Appendix C

Cultural Resources Assessment

Cultural Resource Assessment for the Napa Street Industrial Project in and near the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California

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CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE NAPA STREET INDUSTRIAL PROJECT IN AND NEAR THE CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The proposed Napa Street Industrial Project (Project) involves the development of an industrial warehouse on approximately 35.4 acres of land (Assessor Parcel Numbers 0229-291-54-0000 and 0229-291-46-0000), east of Etiwanda Avenue and north of Napa Street in and adjacent to the city of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California. The proposed Project would include the construction of two warehouse and office buildings, which total 655,878 square feet in size. PaleoWest Archaeology (PaleoWest) was contracted by Kimley-Horn to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment of the Project area in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); the City of Rancho Cucamonga is the Lead Agency for the purposes of the CEQA.

This report summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resource investigation of the Project area. The investigation included background research, outreach with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and interested Native American tribal groups, and an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area. The purpose of the investigation was to determine the potential for the Project to impact historical or archaeological resources under CEQA.

As part of the background research, PaleoWest's existing cultural resources database was reviewed to identify previously recorded cultural resources and studies located within a one-mile radius of the Project area. The record search indicated that no fewer than 28 previous studies have been conducted within the record search area. Eleven cultural resources have been previously documented within one mile of the Project area, all of which date to the historic period. A portion of one of these resources, the Kaiser Steel Mill (CA-SBR-4131H/P-36-004131), is mapped within the Project area. Although designated as a California Point of Historical Interest in 1975, the mill was demolished in 1995 and redeveloped into the Auto Club Speedway. A review of historical maps and aerial images indicates that while the Project area lies within the steel plant property, it was primarily used for agricultural purposes from at least 1938 until the early 2000s. The property has subsequently been used for overflow parking associated with the Auto Club Speedway for races and other events. Development within the Project area is limited to the Metropolitan Water District's Upper Feeder Aqueduct, a Southern California Edison transmission line, and a railroad spur. Although the aqueduct was constructed in the 1930s, both the transmission line and the railroad spur were built within the last 25 years. Construction of the Project is not anticipated to impact the buried historic-era water pipeline.

As part of the cultural resource assessment of the Project area, PaleoWest requested a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) from the NAHC on April 24, 2020. Results of the SLF search were obtained on April 29, 2020. The NAHC found that there are no known Native American cultural resources within the immediate Project area but suggested contacting 13 individuals representing 12 Native American tribal groups to request additional information about sensitive Native American resources in the Project vicinity. Outreach letters were sent to each of the Native American contacts on May 7, 2020 with follow up conducted on May 28, 2020. Four responses have been received to date.

PaleoWest conducted a pedestrian cultural resource survey of the proposed Project area on May 5, 2020. Although the Project lies within the mapped boundary of the Kaiser Steel Mill, little evidence of the historic period steel mill was found on the property. The remnants of an asphalt road constructed sometime between 1959 and 1966 were documented as part of the survey effort. The road appears to have been used to access agricultural fields on the northwest corner of the steel mill property or possibly a building that lies just north of the Project area. Archival research found no evidence to indicate that the

road is of historical significance. Based on these findings, PaleoWest recommends a finding of no impact to historical or archaeological resources under CEQA. No additional cultural resource management is recommended for the proposed Project.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The proposed Napa Street Industrial Project (Project) involves the development of industrial warehouse facility in and adjacent to the city of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California. PaleoWest Archaeology (PaleoWest) was contracted by Kimley-Horn to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment of the Project area in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Rancho Cucamonga (City) is the Lead Agency for the purposes of the CEQA.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The proposed Project lies east of Etiwanda Avenue and north of Napa Street in the southeastern portion of San Bernardino County (Figure 1-1). The Project site consists of two adjacent parcels (Assessor Parcel Numbers [APNs] 0229-291-54-0000 and 0229-291-46-0000) that total approximately 35.4 acres in size. APN 0229-291-54-0000 is in the city of Rancho Cucamonga with APN 0229-291-46-0000 in unincorporated San Bernardino County. More specifically, the Project area is in Sections 9 and 16, Township 1 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Guasti, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle (Figure 1-2). The elevation of the Project area ranges from 1,100 to 1,120 feet above mean sea level (amsl).

The proposed Project involves the construction of two warehouse and office buildings – Building A and Building B. Building A totals 500,648 square feet (s.f.) with Building B measuring 155,230 s.f. (total square footage of 655,878 s.f.). The maximum height of the buildings is 75 feet. Other proposed developments associated with the Project include construction of a parking for 383 automobiles and 107 trailers, as well as landscaping.

1.2 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report documents the results of a cultural resource investigation conducted for the proposed Project. Chapter 1 has introduced the project location and description. Chapter 2 states the regulatory context that should be considered for the Project. Chapter 3 synthesizes the natural and cultural setting of the Project area and surrounding region. The results of the cultural resource literature and records search and the Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, and a summary of the Native American communications is presented in Chapter 4. The field methods employed during this investigation and findings are outlined in Chapter 5 with management recommendation provided in Chapter 6. This is followed by bibliographic references and appendices.

Figure 1-1 Project Vicinity Map

Figure 1-2 Project Location Map

2.0 REGULATORY CONTEXT

2.1 STATE

2.1.1 California Environmental Quality Act

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with CEQA, as amended. Compliance with CEQA statutes and guidelines requires both public and private projects with financing or approval from a public agency to assess the project's impact on cultural resources (Public Resources Code Section 21082, 21083.2 and 21084 and California Code of Regulations 10564.5). The first step in the process is to identify cultural resources that may be impacted by the project and then determine whether the resources are "historically significant" resources.

CEQA defines historically significant resources as "resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)" (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). A cultural resource may be considered historically significant if the resource is 45 years old or older and possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.[1] In addition, it must meet any of the following criteria for listing on the CRHR:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or,
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1).

Cultural resources are buildings, sites, humanly modified landscapes, traditional cultural properties, structures, or objects that may have historical, architectural, cultural, or scientific importance. A resource can also be determined historically significant under CEQA by virtue of being included in a local register of historical resources regardless of CRHR eligibility (see Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(2)). CEQA states that if a project will have a significant impact on important cultural resources, deemed "historically significant," then project alternatives and mitigation measures must be considered. Additionally, the OHP may choose to comment on the CEQA compliance process for specific local government projects in an informal capacity but does not seek to review all projects that may affect historically significant cultural resources under CEQA provisions.

2.1.2 California Assembly Bill 52

Signed into law in September 2014, California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) created a new class of resources – tribal cultural resources – for consideration under CEQA. Tribal cultural resources may include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, or objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, included in a local

[1] The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) guidelines recognize a 45-year-old criteria threshold for documenting and evaluating cultural resources (OHP 1995:2). This guideline assumes a 5-year lag between resource identification and the date that planning decisions are made. The age threshold is an operational guideline and not specific to CEQA statutory or regulatory codes.

register of historical resources, or a resource determined by the lead CEQA agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant and eligible for listing on the CRHR. AB 52 requires that the lead CEQA agency consult with California Native American tribes that have requested consultation for projects that may affect tribal cultural resources. The lead CEQA agency shall begin consultation with participating Native American tribes prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report. Under AB 52, a project that has potential to cause a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource constitutes a significant effect on the environment unless mitigation reduces such effects to a less than significant level.

2.2 LOCAL

2.2.1 City of Rancho Cucamonga General Plan

The City of Rancho Cucamonga (2019) identified the following goals and policies regarding cultural resources in their 2010 General Plan (updated 9/2019). One of the defined goals, Goal LU-15, includes several policies (Policies LU-15.1, LU-15.3, and LU-15.5) that may be relevant to the Project if historical resources are identified as a result of the cultural resources assessment.

Goal LU-15: Maintain a local historic survey, local inventory of historic resources, and local register of historic resources.

Policy LU-15.1: Regularly update the City's historic context statement, historic resource survey, and the inventory of historic resources.

Policy LU-15.2: Identify funding sources to support regularly updating the historic context statement and historic resource survey.

Policy LU-15.3: Continue to encourage listing local historic resources in the California and National Registers.

Policy LU-15.4: Define local register of historic resources.

Policy LU-15.5: Designate local landmarks from the inventory.

Goal LU-16: Protect historic resources.

Policy LU-16.1: Incorporate historic preservation principles into the City's project review process.
Policy LU-16.2: Avoid illegal demolition of historic resources and "demolition by neglect."

Goal LU-17: Expand preservation incentives.

Policy LU-17.1: Allow for use of the Williamson Act (California Land Conservation Act).

Policy LU-17.2: Create a conservation easement program for historic resources.

Policy LU-17.3: Develop a preservation grant program.

Policy LU-17.4: Facilitate acquisition of preservation loans.

Policy LU-17.5: Continue to pursue designation as a Certified Local Government (CLG).

Policy LU-17.6: Continue to utilize Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds for historic preservation.

Policy LU-17.7: Continue to promote use and knowledge of the California Historical Building Code (CHBC).

Policy LU-17.8: Promote the use of the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program.

Policy LU-17.9: Address adaptive re-use in the Historic Preservation Ordinance.

Policy LU-17.10: Employ the use of floor area incentives.

