

**HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

**ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NOS. 0128-071-02, -03 AND -09**

**1075 West Foothill Boulevard, City of Rialto  
San Bernardino County, California**

**For Submittal to:**

City of Rialto  
Development Services Department, Planning Division  
150 S. Palm Avenue  
Rialto, CA 92376

**Prepared for:**

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July 7, 2020  
CRM TECH Contract No. 3617

**Title:** Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel Nos. 0128-071-02, -03 and -09, 1075 West Foothill Boulevard, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California

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**USGS Quadrangle:** Fontana, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle; Section 10, T1S R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian

**Project Size:** Approximately 4.4 acres

**Keywords:** Eastern San Bernardino Valley; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; no "historical resources" under CEQA

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between May and July 2020, at the request of Keystone DCS, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 4.4 acres of vacant land in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Nos. 0128-071-02, -03 and -09, located at the southeast corner of Foothill Boulevard and Larch Avenue, in the northeast quarter of Section 10, T1S R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the USGS Fontana, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle.

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of a 70-unit multifamily residential complex on the property. The City of Rialto, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in the project area.

In order to identify and evaluate such resources, CRM TECH initiated a historical/archaeological resources records search and a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. Through the various avenues of research, this study did not encounter any "historical resources" within the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Rialto a determination of *No Impact* regarding "historical resources."

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

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## INTRODUCTION

Between May and July 2020, at the request of Keystone DCS, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 4.4 acres of vacant land in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Nos. 0128-071-02, -03 and -09, located at the southeast corner of Foothill Boulevard and Larch Avenue, in the northeast quarter of Section 10, T1S R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the USGS Fontana, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of a 70-unit multifamily residential complex on the property. The City of Rialto, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in the project area.

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

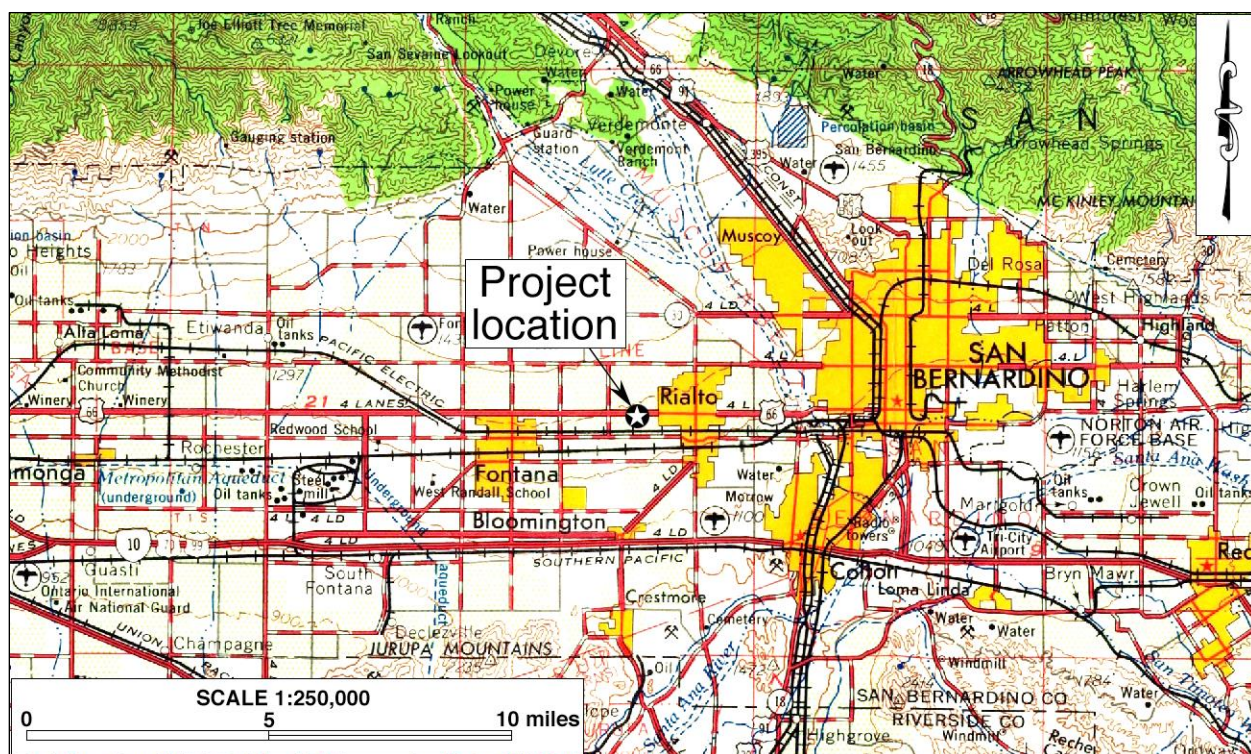


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1969])



