



**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY
FOR THE
JERSEY INDUSTRIAL PROJECT,
RANCHO CUCAMONGA
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for
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USGS Quadrangle
Guasti, California
Anza Project No. 20-0005

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) was retained by Birdseye Planning Group to provide cultural resources services for the Jersey Industrial Project (project), in the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California. The project would establish a new warehouse/storage building with offices and related improvements on a 7.39-acre vacant site located at the northwest corner of Milliken Avenue and Jersey Boulevard. The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with City of Rancho Cucamonga serving as lead agency.

This study includes a cultural resources records search, Sacred Lands File search and Native American scoping, a pedestrian survey of the project site, and preparation of this technical report in compliance with the cultural resources requirements of CEQA.

The cultural resource records search, Native American scoping, and pedestrian survey identified no cultural resources within or adjacent to the project site. Anza recommends a finding of ***no impacts to known historical or archaeological resources*** under CEQA. No further cultural resources study is recommended; however, the following standard measures are recommended to avoid potential impacts from the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project related ground disturbing activities.

UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.

UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California 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. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant. The Most Likely Descendant shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	Introduction	1
1.1	Project Description	1
1.2	Regulatory Setting	1
1.2.1	State	1
1.2.2	City of Rancho Cucamonga.....	2
1.3	Personnel.....	2
2.	Environmental Setting.....	5
3.	Cultural Setting.....	6
3.1	Prehistoric Setting	6
3.1.1	Early Man Horizon (CA. 10,000 – 6,000 B.C.)	6
3.1.2	Milling Stone Horizon (6000–3000 B.C.)	6
3.1.3	Intermediate Horizon (3,000 B.C. – A.D. 500)	7
3.1.4	Late Prehistoric Horizon (A.D. 500–Historic Contact)	7
3.2	Ethnographic Overview	8
3.3	Historic Overview	9
3.3.1	San Bernardino County	9
3.3.2	City of Rancho Cucamonga.....	10
4.	Background Research.....	11
4.1	California Historical Resource Information System.....	11
4.1.1	Previous Studies	11
4.1.2	Previously Recorded Resources	13
4.2	Native American Scoping	14
5.	Fieldwork	16
5.1.1	Survey Methods	16
5.1.2	Results	16
6.	Management Recommendations.....	19
6.1	Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources	19
6.2	Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains.....	19
7.	References.....	20

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Project Location Map 3

Figure 2. Aerial Image of Project Site..... 4

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Site 11

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of the Project Site 13

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1. View of center of project site, facing north. 17

Photograph 2. View of project site from northwest corner, facing southwest..... 17

Photograph 3. View of eastern portion of project site, facing south-southeast. 18

Photograph 4. Detail view of slag on ground surface..... 18

APPENDICES

Appendix A. Record Search Summary

Appendix B. Native American Scoping

1. INTRODUCTION

Anza Resources Consultants (Anza) was retained by Birdseye Planning Group to provide cultural resources services for the Jersey Industrial Project (project), in the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1).

This study has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) statutes and guidelines (Section 1.2). This cultural resources study includes a cultural resources records search, a summary of Native American scoping for the project, pedestrian survey, and the preparation of this report following the *Archaeological Resources Management Report (ARMR): Recommended Content and Format* guidelines (California Office of Historic Preservation 1990).

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project would establish a new warehouse/storage building with offices and related improvements on a vacant site located at the northwest corner of Milliken Avenue and Jersey Boulevard. The site is 7.39 acres in size and zoned Medium Impact/Heavy Industrial. Thus, the project is subject to standards and policies within the City of Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Code for that zoning designation. The project would provide a new warehouse building with 143,014 square feet of storage, 8,127 square feet of mezzanine storage, 8,127 square feet of office space and a 312-square foot electrical room. The total building area would be 159,580 square feet. A total of 110 parking spaces would be provided. The project site is located within Section 7 of Township 1 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian. The project site is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Guasti, CA* 7.5-minute topographical map in Figure 1 and on a Google Satellite aerial background in Figure 2.

1.2 REGULATORY SETTING

1.2.1 State

CEQA requires a lead agency determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21084.1). A historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), a resource included in a local register of historical resources or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[a][1-3]).

A resource shall be considered historically significant 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; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition, if it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC, Section 21083.2[a], [b], and PRC, Section

21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, the probability is high that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

California Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52) took effect July 1, 2015, and expanded CEQA by establishing a formal consultation process for California tribes within the CEQA process. The bill specifies that any project that may affect or cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource would require a lead agency to “begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditional and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project.” According to the legislative intent for AB 52, “tribes may have knowledge about land and cultural resources that should be included in the environmental analysis for projects that may have a significant impact on those resources.” Section 21074 of AB 52 also defines a new category of resources under CEQA called “tribal cultural resources.” Tribal cultural resources are defined as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” and is either listed on or eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources or a local historic register, or if the lead agency chooses to treat the resource as a tribal cultural resource. See also PRC 21074 (a)(1)(A)-(B).

1.2.2 City of Rancho Cucamonga

Chapter 4.6 (Cultural Resources) of the Rancho Cucamonga 2010 General Plan Update Draft Program Environmental Impact Report presents a review of the known archaeological and historical (i.e., historic built environment) resources within the City (City of Rancho Cucamonga 2010). It also presents goals, policies, implementation strategies, and mitigation measures for the identification, protection, and treatment of significant archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources, as well as human remains.

1.3 PERSONNEL

Anza Principal and Senior Cultural Resources Specialist Kevin Hunt requested the cultural resources records search, conducted Native American scoping and the pedestrian survey, prepared all GIS and figures, and was the primary author of this report. Principal Investigator Katherine Collins, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), coauthored this report and served as principal investigator for the study. Ms. Collins meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology (National Park Service 1983).

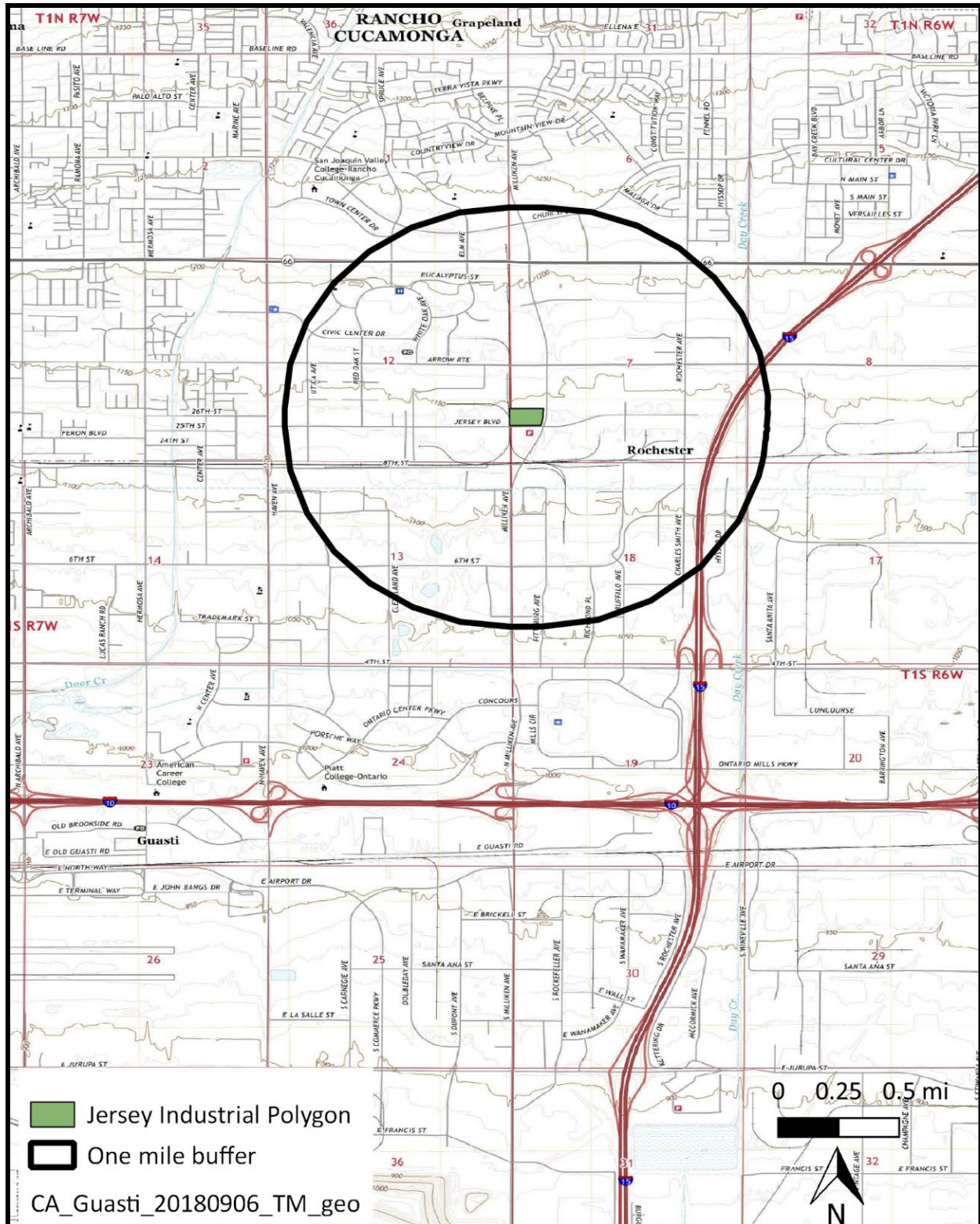


Figure 1. Project Location Map



Figure 2. Aerial Image of Project Site

2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Jersey Industrial Project is located on the broad alluvial plain of the north central Chino Valley below the eastern San Gabriel Mountains at an elevation of approximately 1145 feet (349 meters) above mean sea level. Rancho Cucamonga has a hot-summer Mediterranean climate and averages approximately 18 inches of rain annually. The nearest water is Dry Creek, approximately one mile (1.6 kilometers) east of the project site.

Geologically, the project site is underlain by very young alluvial-fan deposits eroded from the San Gabriel Mountains to the north (Morton and Miller 2003). Sediments present in this area are predominantly medium- to coarse-grained loamy sands with some gravels and cobbles. The San Gabriel Mountains are part of the California Transverse Range that define the northern boundary of the greater Los Angeles Basin.

3. CULTURAL SETTING

3.1 PREHISTORIC SETTING

For nearly a century, archaeologists have developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes within all or portions of southern California (c.f., Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984). Wallace (1955, 1978) devised a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region based on early studies and focused on data synthesis that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Though initially lacking the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159), Wallace's (1955) synthesis has been modified and improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers over recent decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217; Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The prehistoric chronological sequence for southern California presented below is a composite based on Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) as well as later studies, including Koerper and Drover (1983).

3.1.1 Early Man Horizon (CA. 10,000 – 6,000 B.C.)

Numerous pre-8000 B.C. sites have been identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of southern California (c.f., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984; Rick et al. 2001:609). The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island produced human femurs dated to approximately 13,000 years ago (Arnold et al. 2004; Johnson et al. 2002). On nearby San Miguel Island, human occupation at Daisy Cave (SMI-261) has been dated to nearly 13,000 years ago and included basketry greater than 12,000 years old, the earliest on the Pacific Coast (Arnold et al. 2004).

Although few Clovis or Folsom-style fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987), Early Man Horizon sites are generally associated with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate that the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 1984). A warm and dry 3,000-year period called the Altithermal began around 6000 B.C. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.

3.1.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6000–3000 B.C.)

