

Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation

Cactus Trail Improvements Project, Between Baseline Road and Rialto Avenue in the City of Rialto

San Bernardino County, California

Prepared For:

City of Rialto
335 W. Rialto Avenue
Rialto, CA 92376

Prepared By:

Robert Cunningham
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
215 North 5th Street
Redlands, California 92374

Under the direction of Principal Investigator:

Roger Mason, Ph.D., RPA

DRAFT



ECORP Consulting, Inc. has assisted public and private land owners with environmental regulation compliance since 1987. We offer full service capability, from initial baseline environmental studies through environmental planning review, permitting negotiation, liaison to obtain legal agreements, mitigation design, and construction monitoring and reporting.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A cultural resources investigation was conducted for the Cactus Trail Improvements Project, an 11.15-acre project in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California. This investigation was conducted in support of proposed improvements to a pedestrian trail along the western shoulder of Cactus Avenue. The study was completed by ECORP Consulting, Inc. in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

In July 2018, a cultural resources records search was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, and a search of the Sacred Lands File was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The records search results indicated that no cultural resources were previously documented within the Project Area and 11 resources have been documented within one-mile radius of the Project Area. The records search indicated that portions of the Project Area had been previously surveyed in 1991, 1997 and 2010; 40 additional cultural resources investigations were conducted within the one-mile records search radius between 1973 and 2016. The results of the search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC did not indicate the presence of any Native American cultural resources within one mile of the Project Area. In addition to the search of the Sacred Lands File, the NAHC identified 20 Native American groups and individuals with historical and traditional ties to the Project Area.

As a result of the field survey, a portion of a historic-period railroad spur (CT-004), and two historic-period isolated finds (CT-002-I and CT-003-I) were documented and evaluated using CRHR eligibility criteria. CT-004 was evaluated as not eligible for listing in the CRHR under any criteria. CT-002-I and CT-003-I are isolated finds that are not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR. CT-002-I, CT-003-I, and CT-004 are all evaluated as not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, and therefore, are not Historical Resources as defined by under CEQA.

The Cactus Trail Improvements Project would not result in any significant direct impacts on Historical Resources under CEQA. The archaeological sensitivity of the Project Area is believed to be low; however, there always remains the potential for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. Recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries are provided.

CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	i
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Project Location	1
1.2 Project Description	4
1.3 Regulatory Context.....	4
1.4 Report Organization	4
2.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT	5
2.1 Regional Prehistory	5
2.1.1 Paleo-Indian Period/Terminal Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 BP).....	5
2.1.2 Early Archaic Period/Early Holocene (10,000 to 8,500 BP).....	5
2.1.3 Encinitas Tradition or Milling Stone Period/Middle Holocene (8,500 to 3,500 BP) .	5
2.1.4 Palomar Tradition (1,250 – 150 BP)	6
2.2 Ethnohistory	7
2.3 History	9
3.0 METHODS	13
3.1 Personnel Qualifications.....	13
3.2 Records Search Methods	14
3.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods	15
3.4 Field Methods.....	15
4.0 RESULTS.....	15
4.1 Records Search.....	15
4.1.1 Previous Research	15
4.2 Sacred Lands File Results	20
4.3 Field Visit Results.....	20
4.3.1 Newly Identified Resources	20
5.0 EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY.....	21
5.1 State Evaluation Criteria	21
5.2 Evaluation.....	22
5.2.1 CT-004 Spur of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.....	22
5.2.2 Isolated Finds	23
6.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS	23
7.0 REFERENCES CITED	26

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Previous Cultural Studies In or Within One Mile of the Project Area	15
Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources In or Within One Mile of the Project Area	18

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Project Vicinity	2
Figure 2. Project Location.....	3

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – Sacred Lands File Coordination

Attachment B – ***Confidential*** Cultural Resource Site Locations and Site Records

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
AT&SF	Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad
BP	Before present
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation's
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Zanja Trail Project - 7th Street to Church Street
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SB	Senate Bill
SCA	sun-colored amethyst
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
Semi-Tropic	Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company
USC	U.S. Code
USGS	U. S. Geological Survey

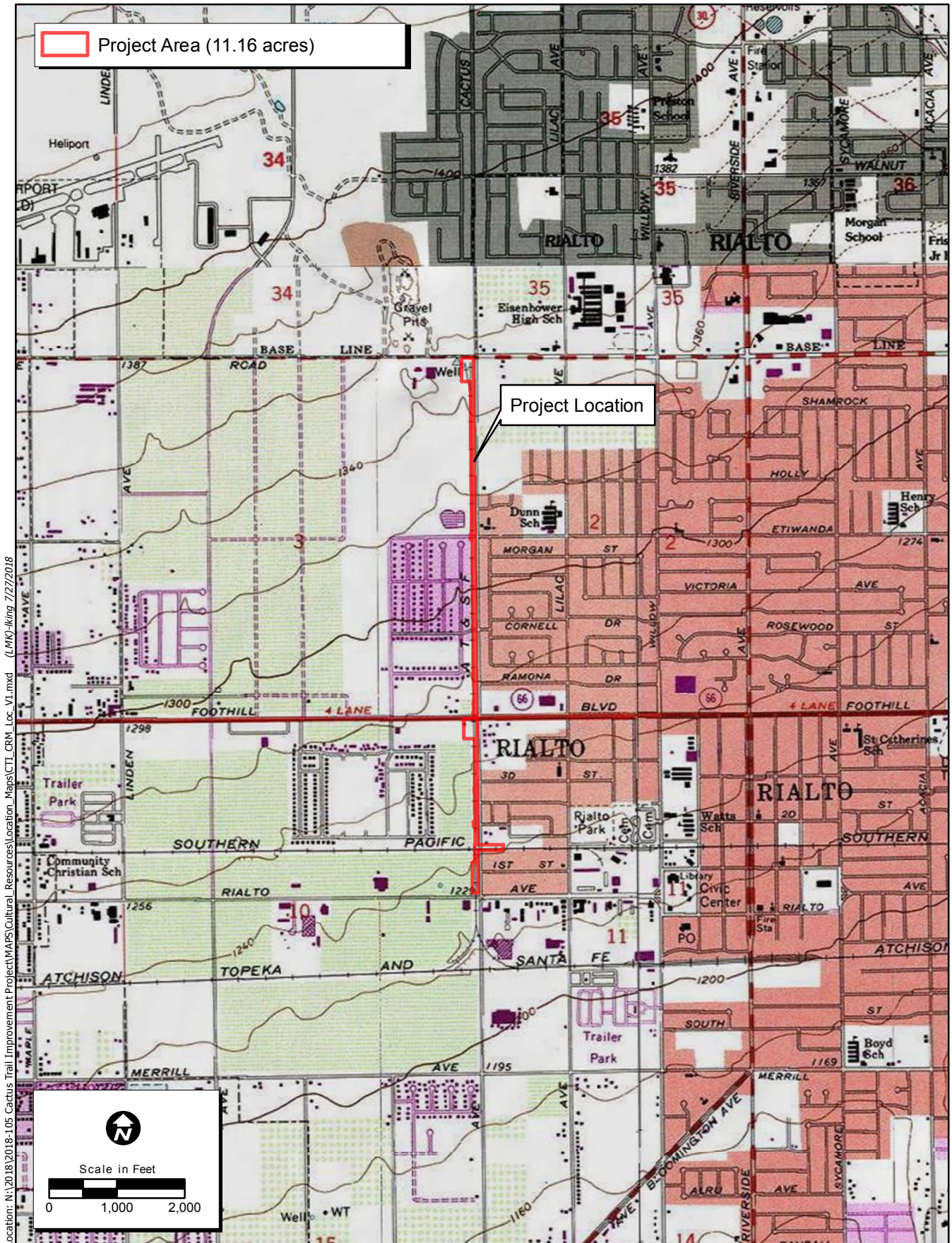
1.0 INTRODUCTION

In July 2018, ECORP Consulting, Inc. conducted a cultural resources investigation of the 11.15-acre Project Area for the Cactus Trail Improvements Project in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1). An archaeological records search and field survey were completed to identify cultural resources that could be impacted by development. This study also includes a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search, and the evaluation of three newly recorded resources for eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). This report presents the methods and results of these studies, along with management recommendations. This project was completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

1.1 Project Location

The Project Area is a proposed new trail route located along Cactus Avenue, between Rialto Avenue and Baseline Road in the City of Rialto (Figure 1). The Project Area is along a large, arterial road in a residential area with some commercial development. The majority of the Project Area is located along the western side of Cactus Avenue, between Cactus Avenue and a north-south-trending concrete-lined drainage channel. Near the south end of trail route (just north of 1st Street) a spur of the proposed trail route crosses Cactus Avenue and runs east for 300 feet along the alignment of the former Pacific Electric Railroad corridor. The Project Area also includes parking/staging areas, one located southwest of the intersection of Cactus Avenue and Foothill Boulevard, and one located southwest of the intersection of Cactus Avenue and Baseline Road. As shown on the U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Fontana, California topographic quadrangle map (1978), the Project Area is located in Sections 34 and 35 of Township 1 North, Range 5 West; and Sections 2, 3, 10, and 11 of Township 1 South, Range 5 West of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian (Figure 2).

The elevation of the Project Area ranges from 1,234 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) to 1,273 feet AMSL. It is located approximately two miles (3,214 meters) southwest of Cajon Wash, which emanates from the San Gabriel Mountains 5.7 miles (9,158 meters) to the north. Sediments in the area primarily consists of late Pleistocene old eolian sand deposits, with a pocket of late Pleistocene to early Holocene young alluvial fan deposits in the southern portion of the Project Area (Morton and Miller 2006). Vegetation within the Project Area consists primarily of sparse nonnative grasses and weeds. Surface sediments in the Project Area are highly disturbed due to construction of an asphalt bicycle/pedestrian trail, construction of a drainage channel, and road shoulder maintenance.



