

PHASE I HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY

TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP No. 20121

**Near the City of Rancho Cucamonga
San Bernardino County, California**

For Submittal to:

County of San Bernardino
Land Use Services Department, Planning Division
385 N. Arrowhead Avenue
San Bernardino, CA 92415

Prepared for:

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September 17, 2019
CRM TECH Contract No. 3522

Title: Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Tentative Parcel Map No. 20121, near the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Cucamonga Peak, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 14, T1N R7W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately four acres

Keywords: Northwestern San Bernardino Valley; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; Assessor's Parcel No. 0201-043-56; no "historical resources" under CEQA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between July and September 2019, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately four acres of vacant land near the northern boundary of the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel No. 0201-043-56, is located at the southwest corner of Haven Avenue and Snowdrop Road, in the southwest quarter of Section 14, Township 1 North Range 7 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed subdivision of the property into four parcels as per Tentative Parcel Map No. 20121. The County of San Bernardino, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of this study is to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, requested a Sacred Lands records search from the State of California Native American Heritage Commission, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. Through the various avenues of research, this study did not encounter any "historical resources" within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the County of San Bernardino a finding of *No Impact* regarding "historical resources."

No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are discovered during future earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in the immediate area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between July and September 2019, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately four acres of vacant land near the northern boundary of the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel No. 0201-043-56, is located at the southwest corner of Haven Avenue and Snowdrop Road, in the southwest quarter of Section 14, Township 1 North Range 7 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed subdivision of the property into four parcels as per Tentative Parcel Map No. 20121. The County of San Bernardino, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of this study is to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, requested a Sacred Lands records search from the State of California Native American Heritage Commission, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

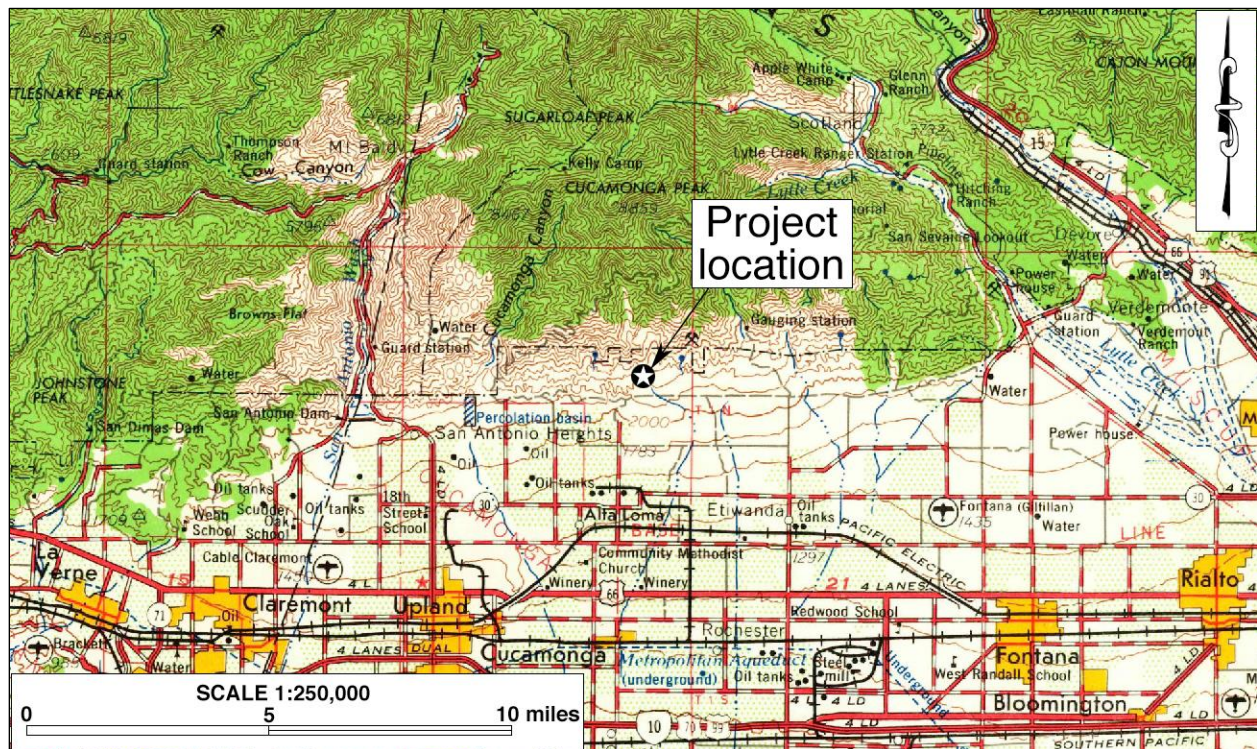


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 30'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1969])

