

**CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**  
**Arapaho Road Project**  
**Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California**

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**National Archaeological Data Base Information:**

*Type of Study:* Cultural Resources Assessment/Inventory

*Resources Recorded:* None

*Keywords:* Rancho Cucamonga

*USGS Quadrangle:* 7.5-minute Cucamonga Peak, California (1988)



**BCRCONSULTING LLC**

October 24, 2020

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to W & W Land Design Consultants, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Arapaho Road Project (approximately five acres; the project) located in the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California. Tasks completed for the scope of work include a cultural resources records search summary from an in-house database, a reconnaissance-level pedestrian cultural resources survey, Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission, and a paleontological resources overview. These tasks were performed in partial fulfillment of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements. The South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton conducted the cultural resource records search. The records search data revealed that 15 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of 13 cultural resources within a 1/2-mile radius of the project site. None of the previous studies have assessed the project site, and no cultural resources have been previously recorded within its boundaries. During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists did not identify any cultural resources, including prehistoric or historic archaeological sites or historic-period buildings, within the project boundaries. Based on these results, BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural resources work or monitoring is necessary for proposed project activities. However, if previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving activities, a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary.

Findings were positive during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The NAHC did not indicate the nature or location of the resources, but recommended contacting the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation for more information. The results of the Sacred Lands File search and contact information for potentially interested tribes are included in Appendix B. The Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. The Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix C has recommended that:

The geologic units underlying this project are mapped entirely as alluvial sand and gravel deposits dating from the Holocene period (Dibblee, 2003). While

Holocene alluvial units are considered to be of high preservation value, material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. However, if development requires any substantial depth of disturbance, the likelihood of reaching earliest Holocene or Late Pleistocene alluvial sediments would increase. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius.

While the presence of any fossil material is unlikely, if excavation activity disturbs deeper sediment dating to the earliest parts of the Holocene or Late Pleistocene periods, the material would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area is unlikely to be paleontologically sensitive, but caution during development should be observed.

While the exact depth of the Holocene alluvial (surficial) sediments have not been defined for this location, the closest known fossil vertebrate locality was a fossil specimen of whipsnake (*Masticophis*) identified between nine and 11 feet below the surface (McLeod 2017). Based on this information, caution should be observed for any excavation exceeding five feet in depth. If any accidental fossil discoveries occur, a qualified paleontologist should be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, and to recommend treatment measures.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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## INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to W & W Land Design Consultants, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Arapaho Road Project (approximately 3.36 acres; the project) located in the City of Rancho Cucamonga (City), San Bernardino County, California. This assessment has been performed in partial fulfillment of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements. The project site is located in Section 28 of Township 1 North, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, in the City of Rancho Cucamonga. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Cucamonga Peak, California* (1988) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

### Regulatory Setting

**The California Environmental Quality Act.** CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies (California Code of Regulations 14(3), § 15002(i)). Under CEQA, "A project with an effect 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" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(b)). State CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a) defines a "historical resource" as a resource that meets one or more of the following criteria:

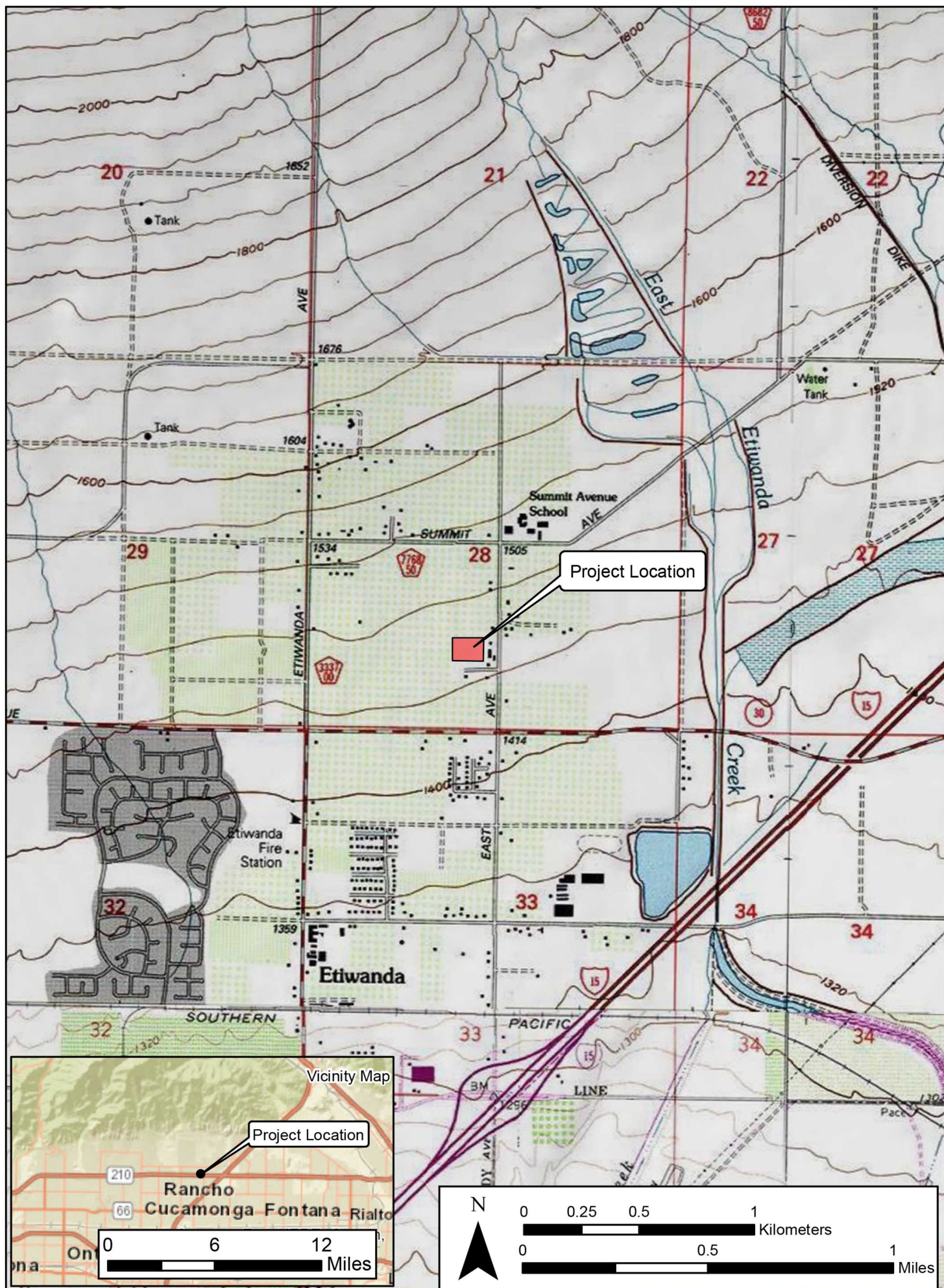
- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register)
- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined at Cal. Public Res. Code § 5020.1(k))
- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of § 5024.1(g) of the Cal. Public Res. Code
- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a))

A historical resource consists of "Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California... Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)).

The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for the California Register. If an impact on a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible measures to minimize the impact (State CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4 (a)(1)). Mitigation of significant impacts must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource.

Section 5024.1 of the Cal. Public Res. Code established the California Register. Generally, a resource is considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)). The eligibility criteria for the California Register are similar to those of the National Register of





Arapaho Road Project

Figure 1

W&W Land Design Consultants, Inc.

Historic Places (National Register), and a resource that meets one of more of the eligibility criteria of the National Register will be eligible for the California Register.

The California Register program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance, identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes, determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding and affords certain protections under CEQA. Criteria for Designation:

1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S.
2. Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources." (CCR 4852 [d][2]). Fifty years is normally considered sufficient time for a potential historical resource, and in order that the evaluation remain valid for a minimum of five years after the date of this report, all resources older than 45 years (i.e. resources from the "historic-period") will be evaluated for California Register listing eligibility, or CEQA significance. The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

**City of Rancho Cucamonga Criteria for Historic Listing.** The Historic Preservation Committee of the City of Rancho Cucamonga has its own set of criteria for historic eligibility and landmark designation. Although based on National Register and California Register criteria, it is slightly more detailed and expansive, with historic resources lacking integrity being designated as Historic Points of Interest. This is spelled out in Chapter 2.24, Title 2 of the Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Code.

**Tribal Cultural Resources.** The Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since the City will initiate and carry

out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff are available to answer questions and address comments as necessary.

**Paleontological Resources.** CEQA provides guidance relative to significant impacts on paleontological resources, indicating that a project would have a significant impact on paleontological resources if it disturbs or destroys a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. Section 5097.5 of the California Public Resources Code specifies that any unauthorized removal of paleontological remains is a misdemeanor. Further, California Penal Code Section 622.5 sets the penalties for damage or removal of paleontological resources. CEQA documentation prepared for projects would be required to analyze paleontological resources as a condition of the CEQA process to disclose potential impacts. Please note that as of January 2018 paleontological resources are considered in the geological rather than cultural category. Therefore, paleontological resources are not summarized in the body of this report. A paleontological overview completed by professional paleontologists from the Western Science Center is provided as Appendix C.