Wallace (1955:219) defined the Milling Stone Horizon as “marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well-made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns.” The dominance of such artifact types indicate a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources were consumed including small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish and other littoral and estuarine species, near-shore fishes, yucca, agave, and seeds and other plant products (Kowta 1969; Reinman 1964). Variability in artifact collections over time and from the coast to inland sites indicates that Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies adapted to environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220). Lithic artifacts associated with Milling Stone Horizon sites are dominated by locally available tool stone. In addition, ground stone tools, such as manos and metates, chopping, scraping, and cutting tools, are very common. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-plane tools in Milling Stone Horizon collections to the processing of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or

other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Two types of artifacts that are considered diagnostic of the Milling Stone period are the cogged stone and discoidal, most of which have been found within sites dating between 4,000 and 1,000 B.C. (Moratto 1984:149), though possibly as far back as 5,500 B.C. (Couch et al. 2009). The cogged stone is a ground stone object that has gear-like teeth on the perimeter and is produced from a variety of materials. The function of cogged stones is unknown, but many scholars have postulated ritualistic or ceremonial uses (c.f., Dixon 1968:64-65; Eberhart 1961:367). Similar to cogged stones, discoidals are found in the archaeological record subsequent to the introduction of the cogged stone. Cogged stones and discoidals were often purposefully buried, or “cached.” They are most common in sites along the coastal drainages from southern Ventura County southward and are particularly abundant at some Orange County sites, although a few specimens have been found inland at Cajon Pass (Dixon 1968:63; Moratto 1984:149). Discoidals and cogged stones have been found together at some Orange County sites, such as CA-ORA-83/86/144 (Van Bueren et al. 1989:772) and Los Cerritos Ranch (Dixon 1975).

3.1.3 Intermediate Horizon (3,000 B.C. – A.D. 500)

The Intermediate Horizon, as defined by Wallace, dates from approximately 3,000 B.C.-A.D. 500 and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, as well as greater use of plant foods. During the Intermediate Horizon, a noticeable trend occurred toward greater adaptation to local resources including a broad variety of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains along the coast. Tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity, with flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks being manufactured.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this transitional period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a change from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing reliance on acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Mortuary practices during the Intermediate typically included fully flexed burials oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968:2-3).

3.1.4 Late Prehistoric Horizon (A.D. 500–Historic Contact)

During Wallace’s (1955, 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. More classes of artifacts were observed during this period and high quality exotic lithic materials were used for small finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage and an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing is noted. The largest steatite quarry in California was located on Santa Catalina Island and it was traded throughout southern California (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984:135). More artistic artifacts were recovered from Late Prehistoric sites and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955:223).

Warren (1968) attributes this dramatic change in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus to the westward migration of desert people he called the Takic, or Numic, Tradition in Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties. This Takic Tradition was formerly referred to as the “Shoshonean wedge” (Warren 1968), but this nomenclature is no longer used to avoid confusion with ethnohistoric and modern Shoshonean groups (Heizer 1978:5; Shipley 1978:88, 90). Modern Gabrielino/Tongva in Los Angeles County are generally considered by archaeologists to be descendants

of these prehistoric Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled along the California coast and southern Channel Islands during the Late Prehistoric Horizon.

3.2 ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

The project is located within the Gabrielino/Tongva ethnographic territory, near the interface with the Serrano and Cahuilla (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925: Plate 57). Adjacent native groups include the Chumash and Tataviam/Alliklik to the north, Serrano and Cahuilla to the east, and Juaneño to the south. Santa Catalina Island, which the Gabrielino/Tongva called Pimu, and San Clemente Island (Kinki) are located at the western extent of Gabrielino ethnographic territory, with the Chumash having occupied most of the northern Channel Islands. The project site is on alluvial plains near the base of the San Gabriel Mountains, in the northeastern portion of the traditional Gabrielino/Tongva territory.

Archaeological, linguistic, and genetic evidence documents interaction between the Gabrielino and their neighbors in the form of intermarriage and trade. The term “Gabrielino” denotes those people who were administered by the Spanish at Mission San Gabriel, which included people from the traditional Gabrielino territory as well as other nearby groups (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). Many modern Gabrielino identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous people who lived within the Los Angeles Basin and refer to themselves as Tongva (King 1994:12). This term is used in the remainder of this section to refer to the contact period indigenous inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin and southern Channel Islands and their descendants. Tongva lands encompassed the greater Los Angeles Basin and three Channel Islands: San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925:636).

The Tongva language belongs to the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family, which can be traced to the Great Basin region (Mithun 2004). This language family includes dialects spoken by the nearby Juaneño and Luiseño, but is considerably different from those of the Chumash people living to the north and the Diegueño (including Ipai, Tipai, and Kumeyaay) people living to the south of the Tongva, Juaneño, and Luiseño. Tongva society was organized along patrilineal non-localized clans, a common Takic pattern. Each clan had a ceremonial leader and contained several lineages.

The Tongva established large permanent villages and smaller satellite camps in locations from the San Gabriel Mountains to the southern Channel Islands. Recent ethnohistoric work (O’Neil 2002) suggests a total tribal population of nearly 10,000, which is about twice that of earlier estimates of around 5,000 people (Bean and Smith 1978:540). The Tongva village of *Kuukamonga* (or *Kukamogna*) was located in the vicinity of modern Rancho Cucamonga (McCawley 1996).

Tongva subsistence was oriented around acorns supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a wide variety of plants. Meat sources included large and small mammals, freshwater and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects (Bean and Smith 1978; Langenwaller et al. 2001; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996). The Tongva employed a wide variety of tools and implements to gather and hunt food. The digging stick, used to extract roots and tubers, was frequently noted by early European explorers (Rawls 1984). Other tools included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Like the Chumash, the Tongva made oceangoing plank canoes (known as a *ti’at*) capable of holding six to 14 people and used for fishing, travel, and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands. Tule reed canoes were employed for near-shore fishing (Blackburn 1963; McCawley 1996:117-127).

Chinigchinich, the last in a series of heroic mythological figures, was central to Tongva religious life at the time of Spanish contact (Kroeber 1925:637–638). The religion was spreading south among other

Takic-speaking groups at the same time the Spanish were establishing Christian missions. Elements of *Chinigchinich* suggest it was a syncretic mixture of native and Christian belief and practices (McCawley 1996:143-144).

Prior to European contact and subsequent assimilation, the Tongva practiced burial and cremation. Burial was more common on the Channel Islands and the adjacent mainland coast, while cremation was practiced primarily in the interior (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996:157). After pressure from Spanish missionaries, cremation essentially ceased during the post-Contact period (McCawley 1996:157).

3.3 HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The historic period for the state of California generally begins with the establishment of the first Spanish mission and presidio in San Diego in 1769. This marks the beginning of the Spanish period of California history, which lasted until 1822 when news of Mexico's independence from Spain in 1821 finally reached California. The Spanish period saw the establishment of a permanent European presence in California in the form of 21 missions located along the coast between San Diego and Sonoma, four military presidios located in San Diego, Monterey, San Francisco and Santa Barbara, and three pueblos (towns) that later became the cities of Los Angeles, San Jose and Santa Cruz (Robinson 1948). The Spanish period ended with Mexican independence from the Spanish crown in 1822.

The Mexican period of California history saw the seizure of lands once held by the missions through the Mexican Secularization Act of 1833 and the redistribution of those lands to individuals in the form of land grants known as "ranchos" (Robinson 1948). During this period the Mexican government in California issued about 700 land grants to Mexican citizens and foreign immigrants (Shumway 1988).

The outbreak of war between the United States and Mexico and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 ended the Mexican period and signaled the beginning of the American period of California history. The early American period is marked by the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in 1848, resulting in a gold rush that saw a massive influx of settlers from other parts of the United States and around the world, greatly impacting California's native population. In 1869 the transcontinental railroad was completed linking California with the rest of the United States. The gold rush and the establishment of the railroad played major roles in the development of California into a national and worldwide leader in agricultural and industrial production. These early developments also resulted in making California one of the most racially and ethnically diverse states in the Union.

3.3.1 San Bernardino County

In 1772 Pedro Fages, Spanish Military Commander of California, led the first Europeans into the San Bernardino region (County of San Bernardino n.d.). Francisco Garces, a Spanish missionary priest, followed in 1774. Franciscan missionary Francisco Dumatz, entered the valley on May 20, 1810, the feast day of St. Bernardine of Siena. Dumatz therefore called the valley "San Bernardino," which was subsequently applied to the adjacent mountain range, and later the city and county (County of San Bernardino n.d.).

Mexican Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado granted Tiburcio Tapía the 13,000-acre Rancho Cucamonga in 1839. Alvarado also granted the Lugo family the Rancho San Bernardino in 1842, which occupied 37,700 acres over most of San Bernardino Valley (County of San Bernardino n.d.). In 1851 Captain Jefferson Hunt of the Mormon Battalion led a group of 500 Mormon settlers from Utah into San Bernardino. The Mormon Colony purchased Rancho San Bernardino from the Lugo family.

San Bernardino County was created from parts of Los Angeles, San Diego and Mariposa Counties on April 26, 1853. In 1854 the city of San Bernardino was incorporated as the county seat (County of San Bernardino n.d.). Citrus production began in San Bernardino County by the late 1850s. In the 1870s the Southern Pacific Railroad began construction in southern California. To spite the City of San Bernardino, which resisted the extortion used successfully by the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads elsewhere, the railroad bypassed the city for its hub, thereby creating the new town of Colton a few miles away (Bean 1968:222).

By 1882 San Bernardino County was exporting oranges and lemons grown as far away as Denver (County of San Bernardino n.d.). As transportation access opened by 1887 San Bernardino experienced “a building and buying flurry almost as intense as that of Pasadena (Dumke 1970 [1944]:120).”

In the twentieth century increased transportation, control and movement of water, and farming contributed to San Bernardino’s rise. The Pacific Electric Railway connected San Bernardino with Los Angeles on February 8, 1911. The Great Depression brought migrants from Oklahoma and Arkansas to work the area farms. San Bernardino Army Air Field (later called Norton Air Force Base and today San Bernardino International Airport) was established during World War II and the post-war boom economy contributed to the region’s growth. The interstate highway system and increased suburban development led to an economic decline in urban San Bernardino starting in the 1960s. Today the area continues redevelopment.

3.3.2 City of Rancho Cucamonga

The name Cucamonga derives from the Tongva place name *Kuukamonga*, which reportedly means “sandy place (City of Rancho Cucamonga 2010).” As previously noted, the 13,000-acre Rancho Cucamonga land grant was deeded to Tiburcio Tapia in 1839. Tapia reportedly established the first vineyard in California (Filippi 2010).

The Rancho de Cucamonga was sold to John Rains and his wealthy heiress wife Maria Merced Williams in 1858. Rains and his wife built the fortress-like Casa de Rancho Cucamonga in 1860 on Red Hill, which still stands today and is NRHP-listed. Rains was killed in 1862. Los Angeles businessman Isaias W. Hellman and a San Francisco business interest purchased the 13,000-acre rancho at a sheriff’s sale in 1872. By 1887 the Southern Pacific Railroad connected the area to the larger markets of Los Angeles to the west and greater San Bernardino to the east.

Canadian engineer George Chaffey purchased 8,000 acres of the Rancho Cucamonga in 1882 for \$60,000 (Dumke 1970 [1944]:106; City of Rancho Cucamonga 2010). Chaffey and his brother William used this land to establish the colonies of Etiwanda and Ontario. George Chaffey and L.M. Holt also organized a water company in 1882 to supply these agricultural communities. The Chaffeyes used some of the land for an agricultural college, which today bears their name. Other portions of the former rancho became the communities of Cucamonga and Alta Loma (City of Rancho Cucamonga 2010).

Through the twentieth century these agricultural communities produced citrus, olives, and peaches, and continued to maintain vineyards. In 1977 the communities of Alta Loma, Cucamonga, and Etiwanda voted to incorporate as the City of Rancho Cucamonga (City of Rancho Cucamonga 2010). Rancho Cucamonga is now predominantly residential, with manufacturing, aerospace, and other commercial and retail businesses also present. Since 1939 Rancho Cucamonga hosts an annual Grape Harvest Festival, a reminder of its viticultural and vinicultural heritage.

4. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

4.1 CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCE INFORMATION SYSTEM

Anza requested a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton. The search was requested to identify previous cultural resources studies and previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project site. The CHRIS search was conducted June 5, 2020, and included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list. The records search also included a review of all available historic USGS 7.5-, 15-, and 30-minute quadrangle maps.

4.1.1 Previous Studies

The SCCIC records search identified 19 cultural resources studies that were conducted within a one-mile radius of the project site, none of which is mapped within or adjacent to the project site (Table 1).