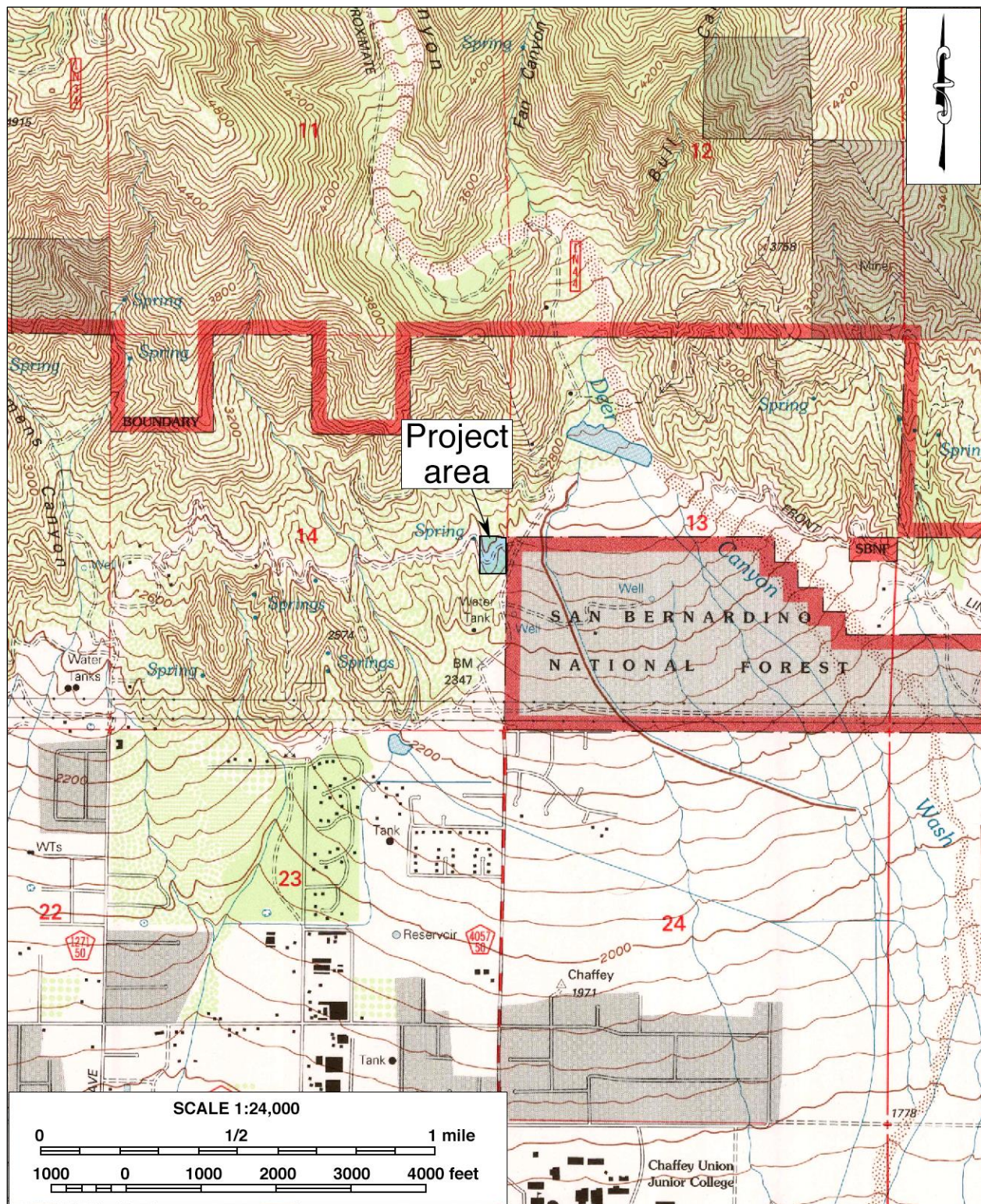


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Cucamonga Peak, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1996])



Figure 3. Aerial view of the project area.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The project area is located in the northwestern portion of the San Bernardino Valley, a broad inland valley defined by the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountain Ranges on the north and a series of low rocky hills on the south. It lies on an alluvial fan extending south from the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. The Mediterranean climate of the San Bernardino Valley is typical of inland southern California, featuring hot and dry summers and mild and wet winters. The average annual rainfall in the area is approximately 12 inches, most of which occurs between November and March.

The project area consists of a roughly rectangular-shaped parcel near the southern base of the Cucamonga Peak, surrounded on all sides by other parcels of vacant land (Figs. 3, 4). The nearest development includes a few residential properties along Snowdrop Road to the northwest and the densely populated suburban neighborhoods in the city limits of Rancho Cucamonga, roughly a half-mile to the south. The terrain slopes downward to the south, and the elevations in the project area range approximately from 2,520 to 2,590 feet above mean sea level.