Map Date: 7/27/2018
 iService Layer Credits: Copyright© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

Figure 2. Project Location Map
 2018-105 Cactus Trail Improvement Project

1.2 Project Description

The proposed project consists of construction of an approximately 1.49-mile-long segment of pedestrian trail that will run along the west side of Cactus Avenue, from Rialto Avenue to Baseline Road with a connection to the Pacific Electric Bike Trail, including all parking/staging areas.

1.3 Regulatory Context

To meet the regulatory requirements of this Project, this cultural resources investigation was conducted pursuant to the provisions for the treatment of cultural resources contained in CEQA (Public Resources Code [PRC] § 21000 et seq.). The goal of CEQA is to develop and maintain a high-quality environment that serves to identify the significant environmental effects of the actions of a proposed project and to either avoid or mitigate those significant effects where feasible. CEQA pertains to all proposed projects that require state or local government agency approval, including the enactment of zoning ordinances, the issuance of conditional use permits, and the approval of development project maps.

CEQA (Title 14, California Code of Regulations [CCR], Article 5, § 15064.5) applies to cultural resources of the historical and prehistoric (pre-contact) periods. Any project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a cultural resource, either directly or indirectly, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. As a result, such a project would require avoidance or mitigation of impacts to those affected resources. Significant cultural resources must meet at least one of four criteria that define eligibility for listing on the CRHR (PRC § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, § 4852). Resources listed on or eligible for inclusion in the CRHR are considered Historical Resources under CEQA.

1.4 Report Organization

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Attachment A contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File and Native American outreach, and Attachment B contains confidential cultural resource site locations and site records.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code § 6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code § 54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S. Code 5 [USC]), because the disclosure of cultural resources location information is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470hh) and Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), it is also exempted from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. Likewise, the Information Centers of the California Historical Resources Information System maintained by the OHP prohibit public dissemination of records search information. In compliance with these requirements, the results of this cultural resource investigation were prepared as a confidential document, which is not intended for public distribution in either paper or electronic format.

2.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

2.1 Regional Prehistory

2.1.1 *Paleo-Indian Period/Terminal Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 BP)*

The first inhabitants of southern California were big game hunters and gatherers exploiting extinct species of Pleistocene megafauna (e.g., mammoth and other Rancholabrean fauna). Local "fluted point" assemblages comprised of large spear points or knives are stylistically and technologically similar to the Clovis Paleo-Indian cultural tradition dated to this period elsewhere in North America (Moratto 1984). Archaeological evidence for this period in southern California is limited to a few small temporary camps with fluted points found around late Pleistocene lake margins in the Mojave Desert and around Tulare Lake in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Single points are reported from Ocotillo Wells and Cuyamaca Pass in eastern San Diego County and from the Yuha Desert in Imperial County (Rondeau, Cassidy, and Jones 2007).

2.1.2 *Early Archaic Period/Early Holocene (10,000 to 8,500 BP)*

Approximately 10,000 years ago, at the beginning of the Holocene, warming temperatures, and the extinction of the megafauna resulted in changing subsistence strategies with an emphasis hunting smaller game and increasing reliance on plant gathering. Previously, Early Holocene sites were represented by only a few sites and isolates from the Lake Mojave and San Dieguito complexes found along former lakebeds and grasslands of the Mojave Desert and in inland San Diego County. More recently, southern California Early Holocene sites have been found along the Santa Barbara Channel (Erlandson 1994), in western Riverside County (Goldberg 2001, Grenda 1997), and along the San Diego County coast (Gallegos 1991, Koerper et al. 1991, Warren 1967).

The San Dieguito Complex was defined based on material found at the Harris site (CA-SDI-149) on the San Dieguito River near Lake Hodges in San Diego County. San Dieguito artifacts include large leaf-shaped points; leaf-shaped knives; large ovoid, domed, and rectangular end and side scrapers; engraving tools; and crescentics (Koerper et al. 1991). The San Dieguito Complex at the Harris site dates to 9,000 to 7,500 BP (Gallegos 1991:Figure 3.9). However, sites from this time period in coastal San Diego County have yielded artifacts and subsistence remains characteristic of the succeeding Encinitas Tradition, including manos, metates, core-cobble tools, and marine shell (Gallegos 1991, Koerper et al. 1991).

2.1.3 *Encinitas Tradition or Milling Stone Period/Middle Holocene (8,500 to 3,500 BP)*

The Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and the Milling Stone Period (Wallace 1955) refer to a long period of time during which small mobile bands of people who spoke an early Hokan language (possibly proto-Yuman) foraged for a wide variety of resources including hard seeds, berries, and roots/tubers (yucca in inland areas), rabbits and other small animals, and shellfish and fish in coastal areas. Sites from the Encinitas Tradition consist of residential bases and resource acquisition locations with no evidence of overnight stays. Residential bases have hearths and fire-affected rock indicating overnight stays and food preparation. Residential bases along the coast have large amounts of shell and are often termed shell middens.

The Encinitas Tradition as originally defined (Warren 1968) applied to all of the non-desert areas of southern California. Recently, two patterns within the Encinitas Tradition have been proposed that apply to different regions of southern California (Sutton and Gardner 2010). The Topanga Pattern includes archaeological material from the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Greven Knoll Pattern pertains to southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Each of the patterns is divided into temporal phases. The Topanga I phase extends from 8,500 to 5,000 BP and Topanga II runs from 5,000 to 3,500 BP. The Topanga Pattern ended about 3,500 BP with the arrival of Takic speakers, except in the Santa Monica Mountains, where the Topanga III phase lasted until about 2,000 BP.

The Encinitas Tradition in inland areas east of the Topanga Pattern (southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County) is the Greven Knoll Pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Greven Knoll I (9,400-4,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates. Projectile points are few and are mostly Pinto points. Greven Knoll II (4,000-3,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates and core tools. Projectile points are mostly Elko points. The Elsinore site on the east shore of Lake Elsinore was occupied during Greven Knoll I and Greven Knoll II. During Greven Knoll I faunal processing (butchering) took place at the lakeshore and floral processing (seed grinding), cooking, and eating took place farther from the shore. The primary foods were rabbit meat and seeds from grasses, sage, and ragweed. A few deer, waterfowl, and reptiles were consumed. The recovered archaeological material suggests that a highly mobile population visited the site at a specific time each year. It is possible that their seasonal round included the ocean coast at other times of the year. These people had an unspecialized technology as exemplified by the numerous crescents, a multi-purpose tool. The few projectile points suggest that most of the small game was trapped using nets and snares (Grenda 1997:279). During Greven Knoll II, which included a warmer drier climatic episode known as the Altithermal, it is thought that populations in interior southern California concentrated at "oases" and that Lake Elsinore was one of these oases. The Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798) is one of five known Middle Holocene residential sites around Lake Elsinore. Tools were mostly manos, metates, and hammerstones. Scraper planes were absent. Flaked-stone tools consisted mostly of utilized flakes used as scrapers. The Elsinore site during the Middle Holocene was a "recurrent extended encampment" which could have been occupied during much of the year.

The Encinitas Tradition lasted longer in inland areas because Takic speakers did not move east into these areas until circa 1,000 BP. Greven Knoll III (3,000-1,000 BP) is present at the Liberty Grove site in Cucamonga (Salls 1983) and at sites in Cajon Pass that were defined as part of the Sayles Complex (Kowta 1969). Greven Knoll III sites have a large proportion of manos and metates and core tools as well as scraper planes. Kowta (1969) suggested the scraper planes may have been used to process yucca and agave. The faunal assemblage consists of large quantities of lagomorphs (rabbits and hares) and lesser quantities of deer, rodents, birds, carnivores, and reptiles.

2.1.4 Palomar Tradition (1,250 – 150 BP)

The native people of southern California (north of a line from Agua Hedionda to Lake Henshaw in San Diego County) spoke Takic languages which form a branch or subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. The Takic languages are divided into the Gabrielino-Fernandeño language, the Serrano-Kitanemuk group (the Serrano [includes the Vanyume dialect] and Kitanemuk languages), the Tataviam language,

and the Cupan group (the Luiseño-Juaneño language, the Cahuilla Language, and the Cupeño language) (Golla 2011). According to Sutton (2009), Takic speakers occupied the southern San Joaquin Valley before 3,500 BP. Perhaps as a result of the arrival of Yokutsan speakers (a language in the Penutian language family) from the north, Takic speakers moved southeast. The ancestors of the Kitanemuk moved into the Tehachapi Mountains and the ancestors of the Tataviam moved into the upper Santa Clara River drainage. The ancestors of the Gabrielino (Tongva) moved into the Los Angeles Basin about 3,500 BP, replacing the native proto-Yuman (Hokan) speakers. Speakers of proto-Gabrielino reached the southern Channel Islands by 3,200 BP (Sutton 2009) and moved as far south as Aliso Creek in Orange County by 3,000 BP.

Takic people moved south into southern Orange County after 1,250 BP and became the ancestors of the Juaneño. Takic people moved inland from southern Orange County about 1,000 BP, becoming the ancestors of the Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla. At the same time, Takic people from the Kitanemuk area moved east along the northern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains and spread into the San Bernardino Mountains and along the Mojave River, becoming the ancestors of the Serrano and the Vanyume. Although Sutton (2011) believes that Yuman speakers living in these inland areas adopted Takic languages and that Takic speakers did not physically replace the Yuman speakers, this is unlikely because settlement and subsistence systems in inland areas were the same as those characteristic of the Takic peoples of the coast.

The material culture of the inland areas where Takic languages were spoken at the time of Spanish contact is part of the Palomar Tradition (Sutton 2011). San Luis Rey I Phase (1,000 – 500 BP) and San Luis Rey II Phase (500 – 150 BP) pertain to the area occupied by the Luiseño at the time of Spanish contact. The Peninsular I (1,000 – 750 BP), II (750 – 300 BP), and III (300 – 150 BP) Phases are used in the areas occupied by the Cahuilla and Serrano (Sutton 2011).