Policy LU-17.11: Continue to make available land development incentives and modifications to development standards.

Policy LU-17.12: Promote the use of the National Park Service (NPS) Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program's cost-share grant program for preservation of Historic Route 66 resources.

Goal LU-18: Identify and protect cultural landscape features.

Policy LU-18.1: Prepare a Cultural Landscape Report.

Policy LU-18.2: Update files for identified historic resources to include extant cultural landscape features.

Policy LU-18.3: Create a conservation easement program for cultural landscapes.

Policy LU-18.4: Continue to rebuild agricultural landscapes.

Policy LU-18.5: Retain and restore windbreaks where appropriate.

Goal LU-19: Identify and protect historic districts and Neighborhood Character Areas (NCAs).

Policy LU-19.1: Identify historic districts and Neighborhood Character Areas (NCAs).

Policy LU-19.2: Create new, and modify existing, specific plans to guide development of historic districts and Neighborhood Character Areas (NCAs).

Policy LU-19.3: Evaluate post-World War II buildings for historic significance.

Goal LU-20: Develop a historic resource interpretation program.

Policy LU-20.1: Create a historic resource interpretation program aimed at enhancing both public awareness of local history and opportunities for heritage tourism.

Goal LU-21: Preserve and interpret Historic Route 66 for residents, visitors, and business owners.

Policy LU-21.1: Evaluate Route 66 properties and designate Route 66-related historic resources.

Policy LU-21.2: Amend the existing Foothill Boulevard Specific Plan (Development Code § 17.32) to include a linear Route 66 Neighborhood Character Area (NCA).

Policy LU-21.3: Clarify the Foothill Boulevard Specific Plan and Route 66/Foothill Boulevard Visual Improvement Plan/Foothill Boulevard/Route 66 Mural Program to include policies that prioritize preservation of documented historic character of Route 66.

Goal LU-22: Create interpretative programs for the Pacific Electric Railway right-of-way.

Policy LU-22.1: The City shall maintain and build on existing programs for Pacific Electric Trail development and interpretation.

Goal LU-23: Continue to work with City staff and homeowners' organizations, historical societies, and historic preservation advocacy groups to develop education programs about the maintenance and care of historic buildings.

Goal LU-24: Continue to train City staff in historic preservation.

2.2.2 City of Rancho Cucamonga Preservation Ordinance

The City has a preservation ordinance that is set forth in Municipal Code Ordinance No. 1545. It states that the City of Rancho Cucamonga recognizes that the protection, enhancement, perpetuation and use of resources of historic, cultural, and architectural significance, located within the City of Rancho Cucamonga are of aesthetic and economic value to the City. These resources contribute to the City's character, atmosphere and reputation, and the economic, cultural and aesthetic standing of this city. Therefore, it is imperative that the City safeguard these irreplaceable resources for the welfare, enjoyment and education of the present and future community (City of Rancho Cucamonga 2010).

2.2.3 City of Rancho Cucamonga Local Register and Inventory of Historic Resources

The City maintains a local registry of historic resources that lists the residential, commercial, and other properties that have been determined to be historic landmarks in the city. In addition, the City also maintains a list of properties that are listed in and eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR and appear to be eligible for recognition by local government. This list also includes resources that have been determined ineligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR.

3.0 NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

This section of the report summarizes information regarding the physical and cultural setting of the Project area, including the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic contexts of the general area. Several factors, including topography, available water sources, and biological resources, affect the nature and distribution of prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic-period human activities in an area. This background provides a context for understanding the nature of the cultural resources that may be identified within the region.

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project area is situated south of the San Gabriel Mountains, which are part of the Transverse Ranges that separate the Los Angeles Basin and the Mojave Desert, in the eastern portion of the Pomona Valley. The Pomona Valley is bordered to the west by the San Gabriel Valley, to the north by the San Gabriel Mountains, to the east by the San Bernardino Valley, and to the south by the Santa Ana River. The alluvial valley was formed by the Santa Ana River and its tributaries. The Santa Ana River originates on the northern and eastern slopes of Mount San Gorgonio and is the largest hydrological feature near the Project area, approximately eight miles away. The San Antonio Creek bisects the western portion of Pomona Valley and runs along the Los Angeles County and San Bernardino County border. Other notable tributaries emerging from the southern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains include Lytle Creek, Cajon Wash, Deer Canyon Wash, Cucamonga Creek, and Etiwanda Creek.

As the climate of the region is largely determined by topographic features, climate, in turn, largely dictates the character of the biotic environment exploited by native populations. The climate of the Project area is characterized as Mediterranean, with hot, dry summers and cool, moist winters. It has a semi-arid precipitation regime; significant changes in temperature and moisture occur based on elevation and exposure, particularly in the nearby mountains.

Prior to historical development of the Project vicinity, vegetation in the area included representative species of the valley grassland plant community. Indigenous species present may have included rye grass (*Leymus condensatus*), blue grass (*Poa secunda*), bent grass (*Agrostis* spp.), needlegrass (*Stipa* spp.), three-awn (*Aristida divaricata*), and members of the sunflower family (*Asteraceae*). Additionally, restricted riparian communities also occurred near springs and along watercourses. Various floral species were available from early spring until winter, and the leaves, stems, seeds, fruits, roots, and tubers from many of these plant species formed an important subsistence base for the Native American inhabitants of the region (Bean and Saubel 1972; Hyde and Elliot 1994).

3.2 PREHISTORIC SETTING

Prehistoric occupation of the inland valleys of Southern California can be divided into seven cultural periods: Paleoindian (circa [ca.] 12,000–9,500 years before present [B.P.]); Early Archaic (ca. 9,500–7,000 B.P.); Middle Archaic (ca. 7,000–4,000 B.P.); Late Archaic (ca. 4,000–1,500 B.P.); Saratoga Springs (ca. 1,500–750 B.P.); Late Prehistoric (ca. 750–410 B.P.); and Protohistoric (ca. 410–180 B.P.), which ended in the ethnographic period. Due to the nature of prehistoric archaeological sites identified within 1-mile of the Project area (see Chapter 4), the prehistoric cultural setting discussed below begins at the Late Archaic period.

These periods are structured based on the archaeological research conducted at Diamond Valley Lake as part of the Eastside Reservoir Project (ESRP), located approximately 40 miles southeast of the Project area (Goldberg et al. 2001; McDougall et al. 2003). For the most part, the prehistory of the inland valleys of Southern California that characterizes the Project area has been less thoroughly understood than that of the nearby desert and coastal regions. Prior to the ESRP cultural resources studies, no comprehensive synthesis had been developed specifically for the interior valley and mountain localities of cismontane Southern California that characterize the region. The following has been adapted from Horne and McDougall (2003).

3.2.1 Late Archaic Period (ca. 4000 to 1500 B.P.)

The Late Archaic period was a time of cultural intensification in Southern California. The beginning of the Late Archaic coincides with the Little Pluvial, a period of increased moisture in the region. Effective moisture continued to increase in the desert interior by approximately 3,600 B.P. and lasted throughout most of the Late Archaic. This ameliorated climate allowed for more extensive occupation of the region. By approximately 2,100 B.P., however, drying and warming increased, perhaps providing motivation for resource intensification. Archaeological site types that typify this time period include residential bases with large, diverse artifact assemblages, abundant faunal remains, and cultural features as well as temporary bases, temporary camps, and task-specific activity areas. In general, sites showing evidence of the most intensive use tend to be on range-front benches adjacent to permanent water sources, such as perennial springs or larger streams, while less intensively used locales occur either on upland benches or on the margins of active alluvial fans (Goldberg et al. 2001).

Data from Late Archaic component archaeological sites also suggest increased sedentism during this period, with a change to a semi-sedentary land-use and collection strategy. The profusion of features, and especially refuse deposits in Late Archaic components, suggests that seasonal encampments saw longer use and more frequent reuse than during the latter part of the preceding Middle Archaic period, with increasing moisture improving the conditions of Southern California after ca. 3,100 B.P. (Goldberg et al. 2001; Spaulding 2001). Drying and warming after ca. 2,100 B.P. likely extracted a toll on expanding populations, influencing changes in resource procurement strategies, promoting economic diversification and resource intensification, and perhaps resulting in a permanent shift towards greater sedentism (Goldberg et al. 2001).

A technological innovation introduced during this period was the mortar and pestle, used for processing acorns and hard seeds, such as those derived from the mesquite pod. This correlates with a warming and drying trend that began around 2,100 B.P., which appears to have resulted in resource intensification (Goldberg et al. 2001).

The subsistence base broadened during the Late Archaic period. The technological advancement of the mortar and pestle may indicate the use of acorns, an important storable subsistence resource. Hunting also presumably gained in importance. An abundance of broad, leaf-shaped blades and heavy, often stemmed or notched projectile points have been found in association with large numbers of terrestrial and aquatic mammal bones. Other characteristic features of this period include the appearance of bone and antler implements and the occasional use of asphaltum and steatite. Most chronological sequences for Southern California recognize the introduction of the bow and arrow by 1,500 B.P., marked by the appearance of small arrow points and arrow shaft straighteners.