The project area currently contains an oval-shaped concrete pad, which is known as the Deer Canyon Helicopter Pad, and a web of dirt roads (Figs. 3, 4). An intermittent drainage runs near the western project boundary. Additional ground disturbance on the property resulted mainly from vegetation removal. Although some areas remain clear, most of the property is covered by native plants typical of the chaparral community, such as buckwheat, sagebrush, and black sage, as well as introduced or invasive species such as eucalyptus, mustard, foxtail, and tumbleweed (Fig. 4).



Figure 4. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area, view to the northeast. (Drone photograph taken on July 29, 2019)

CULTURAL SETTING

Archaeological Context

The earliest evidence of human occupation in Inland southern California was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains, overlooking the San Jacinto Valley, with radiocarbon dates clustering around 9,500 B.P. (Horne and McDougall 2008). Another site found near the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, close to the confluence of Temescal Wash and the San Jacinto River, yielded radiocarbon dates between 8,000 and 9,000 B.P. (Grenda 1997). Additional sites with isolated Archaic dart points, bifaces, and other associated lithic artifacts from the same age range have been found in the nearby Cajon Pass area of the San Bernardino Mountains, typically atop knolls with good viewsheds (Basgall and True 1985; Goodman and McDonald 2001; Goodman 2002; Milburn et al. 2008).

The cultural history of southern California has been summarized into numerous chronologies, including those developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), and others. Specifically, the prehistory of the Inland Empire has been addressed by O'Connell et al. (1974), McDonald et al. (1987), Keller and McCarthy (1989), Grenda (1993), Goldberg (2001), and Horne and McDougall (2008). Although the beginning and ending dates of the recognized cultural horizons vary among different parts of the region, the general framework of the prehistory of the Inland Empire can be broken into three primary periods:

- **Paleoindian Period (ca. 18,000-9,000 B.P.):** Native peoples of this period created fluted spearhead bases designed to be hafted to wooden shafts. The distinctive method of thinning bifaces and spearhead preforms by removing long, linear flakes leaves diagnostic Paleoindian markers at tool-making sites. Other artifacts associated with the Paleoindian toolkit include choppers, cutting tools, retouched flakes, and perforators. Sites from this period are very sparse across the landscape and most are deeply buried.
- **Archaic Period (ca. 9,000-1,500 B.P.):** Archaic sites are characterized by abundant lithic scatters of considerable size with many biface thinning flakes, bifacial preforms broken during manufacture, and well-made groundstone bowls and basin metates. As a consequence of making dart points, many biface thinning waste flakes were generated at individual production stations, which is a diagnostic feature of Archaic sites.
- **Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,500 B.P.-contact):** Sites from this period typically contain small lithic scatters from the manufacture of small arrow points, expedient groundstone tools such as tabular metates and unshaped manos, wooden mortars with stone pestles, acorn or mesquite bean granaries, ceramic vessels, shell beads suggestive of extensive trading networks, and steatite implements such as pipes and arrow shaft straighteners.

Ethnohistoric Context

The Rancho Cucamonga area is named after a large Mexican land grant in the vicinity, which in turn was named after the Indian village of *Kukamo* (Kroeber 1925:pl. 57) or *Kuukamonga* (McCawley 1996:50). The village once stood toward the eastern extent of the traditional territory of the Gabrielino, a Takic-speaking people who were considered the most populous and most powerful ethnic group in aboriginal southern California (Bean and Smith 1978:538). Their tribal territory

reached from the San Clemente Island to the present-day San Bernardino-Riverside area and south into southern Orange County, but their influence spread as far as the San Joaquin Valley, the Colorado River, and Baja California. The leading ethnographic sources on Gabrielino culture and history include Bean and Smith (1978), Miller (1991), and McCawley (1996). The following summary is based mainly on these sources.

According to archaeological records, the Gabrielino first arrived in the Los Angeles Basin around 500 B.C., slowly replacing the indigenous Hokan speakers (Howard and Raab 1997; Porcasi 1998). In response to the varying natural environment of their territory, different groups of the Gabrielino adopted different subsistence economies, albeit all based on some combination of gathering, hunting, and/or fishing. In inland areas, the predominant food sources were acorns, sage, deer, and various small animals, including birds. Because of the similarities to other southern California tribes in economic activities, inland Gabrielino groups' industrial arts, dominated by basket weaving, demonstrated no substantial difference from those of their neighbors. Coastal Gabrielino material culture, on the other hand, reflected an elaborately developed artisanship most recognized through the medium of steatite, which was rivaled by few other groups in southern California.