San Luis Rey I is characterized by Cottonwood Triangular arrow points, use of bedrock mortars, stone pendants, shell beads, quartz crystals, and bone tools. San Luis Rey II sees the addition of ceramics, including ceramic cremation urns, red pictographs on boulders in village sites, and steatite arrow straighteners. San Luis Rey II represents the archaeological manifestation of the antecedents of the historically known Luiseño (Goldberg 2001: I-43). During San Luis Rey I there were a series of small permanent residential bases at water sources, each occupied by a kin group (probably a lineage). During San Luis Rey II people from several related residential bases moved into a large village located at the most reliable water source (Waugh 1986). Each village had a territory that included acorn harvesting camps at higher elevations. Villages have numerous bedrock mortars, large dense midden areas with a full range of flaked and ground stone tools, rock art, and a cemetery.

2.2 Ethnohistory

The Project Area is located within the territory known to have been used by both the Serrano and Gabrielino at the time of contact with Europeans, around 1769.

Serrano

The Serrano occupied an area in and around the San Bernardino Mountains and northward into the Mojave Desert. Their territory also extended west along the north slope of the San Gabriel Mountains, east

as far as Twentynine Palms, north into the Victorville and Lucerne Valley areas, and south to the Yucaipa Valley and San Jacinto Valley (Cultural Systems Research 2005). The Serrano speakers in the Mojave Desert who lived along the Mojave River were known as Vanyume. Serrano is a language within the Takic family of the Uto-Aztecan language stock.

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, pinyon nuts, bulbs and tubers, shoots and roots, juniper 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 Serranos lived in 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).

Serrano social and political units were clans, patrilineal exogamous territorial groups. Each clan was led by a chief who had both political and ceremonial roles. The chief lived in a principal village within the clan's territory. The clans were part of a moiety system such that each clan was either a wildcat or coyote clan and marriages could only occur between members of opposite moieties (Earle 2004). On the north side of the San Bernardino Mountains, clan villages were located along the desert-mountain interface on Deep Creek, on the upper Mojave River, in Summit Valley, and in Cajon Pass. The principal plant food available near these villages was juniper berries. These villages also had access to mountain resources, such as acorns and pinyon nuts.

Vanyume villages were located along the Mojave River from south of Victorville to Soda Lake. These river villages had populations of 40 - 80 people. Marriage ties between the Serrano foothill villages and Vanyume desert villages facilitated access to mountain resources such as acorns and pinyon nuts, by the desert villages. The principal desert resources were mesquite beans, screw beans, tule reed roots, and carrizo grass sugar (produced by aphids that lived on the Carrizo grass). Animal resources were rabbits, jackrabbits, desert bighorn sheep, pronghorn, and desert tortoise (Earle 2005:10). The Vanyume also collected salt from Soda Lake and from the Barstow-Daggett area to exchange for acorns and other resources from the mountains (Earle 2005:11).

Partly due to their mountainous and desert inland territory, contact between Serrano and Euro-Americans was minimal prior to the early 1800s. In 1819, an asistencia (mission outpost) 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 Geronio 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).

Gabrielino

Ethnographic accounts of Native Americans indicate that the Gabrielino (also known as Tongva) once occupied the region that encompasses the project area. At the time of contact with Europeans, the Gabrielino 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 Arcangel, established in 1771. The Gabrielino are believed to have been one of the most populous and wealthy Native American tribes in southern California prior to European contact. (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). The Gabrielino spoke a Takic language. The Takic group of languages is part of the Uto-Aztecan language family.

The Gabrielino occupied villages located along rivers and at the mouths of canyons. Populations ranged from 50 to 200 inhabitants. Residential structures within the villages were domed, circular, and made from thatched tule or other available wood. Gabrielino 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 Gabrielino also fished and collected marine shellfish (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991).

By the late 18th century, Gabrielino population had significantly dwindled due to introduced European diseases and dietary deficiencies. Gabrielino communities disintegrated as families were taken to the missions (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991). However, current descendants of the Gabrielino are preserving Gabrielino culture.

2.3 History

The first European to visit Alta California (the area north of Baja California) was Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, in 1542. Sent north by the Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) to look for the Northwest Passage, Cabrillo visited San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay, and the northern Channel Islands. In 1579, the English adventurer Francis Drake visited the Miwok Native American group at Drake’s Bay or Bodega Bay. Sebastian Vizcaíno explored the coast as far north as Monterey in 1602. He reported that Monterey was an excellent location for a port (Castillo 1978). Vizcaíno also named San Diego Bay to commemorate Saint Didacus. The name began to appear on European maps of the New World by 1624 (Gudde 1998).

Colonization of Alta California began with a land expedition led by Spanish army captain Gaspar de Portolá. In 1769, Portolá and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterrey Bay area. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population to Catholicism, presidios (forts), and pueblos (towns) were established. The Franciscan missionary friars built 21 missions in Alta California, beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the missions in San Rafael and Sonoma, founded in 1823. Mission San Diego was established to

convert the Native Americans that lived in the area, known as the Kumeyaay or Diegueño. Mission San Gabriel Archangel began in 1771, east of what is now Los Angeles, to convert the Tongva or Gabrielino. Mission San Fernando, also in Tongva/Gabrielino territory, was built in 1797. Mission San Juan Capistrano was established in 1776 on San Juan Creek (in what is now southern Orange County) to convert the Agjachemem or Juaneño. Mission San Luis Rey began in 1798 on the San Luis Rey River (in what is now northern San Diego County) to convert the Luiseño (Castillo 1978).

Some missions later established outposts in inland areas. An asistencia (mission outpost) of Mission San Luis Rey, known as San Antonio de Pala, was built in Luiseño territory along the upper San Luis Rey River near Mount Palomar in 1810 (Pourade 1961). A chapel administered by Mission San Gabriel Archangel was established in the San Bernardino area in 1819 (Bean and Smith 1978). The present asistencia within the western outskirts of present-day Redlands was built circa 1830 (Haenszel and Reynolds 1975). The missions sustained themselves through cattle ranching and traded hides and tallow for supplies brought by ship. Large cattle ranches were established by Mission San Luis Rey at Temecula and San Jacinto (Gunther 1984). The Spanish also constructed presidios, or forts, at San Diego and Santa Barbara, and a pueblo, or town, was established at Los Angeles.

The Spanish period, which had begun in 1769 with the Portolá expedition, ended in 1821 with Mexican independence. After Mexico became independent from Spain, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California. The Mexican government secularized the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants, or ranchos (Robinson 1948). Rancho owners sometimes lived in one of the towns, such as San Diego (near the presidio), San Juan Capistrano (around the mission), or Los Angeles, but often resided in an adobe house on their own land.

The Mexican Period, which began with independence from Spain in 1821, continued until the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848. The American period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the United States in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the United States as the Territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 led to statehood in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General's office. Floods and drought in the 1860s greatly reduced the cattle herds on the ranchos, making it difficult for their owners to pay the new American taxes on their thousands of acres. Many Mexican-American cattle ranchers borrowed money at usurious rates from newly arrived Anglo-Americans. Foreclosures and land sales eventually resulted in the transfer of most of the land grants into the hands of Anglo-Americans (Cleland 1941).

In 1842, several years after the secularization of the missions by Mexico, California Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado, representing the Mexican government, made a large land grant to Don Antonio Maria Lugo and his three sons. The Lugo family's Rancho San Bernardino encompassed land in both the San Bernardino and Yucaipa valleys, extending from present-day Colton to Calimesa. In the spring of 1851, 437 Mormon settlers, who had come in wagons from Salt Lake City, settled in the San Bernardino Valley. One group, under the leadership of Captain Andrew Lytle, camped near the mouth of Canon de los Negros and

renamed it Lytle Creek. Two apostles, Amasa Lyman and Charles C. Rich, acting as representatives of the Latter-day Saints, bought a large portion of Rancho San Bernardino from the Lugos; however, the United States government did not recognize their claim to the lands west of Lytle Creek, so they settled west of the creek at what is now San Bernardino. By 1853, they had cleared a new road between San Bernardino and Cucamonga. This road later became a segment of Foothill Boulevard (Stoebe and Bemis 1976).

The first Anglo-American settler in the Rialto area was George Lord, who came from San Bernardino in 1853. Due to various disputes, Lord had been pressured to move out of the area by Mormon leaders. He had been planning on returning north to Utah for some time; however, stubbornness upon being asked to leave caused him to change his plans and stay in the area. Lord prospered, becoming the first in the region to grow Muscat grapes and to produce raisins. His vineyards were located on either side of present-day Highland Avenue. The Lord farmstead existed at this location until 1886 (Lymann 1996; Patton 1961; Stoebe and Bemis 1976).

Greater than normal precipitation, along with melting of an unusually deep snow pack accumulated during the winter of 1861-1862, resulted in the flood of January 1862, the largest flooding episode recorded in southern California history. In addition to the destruction of Agua Mansa, extensive damage was done to San Bernardino by the Santa Ana River and Lytle Creek (Ahlborn 1982; Clark 1978/1979; Hayden et al. 1997). In the long run, however, the disaster did not slow settlement of the area, and throughout the 1860s and 1870s, families continued to establish small farms west of Lytle Creek, growing mostly grapes and fruit trees (Stoebe and Bemis 1976).

In 1877, Michael White and Henry Hancock, owners of the Muscupiabe land grant northeast of Rialto, began litigation against settlers in the present Rialto and Fontana areas over water rights to Lytle Creek. The Muscupiabe grant owners claimed riparian rights to the water being diverted by the farmers south of them. In 1879, the Supreme Court decided in favor of White and Hancock, establishing the supremacy of riparian rights over appropriation. This led to the formation of the Lytle Creek Water Company, which included all the water users south of the Muscupiabe grant, for the purpose of legally fighting the Muscupiabe grant owners. While this conflict went on, the farmers in the Rialto and Fontana areas continued to use Lytle Creek water because the law favoring White's and Hancock's riparian rights was not enforced. By 1887, White and Hancock had bought a controlling interest in the Lytle Creek Water Company and sold it to the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company (Semi-Tropic), along with the riparian rights, ending the conflict (De Bakcsy 1955).