Technologically, the artifact assemblage of this period was similar to that of the preceding Middle Archaic; new tools were added either as innovations or as “borrowed” cultural items. Diagnostic projectile points of this period are still fairly large (dart point size), but also include more refined notched

(Elko), concave base (Humboldt), and small stemmed (Gypsum) forms (Warren 1984). Late in the period, Rose Spring arrow points appeared in the archaeological record in the deserts, reflecting the spread of the bow and arrow technology from the Great Basin and the Colorado River region. This projectile point type was not found at the ESRP study area, and there is no evidence suggesting that the bow and arrow had come into use at this time in the inland regions of Southern California.

3.2.2 Saratoga Springs Period (ca. 1500 to 750 B.P.)

In the early years of this period, cultural trends were, in large part, a continuation of the developments begun during the end of the Late Archaic Period. These include an increasing adaptation to the arid environment in the deserts and an increase in trade relations (Warren 1984).

Warren (1984) indicates that there were four cultural spheres within the Mojave and Colorado deserts during the early part of this period, including a southern desert sphere influenced by Patayan (Hakatayan) cultures adjacent to the Colorado River. This southern cultural sphere includes the Colorado Desert and San Jacinto Mountains, but it is unclear whether this influence extended as far west as the Project study area.

Lake Cahuilla is believed to have refilled the Coachella Valley around 1,450 B.P., and was the focus of cultural activities such as exploitation of fish, water fowl, and wetland resources during this period. Desert people, speaking Shoshonean languages, may have moved into Southern California at this time, the so-called "Shoshonean Intrusion." Brown and Buff Ware pottery first appeared on the lower Colorado River at about 1200 B.P., and started to diffuse across the California deserts by about 1100 B.P. (Moratto 1984).

However, about 1,060 B.P., environmental conditions became notably warmer and drier. This period of intense drought, the Medieval Warm, extended throughout the Southwest (Stine 1994; Warren 1984), and led to the withdrawal of Native American populations from marginal desert areas. Human occupation of the Lake Perris and the ESRP area declined during this time period, while what occupations there were seem to have been tethered to springs and other sources of water (Goldberg et al. 2001). In inland San Diego County, a similar period of reduced activity or abandonment during this time has been noted (Moratto 1984). Saratoga Springs-style projectile points, a large triangular form associated with use of the bow and arrow, began to appear in the ESRP area at this time. However, the sparse assemblages found from this period obscure the exact timing of the transformation from dart and atlatl to bow and arrow.

3.2.3 Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 750 to 400 B.P.)

The Medieval Warm extended into the Late Prehistoric Period, ending about 575 B.P. A period of lower temperatures and increased precipitation, known as the Little Ice Age, resulted in increased resource productivity in the inland region. Population increased in the region of the Project study area during this wet interval. In the ESRP area, several small, but apparently semisedentary occupations, date to this time period. Cottonwood Triangular points began to appear in inland assemblages at this time, and Obsidian Butte obsidian became much more common (Goldberg et al., 2001).

By about 500 B.P., strong ethnic patterns developed among native populations in Southern California. This may reflect accelerated cultural change brought about by increased efficiency in cultural adaptation and diffusion of technology from the central coastal region of California and the southern Great Basin (Douglas 1981).

Also during this period, Lake Cahuilla began to recede (Waters 1983) and the large Patayan populations occupying its shores began moving westward into areas such as Anza Borrego, Coyote Canyon, the

Upper Coachella Valley, the Little San Bernardino Mountains, and the San Jacinto Plain (Wilke 1976). The final desiccation of Lake Cahuilla, which had occurred by approximately 400 B.P. (A.D. 1640), resulted in a population shift away from the lakebed into the Peninsular Ranges to the west, and the Colorado River regions to the east.

3.2.4 Protohistoric Period

The improved, dynamic conditions of the Little Ice Age continued throughout the Protohistoric period. Utilization of the bow and arrow promoted an increase in hunting efficiency while a renewed abundance of mortars and pestles indicates extensive exploitation of various hard nuts and berries. As a result of the increased resource utilization of the area, sedentism intensified with small, fully sedentary villages forming during the Protohistoric period. This is evidenced by sites containing deeper middens suggesting more permanent habitation. These would have been the villages, or rancherias, noted by the early nonnative explorers (True 1966, 1970).

The cultural assemblage associated with the Protohistoric period included the introduction of locally manufactured ceramic vessels and ceramic smoking pipes, an abundance of imported Obsidian Butte obsidian, Cottonwood Triangular points, and Desert Side-notched points as well as the addition of European trade goods, such as glass trade beads, late in the period (Meighan 1954).

3.3 ETHNOGRAHIC SETTING

Archival research and published reports suggest the Project area is situated where three traditional use territories of Native American groups meet. The traditional use territories of the Serrano, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino come together just southwest of the present-day city of San Bernardino which is very near the Project area. These cultural groups all spoke languages belonging to the Takic branch of the Shoshonean family, a part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language stock (Bean 1978:576; Geiger and Meighan 1976:19). In the following section, a brief synopsis of Serrano, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino ethnography is presented. This information has been summarized from Bean and Vane (2001) and McCawley (1996).

The Cahuilla and Serrano belonged to nonpolitical, nonterritorial patrimoieties that governed marriage patterns as well as patrilineal clans and lineages. Each clan, “political-ritual-corporate units” composed of 3 to 10 lineages, owned a large territory in which each lineage owned a village site with specific resource areas. Clan lineages cooperated in defense, in large communal subsistence activities, and in performing rituals. Clans were apt to own land in the valley, foothill, and mountain areas, providing them with the resources of many different ecological niches. Unlike their Cahuilla and Serrano neighbors, the Gabrielino had a hierarchically ordered social class that included groupings of elite, middle class, and commoners. Class membership played a major role in determining individual lifestyles, as it depended upon both ancestry and wealth (Bean and Smith 1978:543).

In prehistoric times Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Serrano shelters are believed to have been dome shaped; after contact they tended to be rectangular in shape. Cahuilla and Serrano shelters were often made of brush, palm fronds, or arrowweed while the Gabrielino utilized reed. Most of the Serrano and Cahuilla domestic activities were performed outside the shelters within the shade of large, expansive *ramadas*; windbreaks, made of vertical poles covered with rush mats, provided open-air food preparation and cooking areas at Gabrielino settlements.

The Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Serrano were, for the most part, hunting, collecting, harvesting, and protoagricultural peoples. As in most of California, acorns were a major staple, but the roots, leaves,

seeds, and fruit of many other plants also were used. Fish, birds, insects, and large and small mammals were also available.

To gather and prepare these food resources, the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Serrano had an extensive inventory of equipment including bows and arrows, traps, nets, disguises, blinds, spears, hooks and lines, poles for shaking down pine nuts and acorns, cactus pickers, seed beaters, digging sticks and weights, and pry bars. In addition, the Cahuilla also had an extensive inventory of food processing equipment including hammers and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates, winnowing shells and baskets, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives (made of stone, bone, wood, and carrizo cane), bone saws, and drying racks made of wooden poles to dry fish.

Mountain tops, unusual rock formations, springs, and streams are held sacred to the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Serrano, as are rock art sites and burial and cremation sites. In addition, various birds are revered as sacred beings of great power and sometimes were killed ritually and mourned in mortuary ceremonies similar to those for important individuals. As such, bird cremation sites are sacred.

3.4 HISTORICAL SETTING

3.4.1 County of San Bernardino

The earliest recorded historic-period use of the lands within the San Bernardino Valley began in the 1770s, following establishment of the Mission San Gabriel approximately 40 miles west of the Project area. Euro-American settlement in San Bernardino began in the early 1800s through the establishment of Politana and the Asistencia, but was largely fostered by the establishment of a Mormon colony under the leadership of Amasa Lyman and Charles Rich. Brothers Lyman and Rich bought the San Bernardino Rancho from Jose and Maria Armenta Lugo in 1851. San Bernardino County was established on April 26, 1853, and ceded a portion of its territory to the formation of Riverside County in 1893. Two Mormon colonies were established on either side of the Santa Ana River. The Mormons who settled in the San Bernardino area raised livestock, planted crops, and established civic services such as a school and a post office. The majority of the Mormon settlers in San Bernardino returned to Salt Lake City; however, some remained. Agriculture and livestock continued to be the chief industries in San Bernardino County (Chasteen 2015).

General agriculture and livestock raising pursuits were quickly overshadowed by the citrus industry in Southern California beginning in the 1870s. The first orange trees in San Bernardino were planted by Anson Van Leuven in 1857. Citrus quickly became the largest industry in Southern California; including growing, packing, and shipping. Other industries included cattle ranching, growing sugar beets, and viticulture and enology. The burgeoning citrus industry led to a population boom and spurred the development of transcontinental railroads (Chasteen 2015).

Several companies were formed beginning in the mid- to late-1800s in an effort to develop San Bernardino County and Southern California in general. Beginning in 1887 in San Bernardino County, the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company was formed. The company purchased 28,000 acres and the water rights to Lytle Creek, and laid out the townsites of Rosena (now known as Fontana), Rialto, Bloomington, and San Sevaine. The Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company, though ultimately unsuccessful in its attempts, initiated much of the early residential and commercial development in San Bernardino County. After the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company failed, largely due to a nationwide economic depression, several other development companies, such as the Fontana Farms Company, were formed to purchase the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company holdings and also to further development of towns and industries

in the San Bernardino Valley. The establishment of transcontinental rail lines brought an influx of people and money to Southern California, which lead to a real estate boom (Chasteen 2015).