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

As early as 1542, the Gabrielino were in contact with the Spanish during the historic expedition of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, but it was not until 1769 that the Spaniards took steps to colonize Gabrielino territory. Shortly afterwards, most of the Gabrielino people were incorporated into Mission San Gabriel and other missions in southern California. Due to introduced diseases, dietary deficiencies, and forceful reduction, Gabrielino population dwindled rapidly. By 1900, they had almost ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group (Bean and Smith 1978:540). In recent decades, however, there has been a renaissance of Native American activism and cultural revitalization among a number of groups of Gabrielino descendants.

Historic Context

In 1772, Pedro Fages, the Spanish *comandante* of the Alta California, and a small force of soldiers under his command became the first Europeans to set foot in the San Bernardino Valley (Beck and Haase 1974:15; Schuiling 1984:23). They were followed in the next few years by two other famed Spanish explorers, Juan Bautista de Anza and Francisco Garcés, who traveled through the valley in the mid-1770s (Beck and Haase 1974:15). Despite these early visits, for the next 40 years the inland valley received little impact from the Spanish colonization activities in Alta California, which were concentrated predominantly in the coastal regions.

For the bulk of the Spanish and Mexican periods in California history, the entire San Bernardino Valley, including the Rancho Cucamonga area, was considered a part of the land holdings of Mission San Gabriel. In the 1830s-1840s, during secularization of the mission system, the Mexican authorities in Alta California made a number of large land grants on former mission properties in the valley. Among them, the Rancho Cucamonga land grant, awarded to Tiburcio Tapia in 1839, encompassed much of the area now bearing that name (Beck and Haase 1974:38). As elsewhere in southern California, cattle raising was the most prevalent economic activity on this and other nearby land grants, until the influx of American settlers eventually brought an end to this much-romanticized lifestyle in the second half of the 19th century. The project area was not included in any of the land grants, and remained unclaimed public land when California was annexed by the United States in 1848.

After the Southern Pacific Railroad and the competing Santa Fe Railway were completed in the 1870s-1880s, a phenomenal land boom swept through much of southern California, ushering in a number of new settlements in the San Bernardino Valley. In 1881, George Chaffey, a Canadian-born engineer, created the agricultural colony of Etiwanda in what is now the eastern portion of the City of Rancho Cucamonga (Hickcox 1981). It was in the development of Etiwanda that Chaffey first put into practice his influential concept of a “mutual water company,” with equitable water rights affixed to each parcel of land (Schuiling 1984:81). Between 1881 and 1883, two other colonies, Hermosa and the Iowa Tract, were established in the western portion of the city. In 1887, the two colonies merged under the name of Ioamosa, which was later changed to Alta Loma in 1913 (Stoebe 1981).

Due to its favorable climate, the Rancho Cucamonga area soon became known for the cultivation of citrus fruits, olives, and grapes. The vineyards and the wineries, in particular, figured prominently in the region’s social and economic identity. During World War II, the Kaiser Steel Mill was established in the neighboring town of Fontana, which brought about significant changes in the region’s agrarian landscape. In the post-WWII period, especially during the more recent decades, residential and commercial development in response to the growing demand for affordable housing has become the driving force behind the rapid urban expansion throughout the San Bernardino Valley. In 1977, the formerly separate towns of Etiwanda, Cucamonga, and Alta Loma united to incorporate as the City of Rancho Cucamonga. Since then, Rancho Cucamonga has continued to be one of the fastest growing cities in the Inland Empire.

RESEARCH METHODS

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

On July 23, 2019, CRM TECH archaeologist Ben Kerridge completed the records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), California State University, Fullerton, which is the State of California’s official cultural resource records repository for the County of San Bernardino. During the records search, Kerridge examined maps and records on file at the SCCIC for previously identified cultural resources in or near the project area and existing cultural resources reports pertaining to the project vicinity. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or San Bernardino

County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

SACRED LANDS RECORDS SEARCH

On July 22, 2019, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. The NAHC is the State of California's trustee agency for the protection of "tribal cultural resources," as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074, and is tasked with identifying and cataloging properties of Native American cultural value, including places of special religious, spiritual, or social significance and known graves and cemeteries throughout the state. The response from the NAHC is summarized below and attached to this report in Appendix 2.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH historian Terri Jacquemain. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local and regional history, oral historical interviews with long-time local residents, the U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat map dated 1874, United States Geological Survey's (USGS) topographic maps dated 1903-1996, and aerial photographs taken in 1938-2018. The historic maps are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley. The aerial photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and from the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On July 29, 2019, CRM TECH archaeologist Daniel Ballester carried out the field survey of the project area. The survey was completed at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel transects spaced 10 meters (approximately 33 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Except where the native ground surface was completely obscured by the concrete pad, ground visibility ranged from poor (0-20%) to good (80-90%) depending on the density of the vegetation growth.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

The records search at the SCCIC yielded no previous cultural resources studies pertaining to the project location (Fig. 5), nor any recorded historical/archaeological sites within or adjacent to the project boundaries. Outside of the project area but within a one-mile radius, SCCIC records show at least 16 previous studies on various tracts of land and linear features (Fig. 5). In all, approximately 25% of the land within the one-mile radius has been surveyed, resulting in the identification of eight historical/archaeological sites, as listed in Table 1.