Semi-Tropic, organized by Los Angeles businessmen George Bonebrake and F.C. Howes, bought 28,500 acres west of Lytle Creek, mostly from the William Pierce family, who had been prominent land owners in the area since 1869, and Muscupiabe grant owners White and Hancock. The townsites of Rialto, Rosena (later Fontana), and Bloomington were eventually laid out on Semi-Tropic land. The balance of the land was divided into 20-acre tracts (De Bakcsy 1955; Hayden et al. 1997; Richards 1966; Stoebe and Bemis 1976).

The arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the late 1870s and the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad (AT&SF) in the mid-1880s opened communications, travel, and shipping between the San Bernardino area and Los Angeles, as well as other regions of the country. A land boom brought about by

inexpensive rail fares and aggressive real estate promotions was in progress by the late 1880s. Many new families began to arrive, and numerous small towns were founded along the rail route. By 1886, the population of the area had grown to the point that the Brooke School District, named for County Superintendent of Schools Henry C. Brooke, was created for the settlements near the west side of Lytle Creek. Prior to that, children from that portion of the valley had traveled to San Bernardino for schooling (Stoebe and Bemis 1976).

In 1887, Semi-Tropic constructed the Rialto Canal to connect the agricultural land and settlers in the Rialto area with the outlet of Lytle Creek Canyon. This channel carried water parallel to the west side of the creek along what is today Riverside Avenue, then turned southward. With water available, Rialto continued to thrive beyond the end of the real estate and development excitement of the 1880s. Legal disputes over water rights and a severe drought in the late 1890s and early 1900s combined to drive many farmers out of the region. Rialto, however, was able to get enough water via the Rialto Canal to survive the drought years (Hayden et al. 1997; Richards 1966; Stoebe and Bemis 1976).

The same year the Rialto Canal was constructed, 1887, a group of Kansas Methodists, led by Reverend T.C. Miller, proposed a colony and university, to be built on 16,000 acres bought from Semi-Tropic. The Kansas Syndicate, as they were called, purchased the land because of its flood-protected location on a topographical bench, the availability of Lytle Creek water, and the proximity of the AT&SF rail line. Funding for the university was never realized, and the original plan was abandoned. Many of the Methodist families, however, decided to stay and Semi-Tropic began laying out the townsite of Rialto. The streets of the original town, from Third Street south to the AT&SF tracks, and between Palm and Date, were surveyed by engineer Burr Bassell. Included was the landscaped double drive, Riverside Avenue. Herbert M. Van Frank, an engineer hired by Semi-Tropic, extended Bassell's work in 1888. Van Frank, along with his son Herbert I. Van Frank, were still civil engineers in Rialto when the city was incorporated in 1911 (Hayden et al. 1997; Richards 1966; Stoebe and Bemis 1976).

In the late 1880s and 1890s Rialto continued to grow, and included the 42-room Hotel Del Rialto, a Methodist church, a Congregational church, Brooke School, several commercial and office buildings, the Orange Grower newspaper, and a few dozen residences. Hundreds of acres of orange and lemon trees were being cultivated, and remained the mainstay of the local economy for several decades. In the early 1890s, due to financial problems with projects in Fontana, Semi-Tropic transferred its Rialto holdings to the Lytle Creek Water and Improvement Company, which had been organized by Semi-Tropic to continue the development of Rialto. By 1896, Semi-Tropic had gone bankrupt, but Lytle Creek Water and Improvement Company managed to continue independently and added to Rialto's growth by planting street trees and carrying out many other general improvements (Stoebe and Bemis 1976).

By 1911, Rialto had approximately 1,500 residents and 40 businesses, including a bank, grocery stores, garages, department stores, two telephone companies, and other smaller shops and offices. The same year, a second newspaper, the Rialto Record, was established. By spring, the Rialto Chamber of Commerce had circulated a petition for incorporation and presented it to the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors. To enlarge the proposed city, extended boundaries had been projected, a move that drew opposition from property owners who did not want their land within the incorporated area. A vote held

on October 31 went in favor of incorporation, however, and the new City of Rialto came into being with Thomas W. Moffat as its first mayor (Stoebe and Bemis 1976).

The interurban Pacific Electric Railway' from Los Angeles to San Bernardino passed through Rialto and reached San Bernardino in 1914 (ERHA n.d.b). By 1915, Foothill Boulevard, which had begun as a dirt wagon road graded in the early 1850s by Mormon settlers, was a paved highway. Placing Rialto within easier reach of Los Angeles and other southern California communities, furthered the city's growth. Throughout the late 1910s and 1920s, Rialto prospered. By the 1930s, 4,000 acres were planted in citrus, framed by rows of tall eucalyptus trees as windbreaks. Seven citrus packing houses were in operation near the AT&SF tracks. Up to 1,400 rail cars filled with Rialto oranges and lemons left town every year (Stoebe and Bemis 1976).

The years of the Great Depression were hard on the economy of the region, yet Rialto continued to build and develop throughout the 1930s. With the United States' entering World War II in the early 1940s, the San Bernardino area was made headquarters of the Western Defense Command. Its distance from the threat of an aircraft-carrier-based Japanese attack, as well as its status as a hub of the regional highway, railroad, and telephone network, made it an ideal location. The U.S. Army Base General Depot, unofficially called Camp Ono, was built as a supply base by the Quartermaster Corps near Shandin Hills, northwest of San Bernardino; the U.S. Army Air Depot, which later became Norton Air Force Base, was laid out along the north side of the Santa Ana River between San Bernardino and Redlands; and the Fontana U.S. Army Ordnance Department Depot was built northeast of the intersection of Sierra and Highland avenues, not far from Rialto (Belden 1963; Hayden et al. 1997). Construction of the Kaiser Steel plant, located on the west side of Cherry Avenue in Fontana, was begun in 1942 to provide steel for the construction of military ships at California shipyards (Cadwell 1955). Many of Kaiser's 8,000 employees settled in Rialto.

Following the war, the population of Rialto slowly grew as commercial development gradually increased and citrus agriculture declined as the predominant economy. In 1950, the population was a little over 3,000, and city officials began working with a group of students from the University of Southern California on a study designed to boost growth. The University of Southern California study made several recommendations, including improvements in city streets, new school sites, parks, and a new civic center. Rialto officials began implementing the suggestions immediately, with surprisingly positive results. By 1954, the population had doubled, and nearly doubled again by 1956. By the early 1960s, the opening of Interstate 10 made commuting out of town for work even easier for Rialto residents. The new civic center opened in 1961. In 1965, with the population at more than 23,000, only a single citrus packing house remained. Orange and lemon groves were quickly replaced with residential subdivisions. By the 1980s, agriculture had nearly disappeared from the area. By 2006, the population of Rialto was more than 99,000 residents (Stoebe and Bemis 1976; City of Rialto 2007).

3.0 METHODS

3.1 Personnel Qualifications

All phases of the cultural resources investigation were conducted or supervised by Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Dr. Roger Mason, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications

Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeologist. Fieldwork was conducted by Staff Archaeologist and Field Director Robert Cunningham. This report was prepared by Staff Archaeologist Robert Cunningham.

Dr. Mason has been professionally involved with cultural resources management in California since 1983. Dr. Mason is the author of more than 200 reports dealing with cultural resource surveys, evaluations, and mitigation programs in California. He has extensive project experience with the cultural resources requirements of CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

Mr. Cunningham is a Staff Archaeologist for ECORP and has more than 10 years of experience in cultural resources management, primarily in Southern California. He holds a BA degree in Anthropology and has participated in and supervised numerous survey, testing, and data recovery excavations for both prehistoric and historical sites, and has cataloged, identified, and curated thousands of artifacts. He has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility for the NRHP and CRHR.

3.2 Records Search Methods

A cultural resources records search was conducted in June 2018 at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located at California State University, Fullerton. The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous cultural resources investigations and the presence of previously-recorded archaeological sites or historic-period (i.e., over 50 years in age) resources within a one-mile (1600-meter) radius of the Project Area. Materials reviewed included reports of previous cultural resources investigations, archaeological site records, historical maps, and listings of resources on the NRHP, CRHR, California Points of Historical Interest, California Landmarks, and National Historic Landmarks.

Historic maps reviewed include:

- 1896 USGS San Bernardino, California (15-minute scale)
- 1898 USGS San Bernardino, California (15-minute scale)
- 1901 USGS San Bernardino, California (15-minute scale)
- 1943 USGS Fontana, California (1:31,680-scale)
- 1953 USGS Fontana, California (7.5-minute scale)
- 1954 USGS San Bernardino, California (15-minute scale)
- 1958 USGS San Bernardino, California (1:250,000 scale)
- 1959 USGS San Bernardino, California (1:250,000 scale)
- 1973 USGS Fontana, California (7.5-minute scale)
- 1980 USGS Fontana, California (7.5-minute scale)

Historic aerial photos taken in 1938, 1948, 1959, 1966, 1968, 1980, 1994, 2002, 2005, 2009, and 2010 were also reviewed for any indications of property usage and built environment (NETROnline 2018).

3.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC in Sacramento, California, was requested by ECORP in July 2018. This search was requested to determine whether there are sensitive or sacred Native American resources in the vicinity of the Project Area that could be affected by the proposed Project. The NAHC was also asked to provide a list of Native American groups that have historic or traditional ties to the Project Area who may have knowledge about the Project Area. It should be noted that this does not constitute consultation in compliance with Senate Bill (SB) 18 or Assembly Bill (AB) 52. A copy of all correspondence between ECORP and the NAHC is attached (Attachment A).

3.4 Field Methods

Archaeological field work was conducted by ECORP archaeologist Robert Cunningham on July 6, 2018 and consisted of an intensive systematic pedestrian survey. The Project Area was examined for the presence of cultural artifacts and features by walking the proposed approximately 1.49-mile pathway, and, where possible, conducting parallel east-west transects in 15-meter intervals. Notes and photographs were taken on the environmental setting and disturbances within the Project Area.