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Site

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Proximity to Project Site
SB-04138	Tang, Bai	2002	Identification & Evaluation of Historic Properties: Fourth St Recycled Water Pipeline in and near the Cities of Ontario & Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, CA	Approximately 0.5-mile north
SB-04139	Hogan, Michael and Bai Tang	2004	Addendum to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Fourth St Recycled Water Pipeline in and near the Cities of Ontario & Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, CA	Approximately 0.7-mile southwest
SB-04144	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2002	An Evaluation of Two Historic Structures at the Intersection of Charles Smith (Rochester Ave) & 6th St, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, CA	Approximately 0.8-mile southeast
SB-05425	Bai "Tom" Tang, Thomsa Melzer, Laura H. Shaker, Dierdre Encarnacion, and Michael Hogan	2006	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: 1158 Zone Pipeline Project, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, CA	Approximately one-mile southeast
SB-05484	Pollock, Katherine H., Virginia Austerman, and Michael K. Lerch	2005	Archaeological Survey of a 2.75 Mile Section of the Etiwanda-Archline-Cucamonga-Genamc 66kV Transmission Line to be Rebuilt, San Bernardino County, California	Approximately 0.4-mile south
SB-05485	Schmidt, James J.	2007	DWO 4505-3127: Rancho Vista New AA Station Project, Etiwanda Area, San Bernardino County, California	Approximately 0.4-mile south

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Proximity to Project Site
SB-05499	Hammond, Stephen R. and David Bricker	2003	Historic Resources Compliance Report for the Relinquishment of State Route 66, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California	Approximately 0.8-mile north
SB-05809	Smallwood, Josh, Robert Porter, and John J. Eddy	2007	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Cucamonga Valley Water District Recycled Water Pipeline Project, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California	Approximately 0.7-mile south
SB-05812	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	2007	Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for Crown Castle International Telecommunications Facility Candidate 880224 (Golden Tiger), 9528 Richmond Place, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California	Approximately 1-mile south
SB-05989	Bonner, Wayne and Aislin-Kay, Marnie	2006	Cultural Resource Records Search Results for Site Visit for Global Signal Telecommunications Facility Candidate 3021529 (Stadium) 1700 North 41 Avenue-8273, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California	Approximately 0.9-mile northeast
SB-06787	Tang, Bai "Tom", Deirdre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester	2008	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Chino Groundwater Basin Dry-Year Yield Program Expansion, Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California	Approximately 0.1-mile southeast
SB-06910	Wlodarski, Robert J.	2010	Cultural Resources Record Search and Archaeological Survey Results for the Proposed Royal Street Communications, California, LLC, Site LA2242B (Cucamonga Water District) Located at 9111 Cleveland Avenue, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California, 91730	Approximately 0.7-mile southwest
SB-07048	Padon, Beth	2012	Cultural Resource Assessment Study for Verizon "Hemlock" Site in Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California	Approximately 0.4-mile south
SB-07084	Tang, Bai "Tom"	2010	Preliminary Historical/Archaeological Resources Study, San Bernardino Line Positive Train Control Project, Southern California Regional Rail Authority, Counties of Los Angeles and San Bernardino	Approximately 0.4-mile south
SB-07187	McKenna, Jeanette	2012	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Walmart Development on Foothill Boulevard, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California	Approximately 0.8-mile north-northeast
SB-07919	Smith, Brian F.	2016	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Shaath Project, 11669 Foothill Boulevard, Rancho Cucamonga, California	Approximately 0.8-mile north-northeast
SB-07920	Smith, Brian F.	2015	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Mayten Project, Tentative Parcel Map SUBTPM19669, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California	Approximately 0.7-mile north-northeast

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Proximity to Project Site
SB-08240	Roland, Jennifer	2015	Phase I Investigation for the Verizon Wireless Barrett Tower Installation Project, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California	Approximately 0.6-mile north
SB-08269	Bryne, Stephen, Gary Jones, and Gabrielle Duff	2017	Archaeological Survey Report Interstate 15 (1-15) Corridor Project	Approximately 0.8-mile east

Source: SCCIC, June 2020

4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

Five historic built environment resources were identified within one mile of the project site (Table 2). None of these resources is within or adjacent to the project site.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of the Project Site

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded Year (By Whom)	Relationship to Project Site
P-36-006847	CA-SBR-006847H	Old Kite Route; ATS&F/BNSF	The closest recorded segment was recommended not eligible for NRHP or CRHR listing	1990 (Romani, Gwen, Greenwood and Associates); 1990 (G. Romani et al, Greenwood & Associates); 1995 (F. Smith, Myra Frank & Associates); 1997 (B. Tang, CRM Tech); 1998 (M. Horne et al, Applied Earthworks); 2000 (M. Robinson, Applied Earthworks); 2008 (C. Harper, SWCA); 2010 (C. Tibbett, LSA); 2010 (E. Potter, ASM Affiliates); 2014 (M. DeCarlo & D. Mengers, ASM); 2016	Approximately 0.4-mile southeast (nearest recorded segment)
P-36-008857	CA-SBR-008857H	So. Sierras Power Line; Lytle Canyon Transmission Lines	Status Code 3S: Appears eligible for NR individually through survey evaluation	1986 (John F. Elliott, ECOS); 1997 (Philip de Barros and Joel Paulson, Professional Archaeological Services); 2010 (J. Coleman, Solano Archaeological Services); 2011 (Joshua TramPier, SRI); 2016 (Audry Williams, SCE)	Approximately 0.8-mile east

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded Year (By Whom)	Relationship to Project Site
P-36-012610		8247 Rochester Ave.; Masi Brothers Winery	Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or local designation through survey evaluation	2006 (LSA)	Approximately 0.9-mile northeast
P-36-016463		La Fourcades Store; Cowgirl Theater	Status Code 5: Recognized as Historically Significant by Local Government	1987 (Merrill)	Approximately 0.9-mile northeast
P-36-016464		11929 Foothill, Rancho Cucamonga; Aggazzotti Winery	Status Code 5: Recognized as Historically Significant by Local Government	1987 (Merrill)	Approximately 0.9-mile northeast

Source: SCCIC, June 2020

4.2 NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING

Anza requested a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on March 16, 2020. The NAHC sent a response on April 7, 2020, stating that a search of the SLF was completed with negative results (i.e., no sacred lands or resources important to Native Americans are recorded within the vicinity of the project site; Appendix B). The NAHC provided a list of 13 Native American contacts that may have knowledge regarding Native American cultural resources within or near the project site.

Anza mailed letters on April 10, 2020, to the 13 Native American contacts describing the project and asking if they had knowledge regarding cultural resources of Native American origin within or near the project sites (Appendix B).

The Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation responded via email with an attached letter on April 16, 2020, stating that the project site is within their ancestral tribal territory and they would like government-to-government AB 52 consultation. Kevin Hunt of Anza responded via email to clarify that this scoping is not intended to satisfy AB 52 consultation and that the City of San Gabriel would be reaching out separately.

The Fort Yuma Quechan Tribe responded via email on April 29, 2020, stating they have no comments regarding the project.

The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) responded via email on May 12, 2020, stating that the proposed project area exists within Serrano ancestral territory and is of interest to SMBMI. However, they added, “due to the nature and location of the proposed project, and given the CRM Department’s present state of knowledge, SMBMI does not have any concerns with the project’s implementation, as planned, at this time.”

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians responded via email on May 12, 2020, stating that the project is “outside of the Tribe’s Traditional Use Area. Therefore, we defer to other tribes located closer to the project.”

No additional responses have been received as of June 15, 2020. All Native American correspondence is presented in Appendix B.

5. FIELDWORK

5.1.1 Survey Methods

On March 17, 2020, Anza Principal and Senior Cultural Resources Specialist Kevin Hunt conducted a pedestrian survey of the approximately 7.39-acre project site. The pedestrian survey consisted of walking north-south trending transects spaced no more than 10 meters apart.

Mr. Hunt examined all areas of exposed ground surface for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., chipped stone tools and production debris, stone milling tools, ceramics), historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics), or soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden. Mr. Hunt recorded the characteristics of the project site and survey conditions using a notepad and digital camera. Copies of the field notes and digital photographs are maintained by Anza in cloud storage online.

5.1.2 Results

Ground visibility during the survey was good (between 60-80 percent) because the project site had recently undergone soil remediation and vegetation was limited. The project site is generally bare, and includes some asphalt remnants, slag, plastic debris, gravel, grass and mustard plants. The project site is leveled, with the southeast corner (intersection of Jersey and Milliken) is elevated approximately four feet above street level. There is sidewalk along Jersey and Milliken that gradually slopes up to the west and north. An electrical box is standing in the southwest corner of project site and there is a railroad spur along the west edge of project site. Railroad debris (old track, ties, etc.) are present in the northwest corner.

A possible homeless camp or “hangout” for workers at adjacent properties is present on the north edge of project site, east of center. The camp consists of a couple couches among a tree and shrubs. In the northeast corner of project site are a couple of truck tires and standing water in a low spot. A lot of slag is present on the ground surface. Some concrete and steel poles remain near the east edge of the project site roughly center of north/south. A storm drain is present at a low spot in the southwest corner.

Some brick fragments and green glass (color of 7 Up bottles) were observed near center south of project site. The cultural resources survey was negative. No archaeological, historic built, or tribal cultural resources were observed within the project site.

Modern commercial buildings are present across Milliken to east. Industrial buildings are present across railroad tracks to the west and a steel yard is present to the north of the western half of project site. A commercial or industrial building is present to the north of the eastern half of project site. A modern fire training facility is across Jersey to the south. No historic period buildings were observed adjacent to the project site.



Photograph 1. View of center of project site, facing north.



Photograph 2. View of project site from northwest corner, facing southwest.



Photograph 3. View of eastern portion of project site, facing south-southeast.



Photograph 4. Detail view of slag on ground surface.

6. MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resource records search, Native American scoping, and pedestrian survey identified no cultural resources within or adjacent to the project site. Based on these results and the understanding that the project site underwent hazardous materials remediation, the archaeological sensitivity of the project site is considered low. Anza recommends a finding of ***no impacts to known historical or archaeological resources*** under CEQA. No further cultural resources study is recommended; however, the following standard measures are recommended to avoid potential impacts from the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project related ground disturbing activities.

6.1 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.

6.2 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California 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. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant. The Most Likely Descendant shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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Appendix A:

Records Search Summary

South Central Coastal Information Center

California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542

sccic@fullerton.edu

California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

6/5/2020

Records Search File No.: 21303.7424

Kevin Hunt
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Drive, #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Re: Record Search Results for the Jersey Industrial Complex

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Guasti, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle. Due to the COVID-19 emergency, we have implemented new records search protocols, which limits the deliverables available to you at this time. **WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME.** Please see the attached document on COVID-19 Emergency Protocols for what data is available and for future instructions on how to submit a records search request during the course of this crisis. If your selections on your data request form are in conflict with this document, we reserve the right to default to emergency protocols and provide you with what we stated on this document. You may receive more than you asked for or less than you wanted. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 1-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: ☒ custom GIS maps ☐ shape files ☐ hand-drawn maps

Resources within project area: 1	P-36-017536
Resources within 1-mile radius: 5	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST
Reports within project area: 0	None
Reports within 1-mile radius: 19	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST

Resource Database Printout (list):

Resource Database Printout (details):

Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):

Report Database Printout (list):

Report Database Printout (details):

Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):

Resource Record Copies:

Report Copies:

<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed

OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019: ☒ available online; please go to https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338

Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2012: ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Historical Maps: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#4/39.98/-100.02>

Ethnographic Information: ☒ not available at SCCIC

Historical Literature: ☒ not available at SCCIC

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: ☒ not available at SCCIC

Caltrans Bridge Survey: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>

Shipwreck Inventory: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp

Soil Survey Maps: (see below) ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.


The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System,

Isabela Kott

 Digitally signed by Isabela Kott
Date: 2020.06.05 11:33:18 -07'00'

Isabela Kott
GIS Technician/Staff Researcher

Enclosures:

(X) Covid-19 Emergency Protocols for San Bernardino County Records Searches – 2 pages

(X) Custom Maps – 2 pages

(X) Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 6 lines

(X) Report Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 19 lines

(X) Resource Record Copies – (all) 132 pages

(X) OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019

Re: SCCIC # 21303.7424 – Record Search Results for the Jersey Industrial Complex

Kevin Hunt <kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com>

Sun 6/7/2020 10:01 AM

To: Kott, Isabela <ikott@Fullerton.edu>

Cc: South Central Coastal Information Center <scsic@fullerton.edu>

Hi Isabela,

This email is adequate. I received the invoice, too. Thank you!