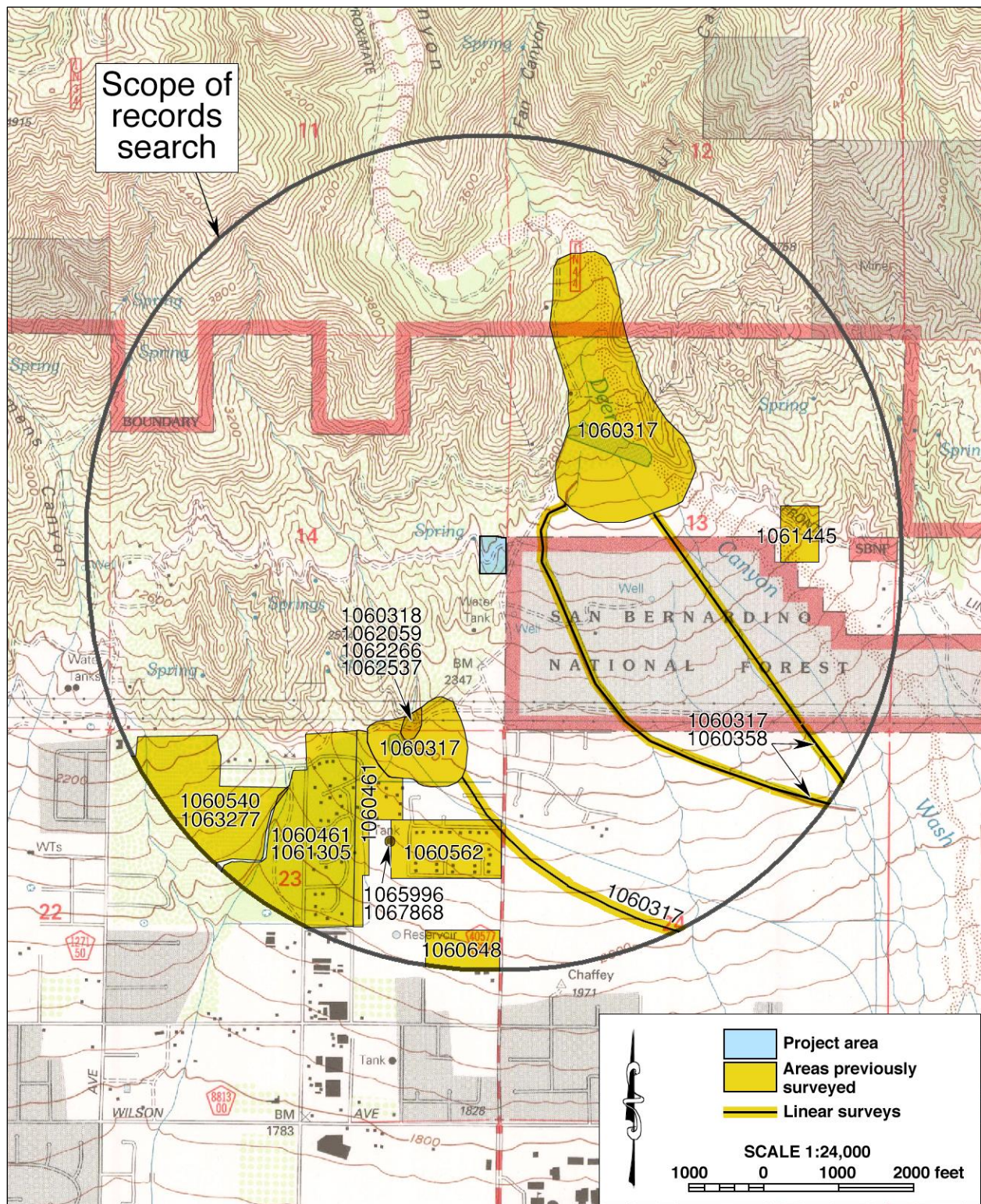


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by SCCIC file number. Location of historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search	
Site Number	Description
36-000895	Prehistoric habitation site
36-009000	Remains of an orchard
36-010304	Schowalter Rock Pile
36-031683	Flood control feature
36-031684	Flood control feature
36-031685	Flood control feature
36-031686	Flood control feature
36-031687	Flood control feature