3.4.2 City of Rancho Cucamonga

The first reference to "Cucamonga", a Shoshone name for "sandy place", is found in the San Gabriel Mission records dating to 1811. During the Mission Period (1769-1833), the area was primarily used as a site for grazing cattle. Following the secularization of the missions, the area just west of the Project site was granted to Tiburcio Tapia, as part of a 13,000-acre Rancho Cucamonga. Tapia planted vineyards and built a small winery on the property. The rancho eventually was sold to John Rains in 1858, who significantly expanded the vineyards. Rains built a family home, known as the Casa de Rancho Cucamonga, on the property in 1860.

The modern city of Rancho Cucamonga consists of three historic period communities – Cucamonga, Alta Loma, and Etiwanda – which were founded in the area in the late 19th century (City of Rancho Cucamonga 2010:LU-101). All three towns were established in response to the arrival of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe (AT&SF) Railway line, which was built through the area in 1886. The establishment of the railway spurred settlement, as well as the local agricultural industry, and provided an efficient means of moving both people and goods to Los Angeles and beyond. Agriculture was further fostered by the construction of irrigation tunnels in 1887, which were dug into Cucamonga Canyon by Chinese laborers and provided local farmers with access to water from natural springs in the mountains. Due to its fertile soils, temperature, climate, and access to a reliable water supply, agriculture became the main industry with the northern portion of the city characterized by citrus orchards and the southern portion dominated by vineyards.

Several major transportation developments occurred in the area in the years preceding and following World War I. In 1913, the Pacific Electric Railway was extended through Rancho Cucamonga in order to facilitate the transport of agricultural goods (City of Rancho Cucamonga 2010:LU-102). In the 1920s, the United States Highway Route 66 (Route 66) was commissioned to link small towns and larger cities between Chicago and Los Angeles. Route 66 ran through Rancho Cucamonga along Foothill Boulevard.

In 1942, Henry J. Kaiser constructed a large steel mill in Fontana (Kaiser Permanente 2013). At this time, the landscape of the area began to shift from a rural to more suburban environment. The increase in the demand of housing, coupled with rising land values in the Los Angeles region following World War II, resulted in the construction of tract housing and light industry in the Rancho Cucamonga area. In 1977, the communities of Cucamonga, Alta Loma, and Etiwanda consolidated and were incorporated into the city of Rancho Cucamonga.

4.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

At the time of this study, the California State University, Fullerton campus, which houses the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), was closed due to COVID-19. The physical closure of the university campus caused significant delays in obtaining record search results from the SCCIC. As such, PaleoWest's cultural resources database was reviewed to identify previously recorded cultural resources and studies located within a one-mile radius of the Project area. These data were supplemented by information obtained from three cultural resources reports that had been completed within the Project vicinity provided by the City (Brunzell 2017; Purtell and Brown 2016; Smith 2016). Non-confidential maps showing the location of known resources and past studies are provided in Appendix A.

4.1 PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS

The records search results indicate that since 1985, no fewer than 28 previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted within one-mile of the Project area (Table 4-1). Only one of these studies – SB-3591 – appears to intersect the Project area. Completed by Owen (1995), this study involved a cultural resource record search and management plan for the San Sevaine Redevelopment Project Area. The study identified no cultural resources within the Project area.

Table 4-1
Previous Cultural Studies within the Study Area

Report No.	Date	Author(s)	Title
SB-1501	1985	Mason, R.	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Etiwanda Pipeline and Power Plant EIR
SB-1506	1985	Swope, K. and M. McDonald	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 13000, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-1746	1987	M.T. Swanson	Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed 120-acre Adult Pre-trial Detention Facility, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California
SB-1894	1989	Bouscaren, S, and M.T. Swanson	Cultural Resources Survey of the 27 Acre Proposed Chino Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD) Regional Plan No.4, in the City of Cucamonga, California
SB-2090	1990	Swanson, M.T.	Addendum to Cultural Resources Survey of the 27 Acre Proposed Chino Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD) Regional Plant No.4, in the City of Cucamonga, California
SB-2286	1988	Clevenger, J.M.	Cultural Resource Survey of the Etiwanda Pipeline and Power Plant and Alternatives, Bernardino County, California
SB-2501	1992	Hogan, M.	Archaeological Monitoring Report: Metropolitan Water District Etiwanda Pipeline, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California
SB-2621	1992	Alexandrowicz, J., A. Duffield-Stoll, J. McKenna, S. Alexandrowicz, A. Kuhner, and E. Scott	Cultural and Paleontological Resources Investigations within the North Fontana Infrastructure Area, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-2660	1992	Swope, K.K.	Archaeological Investigations of Approximately 240 Acres, Mining and Reclamation, Kaiser Mill Site, Fontana, San Bernardino County, CUP W130-907

Table 4-1
Previous Cultural Studies within the Study Area

Report No.	Date	Author(s)	Title
SB-2851	1993	Landis, D.G.	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Chino Basin Groundwater Storage Program, San Bernardino County, CA
SB-3000	1994	Chace, P. and L. Bricker	Historic Property Clearance Report for the Foothill Blvd Widening in the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-3023	1995	Owen, S.	Class I Records Search & Field Survey for 3 Minor Cajon Pipeline Project Alterations: City of Adelanto Realignment, Baldy Mesa Realignment & Cajon/EPTC Pipeline Connection at Etiwanda Station, Rancho Cucamonga, CA
SB-3063	1995	Sturm, B.L., J. Monk, and I.H. Sturdwick	Cultural Resources Survey and National Register Assessment of the Kaiser Steel Mill for the California Speedway Project, Fontana, CA
SB-3587	1998	Love, B.	Historical / Archaeological Resources Report: Chino Basin Groundwater Recharge Project, Near the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, CA
SB-3591	1995	Owen, S.	Cultural Resource Record Search and Management Plan for the San Sevaine Redevelopment Project Area, San Bernardino County, CA
SB-3592	1997	McLean and J. Monk	Cultural/Paleontological Survey & Monitoring for the Young Homes Cedar Ranch Crestmore Project (Tract 15836), San Bernardino County, CA
SB-4138	2002	Tang, B. and M. Dahdul	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties, Fourth Street Recycled Water Pipeline, In and Near the Cities of Ontario and Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California
SB-4140	2002	Tang, B. and M. Dahdul	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties, Etiwanda Avenue Extension Recycled Water Pipeline, In and Near the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California
SB-4141	2002	Dahdul, M.	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties, Whittram Avenue Recycled Water Pipeline, In and Near the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California
SB-4142	2002	Tang, B. and J. Smallwood	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties, Recycled Water Facilities Improvement Project, Regional Plants No. 1 and No. 4, Cities of Ontario and Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California
SB-4173	2004	Fulton, T.	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. SB 303-02 Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California
SB-4668	2004	Michael Brandman Associates	Records Search Results and Site Visit for Spring Telecommunications Facility Candidate SB60XC844A (Reeves Trucking) 8615 Pecan Avenue, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, CA
SB-4690	2006	Michael Brandman Associates	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate LSANCA8023E (Baseline and Foothill Blvd.), Southeast corner of Foothill Boulevard and Cornwall, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-4692	2006	Michael Brandman Associates	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile Telecommunications Facility Candidate IE0421C (SCE M23-T4), 13100 Block of Foothill Boulevard, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California
SB-6986	2010	Cogstone	Phase I Resources Assessment for the Falcon Ridge Substation Project in the Cities of Fontana and Rialto, San Bernardino County, California

Table 4-1
Previous Cultural Studies within the Study Area

Report No.	Date	Author(s)	Title
N/A	2016	Purtell, C., and C. Brown	Phase I Resources Assessment of the Proposed Oakmont Hickory Avenue Warehouse Project, City of Rancho Cucamonga, California
N/A	2016	Smith, D.	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, IPT Arrow Route 28 Project
N/A	2017	Brunzell, D.	Cultural Resources Assessment 8822 and 8768 Etiwanda Avenue, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California.

4.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTED WITHIN THE RECORD SEARCH AREA

The review of the record search data indicate that 11 cultural resources have been previously documented within one mile of the Project area (Table 4-2). All of these resources date to the historic period and include three archaeological sites and eight built-environment (buildings and structures) resources. No prehistoric archaeological resources were identified within the record search area.

The Project area lies within the mapped boundary of one of these resources, the Kaiser Steel Mill (CA-SBR-4131H). The Kaiser Steel Mill was built in 1942 and was one of the largest steel production mills west of the Mississippi. Previous cultural resources studies completed within the vicinity of the Project area found that by 2008, all of the major components of the mill had been demolished and the resource was no longer extant (Tang et al. 2008). Other resources documented within the immediate vicinity of the Project include CA-SBR-6847H (AT&SF), which lies along the northern boundary of the Project property.