## NATURAL SETTING

The elevation of the project site is approximately 1450 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The property has been subject to disturbances related to weed abatement, surface erosion, and adjacent road and residential construction. The project site is covered with Holocene alluvial fan deposits derived from foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains to the north (USGS 1996). Local rainfall ranges from 5 to 15 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37). Although recent and historic-period impacts have decimated local vegetation, remnants of formerly dominant coastal sage scrub and chaparral vegetation communities have been sporadically observed in the area. Local native groups made use of these communities' constituent plants and animals (see Lightfoot and Parrish 2009).

## CULTURAL SETTING

### Prehistoric Context

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



## Ethnography

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

**Gabrielino.** The Gabrielino probably first encountered Europeans when Spanish explorers reached California's southern coast during the 15th and 16th centuries (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). The first documented encounter, however, occurred in 1769 when Gaspar de Portola's expedition crossed Gabrielino territory (Bean and Smith 1978). Other brief encounters took place over the years, and are documented in McCawley 1996 (citing numerous sources). The Gabrielino name has been attributed by association with the Spanish mission of San Gabriel, and refers to a subset of people sharing speech and customs with other Cupan speakers (such as the Juaneño/Luiseño/Ajachemem) from the greater Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family (Bean and Smith 1978). Gabrielino villages occupied the watersheds of various rivers (locally including the Santa Ana) and intermittent streams. Chiefs were usually descended through the male line and often administered several villages. Gabrielino society was somewhat stratified and is thought to have contained three hierarchically ordered social classes which dictated ownership rights and social status and obligations (Bean and Smith 1978:540-546). Plants utilized for food were heavily relied upon and included acorn-producing oaks, as well as seed-producing grasses and sage. Animal protein was commonly derived from rabbits and deer in inland regions, while coastal populations supplemented their diets with fish, shellfish, and marine mammals (Boscana 1933, Heizer 1968, Johnston 1962, McCawley 1996). Dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, pigeon, dove, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles were specifically not utilized as a food source (Kroeber 1925:652).

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

## History

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

**Spanish Period.** The first European to pass through the area is thought to be a Spaniard called Father Francisco Garces. Having become familiar with the area, Garces acted as a guide to Juan Bautista de Anza, who had been commissioned to lead a group across the

desert from a Spanish outpost in Arizona to set up quarters at the Mission San Gabriel in 1771 near what today is Pasadena (Beck and Haase 1974). Garces was followed by Alta California Governor Pedro Fages, who briefly explored the region in 1772. Searching for San Diego Presidio deserters, Fages had traveled through Riverside to San Bernardino, crossed over the mountains into the Mojave Desert, and then journeyed westward to the San Joaquin Valley (Beck and Haase 1974).

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

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

**Rancho Cucamonga.** The modern City of Rancho Cucamonga was formed in 1977 when the communities of Alta Loma, Cucamonga, and Etiwanda incorporated. Cucamonga took its name from a Gabrielino Native American group that inhabited the area before the arrival of Spanish missionaries in the late eighteenth century. In 1839, after Mexico gained independence from Spain, the Mexican government granted the 13,000-acre Rancho de Cucamonga to Tiburcio Tapia. Americans began settling in California in large numbers during the Gold Rush in the 1840s, and California statehood in 1850 accelerated the process statewide. Although much of San Bernardino County remained sparsely populated through the end of the nineteenth century, a stage coach line came to Cucamonga in 1858, followed by a post office in 1864 (City of Rancho Cucamonga Planning [CRCPD] 1988).

German immigrant and financier Isaias Hellman purchased the Rancho in 1870 and formed the Cucamonga Homestead Association to promote the area as an agricultural colony. Irrigation and the Union Pacific Railroad came to the area in 1887, and settlers began farming. (Emick 2011). Grapes were the most important agricultural product during this era, but citrus, olives and other crops were also cultivated. In 1881, George and William Chaffey purchased the land to form Etiwanda, where they tested their ground-breaking irrigation and town planning ideas. At the dawn of the age of electricity in 1882, the Chaffey family powered Etiwanda with a hydro-electric plant. The brothers later went on to found Ontario and other communities and became renowned for their innovations.

In 1881 and 1882 the Hermosa and Iowa tracts (also speculative agricultural colonies) were laid out nearby, and their names were soon combined to form Ioamosa. When a new railroad came to the area to serve the foothill citrus groves in 1913, Ioamosa was renamed Alta Loma.