As Table 1 shows, one of the these previously recorded sites was of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin, consisting of a habitation site with midden soil, roasting pits, obsidian flakes and tools, and groundstone fragments, which was discovered roughly 0.25 mile to the southwest of the project area. The other seven sites dated to the historic period and included five flood control features, the remains of an orchard, and the “Schowalter Rock Pile,” a 2,500-foot-long rock alignment dating to 1913. None of these sites was found in the immediate vicinity of the project area, and thus none of them requires further consideration during this study.

SACRED LANDS RECORDS SEARCH

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the NAHC states in a letter dated August 15, 2019, that the Sacred Lands File identified no Native American cultural resource in the general vicinity of the project area. The commission provided a list of nine local Native American groups who may have

additional knowledge regarding such resources, primarily of Gabrielino and Serrano heritage. A complete copy of the NAHC’s reply is attached to this report in Appendix 2 for reference by the County of San Bernardino in future government-to-government consultations with these tribal groups.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historic maps consulted for this study suggest that the project area is low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period. As Figures 6-8 illustrate, no evidence of any settlement or land development activities was noted within the project area throughout the 1850s-1950s era. During the 19th century, a few roads and at least one ditch were known to be present in the surrounding area, but none of them was in the immediate vicinity of the project location (Figs. 6, 7). As late as the 1960s, the only man-made features extant near the project

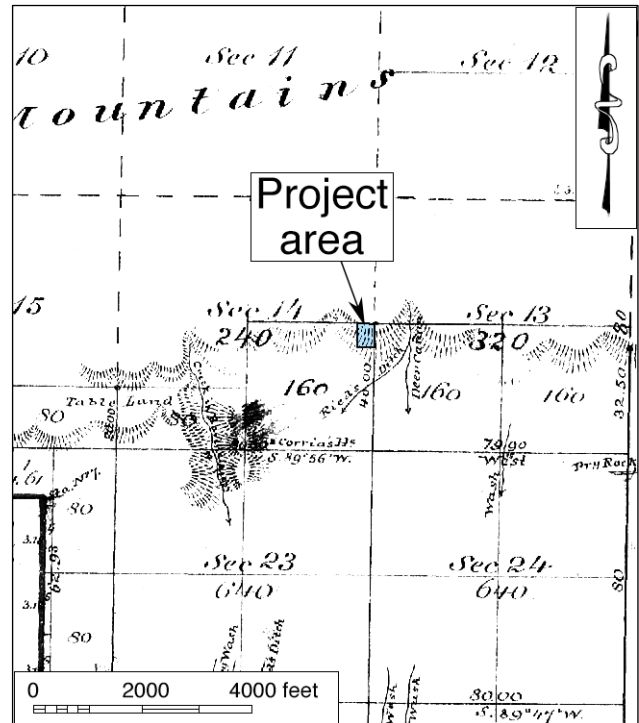


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1852-1874.
(Source: GLO 1874)

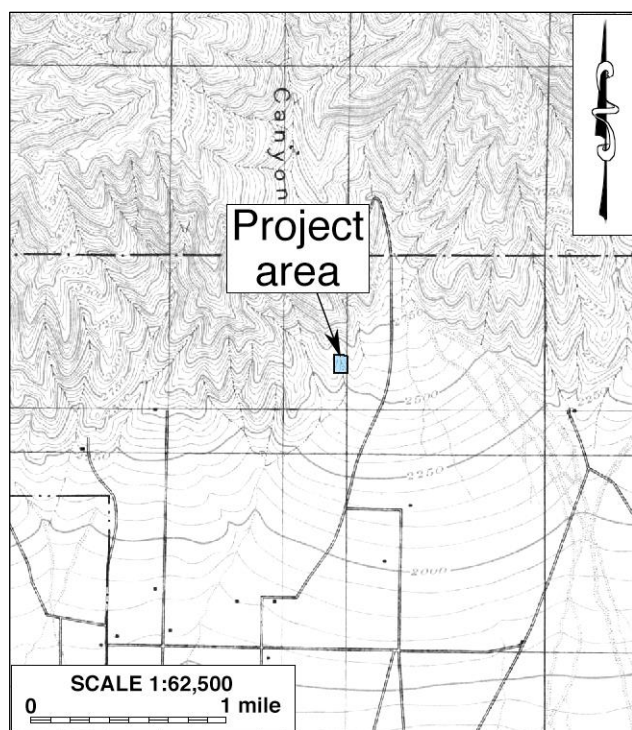


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1894. (Source: USGS 1903)