Table 4-2
Cultural Resources Recorded within 1-Mile of the Project Area

Primary No.	Trinomial	Type	Age	Description
P-36-002910	CA-SBR-2910H	Structure	Historical	Route 66/Foothill Boulevard
P-36-004131	CA-SBR-4131H	Building	Historical	Kaiser Steel Mill (demolished)
P-36-006847	CA-SBR-6847H	Structure	Historical	Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe (AT&SF) Railroad
P-36-007099	CA-SBR-7099H	Site	Historical	Remnant of a clay-fired sewer line
P-36-007199	CA-SBR-7199H	Site	Historical	Remnant of a residential property
P-36-013935		Building	Historical	Brandanos/Sundown Hotel
P-36-013936		Building	Historical	Heberle Motel & Apartments
P-36-016452		Building	Historical	Etiwanda Grape Products Company Property
P-36-024086		Structure	Historical	Segment of East Avenue
P1064-23H		Site	Historical	Foundations of Campanella residence
Unknown		Structure	Historical	Etiwanda Railway Siding

4.3 ADDITIONAL SOURCES

Additional sources consulted during the cultural resource literature review and records search include the National Register of Historic Places, the Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the Office of Historic Preservation Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File. One resource, CA-SBR-2910H (Route 66), is listed on the NRHP and the CRHR. Three additional resources, CA-SBR-6847H (AT&SF), CA-SBR-7099H (sewer line), and the Etiwanda Railway Siding,

have all been determined ineligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR. CA-SBR-4131H, the Kaiser Steel Mill, was determined to be a California Point of Historical Interest (CPHI-71) in 1975. The remaining resources do not appear to have been formally evaluated for listing on the NRHP or the CRHR.

Historical maps consulted as part of the background research include the Bureau of Land Management's General Lands Office (GLO) survey maps (1856 and 1884), as well as the *Cucamonga, CA* 15-minute map (1897) and *Guasti, CA* 7.5-minute (1953, 1966, 1963, and 1981) USGS quadrangles. Aerial photographs available at NETROnline (2020) dated 1938, 1948, 1959, 1994, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 1980, 1994, and 2010 were also reviewed.

A north-south running "dry slough" and "dry wash" are depicted just west of the Project site on the 1856 and 1884 GLO maps, respectively. A west-east running road, labeled "San Bernardino Road", is mapped approximately one mile north of the Project area on both maps with a north-south running road ("Etiwanda and Riverside Road") shown on the 1884 GLO map. The 1896 topographic map depicts the Project site as an undeveloped area located between the AT&SF Railroad on the north and an unnamed street to the south; the Etiwanda Siding is shown northwest of the Project site (USGS 1897). A 1938 aerial photograph depicts the Project area as under cultivation with an east-west running dirt road traversing through the northern portion of the Project site and a north-south running drainage to the west (NETROnline 2020). The aerial image also depicts an east-west linear swath of cleared land running through the southern portion of the Project site; this area likely represents the newly constructed alignment of Metropolitan Water District's Upper Feeder Aqueduct.

Although the Project site was still under cultivate in the 1950s, the East Etiwanda Creek drainage channel and Kaiser Steel Plant have been constructed immediately east of the Project site. A series of transmission lines and a power plant lie to the west. A cluster of residences is also shown north of the railroad tracks. By 1966, a road have been constructed in the western portion of the Project area with a water tank and building depicted immediately north of the Project site (see Figure 1-2; USGS 1966). Sometime between 1994 and 2002, the water tank on the adjacent property was removed and Napa Street was constructed south of the Project site. The Project site remained under cultivation into the early 2000s. The property has subsequently been used for overflow parking associated with the Auto Club Speedway for races and other events. In 2005, a railroad spur was constructed that ran south of the AT&SF Railroad through the Project site.

4.4 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

PaleoWest contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), as part of the cultural resource assessment, on April 24, 2020, for a review of the SLF. The objective of the SLF search was to determine if the NAHC had any knowledge of Native American cultural resources (e.g., traditional use or gathering area, place of religious or sacred activity, etc.) within the immediate vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC responded on April 29, 2020, stating that the SLF was completed with negative results; however, the NAHC requested that 13 individuals representing 12 Native American tribal groups be contacted to elicit information regarding cultural resource issues related to the proposed Project (Appendix B). PaleoWest sent outreach letters to the 13 recommended individuals on May 7, 2020. These letters were followed up by phone calls and emails on May 28, 2020.

As of the date of this report, four responses have been received. Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer for the Quechan Indian Tribe, responded on May 11, 2020 and stated that the tribe did not wish to provide comments on the Project and would defer to more local tribes. On May 13, 2020, Alexandra McCleary, Tribal Archaeologist for the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, emailed and stated that the

proposed Project is within the Serrano ancestral territory and is of interest to the tribe. Ms. McCleary further noted that the Project area is not located within the immediate vicinity of any sacred sites but it is located near Etiwanda Creek, which the tribe considers to be sensitive for cultural resources. Donna Yocum, Chairwoman of the San Fernando Band of Mission Indians, emailed on May 28, 2020 and stated that the tribe would defer this project to the San Manual Band of Mission Indians. Finally, Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Tribal Historic Preservation Office for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, called and stated that the Project area is outside of the tribe's ancestral territory and had no information on cultural resources located within the Project vicinity.

5.0 FIELD INVESTIGATION

5.1 FIELD METHODS

A Phase I intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area was conducted by PaleoWest archaeologist, Roberta Thomas, M.A., RPA, on May 5, 2020. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects across the entirety of the Project area spaced at 10- to 15-meter (33- to 50-feet) intervals, when possible. The Project area was recorded with digital photographs for use in the report. Photographs included general views of the topography and vegetation density, and other relevant images. A photo log was maintained to include, at a minimum, photo number, date, orientation, photo description, and comments. The surveyor carefully inspected all areas likely to contain or exhibit sensitive cultural resources to ensure discovery and documentation of any visible, potentially significant cultural resources located within the Project area.

Historical site indicators may include fence lines, ditches, standing buildings, objects or structures such as sheds, or concentrations of materials at least 45 years in age, such as domestic refuse (e.g., glass bottles, ceramics, toys, buttons or leather shoes), refuse from other pursuits such as agriculture (e.g., metal tanks, farm machinery parts, horse shoes) or structural materials (e.g., nails, glass window panes, corrugated metal, wood posts or planks, metal pipes and fittings, railroad spurs, etc.). Prehistoric site indicators may include areas of darker soil with concentrations of ash, charcoal, bits of animal bone (burned or unburned), shell, flaked stone, ground stone, or even human bone.

5.2 FIELD RESULTS

The Project area encompasses two adjacent, largely undeveloped parcels that are bisected by a single railroad track (Figures 5-1 and 5-2). The ground surface appears relatively level though a raised area and linear berm is located in the northeastern portion of the Project area; the presence of these manmade features suggests that the parcel was subject to some degree of ground disturbance. Visibility across the Project area varied from 10 to 80 percent with portions of the ground surface covered by gravel and vegetation (Figure 5-1). Exposed sediments mostly consisted of a light brown, loamy sand with small gravel inclusions. Several push piles of dirt, along with concentrations of broken concrete, asphalt, and plywood debris, were found scattered across the Project area (Figure 5-3).

Aside from the railroad, the only other development observed in the Project area was a transmission line and the remnants of a paved asphalt road. The transmission line consisted of a single set of metal and wooden poles that ran from the western edge of the property east and north across the Project area (Figure 5-3). A review of aerial photographs indicates that the transmission line is constructed after 1994 and is therefore, less than 45 years of age.

The asphalt road remnant measures 12 to 22 feet in width and runs north from the southeastern corner of the Project site along the western edge of the property, before turning east and continuing for approximately 450 feet to loop and close onto itself (Figure 5-4). Historical maps available at NETROnline (2020) indicate that the road was built between 1959 and 1966 (Figure 5-5). It may have been constructed to provide access to a building north of the Project site, which also appears to have been built between 1959 and 1996, or to allow farm workers access to agricultural fields on the northwest portion of the Kaiser Steel Mill property.

Figure 5-1 Overview of the Project site, view to the north

Figure 5-2 View of railroad tracks bisecting the Project area, view of the north

Figure 5-3 View of concrete and wood debris and transmission line, view to the west

Figure 5-4 View of asphalt road, view to the southeast

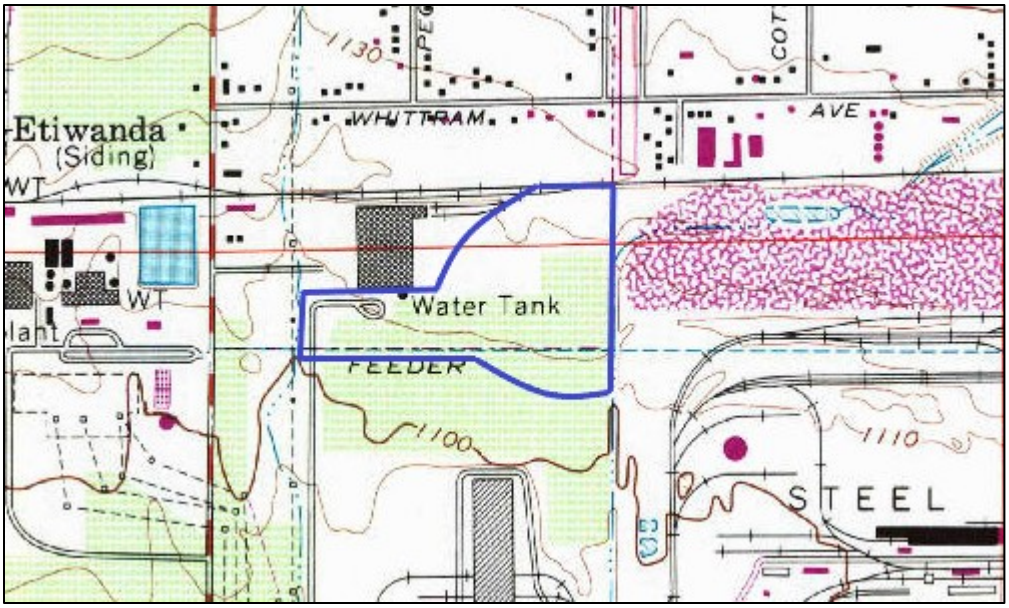

Figure 5-5 Portion of 1966 *Guasti, CA* 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle map depicting Project boundary (in blue) and road alignment