The new railroad station was an important addition to Alta Loma's infrastructure, allowing citrus growers to ship their produce to Los Angeles and beyond. It also allowed students and workers to commute to nearby towns. The area remained largely rural and the economy was supported by agriculture until the middle of the twentieth century. Alta Loma had several fruit packinghouses, and fruit drying racks were spread across every available field during harvest season. Most families were involved in farming or processing agricultural products, and Alta Loma's local grammar school incorporated gardening into its curriculum.

After the end of World War II, houses gradually began to replace orchards as Southern California's population expanded, but the process was gradual during the 1950s and 1960s (Emick 2011). The area began to experience uncontrolled development in the 1970s, as residents of Orange and Los Angeles counties moved east in search of reasonably-priced housing. Residents formed a committee to discuss incorporation in order to control growth in 1975, and formed Rancho Cucamonga from the three unincorporated communities in 1977. By the turn of the twenty-first century Rancho Cucamonga was a bedroom community with only vestiges of its agricultural past (CRCPD 1988).

## **PERSONNEL**

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the current study. Mr. Brunzell compiled the technical report with contributions from BCR Consulting Staff Historian Dylan Williams, B.A. BCR Consulting Staff Archaeologist and Geographic Information Systems Specialist Joseph Brunzell performed the field survey. Additional property-specific historical research was performed by Mr. Williams.

## **METHODS**

### **Records Search**

The South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton conducted the cultural resource records search. This included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, as well as a review of known cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports generated from projects completed within a 1/2-mile of the project site. In addition, a review was conducted of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), and documents and inventories from the California Office of Historic Preservation including the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and the Inventory of Historic Structures.

### **Field Survey**

An archaeological pedestrian field survey of the project site was conducted on June 2, 2020. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across 100 percent of the project site. Soil exposures, including natural and artificial clearings were carefully inspected for evidence of cultural resources.

## **RESULTS**

### **Records Search**

Data from the SCCIC revealed that 15 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of 13 cultural resources within a 1/2-mile radius of the project site. None of the

previous studies have assessed the project site, and no cultural resources have been previously recorded within its boundaries. The records search is summarized as follows:

**Table A. Cultural Resources and Reports Located Within 1/2-Mile of the Project Site**

USGS 7.5 Min Quad	Cultural Resources Within a 1/2-Mile of Project Site	Studies Within 1/2 Mile of Project Site
<i>Guasti, California</i> (1981)	P-36-6252: Historic-Period Site (1/4 Mile SW) P-36-7323: Historic-Period Site (1/2 Mile SE) P-36-7661: Historic-Period Structure (1/4 Mile NE) P-36-10296: Historic-Period Refuse (1/2 Mile E) P-36-10297: Historic-Period Refuse (1/4 Mile NE) P-36-13027: Unspecified Hist.-Per. Site (150 Ft E) P-36-13745: Historic-Period Residence (1/2 Mile SW) P-36-15232: Historic-Period Residence (1/2 Mile W) P-36-16446: Historic-Period Residential (1/8 Mile S) P-36-16447: Historic-Period Homestead (1/2 Mile SW) P-36-20006: Historic-Period Residential (1/4 Mile SW) P-36-20146: Historic-Period Residential (1/2 Mile NW) P-36-60257: Unspecified Pre-Historic and Historic-Period Site (1/2 Mile NE)	SB-106-3468, 3773, 3776, 3969, 4216, 4367, 5731, 5734, 5999, 6000, 6787, 7310, 7312, 8213, 8269

**Additional Research.** The land was originally patented to Joseph S. Garcia in the late 1800s as part of a 160-acre tract (Bureau of Land Management 2020). According to county assessor lot books, Albert Bonyngue owned the property between 1933 and 1949. San Bernardino County acquired the property in 1950 through a tax deed (San Bernardino County Assessor 1933-1936, 1937-1942, 1943-1948, 1949-1951). The General Telephone Company of California acquired the land in 1958, which it held into the 2000s. Historic aerials show that the project site and surrounding area were covered by groves from the early twentieth century through the 1950s. Between 1953 and 1959, the project site had been cleared of its grove but remained vacant, with a building on the parcel immediately east of the subject property. Orange groves continued to dominate the surrounding area. By the mid-1960s, the surrounding groves had begun to disappear as more residences and ancillary structures were constructed on nearby lots. By 1980, neighboring lots to the north, south and east of the project site had also been cleared of their citrus groves ahead of suburbanization of the area. Residential tract housing surrounded the project site by the mid-1990s and development continued through the 2000s (San Bernardino County Assessor 2020; United States Department of Agriculture 1930, 1938, 1953, 1959, 1966, 1980, 1994, 2005).