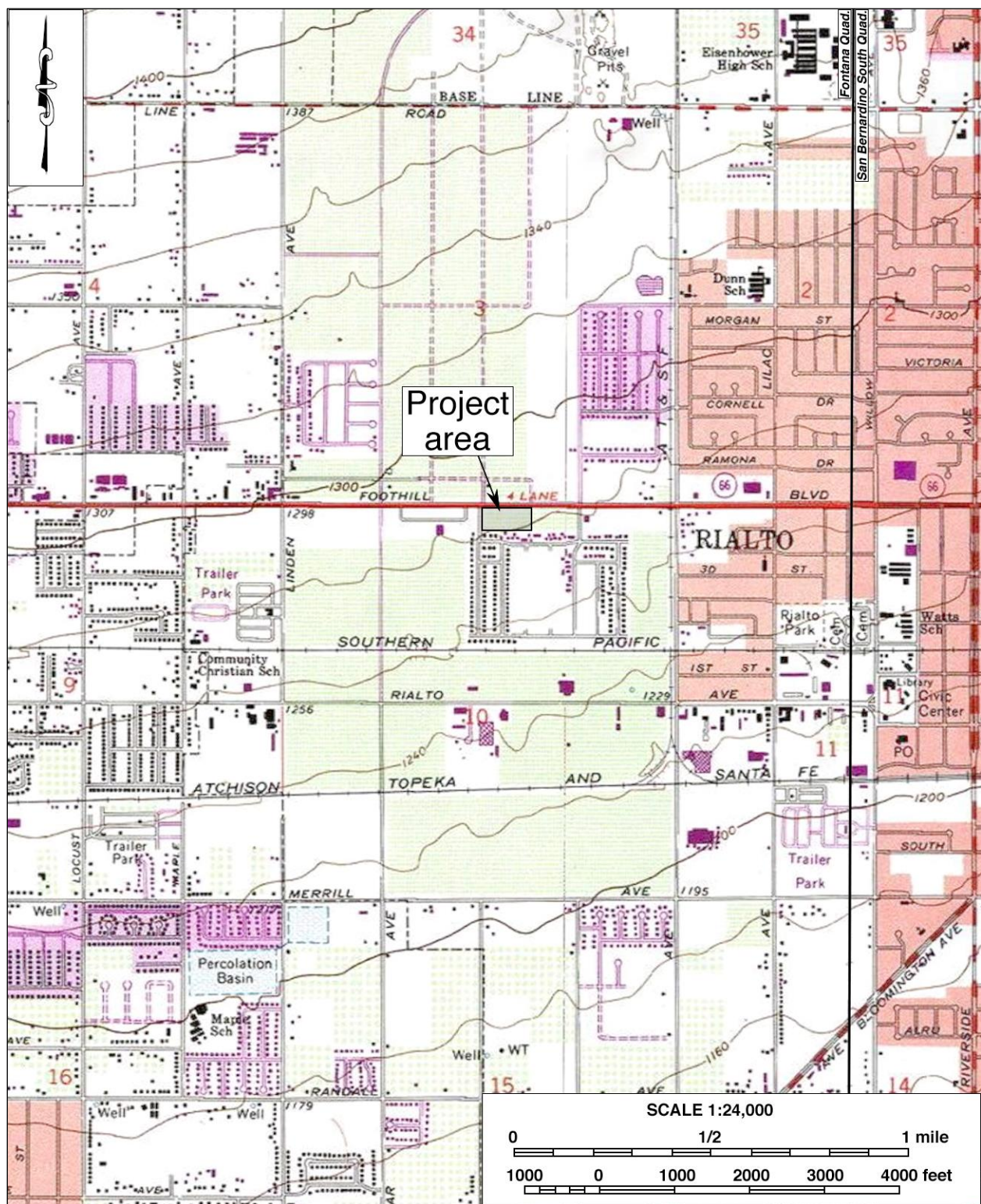


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Fontana and San Bernardino South, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1980a; 1980b])