Newly-discovered cultural resources were assigned a unique temporary number based on the project name and the order in which they were found (i.e. CT-001-I). As appropriate, the site boundary, features, and artifacts were mapped using Collector for ArcGIS, a cloud-based geospatial software with two to five-meter accuracy, with data later post-processed for submeter accuracy. Digital photographs were taken of select artifacts and features as well as general site overviews showing the general environment and the presence, if any, of human or naturally-occurring impacts. Following fieldwork, Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 records were prepared for each of the resources identified and location and sketch maps were created using data collected with the Collector ArcGIS application used in the field. All DPR site record forms and maps prepared by ECORP are located in confidential Attachment B.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Records Search

The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature, records on file with the SCCIC for previously recorded resources, historical aerial photographs, and maps of the vicinity.

4.1.1 Previous Research

The records search indicated that portions of the Project Area had been previously surveyed on three occasions: in 1991 as part of a cultural resources survey for the Inland Feeder Project, in 1997 as part of a cultural resources survey for the Bakersfield-Rialto Fiberoptic Line Project, and in 2010 as part of a cultural resources study for the Calnev Expansion Project. Forty additional cultural resources investigations were conducted within the one-mile records search radius between 1973 and 2016. Details of all 42 investigations are presented below in Table 1.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Studies In or Within One Mile of the Project Area
--

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the APE?
00150	Schulling, Walter C.	<i>Archaeological Survey of Cedar Avenue Between Baseline and Highland Avenues</i>	1973	No
00506	Hearn, Joseph E.	<i>Archaeological-Historical Resources Assessment of CA. 6.77 Acres Located at the SW Corner of Rialto Airport at Miro Way and Linden Avenue in Rialto</i>	1977	No
01683	Hatheway, Roger and Jeanette McKenna	<i>National Register Evaluation of the Rialto Heights Association Packing House, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California</i>	1987	No
01734	Shackley, M. Steven, Rebecca McCorkle Apple, Jan Wooley, and Robert E. Reynolds	<i>Cultural and Paleontological Resources Survey: US Sprint Fiber Optic Cable Project, Rialto, California to Las Vegas, Nevada</i>	1987	No
02043	Sutton, Paula A.	<i>Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Foothill Freeway, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California</i>	1989	No
02205	Swanson, Mark T.	<i>Cultural Resources Survey of a Circa 200-Acre Tract at Art Scholl Memorial Airport/Miro Field, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California</i>	1990	No
02527	Hammond, Stephen	<i>Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed Foothill Freeway</i>	1989	No
02530	Gallup, Aaron A., Bonnie W. Parks, Denise O'Connor, and Stephen D. Mikesell	<i>Historical Architectural Survey Report and Historic Resource Evaluation Report for a Proposed Highway on New Alignment</i>	1989	No
02853	Foster, John M., James J. Schmidt, Carmen A. Weber, Gwendolyn R. Romani, and Roberta S. Greenwood	<i>Cultural Resource Investigation: Inland Feeder Project, MWD of Southern CA</i>	1991	Yes
03538	White, Laurie and Robert S. White	<i>Cultural Resources Investigation FLRO the 3000+/- Acre City of Rialto Airport Area Specific Plan, North Rialto, CA</i>	1995	No
03596	Duke, Curt	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment for PBW Facility CM 355-92</i>	2000	No
03651	Strudwick, Ivan and Deborah	<i>Second Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed SR 30 Freeway Project, Los Angeles & San Bernardino Counties, CA</i>	1997	No
03880	Duke Curt	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment for PBMS Facility CM 363-09, County of San Bernardino, CA</i>	1999	No
03897	McKenna, Jeanette	<i>A Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of the Fontana Unified School District Elementary School #29 in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, CA</i>	2003	No
03919	William Self Associates	<i>Report on Cultural Resources Mitigation and Monitoring Activities: Fluor Global Services Level (3) Fiber Optic Installation</i>	2001	No
04246	Fulton, Terri and Caprice D. Harper	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment: Cingular Wireless Facility No. SB 289-02, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County</i>	2004	No
04251	White, Laurie S.	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment for AT&T Wireless Site #C957 (Foothill & Riverside) City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, CA</i>	2000	No
04354	Wlodarski, Robert	<i>A Phase I Archaeological Study for Telecu Housing-Rialto, Inc, 200 Merrill Ave, City of Rialto, County of San Bernardino, CA</i>	2004	No

Table 1. Previous Cultural Studies In or Within One Mile of the Project Area

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the APE?
04360	Cerreto, Richard, Christy Malan, and Katherine Ward	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment for APN'S: 1167-031-02, -03, -05, -06, City of Colton, San Bernardino County, CA</i>	2004	No
04362	Hatheway, Roger G. and Fred E. Budinger	<i>Architectural & Archaeological Evaluation of 14 Structures in the City of Rialto, CA in Support of Proposed Seismic Retrofitting</i>	2001	No
04640	Taniguchi, Christeen	<i>Records Search , Site Visit and Indirect APE Historic Architectural Assessment Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SB-291-01 (Cardenas Mall), 250 West foothill Boulevard, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California</i>	2004	No
04871	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	<i>Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate LSANCA 8029D (Alder & Fairfax), 1485 Ayala Road, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California</i>	2006	No
05597	Budinger, Fred	<i>FCC Collocation Submission Packet FCC050727A Bloomington Site N157101</i>	2005	No
05623	Billat, Linda	<i>FCC New Tower Submission Packet, Bloomington / CA-5722B, 436 S Riverside Ave, Rialto FCC070129E</i>	2007	No
05629	Pletka, Nicole	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment: Highland Avenue Detour, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California</i>	2003	No
05766	Love, Bruce	<i>Cultural Resources Report: Bakersfield-Rialto Fiberoptic Line Project, Kern, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California</i>	1997	Yes
06075	Bonner, Wayne H.	<i>Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for American Tower Corporation Facility Candidate 41869 (Bryant St Baptist), 13456 Bryant Street, Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, California</i>	2008	No
06128	Wlodarski, Robert J.	<i>Bechtel Wireless Telecommunications Site LA8064 (Solomon Colors II), 1251 West Durst Drive, Rialto, California</i>	2008	No
06140	Billat, Loma	<i>Jerry Eaves Park/LA-0742B</i>	2008	No
06486	Kessler, John S.	<i>Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Lark Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, San Bernardino County, California</i>	2008	No
06487	Feller, Peter	<i>Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Rios Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, San Bernardino County, California</i>	2008	No
06495	Wlodarski, Robert J.	<i>Bechtel/AT&T Wireless Telecommunications Site LA8064 (Solomon Colors II)</i>	2009	No
06913	Bonner, Wayne H. and Sarah A. Williams	<i>Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE 24319A (Etiwanda), 1424 West Foothill Boulevard, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California</i>	2011	No
06916	Hudson, Jonathan	<i>Rialto CA 3, 150 South Larch Avenue, Rialto, CA</i>	2010	No
06985	Tang, Bai "Tom", Deirdre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester	<i>Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Ayala Drive Widening Project, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California</i>	2011	No
07084	Tang, Bai "Tom"	<i>Preliminary Historical/Archaeological Resources Study, San Bernardino Line Positive Train Control Project, Southern California Regional Rail Authority, Counties of Los Angeles and San Bernardino</i>	2010	No

Table 1. Previous Cultural Studies In or Within One Mile of the Project Area

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the APE?
07087	Puckett, Heather	<i>Trudy, 1230 North Lilac Avenue, Rialto, CA</i>	2012	No
07126	McKenna, Jeanette A.	<i>A Phase I and Class III (Section 106) Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Cactus Basins Improvements in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino, California</i>	2012	No
07960	Self, William	<i>Class III Cultural Resources Survey Addendum for the Proposed Calnev Expansion Project, California Portion San Bernardino County California</i>	2010	Yes
08211	Ballester, Daniel	<i>Paleontological Monitoring Program Upper Cactus Basin 3;A, 4 and 5: WO# 20 14- 1 1- 007 in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California CRM Contract No. 3032</i>	2016	No
08214	Pigniola, Andrew R.	<i>Cultural Resources Survey Report for the BM Investments Project North Cactus Avenue, Rialto, California (160406-CR)</i>	2016	No
08244	Roland Jennifer	<i>Phase I Investigation for the Crown Castle IE755 Best Bargain Antenna Installation Project, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California</i>	2016	No

The records search results show that there are no previously recorded resources in the Project Area. Eleven previously recorded historic-period cultural resources are located within one mile of the Project Area. These are comprised of one brick-lined reservoir and associated refuse deposit, and 10 historic-period buildings or structures, including the NRHP-listed First Christian Church of Rialto. No pre-contact archaeological sites or isolated finds have been previously recorded within a one-mile radius of the Project Area. Details of all 11 previously recorded resources are presented below in Table 2.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources In or Within One Mile of the Project Area

Site Number CA-SBR-	Primary Number P-36-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
6780H	006780	Mark T. Swanson and Robin Laska (1990)	Historic	Brick lined reservoir and refuse deposit	No
	012595	Christeen Taniguchi (2004)	Historic	Single family residence	No
	012983	Kathleen A. Crawford (2004)	Historic	Single family residence	No
	012984	Kathleen A. Crawford (2004)	Historic	Single family residence	No
	012985	Kathleen A. Crawford (2004)	Historic	Single family residence	No
	017560	L. Roy Bemis (n.d.)	Historic	Rialto Adobe	No

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources In or Within One Mile of the Project Area

Site Number CA-SBR-	Primary Number P-36-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
	017601	Janet Hansen (2002)	Historic	First Christian Church of Rialto	No
	017644	No name. No date.	Historic	Van Frank House	No
	019823	Katherine Ward (2008)	Historic	Shed	No
	021611	Jeremy Hollins (2008)	Historic	Two water tanks	No
	023663	URS Corp. (2011)	Historic	Telephone utilities building	No