Archival research conducted by PaleoWest found no evidence to indicate that the road remnant meets any of the criteria for listing in the CRHR either as an individual resource or as a contributor to the Kaiser Steel Mill (CA-SBR-4131H). It appears to be one of many roads built on the Kaiser Steel Mill property during the mid- to late 20th century and cannot be associated with any events nor persons of historical significance that would qualify it for listing under Criteria 1 or 2. Furthermore, the road is similar in its materials, design, and construction to numerous other access roads in the area and does not exhibit any architectural or engineering merits that would set it apart from other roads (Criterion 3). Finally, additional study of the road is unlikely to provide important information on the history of the Kaiser Steel Mill (Criterion 4). A Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) update to CA-SBR-4131H that includes a description of the road remnant is provided in Appendix C.

No other prehistoric or historic archaeological remains, or historical built-environment resources, were identified as a result of the survey.

6.0 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resources study completed by PaleoWest identified no significant archaeological or historical built-environment resources that would be impacted by the Project. Information compiled on previously recorded cultural resources indicates that the Project lies within the mapped boundary of the historical Kaiser Steel Mill (CA-SBR-4131H). However, the only evidence of the resource identified within the Project area during the pedestrian survey was the remnants of an access road. No data were found to indicate that the road remnant contributes to the historical significance of the Kaiser Steel Mill. Archival information suggests that this portion of the steel mill property was primarily used for agricultural purposes. Previous cultural resources studies conducted within the Project vicinity indicate that the major components of the mill, which lie south and east of the Project site, have been demolished and the resource is no longer extant. Archival information also suggests that the Metropolitan Water District's Upper Feeder Aqueduct was constructed through the southern portion of the Project area in the 1930s. The Project is not anticipated to impact the buried historic-era water pipeline.

Although the presence of creeks and washes within the Project vicinity suggests the area may have been attractive to prehistoric groups both as a source of water and resource procurement area, the lack of identified prehistoric resources suggests the Project site is not highly sensitive to prehistoric archaeological remains. Furthermore, because the Project site was primarily used for agricultural purposes, it is unlikely to contain significant historic period archaeological deposits. Based on these findings, PaleoWest recommends a finding of no impacts to archaeological and historical resources under CEQA. No further cultural resources management is recommended for the Project.

In the event that potentially significant archaeological materials are encountered during Project-related ground-disturbing activities, all work should be halted in the vicinity of the archaeological discovery until a qualified archaeologist can visit the site of discovery and assess the significance of the archaeological resource. In addition, Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery. Finally, should additional actions be proposed outside the currently defined Project area that have the potential for additional subsurface disturbance, further cultural resource management may be required.

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1966 *Guasti, California* (1:24,000) topographic quadrangle.

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Appendix A.
Record Search Results

= 1064[illegible]173 = 1064668 = 1062857
= 1062501 = 1062286 = 1061501
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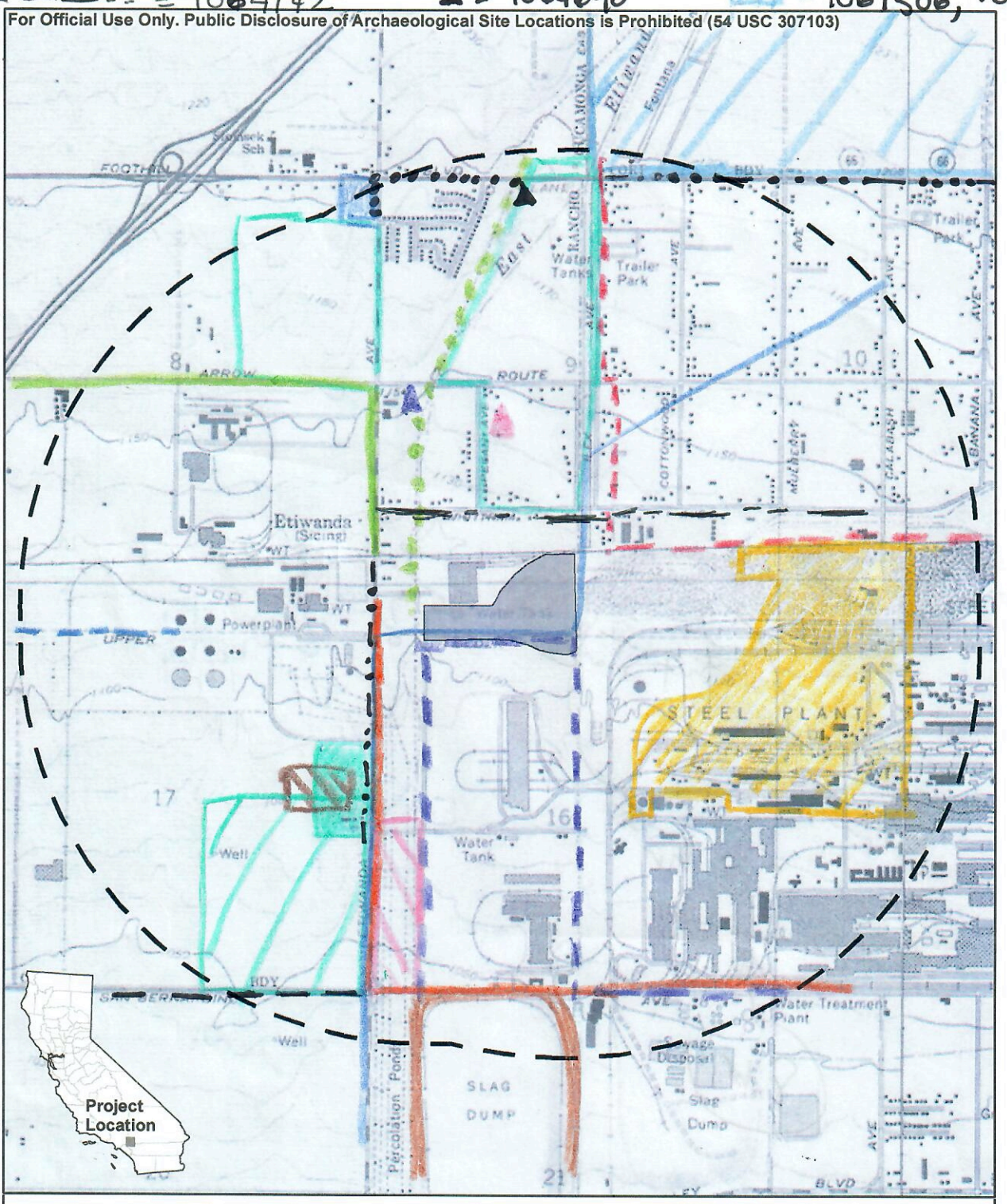
= 1064142 = 1064690 = 1061506, 1062621