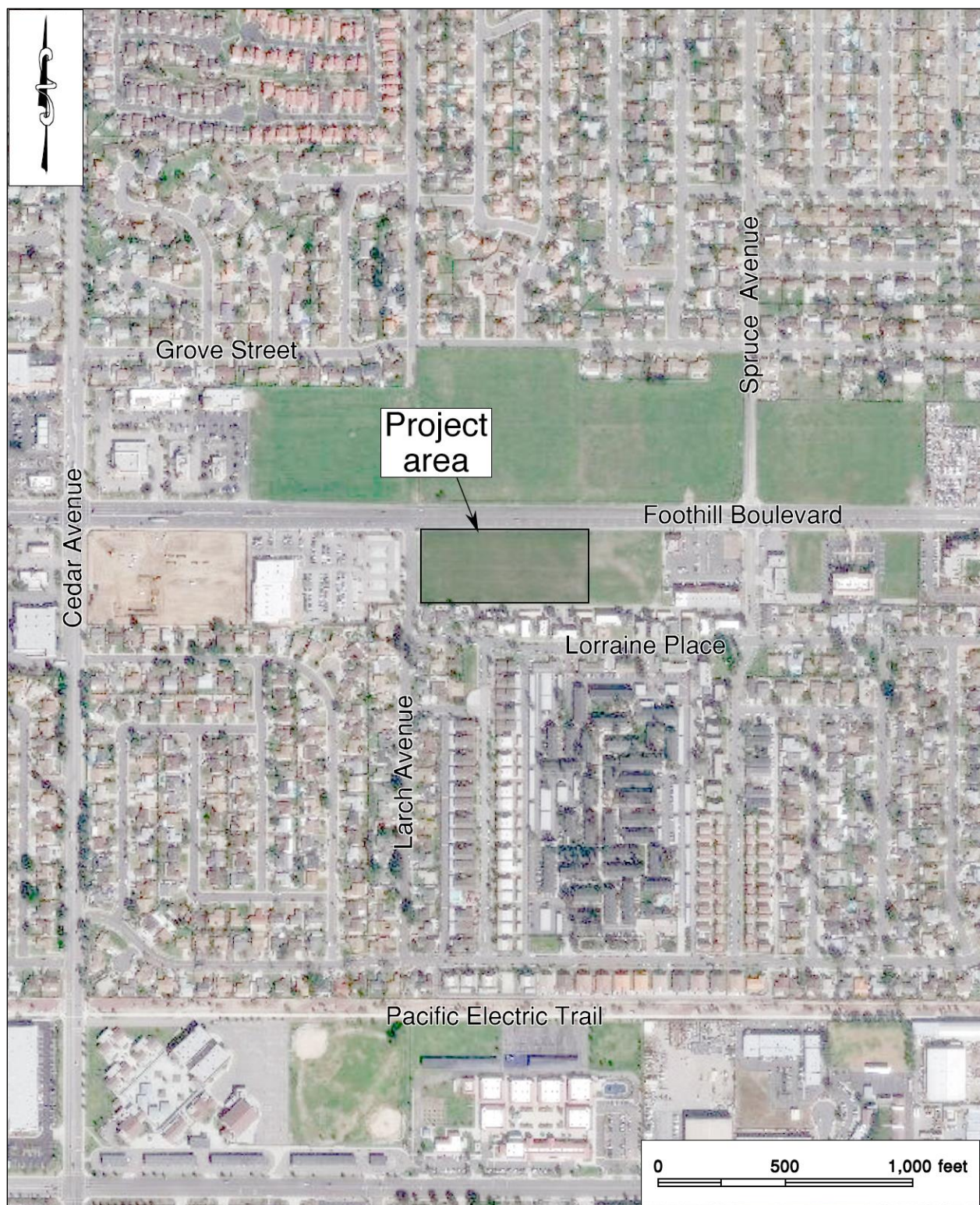


Figure 3. Aerial view of the project area.



## SETTING

### CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of Rialto is located in the eastern portion of the San Bernardino Valley, a broad inland valley extending south from the foothills of the San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountains. More specifically, it occupies a portion of an alluvial fan formed around the mouth of a narrow canyon where the seasonal flows of Lytle Creek emit from the San Gabriel Mountains. The temperature Mediterranean climate of the area is typical of inland southern California lowlands, featuring hot and dry summers with mild and wet winters. The average maximum temperature in July reaches above 90°F and the average minimum temperature in January hovers around 35°F. Annual rainfall is typically less than 20 inches, most of which occurs between November and March.