Regards,
Kevin

Kevin Hunt
Principal

Anza Resource Consultants

www.anzaresourceconsultants.com

760.207.9736

From: Kott, Isabela <ikott@Fullerton.edu>

Sent: Friday, June 5, 2020 5:34 PM

To: Kevin Hunt <kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com>

Cc: South Central Coastal Information Center <scsic@fullerton.edu>

Subject: RE: SCCIC # 21303.7424 – Record Search Results for the Jersey Industrial Complex

Hello Kevin,

P-36-17536 was mapped erroneously and is not in your project radius at all and there is no other resource that encompasses your entire map. Stacy will be resending an updated invoice since that resource and associated document was included in error. Would you like an updated map and letter removing that resource from the results or will this e-mail suffice?

Isabela Kott
GIS Technician
South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC)
CSUF, Dept. of Anthropology, MH 426
800 N State College Blvd
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
Phone 657-278-5395

From: Kevin Hunt <kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com>

Sent: Friday, June 5, 2020 1:54 PM

To: Kott, Isabela <ikott@Fullerton.edu>

Subject: [External] Re: SCCIC # 21303.7424 – Record Search Results for the Jersey Industrial Complex

Thanks Isabela!

I apologize for spelling your name wrong last email, too.

Kevin Hunt

Appendix B:

Native American Scoping

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100 West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710 916-373-5471 – Fax nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Jersey Industrial Project

County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle Name: Guasti, CA

Township: 1S Range: 6W Section(s): 7

Company/Firm/Agency: Anza Resource Consultants

Street Address: 603 Seagaze Dr. #1018

City: Oceanside Zip: 92054

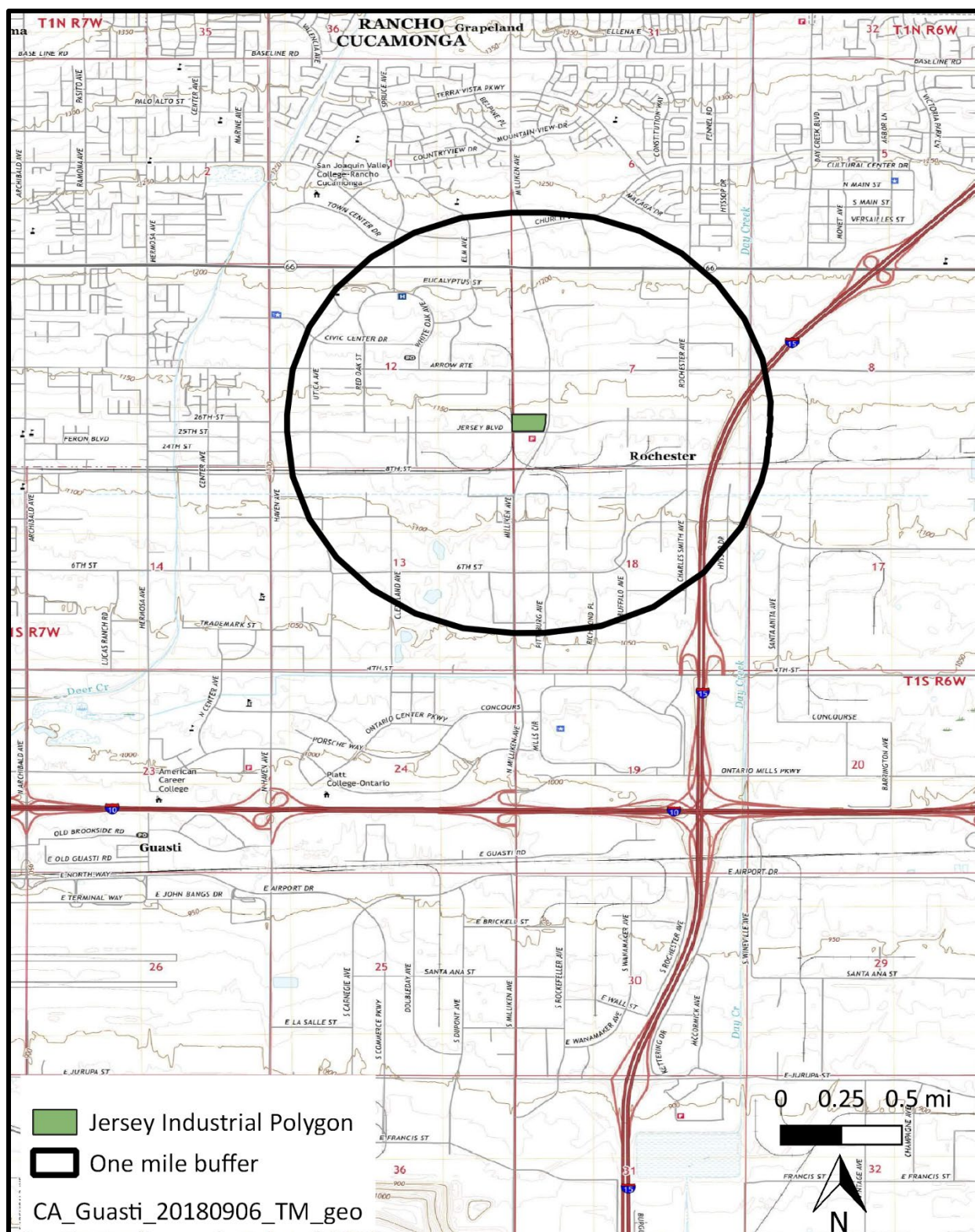
Phone: 760-207-9736

Fax: N/A

Email: kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com

Project Description:

The project would establish a new warehouse/storage building with offices and related improvements on a vacant site located at the northwest corner of Milliken Avenue and Jersey Boulevard. The site is 7.39 acres in size and zoned Medium Impact/Heavy Industrial. Thus, the project is subject to standards and policies within the City of Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Code for that zoning designation. The project would provide a new warehouse building with 143,014 square feet of storage, 8,127 square feet of mezzanine storage, 8,127 square feet of office space and a 312-square foot electrical room. The total building area would be 159,580 square feet. A total of 110 parking spaces would be provided. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).





NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

April 7, 2020

Kevin Hunt
Anza Resource Consultants

Via Email to: kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

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Marshall McKay
Wintun

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Joseph Myers
Pomo

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

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, Jersey Industrial Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. Hunt:

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
4/7/2020**

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

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

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

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

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

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

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

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

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

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

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

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

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.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 Jersey Industrial Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Bernardino County
4/7/2020**

***Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians***

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

Serrano

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

Cahuilla
Luiseno

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.

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April 10, 2020

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA, 91723

RE: Jersey Industrial Complex Project, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairperson Salas:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Jersey Industrial Complex Project in Rancho Cucamonga (project; see attached figure). The project would establish a new warehouse/storage building with offices and related improvements on a vacant site located at the northwest corner of Milliken Avenue and Jersey Boulevard. The site is 7.39 acres in size and zoned Medium Impact/Heavy Industrial. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Rancho Cucamonga is the lead agency.

Anza contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. The SLF search was **negative** but the NAHC recommended we contact you for comment.

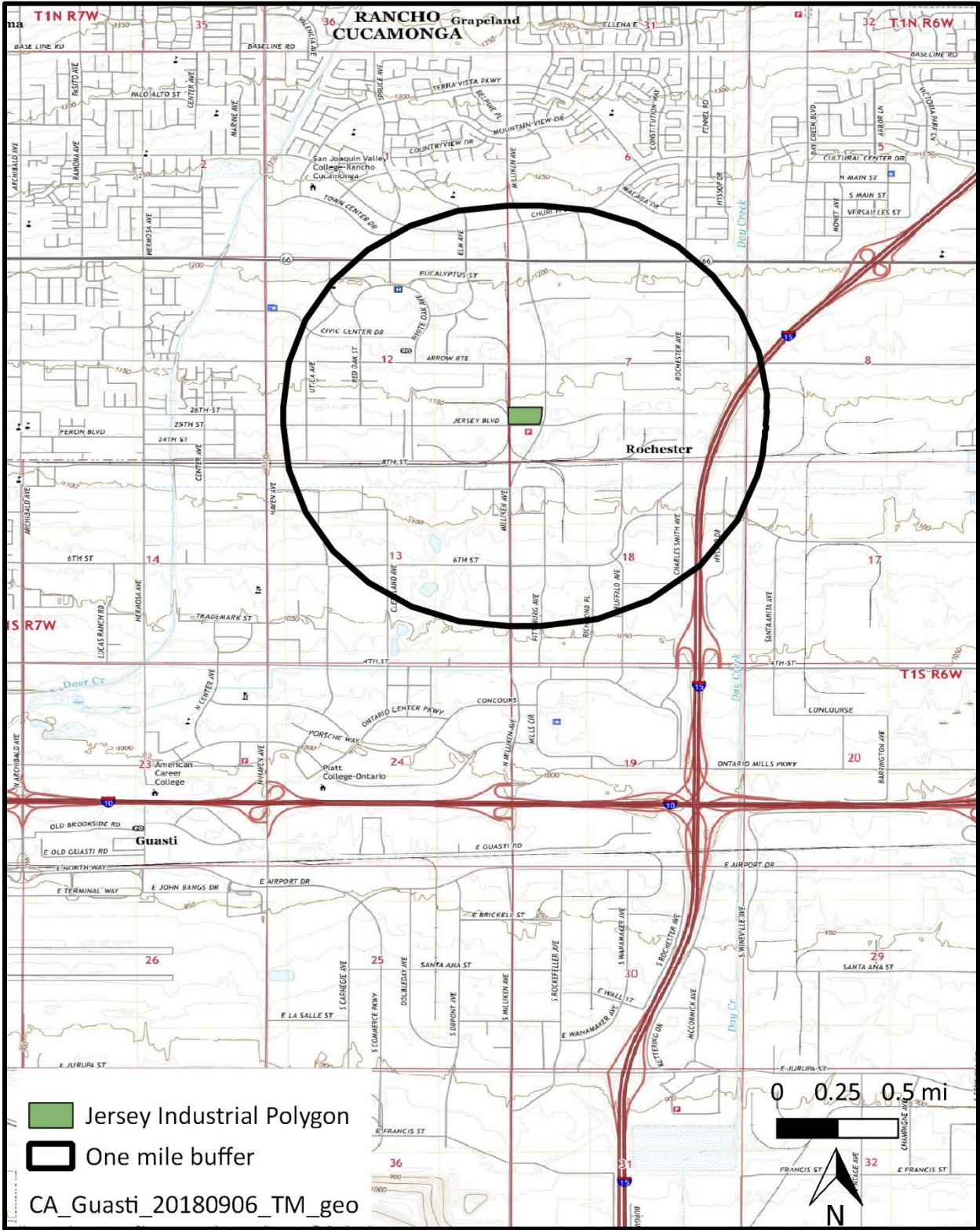
If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact at kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com or by telephone at (760) 207-9736. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kevin Hunt", is written over the printed name.

Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map





April 10, 2020

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA, 91778

RE: Jersey Industrial Complex Project, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairperson Morales:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Jersey Industrial Complex Project in Rancho Cucamonga (project; see attached figure). The project would establish a new warehouse/storage building with offices and related improvements on a vacant site located at the northwest corner of Milliken Avenue and Jersey Boulevard. The site is 7.39 acres in size and zoned Medium Impact/Heavy Industrial. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Rancho Cucamonga is the lead agency.

