.
- Protecting the confidentiality of the resource.
- Permanent conservation easements with culturally appropriate management criteria.

Threshold of Significance

If a project will have a significant impact on a cultural resource, several steps must be taken to determine if the cultural resource is a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA. If analysis and/or testing determine that the resource is a unique archaeological resource and therefore subject to mitigation prior to development, a threshold of significance should be developed. The threshold of significance is a point where the qualities of significance are defined and the resource is determined to be unique under CEQA. A significant impact is regarded as the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the resource will be reduced to a point that it no longer meets the significance criteria. Should analysis indicate that project development will destroy the unique elements of a resource; CEQA regulations require that that the project implement appropriate and feasible mitigation measures. The preferred form of mitigation is to preserve the resource in place, in an undisturbed state. However, as that is not always possible or feasible, appropriate mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to:

- 1. Planning construction to avoid the resource.
- 2. Deeding conservation easements.
- 3. Capping the site prior to construction.

If a resource is determined to be a "non-unique archaeological resource," no further consideration of the resource by the lead agency is necessary.

Tribal Consultation

The following serves as an overview of the procedures and timeframes for the Tribal Consultation process, for the complete Tribal Consultation Guidelines, please refer to the State of California Office of Planning and Research website.

Prior to the amendment or adoption of general or specific plans, local governments must notify the appropriate tribes of the opportunity to conduct consultation for the purpose of preserving or mitigating impacts to cultural places located on land within the local government's jurisdiction that is affected by the plan adoption or amendment. The tribal contacts for this list are maintained by the NAHC and are distinct from the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) list. It is suggested that local governments send written notice by certified mail with return receipt requested. The tribes have 90 days from the date they receive notification to request consultation. In addition, prior to adoption or amendment of a general or specific plan, local government must refer the proposed action to tribes on the NAHC list that have traditional lands located within the city or county's jurisdiction. Notice must be sent regardless of prior consultation. The referral must allow a 45-day comment period.

In brief, notices from the local government to the tribes should include:

- A clear statement of purpose.
- A description of the proposed general or specific plan, the reason for the proposal, and the specific geographic areas affected.
- Detailed maps to accompany the description.
- Deadline date for the tribes to respond.
- Government representative(s) contact information.
- Contact information for project proponent/applicant, if applicable.

The basic schedule for this process is:

- **30 days**: time the NAHC has to provide tribal contact information to the local government; this is recommended, not mandatory.
- 90 days: time the tribe has to respond indicating whether or not they want to consult. Note:
 tribes can agree to a shorter timeframe. In addition, consultation does not begin until/unless
 requested by the tribe within 90 days of receiving notice of the opportunity to consult. The
 consultation period, if requested, is open-ended. The tribes and local governments can discuss
 issues for as long as necessary or productive, and need not result in agreement.
- **45 days**: time the local government has to refer proposed action, such as adoption or amendment to a general or specific plan, to agencies, including the tribes. Referral is required even if there has been prior consultation. This opens the 45-day comment period.

• 10 days: time the local government has to provide the tribes with notice of a public hearing.

California Assembly Bill 52—Effects on Tribal Cultural Resources

AB 52 amended the CEQA statute to identify an additional category of resource to be considered under CEQA, called "tribal cultural resources." It added PRC Section 21074, which defines "tribal cultural resources" as follows:

- 1. (a) "Tribal cultural resources" are either of the following:
 - (1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
 - A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR.
 - B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
 - (2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Local Regulations

County of San Bernardino General Plan 2014

County of San Bernardino General Plan (2014); Conservation Element: Cultural/Paleontological Resources Preservation; Goal CO 3.

Policies:

- CO 3.1 Identify and protect important archaeological and historic cultural resources in areas of the County that have been determined to have known cultural resource sensitivity.
 - Require a cultural resources field survey and evaluation prepared by a qualified professional for projects located within the mapped Cultural Resource Overlay area.
 - 2. Mitigation of impacts to important cultural resources will follow the standards established in Appendix K of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines, as amended to date.
- CO 3.2 Identify and protect important archaeological and historic cultural resources in all lands that involves disturbance of previously undisturbed ground.
 - Require the Archaeological Information Center at the San Bernardino County
 Museum to conduct a preliminary cultural resource review prior to the County's