The rectangular-shaped project area is among a few relatively large tracts of undeveloped land along this stretch of Foothill Boulevard, a local thoroughfare. The property is a part of the Foothill Boulevard corridor but is surrounded by a residential neighborhood on the south, a San Bernardino County office compound on the west, and other vacant parcels on the east and, across Foothill Boulevard, on the north (Fig. 3). The terrain is relatively level with elevations ranging approximately from 1,280 to 1,290 feet above mean sea level. Surface soils in the vicinity are composed of grayish-brown sandy silt with sub-angular pebbles and cobbles. The vegetation cover is thick, except where footpaths cross the landscape, and consists of mostly invasive weeds and ruderal grasses such as wild oat, foxtail, tumbleweed, and mustard (Fig. 4).



Figure 4. Overview of the project area. (Photo taken on June 30, 2020; view to the southwest)



## **CULTURAL SETTING**

### **Prehistoric Context**

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

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

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

### **Ethnohistoric Context**

The present-day Rialto area lies in an area where the traditional territories of the Serrano and the Gabrielino adjoined and overlapped with each other, at least during the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Periods. The homeland of the Gabrielino was centered in the Los Angeles Basin, and reached as far east as the San Bernardino-Riverside area (Bean and Smith 1978a:538). The homeland of the Serrano was primarily the San Bernardino Mountains, including the slopes and

lowlands on the north and south flanks. The name “Serrano” was derived from a Spanish term meaning “mountaineer” or “highlander”; their original ethnographic names were clan-based and included *Yuhaaviatam* and *Pervetum* (Strong 1929). Indigenous names for the Gabrielino may have included *Tongva* and *Kizh*, which means “home.” The basic written sources on Serrano and Gabrielino culture include Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), Bean and Smith (1978a; 1978b), Miller (1991), and McCawley (1996). The following ethnographic discussion is based mainly on these sources.

Whatever their greater cultural affiliation, aboriginal Native American society in and around the Rialto area was based on clan or lineage groups. The home/base sites are marked by midden deposits, often occurring with bedrock mortars. Subsistence was defined by the surrounding landscape, where the Native population exploited nearly all of the resources available in a highly developed seasonal mobility system, including cultivating and gathering wild plants, fishing, and hunting. They collected seeds, roots, wild berries, acorns, pine nuts, and prickly pear cacti, and hunted deer, elks, antelopes, rabbits, wood rats, and a variety of insects. Bows and arrows, rabbit sticks, traps, nets, clubs, and slings were the main hunting tools.

As the landscape defined their subsistence practices, the tending and cultivation practices of the Native people helped shape the landscape. The practice of controlled burning of chaparral and oak woodland created an open countryside with more accessible foraging material for animals, which in turn led to more successful hunting. It also increased the ease with which plant foods could be gathered and prevented out-of-control wildfires by eliminating dead undergrowth before it accumulated to dangerous levels. Coppicing, or trimming plants to the ground, resulted in straighter growth for basketry and arrow-making materials. Granitic outcroppings were used for pounding and grinding nuts and seeds, which left their mark in the resulting bedrock milling features, the most common archaeological remains found in the region.

As early as 1542, the Gabrielino were in contact with the Spanish during the historic expedition of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, but it was not until 1769 that the Spaniards took steps to colonize Gabrielino territory. Shortly afterwards, most of the Gabrielino people were incorporated into Mission San Gabriel and other Franciscan missions in southern California. The Serrano were brought into the mission system during the 1810s, when an *asistencia* of Mission San Gabriel was established in present-day Loma Linda. Due to harsh mission working conditions, dietary deficiencies, forceful reduction, and introduced diseases, Gabrielino and Serrano population dwindled rapidly. By 1900, the Gabrielino had no legal land base and struggled to retain their songs and culture (Bean and Smith 1978a:540). The Serrano, meanwhile, were mostly settled on the San Manuel and Morongo Indian Reservations (Bean and Smith 1978b:573).

## **Historic Context**

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

Following the establishment of Mission San Gabriel in 1771, the San Bernardino Valley became nominally a part of the landholdings of that mission. The name “San Bernardino” was bestowed on the region at least by 1819, when the mission *asistencia* and an associated rancho were officially established under that name (Lerch and Haenszel 1981). After gaining independence from Spain in 1821, the Mexican government began in 1834 the process of secularizing the mission system in Alta California, which in practice meant the confiscation of the Franciscan missions’ vast land holdings, to be distributed later among prominent citizens of the province. During the 1830s and 1840s, several large land grants were made around present-day Rialto (Beck and Haase 1974:38). However, most of what is now the City of Rialto, including the project area, was not included in any of these land grants, and thus remained unclaimed public land when California was annexed by the U.S. in 1848.