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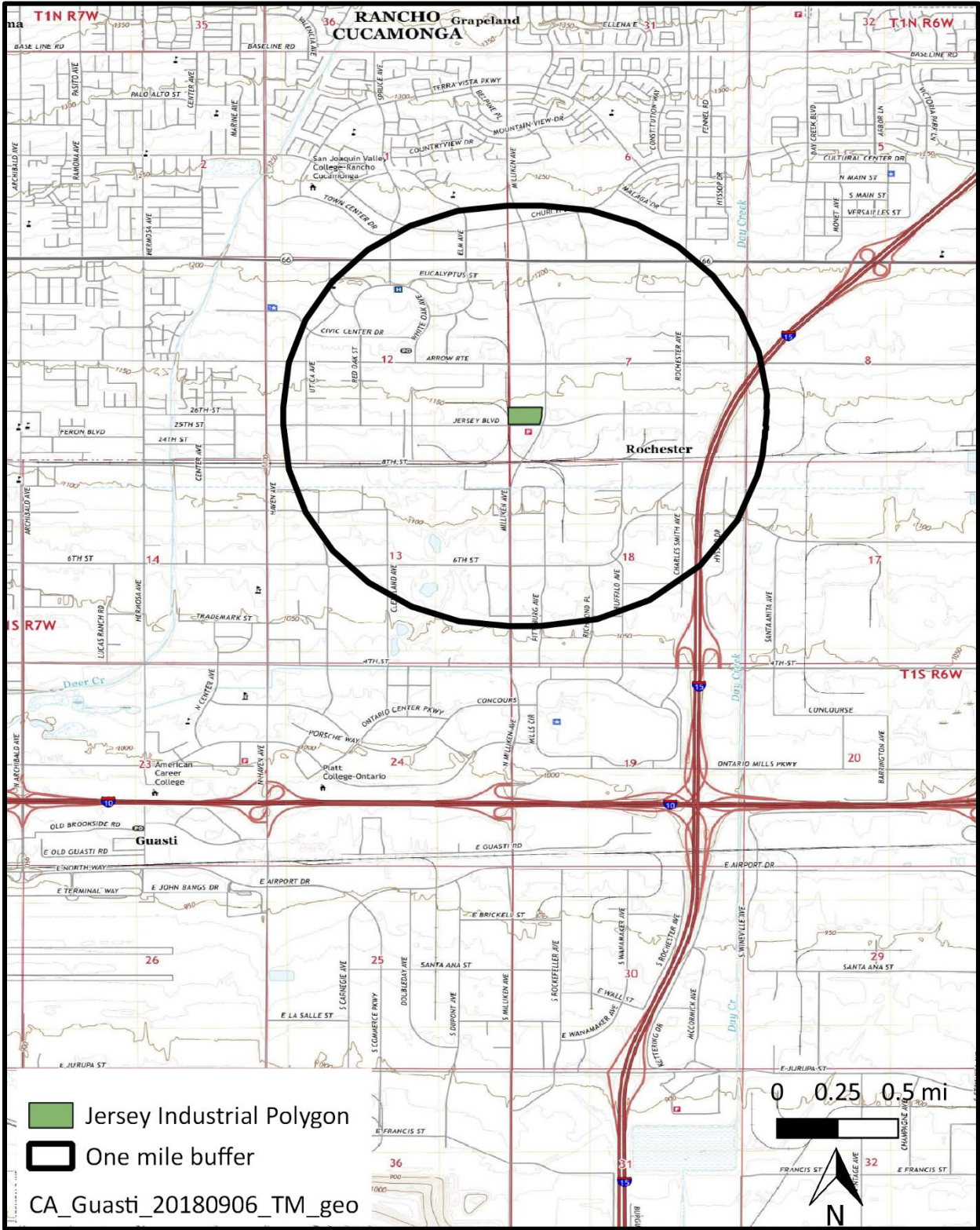
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Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map





April 10, 2020

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

RE: Jersey Industrial Complex Project, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairperson Dorame:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Jersey Industrial Complex Project in Rancho Cucamonga (project; see attached figure). The project would establish a new warehouse/storage building with offices and related improvements on a vacant site located at the northwest corner of Milliken Avenue and Jersey Boulevard. The site is 7.39 acres in size and zoned Medium Impact/Heavy Industrial. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Rancho Cucamonga is the lead agency.

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Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



April 10, 2020

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012

RE: Jersey Industrial Complex Project, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairperson Goad:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Jersey Industrial Complex Project in Rancho Cucamonga (project; see attached figure). The project would establish a new warehouse/storage building with offices and related improvements on a vacant site located at the northwest corner of Milliken Avenue and Jersey Boulevard. The site is 7.39 acres in size and zoned Medium Impact/Heavy Industrial. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Rancho Cucamonga is the lead agency.

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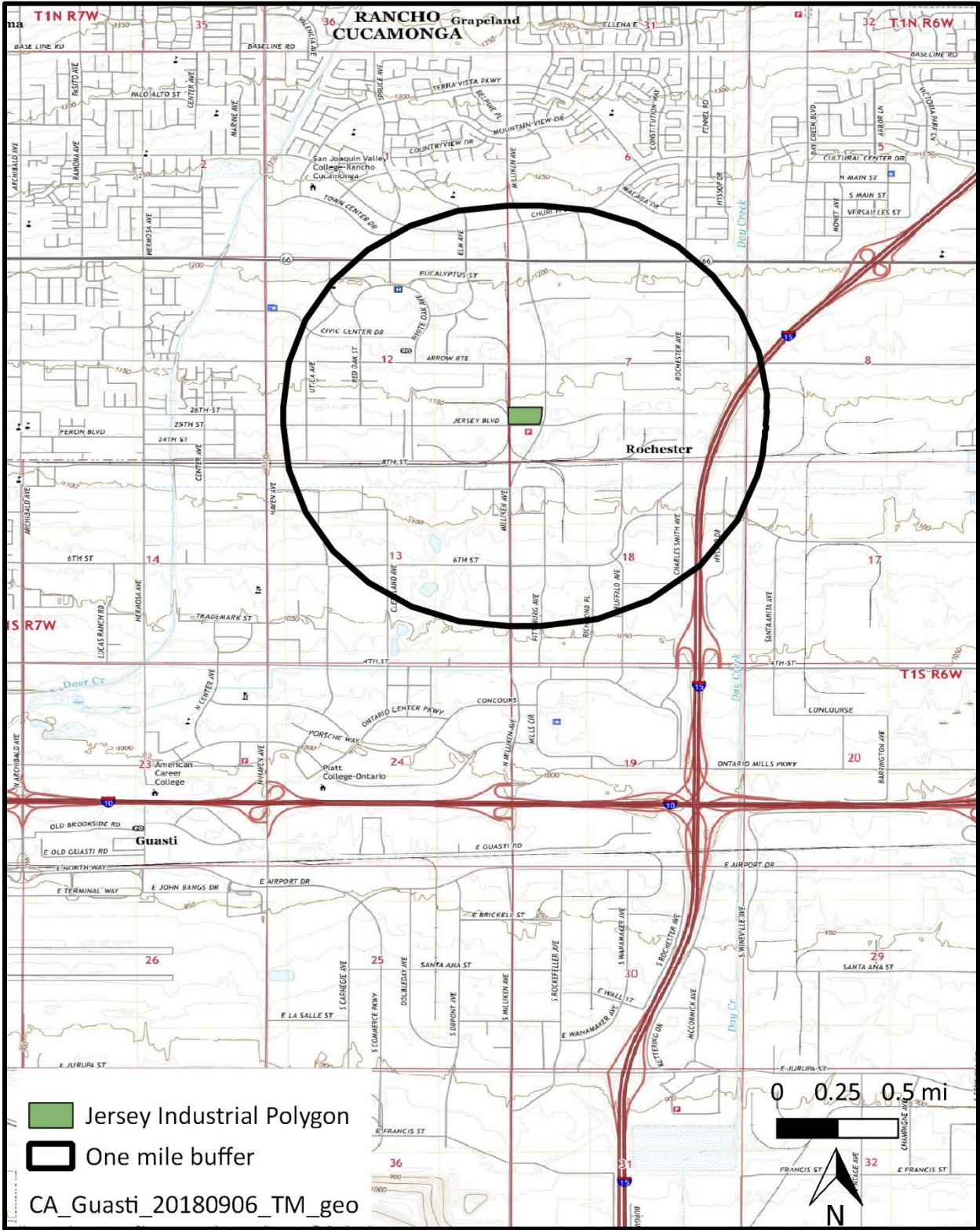
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Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map





April 10, 2020

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264

RE: Jersey Industrial Complex Project, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairperson Grubbe:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Jersey Industrial Complex Project in Rancho Cucamonga (project; see attached figure). The project would establish a new warehouse/storage building with offices and related improvements on a vacant site located at the northwest corner of Milliken Avenue and Jersey Boulevard. The site is 7.39 acres in size and zoned Medium Impact/Heavy Industrial. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Rancho Cucamonga is the lead agency.

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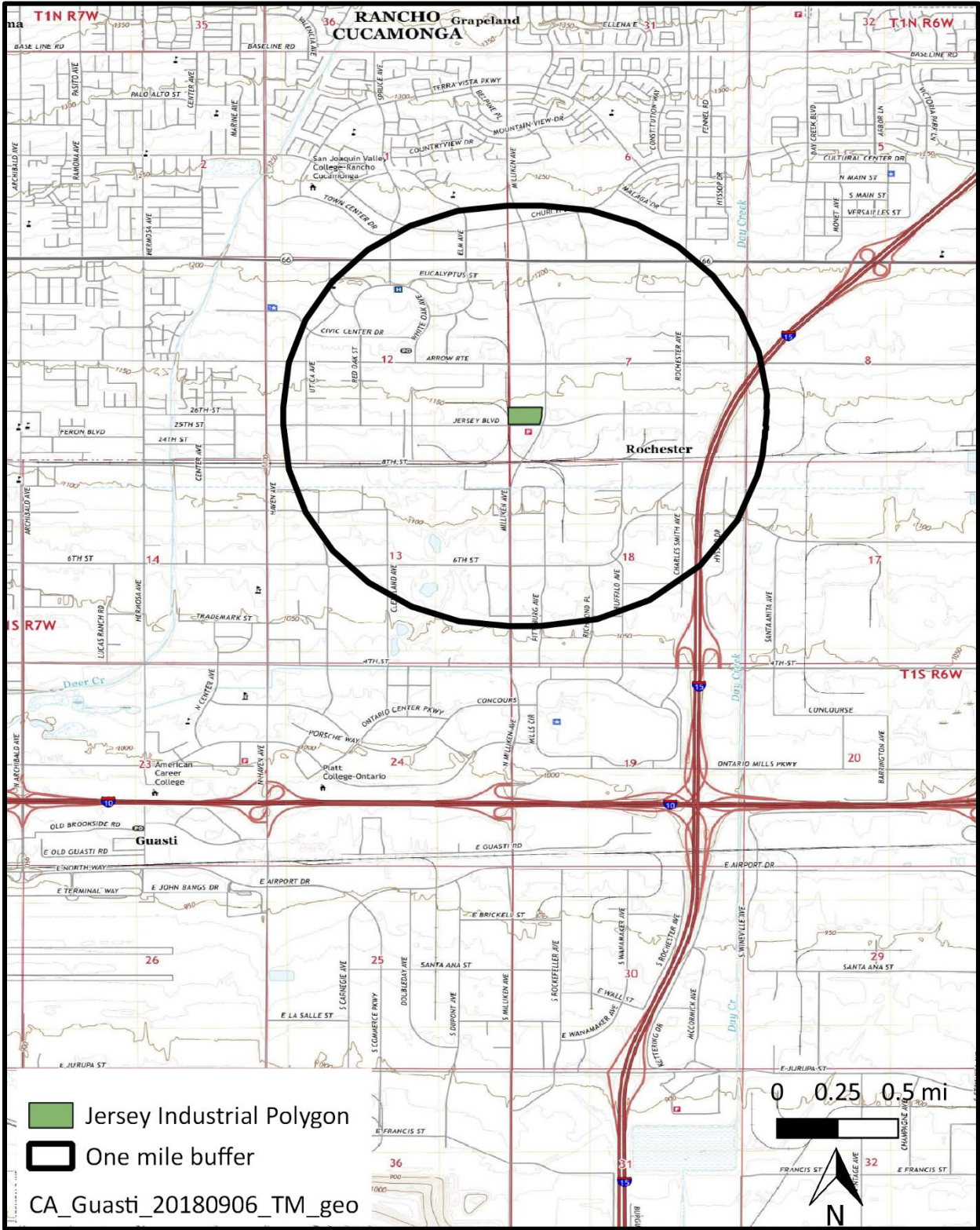
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Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map





April 10, 2020

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

RE: Jersey Industrial Complex Project, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Alvarez:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Jersey Industrial Complex Project in Rancho Cucamonga (project; see attached figure). The project would establish a new warehouse/storage building with offices and related improvements on a vacant site located at the northwest corner of Milliken Avenue and Jersey Boulevard. The site is 7.39 acres in size and zoned Medium Impact/Heavy Industrial. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Rancho Cucamonga is the lead agency.