A review of the historic-period maps and historic aerial photographs indicates that a majority of the Project Area was a railroad corridor within an agricultural and rural residential area from the 1890s to 1950s (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2018). The earliest USGS 15-minute San Bernardino Quadrangle maps show that there were few dwellings located along in the Project vicinity in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Most of the development in the area is depicted east of the Project Area along a series of streets arranged on a grid plan. The Southern California Division of the AT&SF Railroad is depicted south of the Project Area. The 1943 USGS 7.5-minute Fontana Quadrangle map shows a spur of the AT&SF Railroad branching away from the mainline of tracks south of Rialto Avenue and extending north along the west side of Cactus Avenue, terminating at Baseline Road. The Pacific Electric railroad is shown passing east to west through the Project Area. A few structures are depicted along the east side of Cactus Avenue. Cactus Avenue, Foothill Boulevard, and Baseline Road are depicted and labeled. Rialto Avenue is depicted on the map, but is labeled Arrow Highway, and Foothill Boulevard is identified as a segment of Route 66. Route 99/70, the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway, is depicted to the south. The 1953 USGS 7.5-minute Fontana, and the 1954 15-minute San Bernardino Quadrangle maps show that area east of Cactus Avenue is comprised primarily of citrus groves, and the area to the west is comprised primarily of agricultural fields. Some residential development is depicted east of Cactus Avenue, near the southern end of the Project Area. The 1958 USGS 1:250,000 scale San Bernardino Quadrangle map shows Interstate 10 to the south. The Pacific Electric tracks that pass through the Project Area are now labeled as the Southern Pacific Railroad. The 1967 USGS 7.5-minute scale Fontana Quadrangle map, the area east of Cactus Avenue is shown to be nearly fully developed, primarily into residential neighborhoods. The street that had been labeled Arrow Highway in previous maps, is now identified as Rialto Avenue. USGS maps from 1973 and 1980 show increased residential development west of the Project Area (USGS 1973, 1980).

On historic aerial photographs from 1938 to 1948, The Project Area is shown to be located in an agricultural area, with citrus groves east of Cactus Avenue, and agricultural fields to the west. The north-south spur of the AT&SF is visible west of Cactus Avenue. In 1959 aerial photographs, the majority of citrus groves immediately west of Cactus Avenue have been replaced by residential neighborhoods. Aerial photographs from 1966, the agricultural fields west of Cactus Avenue are being replaced by residential development. In 1968 aerial photographs, a large reservoir is visible west of the northern end of the

Project Area near present-day Etiwanda Avenue. By 1980, the agricultural fields immediately west of Cactus Avenue have been almost entirely replaced by residential development, and the north-south drainage channel west of Cactus Avenue is visible. In 1994 aerial photographs, one large water tank is visible west of the northern end of the Project Area at Baseline Road. In 2002 aerial photographs, a second water tank has been added southeast of the first water tank (NETROnline 2018).

4.2 Sacred Lands File Results

The results of the search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC did not indicate the presence of any Native American cultural resources within one mile of the Project Area. The NAHC also provided a list of 20 Native American groups that have historic or traditional ties to the Project Area who may have knowledge about the Project Area. It should be noted that this does not constitute consultation in compliance with SB 18 or Assembly Bill (AB) 52. A copy of all correspondence between ECORP and the NAHC is provided as Attachment A.

4.3 Field Visit Results

The majority of the Project Area appeared highly disturbed at the time of the survey. The Project Area along the western shoulder of Cactus Avenue contained a north-south-trending asphalt bicycle/pedestrian path. The asphalt was weathered, and portions of the path were fragmented. West of the asphalt path, there is a north-south-trending drainage channel containing several large rocks and boulders in the channel floor and embedded within the banks. The road shoulders contain a scatter of roadside debris consisting primarily of bottle fragments, plastic, paper, cloth, and non-diagnostic metal fragments. The road shoulders are maintained, and vegetation is sparse. Vegetation, when present, consists primarily of sparse, low-lying grasses along road shoulders and within proposed parking/staging areas, and ornamental shrubbery around the landscaped Pacific Electric bicycle/pedestrian trail. Ground visibility was ± 98 percent. Parking/staging areas and road shoulders show evidence of repeated weed abatement activity. Historic maps and aerial photographs indicate that a segment of the Pacific Electric Railway crosses the Project Area. At the time of the survey, the portion of the Pacific Electric Railway west of Cactus Avenue had been developed into a bicycle/pedestrian trail. A survey of the portion of the segment east of Cactus Avenue revealed the train tracks had been previously removed and there were no features or artifacts associated with the Pacific Electric Railway within the Project Area, and this segment of the alignment was not recorded.

As a result of the field survey, two historic-period isolated finds (CT-002-I, and CT-003-I) were recorded. In addition, a spur of the AT&SF Railroad (CT-004) was recorded. DPR 523 records for all three resources can be found in Attachment B.

4.3.1 Newly Identified Resources

CT-002-I is an isolated find consisting of two shards of sun-colored amethyst (SCA) bottle glass. Both artifacts were found partially embedded in the ground surface, east of an asphalt bicycle/pedestrian path and west of Cactus Avenue. In general, SCA glass dates between 1880 to the start of World War I (Lockhart 2006).

CT-003-I is a single shard of SCA glass found on the surface in a heavily disturbed area east of an asphalt bicycle/pedestrian path and west of Cactus Avenue.

CT-004-I is a historic-period site consisting of a section of railroad tracks and two railroad car stops. The section of track is approximately 245 feet long by 5 feet wide and runs north-south along the west side of Cactus Avenue. The car stops are attached to the rails near the northern end of the track section. The section of railroad tracks ends approximately four feet north of the car stops. North of this point, the tracks have been removed. On the southern end, the tracks become obscured by the ground surface. It is unclear how much of the southern end of the track section is buried beneath the ground surface, but it is likely that tracks were removed for road widening and improvements to Rialto Avenue which is located approximately 100 feet south. A review of historic-period USGS maps and historic aerial photographs indicates that the tracks and car stops are associated with a railroad spur that branched off from the AT&SF tracks to the south, extending north and terminating near Baseline Road. The tracks to the north and south have been removed and the 245-foot-long section of tracks and two railroad car stops are the only remaining features associated with the railroad spur within the Project Area.

5.0 EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY

5.1 State Evaluation Criteria

Under state law (CEQA) cultural resources are evaluated using CRHR eligibility criteria in order to determine whether any of the sites are Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA. CEQA requires that impacts to historical resources be identified and, if the impacts would be significant, that mitigation measures to reduce the impacts be applied.

A Historical Resource is a resource that:

1. is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission;
2. is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC 5020.1(k);
3. has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g); or
4. is determined to be historically significant by the CEQA lead agency [CCR Title 14, § 15064.5(a)].

In making this determination, the CEQA lead agency usually applies the CRHR eligibility criteria.

For this Project, only the fourth definition of a historical resource is applicable because there are no resources previously determined eligible or listed on the CRHR, there are no resources included in a local register of historical resources, and no resources identified as significant in a qualified historical resources survey.

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR are as follows [CCR Title 14, § 4852(b)]:

- It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S.;

- It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
- It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
- It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition, the resource must retain integrity. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association [CCR Title 14, § 4852(c)].

Historical buildings, structures, and objects are usually eligible under Criteria 1, 2, and 3 based on historical research and architectural or engineering characteristics. Archaeological sites are usually eligible under Criterion 4, the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. An archaeological test program may be necessary to determine whether the site has the potential to yield important data. The CEQA lead agency makes the determination of eligibility based on the results of the test program. Cultural resources determined eligible for the NRHP by a federal agency are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a historical resource (as defined by CEQA) are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired [CCR Title 14, § 15064.5(a)].

5.2 Evaluation

5.2.1 CT-004 Spur of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad

The site consists of a 245-foot section of railroad tracks and two railroad car stops associated with a spur of the AT&SF Railroad. Historic maps do not indicate the presence of any packinghouses along the railroad spur, and it is unlikely that the spur is associated with development of the local citrus industry. The spur was likely built to service a quarry that was located near the terminus of the spur, west of the intersection of Cactus Avenue and Baseline Road. As the spur has no association to any events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, the railroad spur is evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1.

No known individuals significant to the past are recorded as being associated with the construction or operation of the railroad spur. As no individual of historical importance is associated with the railroad spur, it is therefore evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 2.

The tracks to the north and south have been removed and all that remains of the railroad spur within the study area is a 245-foot section of track and two railroad car stops. No evidence was found in the archival records to suggest that the spur was designed by a master engineer, and the physical remnants of the spur within the Project Area are too few to discern if the builders employed unusual or unique construction techniques. All indications are that the techniques and materials used were typical of railroad spurs of the time. The railroad spur does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or possess any

significant distinguishable components. Therefore, the railroad spur is evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3.

The railroad spur does not have potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. Archival research potential for the railroad spur has been exhausted, and the path of the spur is fairly well documented in the archival record. The railroad spur cannot provide additional historically important information, and there is no potential for the railroad spur to provide additional information that is not already represented in the archival record. As a result, the railroad spur is evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4.

The railroad spur is associated with the AT&SF Railroad. Although no segment of the AT&SF Railroad within one mile of this railroad spur segment has been previously recorded and evaluated, other segments of the AT&SF may have been evaluated with an eligibility recommendation for the overall alignment. Even if the overall AT&SF alignment is eligible for its historical associations, the spur segment within the Project Area (between Rialto Avenue and Baseline Road) lacks integrity due to the removal of the tracks to the north and south, and the overall poor condition of the site. Railroad bumpers and the ballast bed are missing. Satellite imagery indicates that a more well-preserved segment of the spur is located to the south that includes intact railroad bumpers and ballast bed. The spur segment within the Project Area no longer retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association with the resource as originally constructed. This segment does not retain enough integrity to be considered eligible for the CRHR. Consequently, this segment would not contribute to the eligibility of the AT&SF overall alignment, and although the overall resource may be eligible, this spur segment of the AT&SF Railroad is not a Historical Resource under CEQA.