Used primarily as cattle ranches, the area around Rialto saw little development until the mid-19th century, when a group of Mormon settlers from Salt Lake City founded the town of San Bernardino in 1851. After the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the competing Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway in the 1870s-1880s, a phenomenal land boom swept through much of southern California, ushering in a number of new settlements in the San Bernardino Valley. In 1887, the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company purchased a large tract of land near the mouth of Lytle Creek, together with the necessary water rights to the creek, and laid out the townsites of Rialto, Bloomington, and Rosena (now Fontana; Ingersoll 1904:619; Brown and Boyd 1922:249-250).

With the collapse of the 1880s land boom, the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company lost its holdings to its creditors in 1896, and the entire enterprise was thrown into financial turmoil (Schuiling 1984:90, 102). The community of Rialto survived, thanks largely to the newly established citrus industry. Throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Rialto grew steadily as one of San Bernardino Valley’s “citrus showcases,” with most of its residents devoted primarily to the cultivation of the navel orange (Brown and Boyd 1922:249-250). Since the mid-20th century, the Rialto area became increasingly urbanized—and its economic livelihood diversified—along with the rest of southern California. Today, the area’s once thriving citrus industry is more a part of its cultural heritage than a force in the local economy.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

The historical/archaeological resources records search for this study was conducted by the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System on June 25, 2020. Located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, SCCIC is the State of California’s official cultural resource records repository for the County of San Bernardino. During the records search, SCCIC staff examined the center’s digital maps, records, and databases for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Due to facility closure during the COVID-19 pandemic, records that had not been digitized were unavailable to SCCIC staff. Therefore, SCCIC cautions that the records search results “may or may not be complete” (see App. 2).



## **SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH**

On May 4, 2020, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. NAHC is the State of California's trustee agency for the protection of "tribal cultural resources," as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074, and is tasked with identifying and cataloging properties of Native American cultural value, including places of special religious, spiritual, or social significance and known graves and cemeteries throughout the state. The response from NAHC is summarized below and attached to this report in Appendix 3.

## **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai "Tom" Tang. In addition to published literature in local and regional history, sources consulted during the research included U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1856-1874, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1980, and aerial photographs taken in 1938-2019. The historic maps are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley. The aerial photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

## **FIELD SURVEY**

On June 30, 2020, CRM TECH archaeologist Hunter O'Donnell carried out the field survey of the project area. The survey was completed at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility was generally poor (approximately 5-10%) at the time of the survey due to the dense vegetative growth. In light of the extent of past ground disturbance in the vicinity, however, visibility was deemed not to be a major hinderance to the survey efforts.

## **RESULTS AND FINDINGS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

According to SCCIC records, the project area had not been surveyed systematically for cultural resources prior to this study, although a linear survey was conducted in 2010 for a pipeline project along Foothill Boulevard (Fig. 5), and no cultural resources had been identified within or adjacent to the project boundaries. Within the one-mile scope of the records search, at least 16 other previous studies have been reported to SCCIC (Fig. 5). As a result of these studies, three historic-period resources were recorded within the one-mile radius.

Located nearly a mile to the east of the project area, the previously recorded sites represented three adjacent single-family residences on Grove Street, all of them constructed in 1952. Given the