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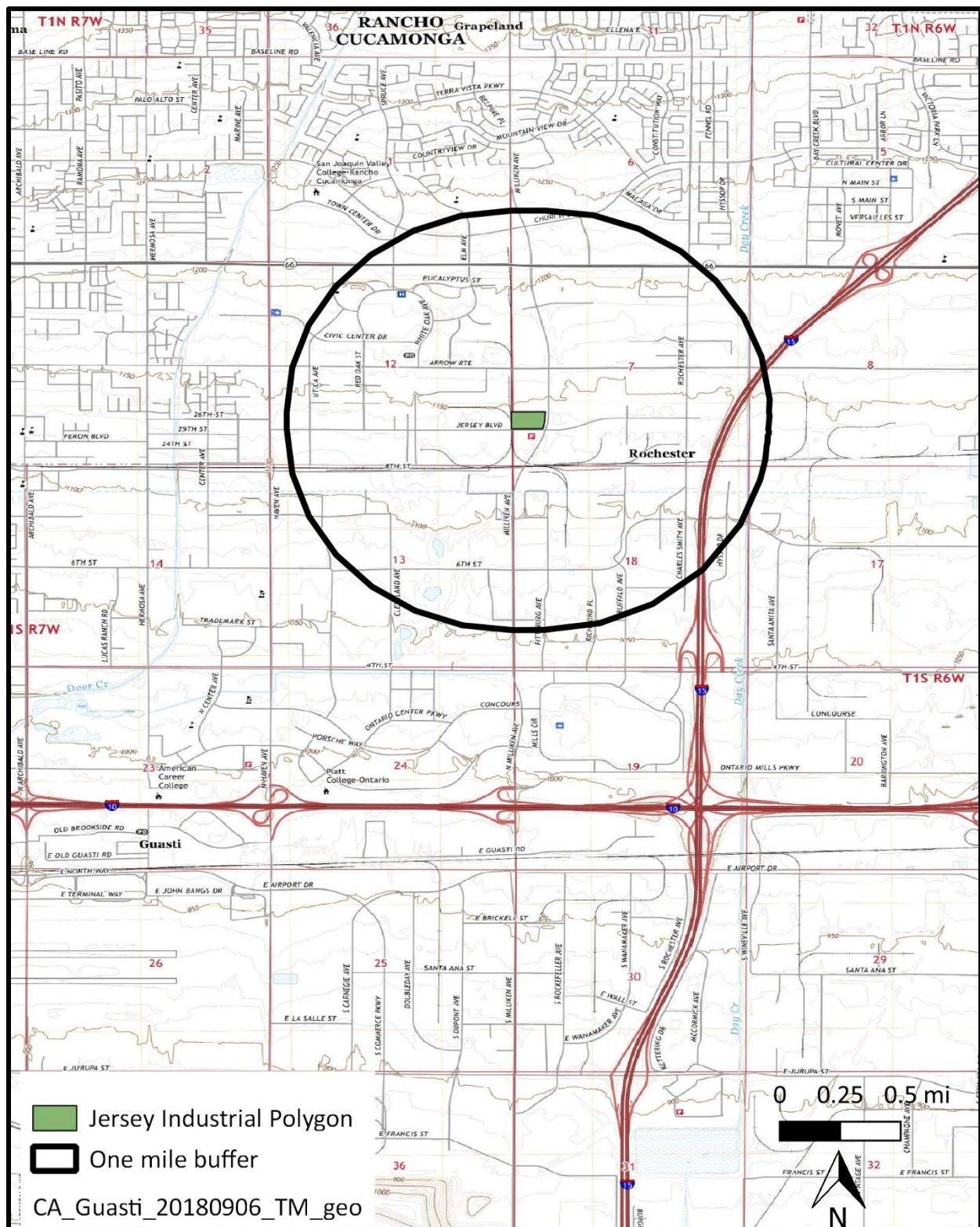
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Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map





April 10, 2020

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

RE: Jersey Industrial Complex Project, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairperson Martin:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Jersey Industrial Complex Project in Rancho Cucamonga (project; see attached figure). The project would establish a new warehouse/storage building with offices and related improvements on a vacant site located at the northwest corner of Milliken Avenue and Jersey Boulevard. The site is 7.39 acres in size and zoned Medium Impact/Heavy Industrial. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Rancho Cucamonga is the lead agency.

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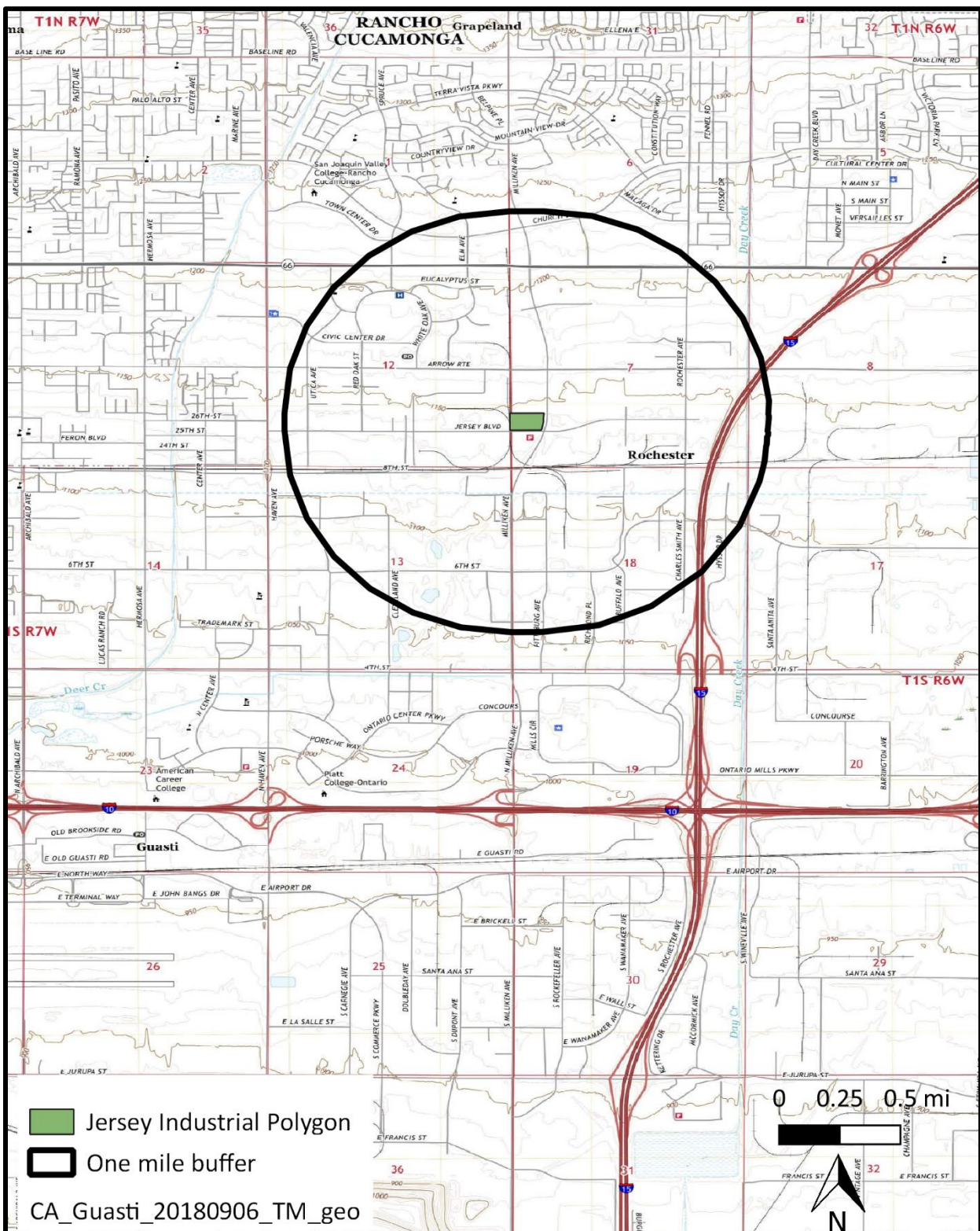
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Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map





April 10, 2020

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Jill McCormick, Historic
Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 8536

RE: Jersey Industrial Complex Project, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. McCormick:

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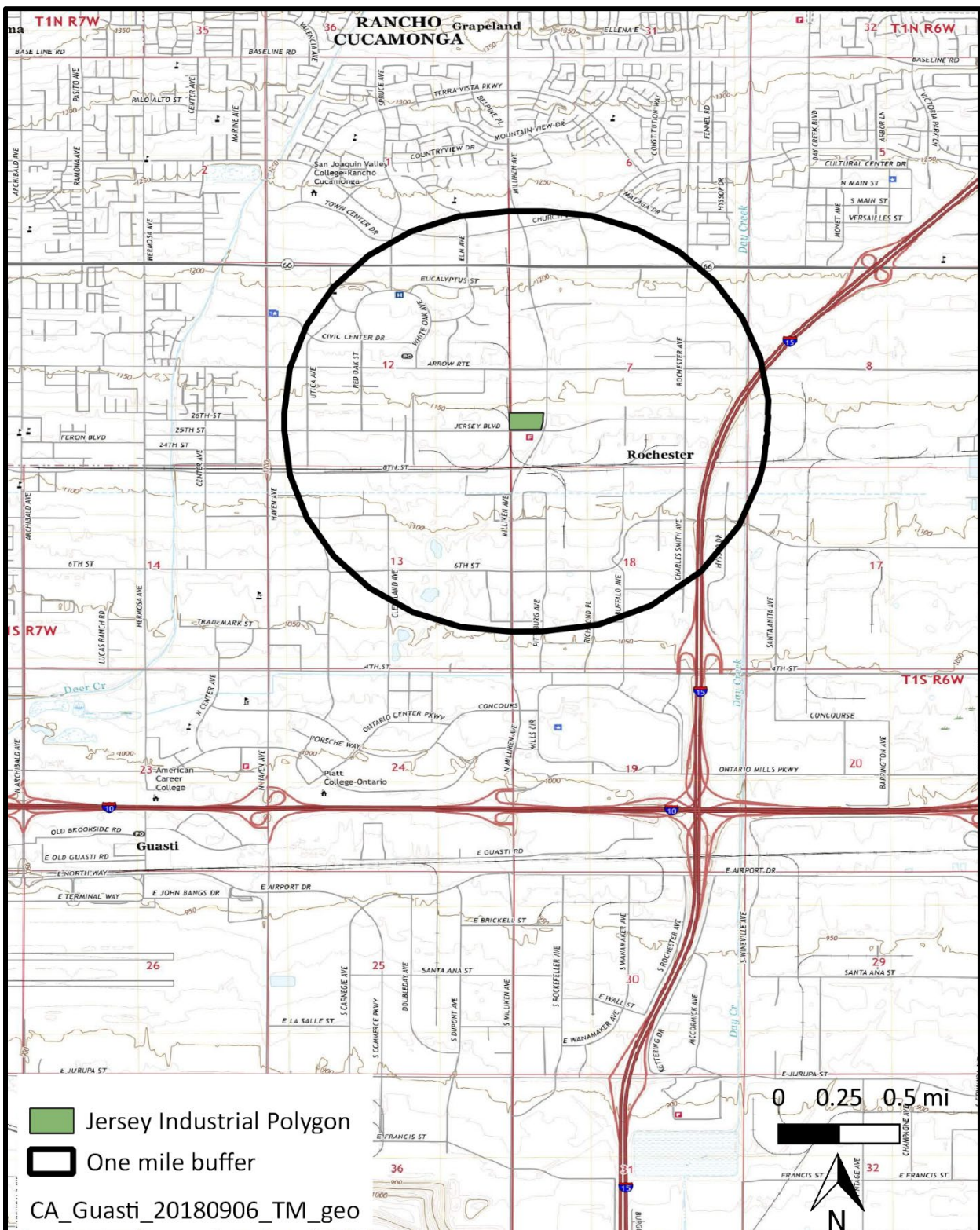
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Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map





April 10, 2020

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
Donna Yocum, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA, 91322

RE: Jersey Industrial Complex Project, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairperson Yocum:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Jersey Industrial Complex Project in Rancho Cucamonga (project; see attached figure). The project would establish a new warehouse/storage building with offices and related improvements on a vacant site located at the northwest corner of Milliken Avenue and Jersey Boulevard. The site is 7.39 acres in size and zoned Medium Impact/Heavy Industrial. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Rancho Cucamonga is the lead agency.