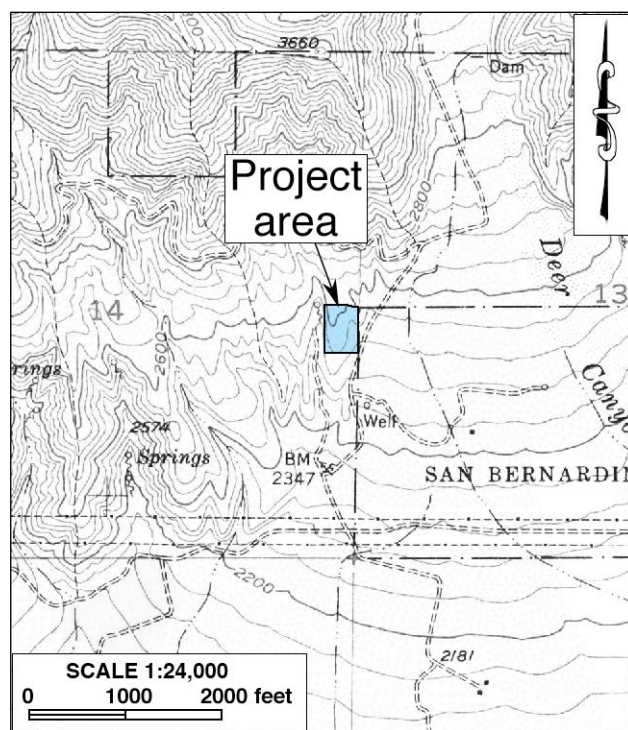


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1952-1953. (Source: USGS 1953; 1954)

area were a pair of winding dirt roads lying a short distance to the east and the west (Fig. 8; NETR Online 1938-1966).

By 1980, a large oval-shaped structure with apparently a tent top, located where the Deer Canyon Helicopter Pad is today, had become the first notable feature to appear within the project boundaries (NETR Online 1980). According to a previous property owner, the structure was erected and used by a church group that was leasing the property (Martinson 2019). By 1995, the structure was no longer in existence, leaving only the concrete pad and a short, unpaved access road in the project area (Google Earth 1995; NETR Online 1995). Other than the presence of the helicopter pad, the project area has since remained undeveloped to the present time (NETR Online 1995-2016; Google Earth 1995-2018).

FIELD SURVEY

The field survey produced negative results for cultural resources, and no buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifacts more than 50 years of age were encountered in the project area. The only notable feature on the property, the concrete-paved, oval-shaped Deer Canyon Helicopter Pad, is evidently a relic of the temporary church structure in existence around 1980, and as such does not constitute a potential “historical resource” due to its relatively recent origin. As mentioned above, the ground surface in much of the project area has been disturbed in the past. Scattered modern refuse was observed throughout the project area, but none of the items is of any historical or archaeological interest.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within the project area and to assist the County of San Bernardino in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of “historical resources” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (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.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

In summary of the research results presented above, no potential “historical resources” were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area, and none was found during the present survey. No cultural features were known to be present in the project area throughout the historic period, and the Deer Canyon Helicopter Pad currently in existence on the property is of modern origin. Furthermore, the NAHC’s Sacred Lands File does not indicate any sites of Native American traditional cultural value in the vicinity. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present report concludes that no “historical resources” exist within or adjacent to the project area.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.” As stated above, no “historical resources” were encountered throughout the course of the study. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the County of San Bernardino:

- No “historical resources” exist within or adjacent to the project area, and thus the project as currently proposed will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resources.”
- No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered during future earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in the immediate area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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1994-2016 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1995, 2002, 2003, 2005-2007, 2009, and 2011-2018. Available through the Google Earth software.

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 1991 *The Gabrielino*. Sand River Press, Los Osos, California.
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 2008 Archaeological Investigation at Baldy Mesa-Cajon Divide for the Baldy Mesa Off-Highway-Vehicle Recreation Trails Project, San Bernardino National Forest, San Bernardino County, California. San Bernardino National Forest Technical Report 05-12-53-091. San Bernardino.
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 1974 Perris Reservoir Archaeology: Late Prehistoric Demographic Change in Southeastern California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- Porcasi, Judith F.
 1998 Middle Holocene Ceramic Technology on the Southern California Coast: New Evidence from Little Harbor, Santa Catalina Island. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 20:270-284.
- Schuiling, Walter C.
 1984 *San Bernardino County: Land of Contrasts*. Windsor Publications, Woodland Hills, California.