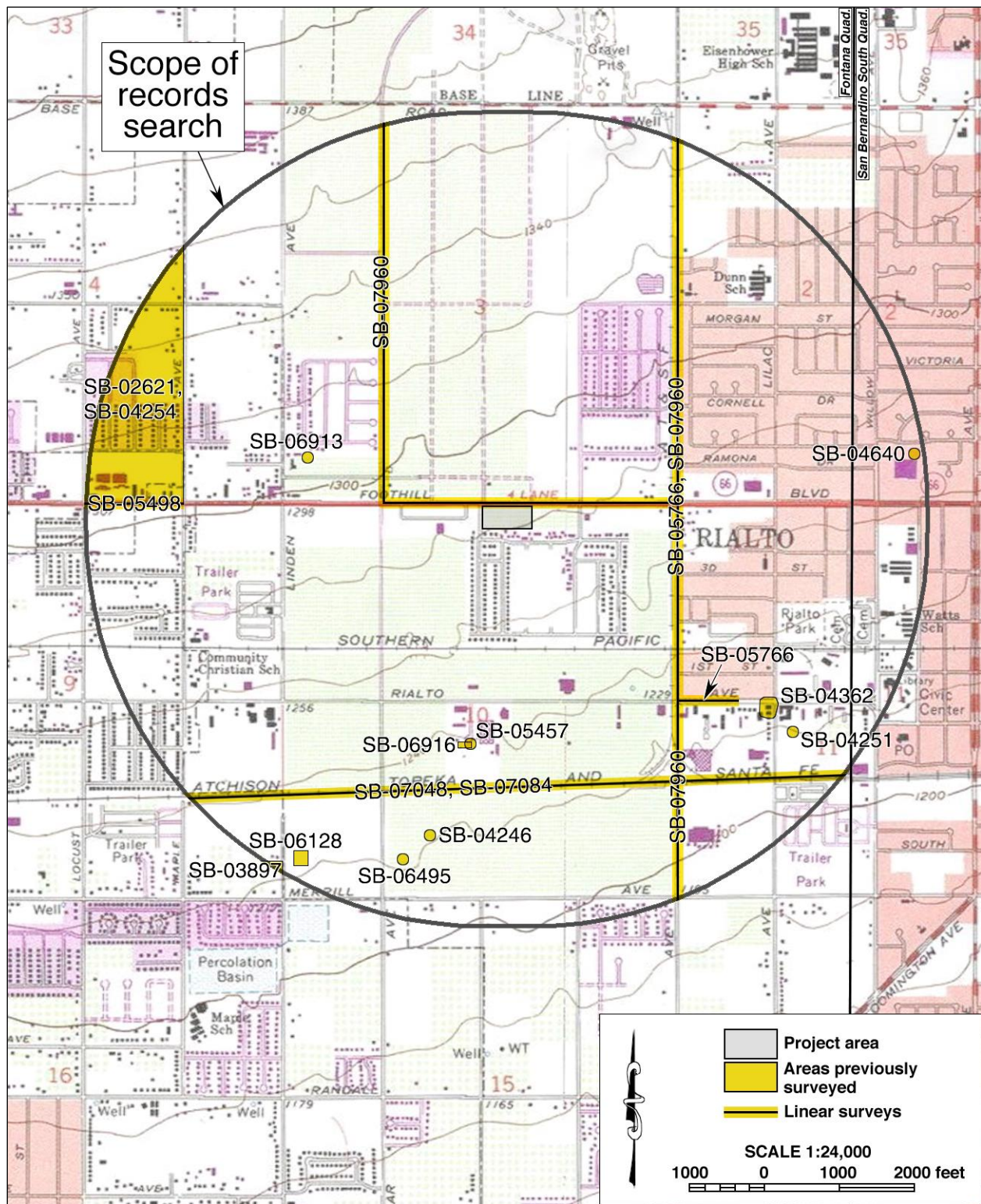


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by SCCIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.

distance of these residences from the project location, they require no further consideration during this study. No prehistoric (i.e., Native American) cultural resources have been recorded within the scope of the records search. It is worth noting that Foothill Boulevard, lying just outside the northern project boundary, was once a part of the famed U.S. Route 66. Various segments of Route 66 in San Bernardino County have been recorded elsewhere as Site 36-002910 (CA-SBR-2910H), but the records search results yielded no evidence that the segment near the APE is currently included in the California Historical Resources Inventory.

## **SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH**

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, NAHC states in a letter dated May 6, 2020, that the Sacred Lands File identified no Native American cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area. However, noting that the lack of specific information does not necessarily establish the absence of Native American cultural resources, NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be contacted in future consultations and provided a list of tribes in the region that may have knowledge of such resources. NAHC's reply is attached to this report in Appendix 2 for reference by the City of Rialto in future government-to-government consultations with these tribal groups.

## **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

In the mid-19th century, when the U.S. government conducted the first systematic land survey in the San Bernardino Valley, a few winding roads nearby, including a "Los Angeles and San Bernardino Road," were the only man-made features noted in the project vicinity (Fig. 6). In the 1890s, the surrounding area demonstrated a typical rural settlement pattern, featuring scattered buildings connected by a somewhat regular grid of roads (Fig. 7). The forerunner of today's Foothill Boulevard was in place along the northern project boundary by that time, but no evidence of any settlement or development activities were noted within or adjacent to the project area (Fig. 7).