5.2.2 Isolated Finds

CT-002-I, and CT-003-I are isolated finds. Isolates are artifacts that are not associated with other artifacts or features and are not connected with the human activity that produced them. Isolates do not individually contribute to the broad patterns of history because they cannot be connected to a particular historical event (CRHR Criterion 1). Isolates are similarly difficult to associate with specific individuals due to their lack of association with archaeological or historical sites, and generally no information exists in the archival record to associate isolates with important individuals in history (CRHR Criterion 2). Isolates do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values (CRHR Criterion 3). Finally, isolates in general do not provide important information in history or prehistory because of a lack of context or association with other artifacts and features (Criterion 4). Therefore, these isolated finds do not meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the CRHR and are not considered Historical Resources under CEQA.

6.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A cultural resources investigation was conducted for the Cactus Trail Improvements Project, an 11.15-acre project in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California. During the field survey, three additional historic-period resources, a portion of a railroad spur (CT-004), and two isolated finds consisting of glass

shards (CT-002-I and CT-003-I), were identified and documented within the Project Area. CT-004 is a remnant of a railroad spur. CT-004 has been evaluated using CRHR eligibility criteria and was found to be not eligible. Therefore, CT-004 is not an Historical Resource as defined by CEQA. CT-002-I and CT-003-I are isolated finds that are not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, and therefore, are not Historical Resources under CEQA. Because the proposed Project would not result in any significant impacts to Historical Resources under CEQA, no mitigation measures are required.

Geologic maps show that the Project Area contains late Pleistocene old eolian sand deposits, with a pocket of late Pleistocene to early Holocene young alluvial fan deposits in the southern portion of the Project Area. While these sediments are contemporaneous with human occupation of the area, the sediments within the Project Area are heavily disturbed. No archaeological resources were identified within the Project Area as a result of the field survey, and no archaeological resources have been previously recorded within a one-mile radius of the Project Area. Therefore, the archaeological sensitivity of the area is believed to be low.

Although the archaeological sensitivity is low, there is still a potential for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. CEQA requires the lead agency to address any unanticipated cultural resources discoveries during Project construction. Therefore, ECORP recommends the following mitigation measures be adopted and implemented by the Lead Agency to reduce potential adverse impacts to less than significant.

If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeologist, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:

- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately, and no agency notifications are required.
- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, he or she shall immediately notify the CEQA lead agency, and applicable landowner. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.
- If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, he or she shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the San Bernardino County Coroner (as per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California PRC, and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which

then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the Project (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate information center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

The lead agency is responsible for ensuring compliance with these mitigation measures because damage to significant cultural resources is in violation of CEQA. Section 15097 of Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 7 of CEQA, *Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting*, "the public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program."

7.0 REFERENCES CITED

- Ahlborn, W. O. 1982. Santa Ana River Basin Flood Hazard. *Quarterly of the San Bernardino County Museum Association*.
- Bean, L. J. and C. R. Smith 1978. Gabrielino. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8, California*, pp. 538-549. Edited by R.F. Heizer. Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC.
- Belden, L. B. 1963 February 3. World Wars I and II Brought Major Gains to Rialto. *San Bernardino Sun-Telegram*. Sect. B-10.
- Cadwell, E. 1955 Prosperity Knocks at the Door. In *History of Fontana*. Edited by Ernest Cadwell. San Bernardino County Historical Society and the Fontana Chamber of Commerce, Fontana, California. Pp. 46-47.
- Castillo, E. D. 1978. The Impact of Euro-American Exploration and Settlement. In: *Handbook of North American Indians*. Volume 8, California. Heizer R. F., editor. Sturtevant William C. p. 99-127. Published by Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- City of Rialto 2007 Demographics. www.ci.rialto.ca.us.
- Clark, A.O. 1978/1979 Quaternary Evolution of the San Bernardino Valley. *Quarterly of the San Bernardino County Museum Association* 26(2 & 3), Winter/Spring.
- Cleland, R. G. 1941. *The Cattle on a Thousand Hills: Southern California, 1850-1870*. San Marino, California: Huntington Library.
- Cultural Systems Research. 2005. Inland Feeder Project: Final Report, Native American Ethnography and Ethnohistory. Prepared for Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Los Angeles. Report #RI-5088 on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside. Menlo Park, California.
- De Bakcsy, C. 1955 The History of Fontana. In *History of Fontana*. Edited by Ernest Cadwell. San Bernardino County Historical Society and Fontana Chamber of Commerce, Fontana, California. Pp. 3-14.
- ERHA n.d.
The Pacific Electric Railway and Its History in the San Bernardino Valley. Electric Railroad History Association of Southern California.
http://www.geocities.com/gatewaycityca/History_of_PE_in_SB.html
- Erlandson, J. M. 1994. *Early Hunter-Gatherers of the California Coast*. New York: Plenum Press.
- Earle, D. D. 2004. Native Population and Settlement in the Western Mojave Desert in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. *Proceedings of the Millennium Conference: the Human Journey and Ancient Life in California's Deserts*. May 9-12, 2001, Maturango Museum Press, Ridgecrest, California.

- Earle, D. D. 2005 The Mojave River and the Central Mojave Desert: Native Settlement, Travel, and Exchange in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 25(1):1-37.
- Gallegos, D. 1991. Antiquity and Adaptation at Agua Hedionda, Carlsbad, California. In: *Perspectives in California Archaeology*. 1. Colten J. M. Erlandson and R. H., editor. R.H.Colton J.M. Erlandson and p. 19-41. Published by Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.
- Goldberg, S. 2001. Eastside Reservoir Project: Final Report of Archaeological Investigations (Five volumes). Applied Earthworks, Inc., Hemet, California.
- Golla, V. 2011. *California Indian Languages*. Berkeley, California: University of California Press.
- Grenda, D. R. 1997. *Continuity and Change: 8,500 Years of Lacustrine Adaptation on the Shores of Lake Elsinore: Archaeological Investigations at a Stratified Site in Southern California*. Statistical Research Technical Series No 59. Tucson, Arizona: Statistical Research, Inc.
- Gudde, E. G. 1998. *California Place Names: The Origin and Etymology of Current Geographical Names*. Berkeley, California: University of California Press.
- Gunther, J. D. 1984. *Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories*. Rubidoux Printing Company, Riverside, California.
- Haenszel, A. M., Reynolds J. 1975. *The Historic San Bernardino Mission District*. Redlands, California: San Bernardino County Museum Association.
- Hayden, W., B. Vargas, D. D. Earle, P. E. Langenwaller III, and M. E. Macko 1997 Historical, Archaeological, and Paleontological Assessment of the Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill Expansion, San Bernardino County, California. Macko, Inc., Santa Ana Heights, California.
- Kroeber, A. L. 1925. *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bulletin 78. Washington DC: Bureau of American Ethnology.
- Koerper, H. C., Langenwaller II P., Schroth A. 1991. Early Holocene Adaptations and the Transition Problem: Evidence from the Allan O. Kelly Site, Agua Hedionda Lagoon. In: *Hunter-Gatherers of Early Holocene Coastal California, Perspectives in California Archaeology, Volume 1*. Colten J. M. Erlandson and R. H., editor. p. 81-88. Published by Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA.
- Kowta, M. 1969. The Sayles Complex: A Late Milling Stone Assemblage from Cajon Pass and the Ecological Implications of Its Scraper Planes. University of California Publications in Anthropology.
- Lockhart, B. 2006 The Color Purple: Dating Solarized Amethyst Container Glass. *Historical Archaeology* 40(2):45-56.
- Lymann, E.L. 1996 *San Bernardino: The Rise and Fall of a California Community*. Signature Books, Salt Lake City.

- McCawley, W. 1996. *The First Angelinos: the Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles*. Malki Museum Press, Morongo Indian Reservation, Banning, California.
- Miller, B. W. 1991. *The Gabrielino*. Sand River Press, Los Osos, California.
- Moratto, M. J. 1984. *California Archaeology*. Orlando, Florida: Academic Press, Inc. (Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, Publishers).
- Morton, D. M. and F. K. Miller 2006 Geologic Map of the San Bernardino and Santa Ana 30' X 60" Quadrangles, California. On file in the National Geologic Map Database.
https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/ngm-bin/pdp/zui_viewer.pl?id=14379
- Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETROnline). Historic Aerials. 2018. [accessed January 16, 2018].
<https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.
- Patton, A.D. 1961 *California Mormons by Sail and Trail*. Deseret Book Company, Salt Lake City.
- Pourade, R. The History of San Diego: Time of the Bells. 1961. San Diego Historical Society; [accessed].
<http://www.sandiegohistory.org/books/pourade/time/timechapter9.htm>.
- Richards, E. W. 1966. Guideposts to History: Concerning Origins of Place and Street Names in San Bernardino County. San Bernardino, CA: Santa Fe Federal Savings and Loan Association.
- Robinson, W. W. 1948. *Land in California: The Story of Mission Lands, Ranchos, Squatters, Mining Claims, Railroad Grants, Land Scrip, Homesteads*. Berkeley, California: University of California Press.
- Rondeau, M. F., Cassidy J., Jones T. L. 2007. Colonization Technologies: Fluted Projectile Points and the San Clemente Island Woodworking/Microblade Complex. In: *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*. Jones T.L., Klar K.A., editors. p. 299-315. Published by Altamira Press, Lanham, Maryland.
- Salls, R. A. 1983. The Liberty Grove Site: Archaeological Interpretation of a Late Milling Stone Horizon Site on the Cucamonga Plan. [Los Angeles, California]: University of California, Los Angeles.
- Stoebe, M. G. and L. R. Bemis 1976 *A History of Rialto*. Rialto Bicentennial Committee, Rialto, California.
- Sutton, M. Q. 2011. The Palomar Tradition and Its Place in the Prehistory of Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly*. 44(4):1-74.
- _____. 2009. People and Language: Defining the Takic Expansion into Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly*. 41(2 and 3):31-93.
- Sutton, M. Q., Gardner J. K. 2010. Reconceptualizing the Encinitas Tradition of Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly*. 42(4):1-64.
- USGS. 1980 7.5-minute Quadrangle Fontana, California. Denver, Colorado: Geological Survey.
- _____. 1978 7.5-minute Quadrangle Fontana, California. Denver, Colorado: Geological Survey.
- _____. 1973. 7.5-minute Quadrangle Fontana, California. Denver, Colorado: Geological Survey.