PROJECTS

= 1064138 = 1063591 = 1063063
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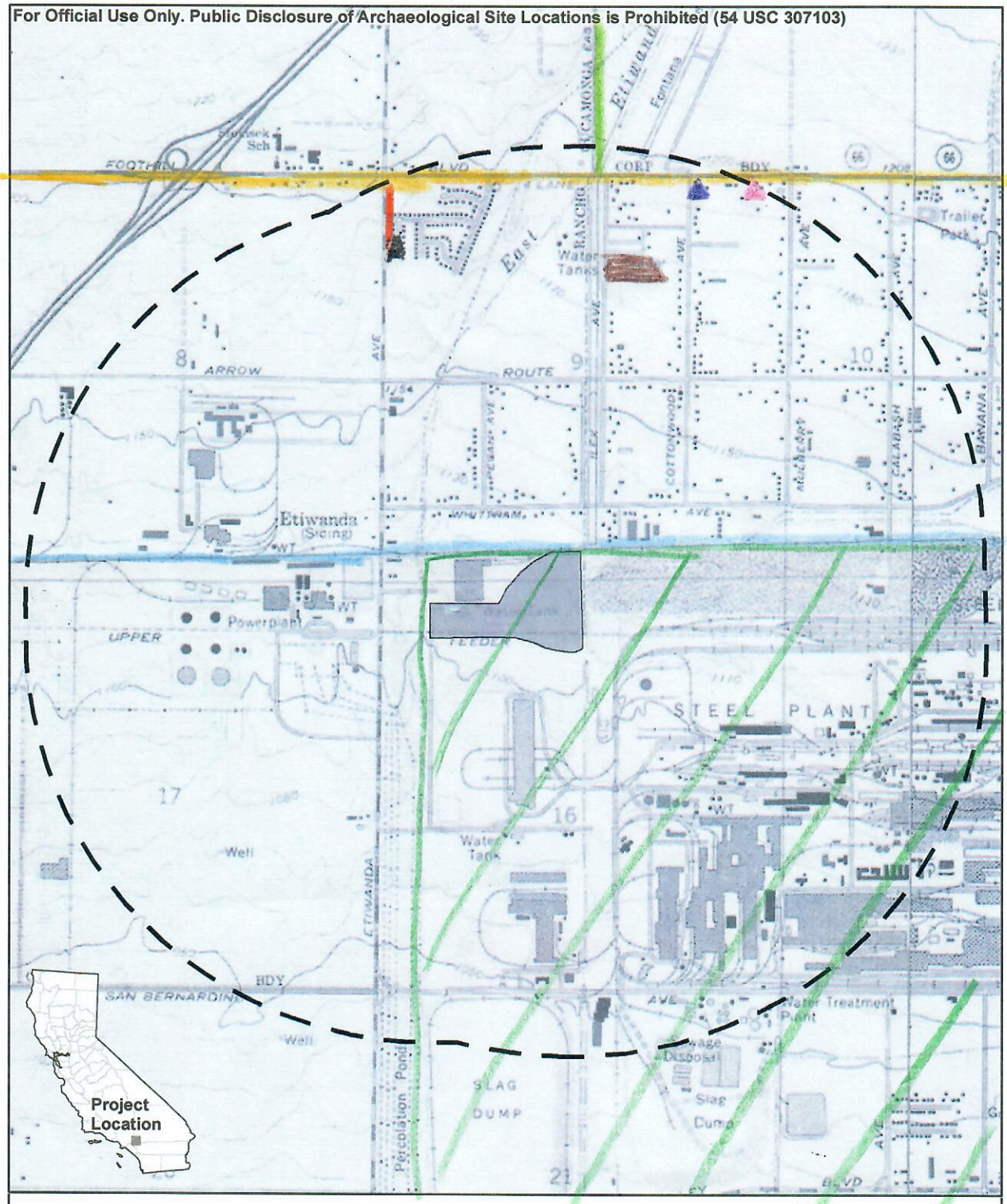
= 1062090, 1061894 = 1062660 = 1063587
= 1063000 = 1064142 = 1064138

RESOURCES



= CA-SBR-2910H

= CA-SBR-7099H

= CA-SBR-7199H

= 36-013935

= 36-024086

= P1064-23H

= 36-013936

= CA-SBR-6847H

= CA-SBR-4131H / P-36-004131

Appendix B.
Native American Coordination

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
Wintun

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain Apache

COMMISSIONER
[**Vacant**]

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[**Vacant**]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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

April 29, 2020

Tiffany Clark
PaleoWest Archaeology

Via Email to: tclark@paleowest.com

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

Dear Ms. Clark:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Bernardino County
4/29/2020

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive — Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

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

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 — Gabrieleno
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 — Gabrielino
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 — Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street — Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road — Cahuilla, Serrano
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899 — Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
Donna Yocum, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838 — Kitanemuk, Vanyume, Tataviam
Newhall, CA, 91322
Phone: (503) 539 - 0933
Fax: (503) 574-3308
ddyocum@comcast.net

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive — Serrano
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
jmauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

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

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

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Napa Street Rancho Cucamonga Project, San Bernardino County.

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

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

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

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Napa Street Rancho Cucamonga Project, San Bernardino County.

PALEOWEST

T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

May 7, 2020

EXAMPLE LETTER

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 343
Patton, CA 92369
Transmitted via email to serranonation1.gmail.com

Re: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Napa Street Industrial Project, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Cochrane:

On behalf of Kimley-Horn, PaleoWest Archaeology (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act for the Napa Street Industrial Project (Project) in the city of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California. The proposed Project involves the development of an office and warehouse complex on approximately 35.4 acres of land east of Etiwanda Avenue and north of Napa Street. More specifically, the Project area is located on Sections 9 and 16, Township 1 South, Range 6 West of the Guasti, CA 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle map (see attached).

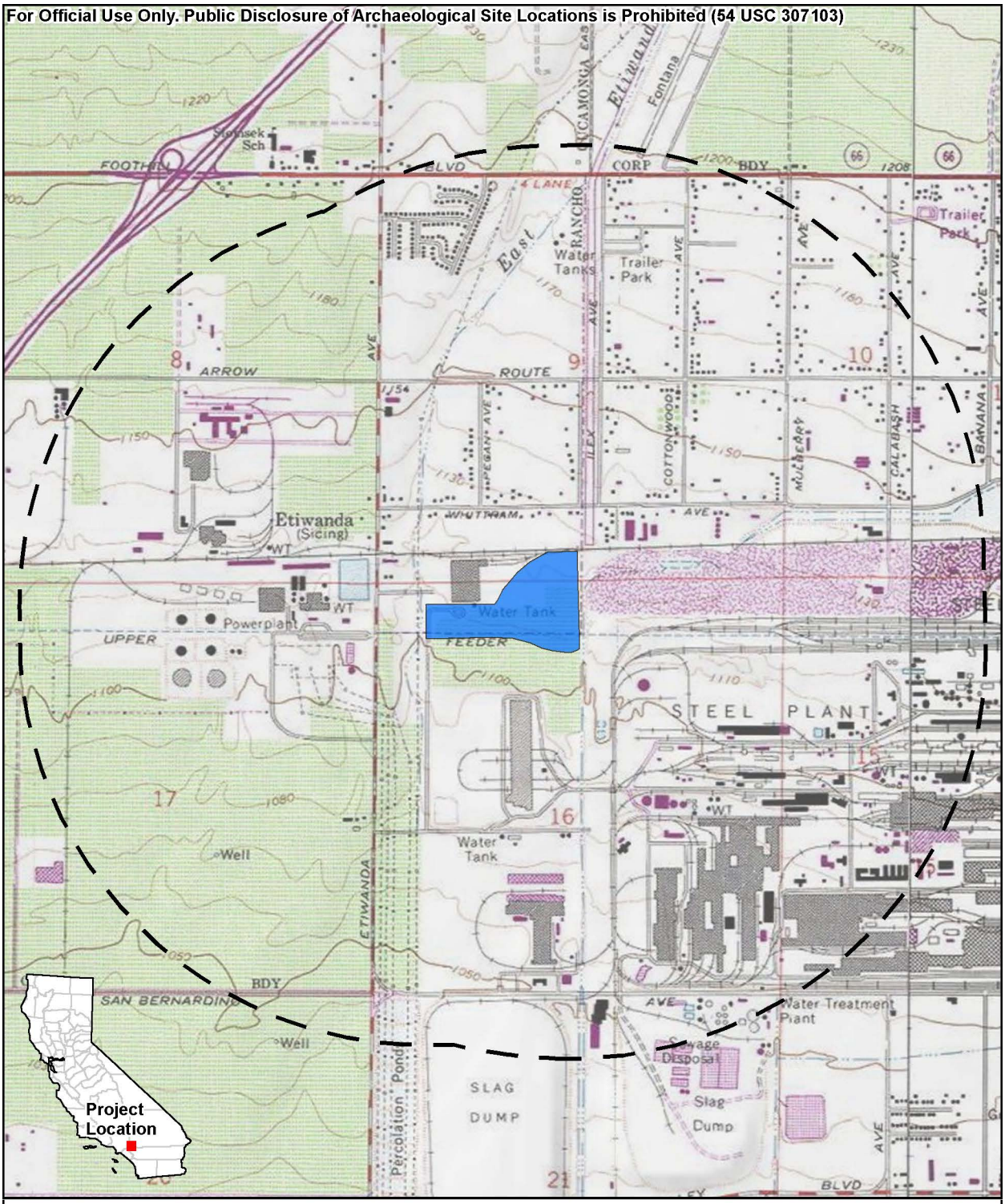
Although we anticipated conducting a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search for the cultural resources study, the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) is currently closed due to COVID 19 requirements. It is anticipated that access to the record search data will not be available for several months. As such, PaleoWest is relying on information from our existing cultural resource database to obtain information on previously recorded archaeological resources and past cultural resources studies that have been completed within the Project vicinity. Our records indicate that at least 20 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the Project area, none of the which appear to intersect the Project area. The existing data review also indicate that seven historic period cultural resources have been previously documented within one-mile of the Project area, including two resources – the Kaiser Steel Mill (P-36-004131; CA-SBR-4131H) and the Old Kite Route railway (P-36-006847; CA-SBR-6847H) – located adjacent to the Project site. No prehistoric archaeological resources appear to be located within the records search area. A survey of the Project site was recently completed by PaleoWest with negative findings.

As part of the cultural resource investigation of the Project area, PaleoWest requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) Sacred Lands File on April 24, 2020. The NAHC responded on April 29, 2020 indicating that the results of the file search for the project area were negative. The NAHC provided a contact list of additional tribal representatives that may have information about the Project area. Should your records show that cultural resources exist within or near the Project area, please contact me at (310)210-9884 or tclark@paleowest.com.