During the first half of the 20th century, the landscape in the project vicinity was dominated by agriculture (NETR Online 1938; 1948). The entire project area was prepared for cultivation by 1938 and then became part of an extensive orchard, most likely a citrus grove, by 1948, and no other notable features were found within the project boundaries throughout the historic period (*ibid.*; Figs. 8, 9). As the Rialto area became increasingly suburbanized, the orchard in the project area was eventually removed sometime between 1980 and 1994, much as was occurred on the surrounding properties as well (NETR Online 1980; 1994). Since then, the entire project area has remained undeveloped and largely unused to the present time (NETR Online 1994-2016; Google Earth 1994-2019).

Outside the project boundaries, Foothill Boulevard was a paved major highway at least by the 1930s, Larch Avenue was built along the western project boundary between 1953 and 1959, and residential development on the adjacent properties to the south also began in the 1950s and accelerated between 1968 and 1980 (NETR Online 1938-1980; Figs. 2, 9). In 2009-2011, Foothill Boulevard was widened significantly on the south side, and one more eastbound traffic lane was added at the time (Google Earth 2009; 2011). The configuration of that portion of the historic Route 66, therefore, reflects the results of recent alterations.



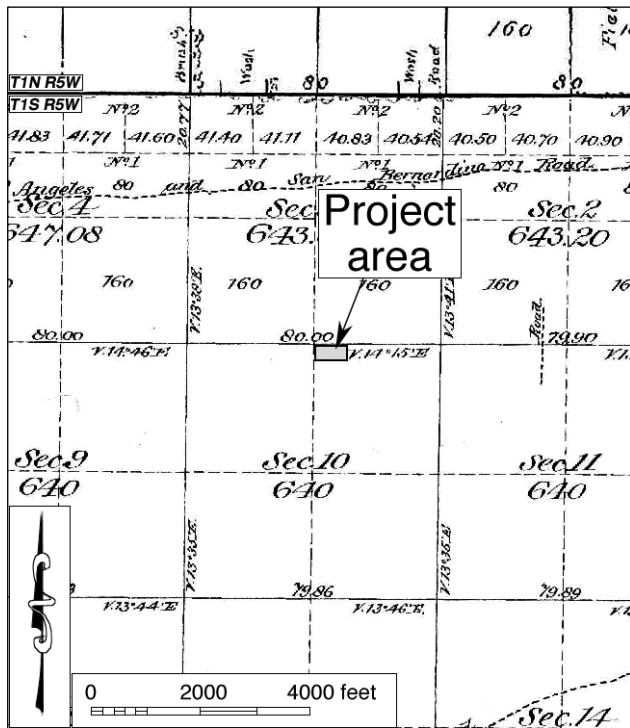


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1852-1874.  
(Source: GLO 1856; 1874)

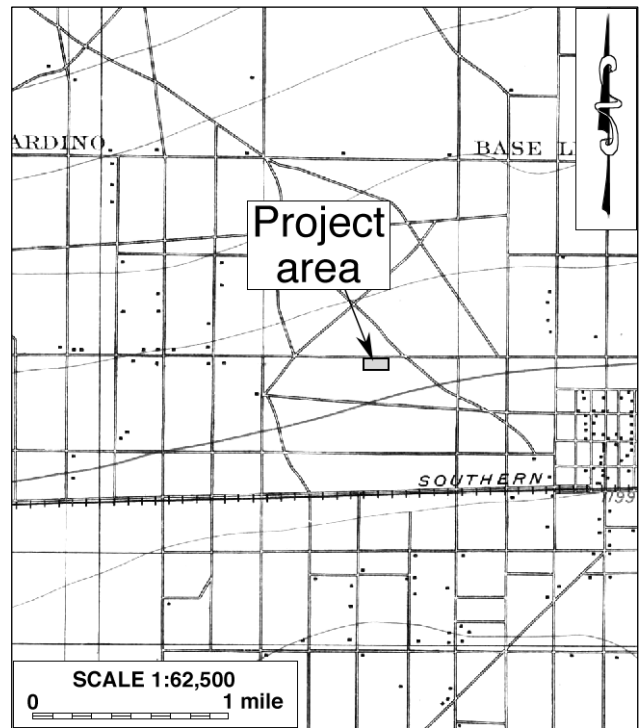


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1893-1894.  
(Source: USGS 1901)