- _____. 1967. 7.5-minute Quadrangle Fontana, California. Denver, Colorado: Geological Survey.
- _____. 1959. 7.5-minute Quadrangle San Bernardino, California. Denver, Colorado: Geological Survey.
- _____. 1958. 7.5-minute Quadrangle San Bernardino, California. Denver, Colorado: Geological Survey.
- _____. 1954. 7.5-minute Quadrangle San Bernardino, California. Denver, Colorado: Geological Survey.
- _____. 1953. 7.5-minute Quadrangle Fontana, California. Denver, Colorado: Geological Survey.
- _____. 1943. 7.5-minute Quadrangle Fontana, California. Denver, Colorado: Geological Survey.
- _____. 1901. 7.5-minute Quadrangle San Bernardino, California. Denver, Colorado: Geological Survey.
- _____. 1898. 7.5-minute Quadrangle San Bernardino, California. Denver, Colorado: Geological Survey.
- _____. 1896. 7.5-minute Quadrangle San Bernardino, California. Denver, Colorado: Geological Survey.
- Wallace, W. J. 1955. A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology*. 11:214-230.
- Warren, C. N. 1968. Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In: *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*. 1. Irwin-Williams Cynthia, editor. p. 1-14. Published by Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology, Portales, New Mexico.
- _____. 1967. The San Dieguito Complex: a Review and Hypothesis. *American Antiquity*. 32:168-185.
- Waugh, Georgie. 1986. Intensification and Land-Use: Archaeological Indications of Transition and Transformation in a Late Prehistoric Complex in Southern California. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Davis. UMI Dissertation Services, ProQuest, Ann Arbor.

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – Sacred Lands File Coordination

Attachment B – ***Confidential*** Cultural Resource Site Locations and Site Records

ATTACHMENT A

Sacred Lands File Coordination

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

nahe@nahe.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: 2018-105 Cactus Trail Improvements

County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle Name: Fontana, California (1978)

Township: 1N /1S **Range:** 5W **Section(s):** 34, 35; and 2,3,10, and 11

Company/Firm/Agency: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Street Address: 215 N. 5th Street

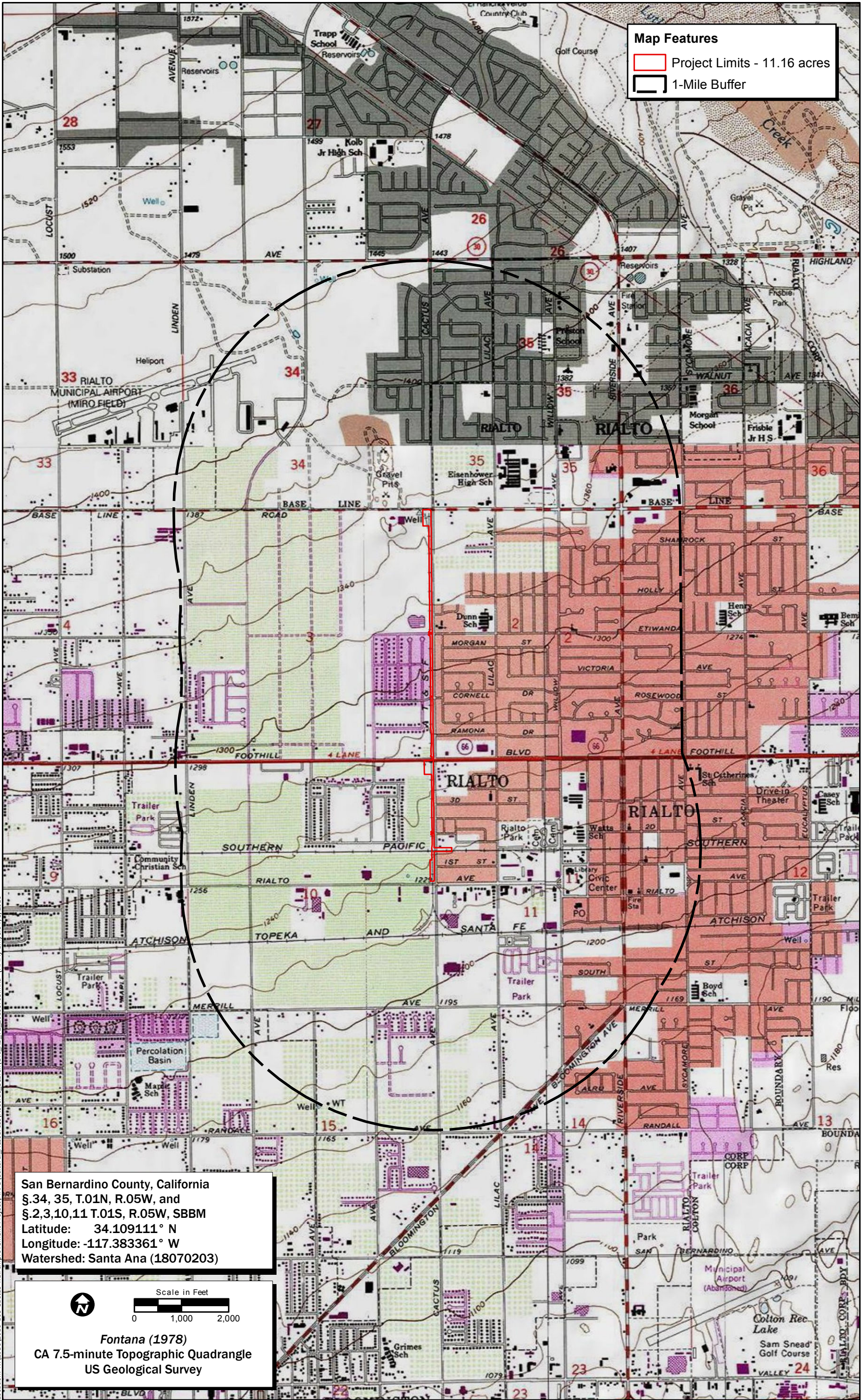
City: Redlands **Zip:** 92373

Phone: (909) 307-0046

Fax: (909) 307-0056

Email: rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com

Project Description: The City of Rialto is proposing improvements to Cactus Trail between Rialto Avenue and Baseline Road, in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County.



Map Date: 7/3/2018
iService Layer Credits: Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

DRAFT

Records Search Map

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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



July 16, 2018

Robert J Cunningham

ECORP Consulting

Sent by Email: rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com

Re: 2018-105 Cactus Trail Improvements, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. Cunningham,

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not preclude the presence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources for cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and/or recorded sites.

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at 916-573-1033 or frank.lienert@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "Frank Lienert", written over a horizontal line.

Frank Lienert
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
July 16, 2018**

Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley Genevieve Jones. Chairperson P. O. Box 700 Big Pine , CA 93513 (760) 938-2003 (976) 938-2942 Fax	Paiute - Shoshone	Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation Dennis Patch. Chairman 26600 Moiaive Road Parker , AZ 85344 crit.museum@yahoo.com (928) 669-9211 Tribal Office (928) 669-1925 Fax	Mojave Chemehuevi
Ramona Band of Cahuilla Joseph Hamilton. Chairman P.O. Box 391670 Anza , CA 92539 admin@ramonatribes.com (951) 763-4105 (951) 763-4325 Fax	Cahuilla	Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians Anthony Morales. Chairperson P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel , CA 91778 GTTribalcouncil@aol.com (626) 483-3564 Cell (626) 286-1262 Fax	Gabrielino Tongva
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians Darrell Mike. Chairperson 46-200 Harrison Place Coachella , CA 92236 29chairman@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov (760) 863-2444 (760) 863-2449 Fax	Chemehuevi	Gabrielino /Tongva Nation Sandonne Goad. Chairperson 106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles , CA 90012 sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com (951) 807-0479	Gabrielino Tongva
Chemehuevi Indian Tribe Charles F. Wood. Chairperson P.O. Box 1976 Havasupai Lake , CA 92363 chairman@cit-nsn.gov (760) 858-4219 (760) 858-5400 Fax	Chemehuevi	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians Lee Clauss. Director-CRM Dept. 26569 Community Center Drive Highland , CA 92346 lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov (909) 864-8933 (909) 864-3370 Fax	Serrano
Fort Moiaive Indian Tribe Timothy Williams. Chairperson 500 Merriman Ave Needles , CA 92363 (760) 629-4591 (760) 629-5767 Fax	Moiaive	Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley Danelle Gutierrez THPO P.O. Box 700 Big Pine , CA 93513 d.gutierrez@bigpinepaiute.org (760) 938-2003, ext. 228 (760) 938-2942 Fax	Paiute

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed
2018-105 Cactus Trail Improvements, San Bernardino County

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
July 16, 2018**

Aqua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA 92264
(760) 699-6800

(760) 699-6919 Fax

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA 92220 Serrano
(951) 849-8807
(951) 755-5200
(951) 922-8146 Fax

Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians
Mark Macarro, Chairman
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula, CA 92593
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov
(951) 770-6000

(951) 695-1778 Fax

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

(909) 528-9027
(909) 528-9032

Aqua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director, THPO
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA 92264
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

(760) 699-6907
(760) 567-3761 Cell
(760) 699-6924 Fax

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed
2018-105 Cactus Trail Improvements, San Bernardino County

Confidential Cultural Resource Site Locations and Site Records