- application acceptance for all land use applications in planning regions lacking Cultural Resource Overlays and in lands located outside of planning regions.
- 2. Should the County's preliminary review indicate the presence of known cultural resources or moderate to high sensitivity for the potential presence of cultural resources, a field survey and evaluation prepared by a qualified professional will be required with project submittal. The format of the report and standards for evaluation will follow the "Guidelines for Cultural Resource Management Reports" on file with the San Bernardino County Land Use Services Department.
- **CO 3.3** Establish programs to preserve the information and heritage value of cultural and historical resources.
- CO 3.4 The County will comply with Government Code Section 65352.2 (SB 18) by consulting with tribes as identified by the California Native American Heritage Commission on all General Plan and specific plan actions.
 - Site record forms and reports of surveys, test excavations, and data recovery
 programs will be filed with the Archaeological Information Center at the San
 Bernardino County Museum and will be reviewed and approved in consultation
 with that office.
 - a) Preliminary reports verifying that all necessary archaeological or historical fieldwork has been completed will be required prior to project grading and/or building permits.
 - b) Final reports will be submitted and approved prior to project occupancy permits.
 - 2. Any artifacts collected or recovered as a result of cultural resource investigations will be catalogued per County Museum guidelines and adequately curated in an institution with appropriate staff and facilities for their scientific information potential to be preserved. This shall not preclude the local tribes from seeking the return of certain artifacts as agreed to in a consultation process with the developer/project archaeologist.
 - 3. When avoidance or preservation of an archaeological site or historic structure is proposed as a form of mitigation, a program detailing how such long-term avoidance or preservation is assured will be developed and approved prior to conditional approval.
 - 4. In areas of potential but unknown sensitivity, field surveys prior to grading will be required to establish the need for paleontological monitoring.
 - 5. Projects requiring grading plans that are located in areas of known fossil occurrences, or demonstrated in a field survey to have fossils present, will have all rough grading (cuts greater than 3 feet) monitored by trained paleontological crews working under the direction of a qualified professional, so that fossils exposed during grading can be recovered and preserved. Fossils include large and small vertebrate fossils, the latter recovered by screen washing of bulk samples.

- 6. A report of findings with an itemized accession inventory will be prepared as evidence that monitoring has been successfully completed. A preliminary report will be submitted and approved prior to granting of building permits, and a final report will be submitted and approved prior to granting of occupancy permits. The adequacy of paleontological reports will be determined in consultation with the Curator of Earth Science, San Bernardino County Museum.
- CO 3.5 Ensure that important cultural resources are avoided or minimized to protect Native American beliefs and traditions.
 - Consistent with SB 18, as well as possible mitigation measures identified through
 the CEQA process, the County will work and consult with local tribes to identify,
 protect and preserve "traditional cultural properties" (TCPs). TCPs include both
 manmade sites and resources as well as natural landscapes that contribute to the
 cultural significance of areas.
 - 2. The County will protect confidential information concerning Native American cultural resources with internal procedures, per the requirements of SB 922, an addendum to SB 18. The purpose of SB 922 is to exempt cultural site information from public review as provided for in the Public Records Act. Information provided by tribes to the County shall be considered confidential or sacred.
 - 3. The County will work in good faith with the local tribes, developers/applicants and other parties if the local affected tribes request the return of certain Native American artifacts from private development projects. The developer is expected to act in good faith when considering the local tribe's request for artifacts. Artifacts not desired by the local tribe will be placed in a qualified repository as established by the California State Historical Resources Commission. If no facility is available, then all artifacts will be donated to the local tribe.
 - 4. The County will work with the developer of any "gated community" to ensure that the Native Americans are allowed future access, under reasonable conditions, to view and/or visit known sites within the "gated community." If a site is identified within a gated community project, and preferably preserved as open space, the development will be conditioned by the County allow future access to Native Americans to view and/or visit that site.

Tribal Consultation

The following serves as an overview of the procedures and timeframes for the Tribal Consultation process, for the complete Tribal Consultation Guidelines, please refer to the State of California Office of Planning and Research website.

Prior to the amendment or adoption of general or specific plans, local governments must notify the appropriate tribes of the opportunity to conduct consultation for the purpose of preserving or mitigating impacts to cultural places located on land within the local government's jurisdiction that is affected by the plan adoption or amendment. The tribal contacts for this list are maintained by the NAHC and are distinct from the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) list. It is suggested that local

governments send written notice by certified mail with return receipt requested. The tribes have 90 days from the date they receive notification to request consultation. In addition, prior to adoption or amendment of a general or specific plan, local government must refer the proposed action to tribes on the NAHC list that have traditional lands located within the city or county's jurisdiction. Notice must be sent regardless of prior consultation. The referral must allow a 45-day comment period.

In brief, notices from the local government to the tribes should include:

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- A description of the proposed general or specific plan, the reason for the proposal, and the specific geographic areas affected.
- Detailed maps to accompany the description.
- Deadline date for the tribes to respond.
- Government representative(s) contact information.
- Contact information for project proponent/applicant, if applicable.

The basic schedule for this process is:

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- 45 days: time the local government has to refer proposed action, such as adoption or amendment to a general or specific plan, to agencies, including the tribes. Referral is required even if there has been prior consultation. This opens the 45-day comment period.
- 10 days: time the local government has to provide the tribes with notice of a public hearing.