- Stoebe, Martha Gaines (in collaboration with Hazel Stoebe Billings and Wallace Stoebe)
- 1981 *The History of Alta Loma, California, 1880-1980*. B&S Publishing Company, Alta Loma (Rancho Cucamonga).
- USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)
- 1903 Map: Cucamonga, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1894.
- 1954 Map: Mount Baldy, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1952.
- 1953 Map: Cucamonga Peak, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1952; field-checked in 1953.
- 1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.
- 1996 Map: Cucamonga Peak, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1988 edition revised in 1996.
- Warren, Claude N.
- 1984 The Desert Region. In Michael J. Moratto (ed.): *California Archaeology*; pp. 339-430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

APPENDIX 1 PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.

Education

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, UC Riverside.
1987 M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
1982 B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi’an, China.
- 2000 “Introduction to Section 106 Review,” presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.
1994 “Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites,” presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1993-2002 Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside.
1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, UC Riverside.
1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, UC Riverside.
1985-1988 Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1985-1986 Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1982-1985 Lecturer, History, Xi’an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi’an, China.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California’s Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA*

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
- 1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.

- 2002 Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level.
 UCLA Extension Course #888.
- 2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood,
 Historical Archaeologist.
- 2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the
 Association of Environmental Professionals.
- 1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
- 1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside.
- 1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands.
- 1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside
- 1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
- 1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C.
 Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
- 1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
- 1984-1998 Archaeological Technician, Field Director, and Project Director for various southern
 California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural Diversity.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Author and co-author of, contributor to, and principal investigator for numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

* Register of Professional Archaeologists; Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Deirdre Encarnación, M.A.

Education

- | | |
|------|--|
| 2003 | M.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University, California. |
| 2000 | B.A., Anthropology, minor in Biology, with honors; San Diego State University, California. |
| 1993 | A.A., Communications, Nassau Community College, Garden City, N.Y. |
| 2001 | Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University. |
| 2000 | Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University. |

Professional Experience

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 2004- | Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California. |
| 2001-2003 | Part-time Lecturer, San Diego State University, California. |
| 2001 | Research Assistant for Dr. Lynn Gamble, San Diego State University. |
| 2001 | Archaeological Collection Catalog, SDSU Foundation. |

Memberships

Society for California Archaeology; Society for Hawaiian Archaeology.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON
Nina Gallardo, B.A.

Education

- | | |
|------|--|
| 2004 | B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside. |
|------|--|

Professional Experience

- | | |
|-------|--|
| 2004- | Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California. |
|-------|--|

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR

Daniel Ballester, M.S.

Education

- 2013 M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.
- 1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
- 1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

- 2007 Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2002 “Historic Archaeology Workshop,” presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
- 1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
- 1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST

Ben Kerridge, M.A.

Education

- 2014 Archaeological Field School, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.
- 2010 M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2009 Project Management Training, Project Management Institute/CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
- 2004 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.

Professional Experience

- 2015- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
- 2015 Teaching Assistant, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.
- 2009-2014 Publications Delivery Manager, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
- 2010- Naturalist, Newport Bay Conservancy, Newport Beach, California.
- 2006-2009 Technical Publishing Specialist, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
- 2002-2006 English Composition/College Preparation Tutor, various locations, California.

APPENDIX 2

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 (fax)
nahc@pacbell.net

Project: SnowDrop Property; Tentative Parcel Map No. 20121; Assessor's Parcel Number 0201-043-56 (CRM TECH No. 3522)

County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle Name: Cucamonga Peak, Calif.

Township 1 North **Range** 7 West **SB BM; Section(s)** 14

Company/Firm/Agency: CRM TECH

Contact Person: Nina Gallardo

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

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

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

Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Project Description: The primary component of the project is to subdivide a parcel that consists of approximately four acres of vacant land located at the southwest corner of Haven Avenue and Snowdrop Road (APN 0201-043-56), north of the City of Rancho Cucamonga, in San Bernardino County, California.

July 22, 2019

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>
Twitter: @CA_NAHC



August 15, 2019

Nina Gallardo
CRM Tech

VIA Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

RE: Proposed SnowDrop Property Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

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

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed 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 or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Steven Quinn".

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
8/15/2019**

***Gabrieleno Band of Mission
Indians - Kizh Nation***

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno

***Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel
Band of Mission Indians***

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrieleno

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

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

Gabrielino

***Gabrielino Tongva Indians of
California Tribal Council***

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

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

Gabrielino

***Morongo Band of Mission
Indians***

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

Cahuilla
Serrano

***Morongo Band of Mission
Indians***

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources
Manager
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Serrano

***San Fernando Band of Mission
Indians***

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

Kitanemuk
Vanyume
Tataviam

***San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians***

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

Serrano

***Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians***

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

Serrano

***Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians***

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

Serrano

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 Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed SnowDrop Property Project, San Bernardino County.