### Field Survey

During the field survey, BCR Consulting Personnel carefully inspected the project site, and identified no cultural resources within its boundaries. Surface visibility was approximately 80 percent within the project site. Ground disturbances were severe and resulted from a variety of natural and artificial factors, including mechanical weed abatement, surface erosion, former orchard cultivation and removal, and adjacent road and residential construction.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

BCR Consulting conducted a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed project, pursuant to CEQA. The preliminary records search results and field survey did not identify any cultural resources (including prehistoric or historic-period archaeological sites or historic-period buildings) within the project site. Furthermore, available records search data combined with surface conditions have failed to indicate sensitivity for buried cultural resources. Based on these results, BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural resources work or monitoring is necessary for proposed project activities. However, if previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving activities, a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary.

Findings were positive during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The NAHC did not indicate the nature or location of the resources, but recommended contacting the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation for more information. The results of the Sacred Lands File search and contact information for potentially interested tribes are included in Appendix B. The Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. The Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix C has recommended that:

The geologic units underlying this project are mapped entirely as alluvial sand and gravel deposits dating from the Holocene period (Dibblee, 2003). While Holocene alluvial units are considered to be of high preservation value, material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. However, if development requires any substantial depth of disturbance, the likelihood of reaching earliest Holocene or Late Pleistocene alluvial sediments would increase. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius.

While the presence of any fossil material is unlikely, if excavation activity disturbs deeper sediment dating to the earliest parts of the Holocene or Late Pleistocene

periods, the material would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area is unlikely to be paleontologically sensitive, but caution during development should be observed.

While the exact depth of the Holocene alluvial (surficial) sediments have not been defined for this location, the closest known fossil vertebrate locality was a fossil specimen of whipsnake (*Masticophis*) identified between nine and 11 feet below the surface (McLeod 2017). Based on this information, caution should be observed for any excavation exceeding five feet in depth. If any accidental fossil discoveries occur, a qualified paleontologist should be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, and to recommend treatment measures.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.



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## **APPENDIX A**

### **PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS**



Photo 1: Project Site Overview (View North)



Photo 2: Project Site Overview (View Northeast)

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Photo 3: Project Site Overview (View East)



Photo 4: Project Site Overview (View West)

## **APPENDIX B**

### **NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH**



## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

July 23, 2020

Joseph Orozco  
BCR Consulting LLC

Via Email to: [josephorozco513@gmail.com](mailto:josephorozco513@gmail.com)

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  
**Julie Tumamait-Stenslie**  
Chumash

COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]

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](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)

### Re: Arapaho Road Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. Orozco:

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 positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for more information. 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 me. 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: [Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Bernardino County  
7/23/2020**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians**

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264  
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907  
Fax: (760) 699-6924  
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

**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., Gabrielino  
#231  
Los Angeles, CA, 90012  
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479  
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council**

Robert Dorame, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 490 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**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson  
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla  
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano  
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

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation**

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman  
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee  
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan  
Yuma, AZ, 85366  
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516  
scottmanfred@yahoo.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 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 Arapaho Road Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Bernardino County  
7/23/2020**

***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***

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

***Serrano Nation of Mission  
Indians***

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural  
Resource Department  
P.O. BOX 487      Cahuilla  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581      Luiseno  
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

***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 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 Arapaho Road Project, San Bernardino County.

## **APPENDIX C**

### **PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW**





BCR Consulting LLC  
Joseph Orozco  
505 West 8<sup>th</sup> Street  
Claremont, CA 91711

July 28, 2020

Dear Mr. Orozco,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for the Arapaho Road Project in the city of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California. The project site is located north of State Route 210, west of East Avenue, and east of Arapaho Road in Section 28, Township 1 North, Range 6 West in Section 28 on the Cucamonga Peak CA USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle.

The geologic units underlying this project are mapped entirely as alluvial sand and gravel deposits dating from the Holocene period (Dibblee, 2003). While Holocene alluvial units are considered to be of high preservation value, material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. However, if development requires any substantial depth of disturbance, the likelihood of reaching earliest Holocene or Late Pleistocene alluvial sediments would increase. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius.

While the presence of any fossil material is unlikely, if excavation activity disturbs deeper sediment dating to the earliest parts of the Holocene or Late Pleistocene periods, the material would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area is unlikely to be paleontologically sensitive, but caution during development should be observed.

If you have any questions or would like further information, please feel free to contact me at [dradford@westerncentermuseum.org](mailto:dradford@westerncentermuseum.org)

Sincerely,



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

Darla Radford  
Collections Manager

# Arapaho Road Project

Project area, one mile radius, geologic mapping, and any WSC fossil localities.

## Legend

-  Project area and one mile radius
-  Qa: Alluvial sand and gravel (Holocene)