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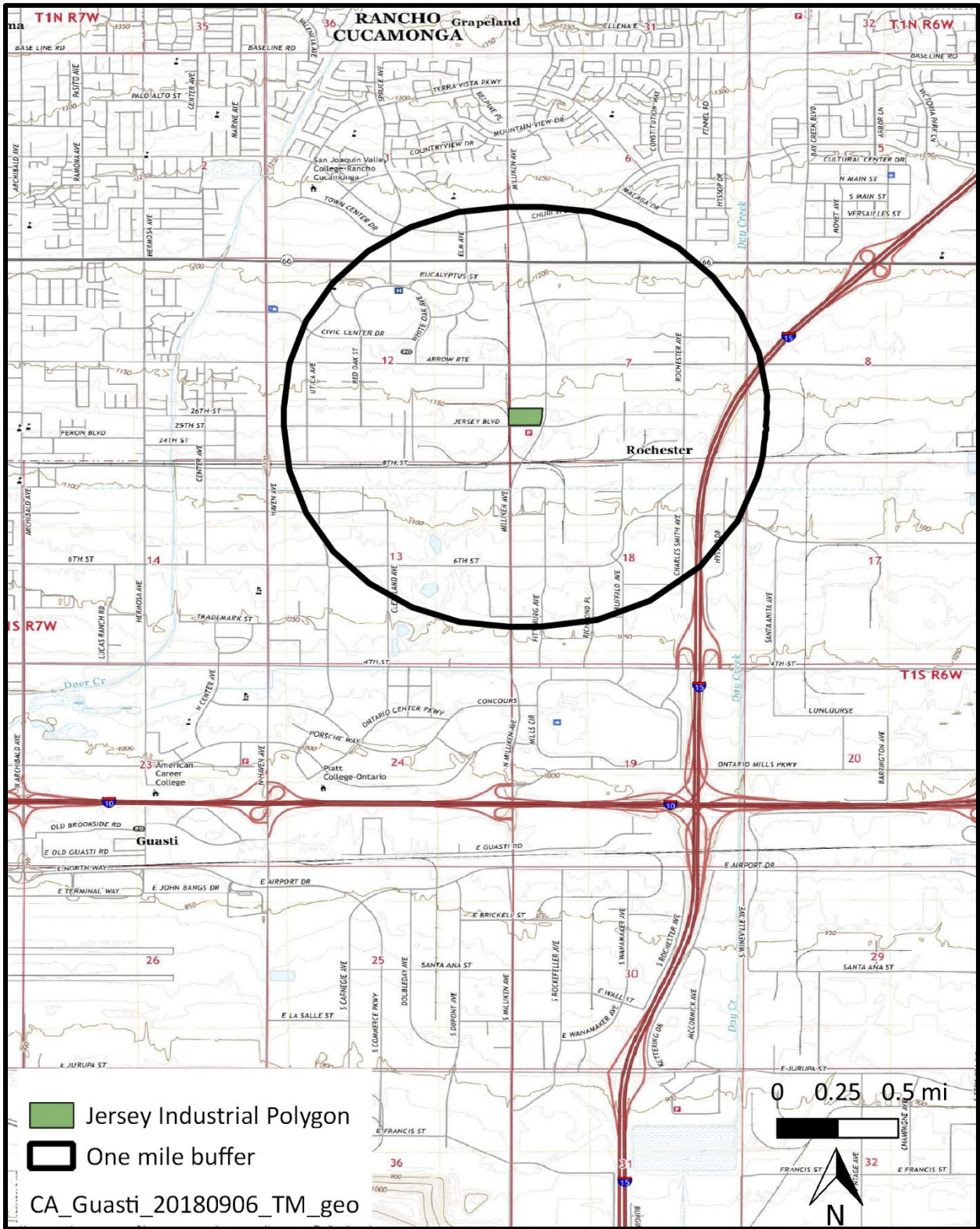
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Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map





April 10, 2020

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA, 92346

RE: Jersey Industrial Complex Project, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Director Mauck:

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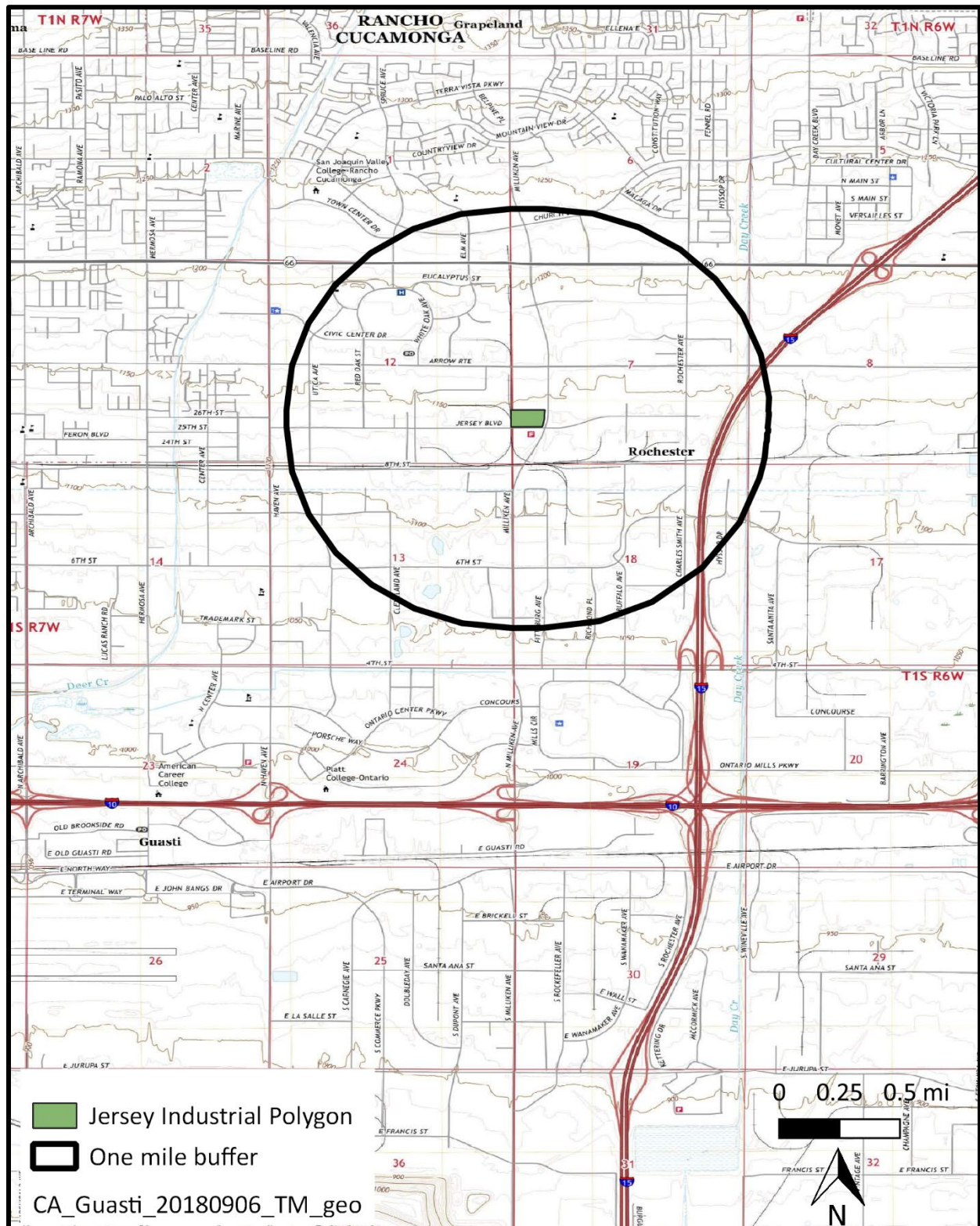
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Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map





April 10, 2020

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

RE: Jersey Industrial Complex Project, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Co-Chairperson Walker:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Jersey Industrial Complex Project in Rancho Cucamonga (project; see attached figure). The project would establish a new warehouse/storage building with offices and related improvements on a vacant site located at the northwest corner of Milliken Avenue and Jersey Boulevard. The site is 7.39 acres in size and zoned Medium Impact/Heavy Industrial. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Rancho Cucamonga is the lead agency.

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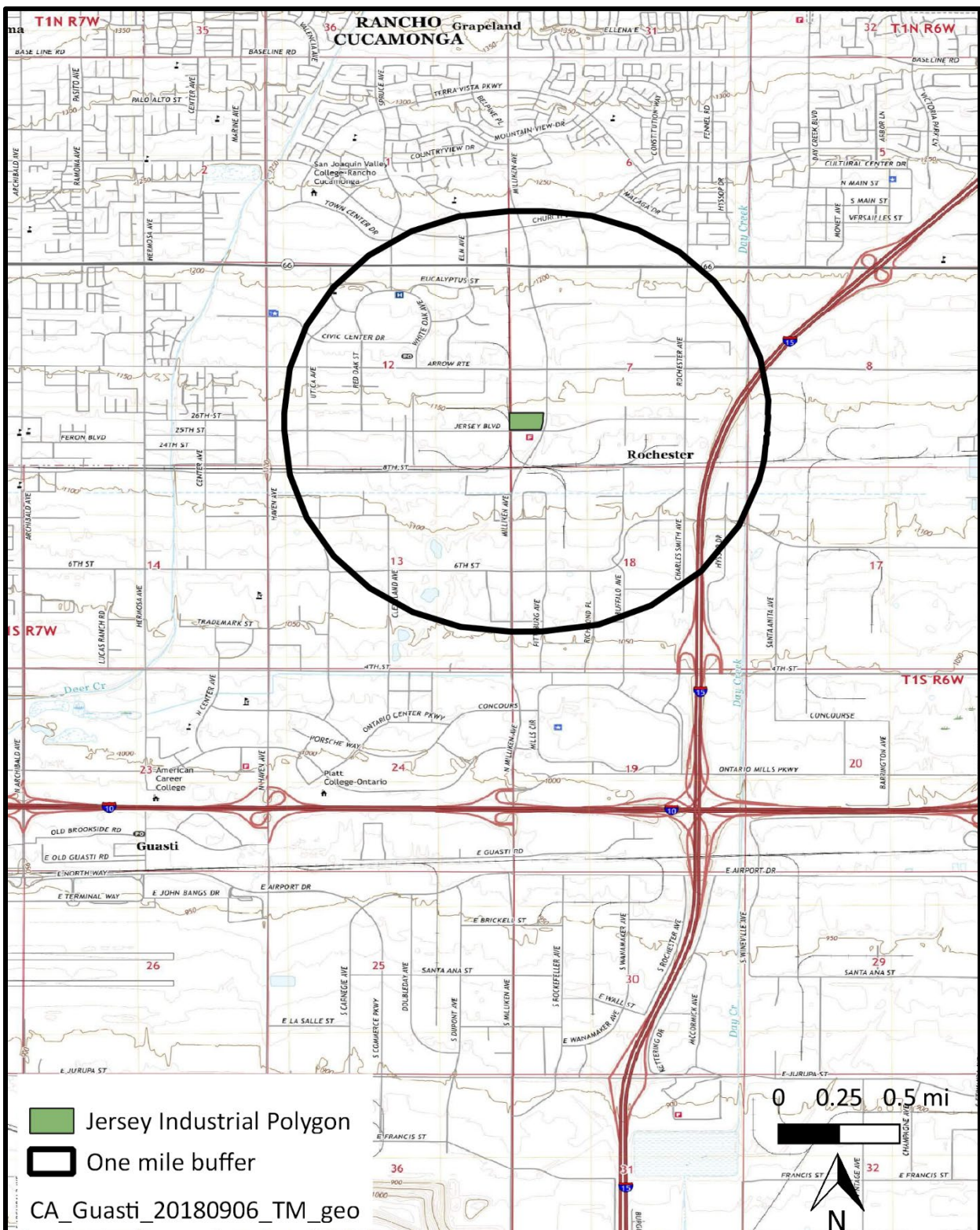
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Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map