Your comments are very important to us, and to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Respectfully yours,

Tiffany Clark, PhD, RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest Archaeology


For Official Use Only. Public Disclosure of Archaeological Site Locations is Prohibited (54 USC 307103)
FOOTHILL
BLVD
CORP
BDY
4 LANE
RANCHO
CUCAMONGA
East
Etiwanda
Fontana
Water Tanks
Trailer Park
Trailer Park
ARROW
ROUTE
PEGAN AVE
ILEX
COTTONWOOD
MULBERRY
CALABASH
BANANA
WHITTRAM
AVE
Etiwanda
(Sicing)
WT
Powerplant
UPPER
FEEDER
Water Tank
STEEL PLANT
Water Tank
Well
ETIWANDA
SAN BERNARDINO
BDY
Well
Percolation Pond
SLAG DUMP
Sewage Disposal
Slag Dump
Water Treatment Plant
BLVD
Project Location
PALEO WEST
0 feet 2,000
0 meters 500
1:24,000
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Guasti, CA (1982) T1S, R6W, Sec 9 & 16 UTM Zone 11, NAD 83
Project Area

From:	Quechan Historic Preservation
To:	Tiffany Clark
Subject:	RE: Information Request for Napa Industrial Project - City of Rancho Cucamonga
Date:	Monday, May 11, 2020 9:39:20 AM
Attachments:	image002.png image003.png image004.png image005.png

---

Good morning Tiffany,
We do not wish to provide comments on this project. We defer to the more local Tribe(s) and support their determinations on the project.

Jill

From: Tiffany Clark [mailto:tclark@paleowest.com]
Sent: Thursday, May 7, 2020 3:40 PM
To: historicpreservation@quechantribe.com
Subject: Information Request for Napa Industrial Project - City of Rancho Cucamonga

Please find attached an information request for a cultural resources study we are currently conducting in the city of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County. If you have any questions or comments, please call or email.

Sincerely,

Tiffany

Tiffany Clark | Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest
tclark@paleowest.com
310.210.9884
www.paleowest.com

Los Angeles Office
517 S. Ivy Ave.
Monrovia, CA, 91016

Virus-free. www.avast.com

From:	Alexandra McCleary
To:	Tiffany Clark
Cc:	Jessica Mauck
Subject:	FW: Information Request for Napa Industrial Project - City of Rancho Cucamonga
Date:	Wednesday, May 13, 2020 1:38:33 PM
Attachments:	image002.png image003.png image004.png image005.png image007.png image9b806e.PNG Napa Industrial_Mauck_05072020.pdf

---

IRONSCALES couldn't recognize this email as this is the first time you received an email from this sender Alexandra.McCleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

Dear Tiffany,

Thank you for contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) regarding the Napa Industrial Project in Rancho Cucamonga on May 7th, 2020. The proposed project is located within Serrano ancestral territory as is, therefore, of interest to the tribe.

To our knowledge, the project area is not located within the immediate vicinity of sacred sites. However, as it is located very close to Etiwanda Creek, we consider it sensitive for cultural resources, particularly as it does not appear to have been heavily developed. A review of historical aerials reveals the project area was part of a citrus orchard in the early 20th century.

Jessica Mauck will be interfacing with the Lead Agency during the consultation process.

Kind regards,

Alexandra McCleary

Alexandra McCleary
TRIBAL ARCHAEOLOGIST
O: (909) 864-8933 x502023
M: (909) 633-0054
26569 Community Center Dr Highland California 92346
SAN MANUEL
BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

From: Jessica Mauck <JMauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Sent: Thursday, May 7, 2020 4:38 PM
To: Alexandra McCleary <Alexandra.McCleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Subject: FW: Information Request for Napa Industrial Project - City of Rancho Cucamonga

Please see the attached info request for your review and response to Tiffany .

Jessica Mauck
DIRECTOR OF CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
O: (909) 864-8933 x3249
M: (909) 725-9054
26569 Community Center Dr Highland California 92346
SAN MANUEL
BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

From: Tiffany Clark [mailto:tclark@paleowest.com]
Sent: Thursday, May 7, 2020 3:39 PM
To: Jessica Mauck
Subject: Information Request for Napa Industrial Project - City of Rancho Cucamonga

Please find attached an information request for a cultural resources study we are currently conducting in the city of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County. If you have any questions or comments, please call or email.

Sincerely,

Tiffany

Tiffany Clark | Senior Archaeologist

PaleoWest
tclark@paleowest.com

310.210.9884

www.paleowest.com

Los Angeles Office

517 S. Ivy Ave.

Monrovia, CA, 91016

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From: donna
To: Tiffany Clark
Subject: RE: Information Request for Napa Industrial Project - City of RanchoCucamonga
Date: Thursday, May 28, 2020 12:00:33 PM
Attachments: image002.png
image003.png
image004.png
image005.png

Tiffany,
Thank you for the information regarding Napa Street Industrial Project, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California. The San Fernando Band of Mission Indians (SFBMI) will defer this project to San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.

Regards,
Donna Yocum, Chairwoman
SFBMI

Sent from Mail for Windows 10

From: Tiffany Clark
Sent: Thursday, May 28, 2020 11:47 AM
To: ddyocum@comcast.net
Subject: RE: Information Request for Napa Industrial Project - City of RanchoCucamonga

On May 7th, I sent an information request for a cultural resource study we are conducting the city of Rancho Cucamonga (see below). I am emailing to follow up to see if you had any information you would like to provide on known cultural resources that may be located within the vicinity of the Project. Please email or call if you have questions or comments.

Thanks,

Tiffany

Tiffany Clark | Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest
tclark@paleowest.com
310.210.9884
www.paleowest.com

Los Angeles Office
517 S. Ivy Ave.
Monrovia, CA, 91016

From: Tiffany Clark
Sent: Thursday, May 7, 2020 3:39 PM
To: ddyocum@comcast.net
Subject: Information Request for Napa Industrial Project - City of Rancho Cucamonga

Please find attached an information request for a cultural resources study we are currently conducting in the city of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County. If you have any questions or comments, please call or email.

Sincerely,

Tiffany

Tiffany Clark | Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest
tclark@paleowest.com
310.210.9884
www.paleowest.com

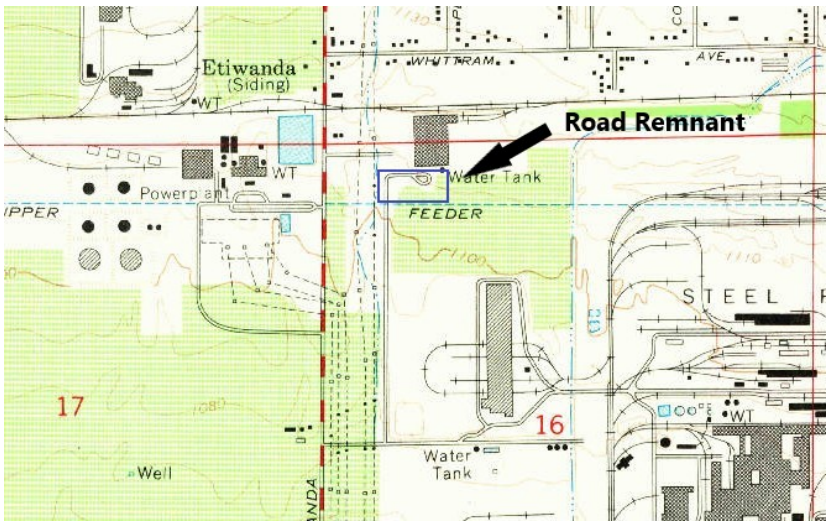
Los Angeles Office
517 S. Ivy Ave.
Monrovia, CA, 91016

Appendix C.
DPR Update Form

A historic period road remnant was documented within the mapped boundary of the Kaiser Steel Mill (P-36-004131/ CA-SBR-4131H) on May 5, 2020, during the survey for the Napa Street Industrial Project (Clark 2020). The asphalt road remnant measures 12 to 22 feet in width and runs due north for approximately 400 feet before turning east and continuing for approximately 450 feet to loop and close onto itself (see attached photograph). Historical maps indicate that the road was built between 1959 and 1966 (see attached map). The roadway may have been constructed to provide access to a building to the north, which also appears to have been built between 1959 and 1996, or to allow farm workers access to agricultural fields on the northwest portion of the Kaiser Steel Mill property.

Archival research found no evidence to indicate that the road remnant is of historical significance. It appears to be one of many roads built on the Kaiser Steel Mill property during the mid- to late 20th century. The road is similar in its materials, design, and construction to numerous other access roads present in the area and does not exhibit any architectural or engineering merits that would set it apart from other roads. As such, it does not appear to contribute to the significance of the Kaiser Steel Mill (CA-SBR-4131H) as a historical resource.

View of asphalt road remnant, view to the southeast



Guasti, CA (1966) USGS Topographic map showing documented road remnant

References:

Clark, Tiffany (2020). Cultural Resources Assessment for the Napa Street Industrial Project in and near the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California. PaleoWest, LLC, Monrovia, California.

U.S. Geological Survey (1966) *Guasti, California* (1:24,000) topographic quadrangle. Washington, D.C.