April 10, 2020

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

RE: Jersey Industrial Complex Project, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Co-Chairperson Cochrane:

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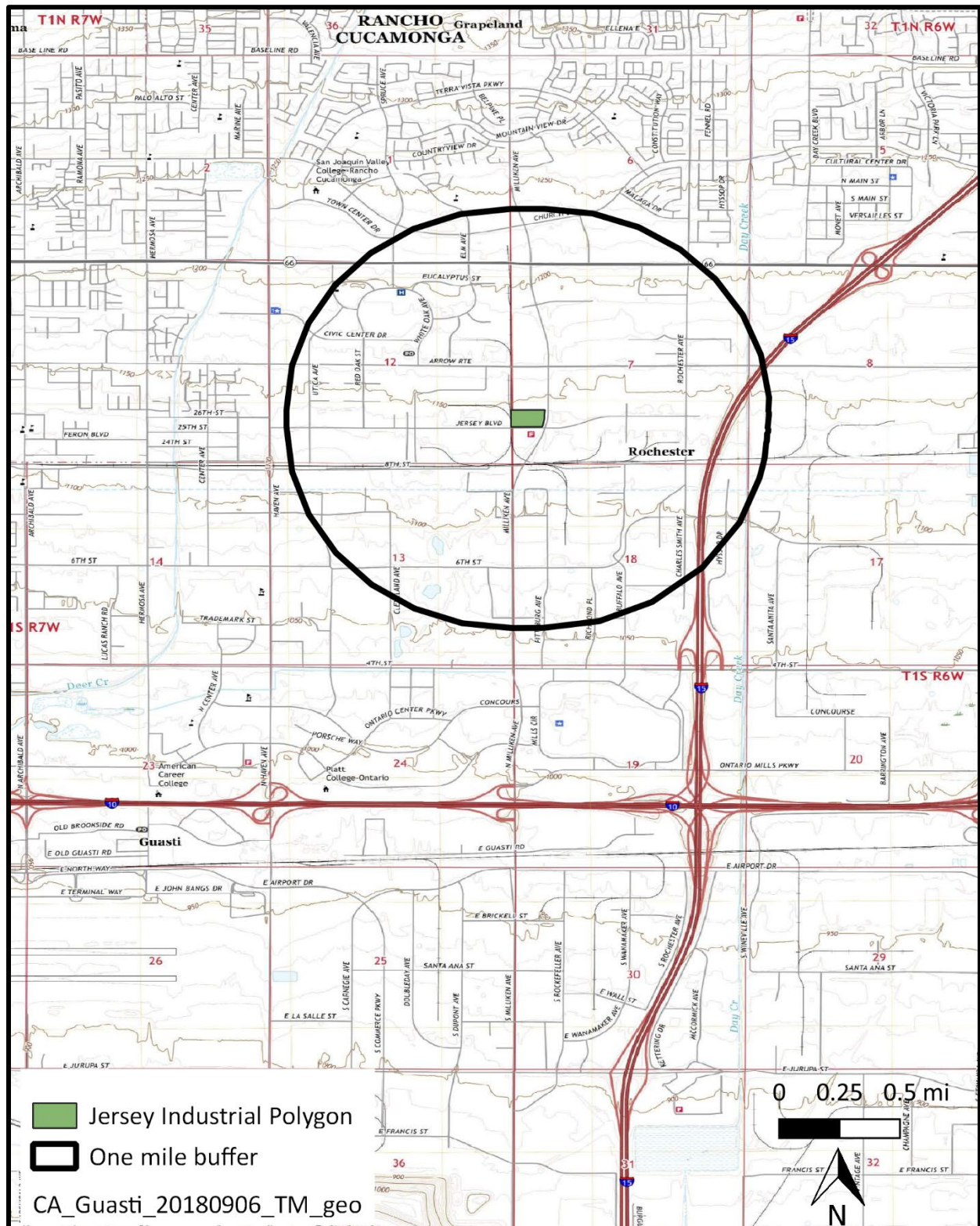
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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kevin Hunt", is written over the printed name.

Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map





April 10, 2020

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92583

RE: Jersey Industrial Complex Project, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairperson Cozart:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Jersey Industrial Complex Project in Rancho Cucamonga (project; see attached figure). The project would establish a new warehouse/storage building with offices and related improvements on a vacant site located at the northwest corner of Milliken Avenue and Jersey Boulevard. The site is 7.39 acres in size and zoned Medium Impact/Heavy Industrial. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Rancho Cucamonga is the lead agency.

Anza contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. The SLF search was **negative** but the NAHC recommended we contact you for comment.

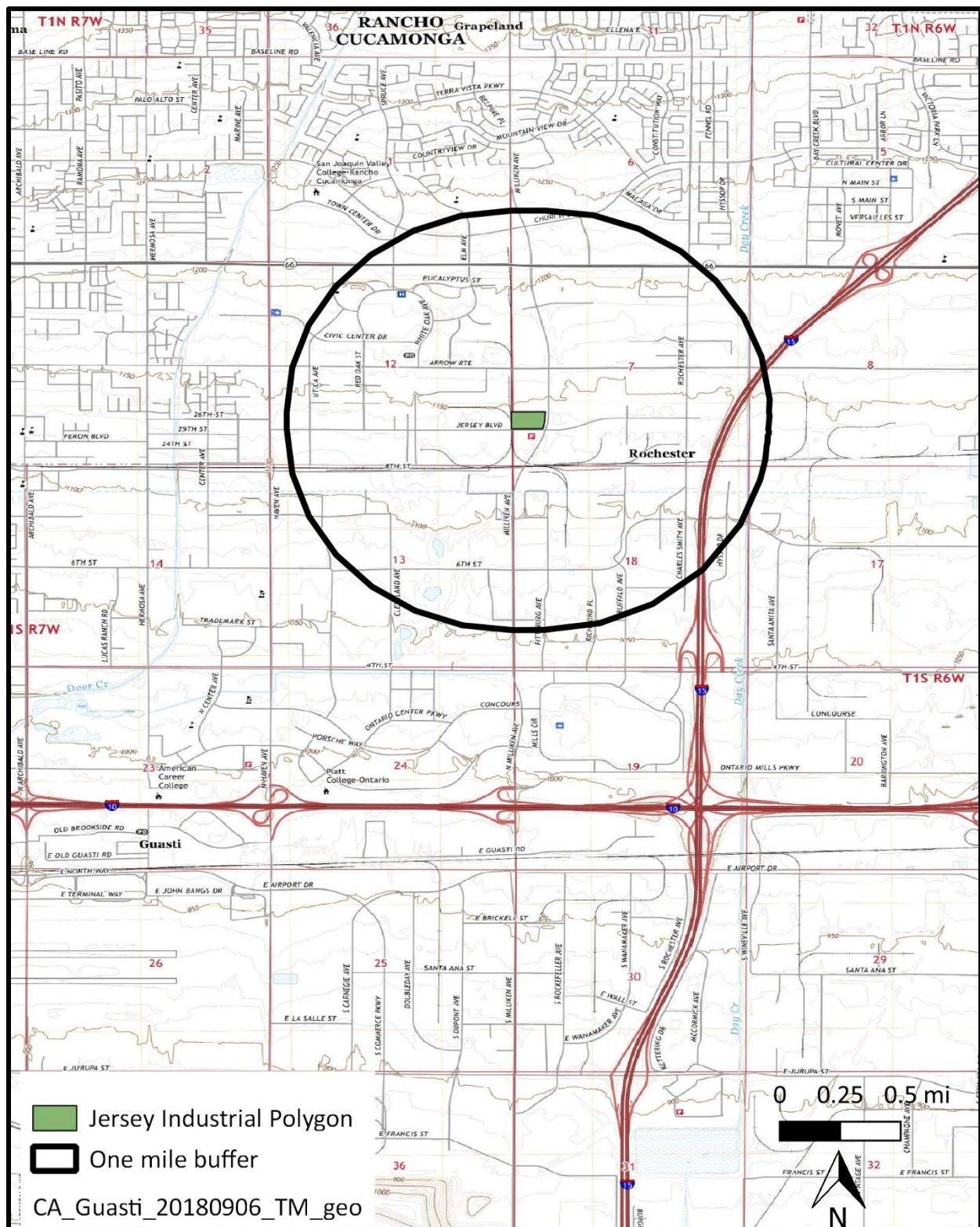
If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact at kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com or by telephone at (760) 207-9736. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kevin Hunt", is written over the word "Sincerely,".

Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map





GABRIELENO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS - KIZH NATION

Historically known as The San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
recognized by the State of California as the aboriginal tribe of the Los Angeles basin

Project Name: Jersey Industrial Complex Project located at the northwest corner of Milliken Avenue and Jersey Boulevard in the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino

Dear Kevin Hunt,

Thank you for your letter dated April 10, 2020 regarding AB52 consultation. The above proposed project location is within our Ancestral Tribal Territory; therefore, our Tribal Government requests to schedule a consultation with you as the lead agency, to discuss the project and the surrounding location in further detail.

Please contact us at your earliest convenience. ***Please Note: AB 52, "consultation" shall have the same meaning as provided in SB 18 (Govt. Code Section 65352.4).***

Thank you for your time,

Andrew Salas, Chairman
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
1(844)390-0787

Andrew Salas, Chairman

Albert Perez, treasurer I

Nadine Salas, Vice-Chairman

Martha Gonzalez Lemos, treasurer II

Dr. Christina Swindall Martinez, secretary

Richard Gradias, Chairman of the council of Elders

PO Box 393 Covina, CA 91723

admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Jersey Industrial Complex Project, Rancho Cucumonga, San Bernardino County, CA

Quechan Historic Preservation <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>

Mon 4/20/2020 12:42 PM

To: Kevin Hunt <kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com>

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

H. Jill McCormick, M.A.
Historic Preservation Officer
Ft. Yuma Quechan Tribe
350 Picacho Road
Yuma, AZ 85366
Office: 760-572-2423
Cell: 928-261-0254



This email has been checked for viruses by Avast antivirus software.
www.avast.com

Jersey Industrial Complex Project, Rancho Cucamonga, CA

Jessica Mauck <JMauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>

Tue 5/12/2020 6:21 PM

To: Kevin Hunt <kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com>

Hi Kevin,

Thank you for contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) regarding the above referenced project. SMBMI appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation, which was received by our Cultural Resources Management Department on 15 April 2020. The proposed project area exists within Serrano ancestral territory and, therefore, is of interest to the Tribe. However, due to the nature and location of the proposed project, and given the CRM Department's present state of knowledge, SMBMI does not have any concerns with the project's implementation, as planned, at this time. As a result, SMBMI will provide their standard inadvertent discovery language, which basically just requires on-site personnel to contact the Tribe in the case of discovery during project implementation, for the City's environmental documents.

Best,

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: Melissa Magnant

Sent: Wednesday, April 15, 2020 1:18 PM

To: Jessica Mauck

Subject: Fwd: Message from KM_C458

Sent from my iPhone

Melissa Magnant

SR ADMIN ASST - CRM

O: (909) 864-8933

Internal: 50-2025

M: (909) 649-5785

Jersey Industrial Complex

Garcia, Patricia (TRBL) <pagarcia@aguacaliente.net>

Tue 5/12/2020 2:23 PM

To: Kevin Hunt <kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com>

Greetings,

A records check of the Agua Caliente Tribal Historic Preservation Office Archive revealed the project is located outside of the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, we defer to other tribes located closer to the project. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Best regards,
Pattie

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

26569 Community Center Dr Highland California 92346



Begin forwarded message:

From: <2ndfloorC458@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Date: April 15, 2020 at 12:51:47 PM PDT
To: <melissa.magnant@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Subject: Message from KM_C458
Reply-To: <2ndfloorC458@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>

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