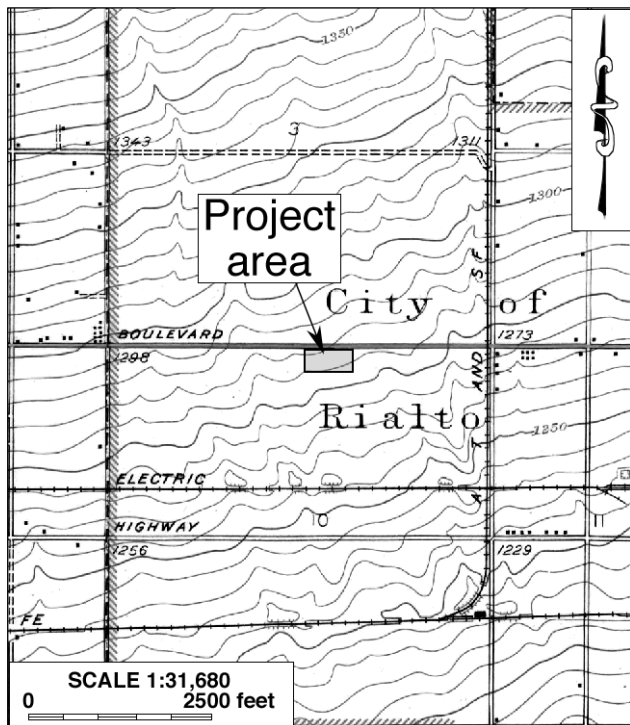


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1938. (Source: USGS 1943)

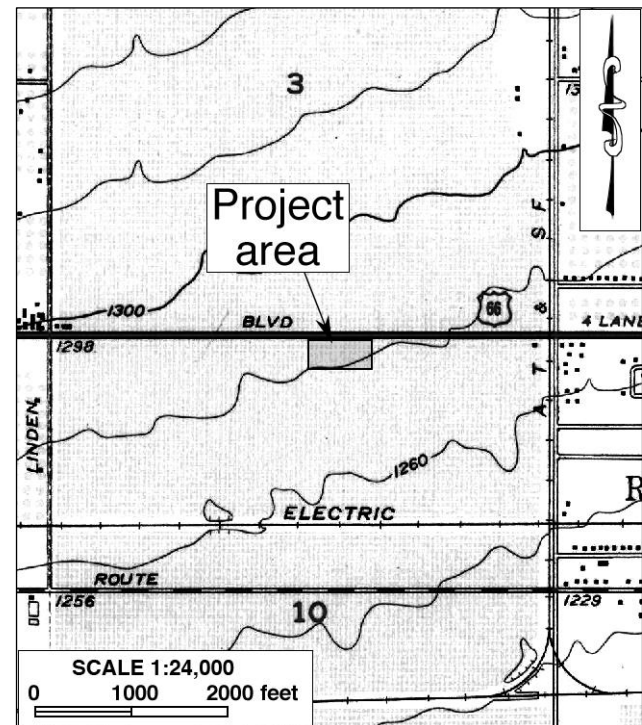


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1952-1953.  
(Source: USGS 1953)

## FIELD SURVEY

The field survey of the project area produced completely negative results for any potential “historical resources,” and no buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifacts more than 50 years of age were encountered. The ground surface on the property has been extensively disturbed in the past by agricultural activities and is littered with refuse items of modern origin, none of which is of any historical/archaeological interest. The segment of Foothill Boulevard adjacent to the project area is today a six-lane road with concrete curb installed along the south side. As discussed above, the current configuration of that portion of Foothill Boulevard resulted from street widening in recent years. Due to the alterations, the roadway is essentially modern in appearance and does not retain the necessary integrity to contribute to the historical character and potential significance of the former U.S. Route 66.

## DISCUSSION

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

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

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

In summary of the research results presented above, no potential “historical resources” were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area, and none were found during the present survey. In addition, the Native American Sacred Lands File identified no properties of traditional cultural value in the vicinity, and no notable cultural features were known to be present in the project area throughout the historic period. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present report concludes that no historical resources exist within or adjacent to the project area.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.”

In conclusion, no “historical resource,” as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, were encountered within or adjacent to the project area throughout the course of this study. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Rialto:

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

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Schuiling, Walter C.

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Strong, William Duncan

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## **APPENDIX 1: PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

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

#### **Education**

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

#### **Professional Experience**

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

#### **Cultural Resources Management Reports**

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

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



## **PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST**

**Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA\***

### **Education**

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
- 1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
  
- 2002 Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level. UCLA Extension Course #888.
- 2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood, Historical Archaeologist.
- 2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the Association of Environmental Professionals.
- 1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
- 1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

### **Professional Experience**

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

### **Research Interests**

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

### **Cultural Resources Management Reports**

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

### **Memberships**

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

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

**Education**

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

**Professional Experience**

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

**Memberships**

Society for California Archaeology; Society for Hawaiian Archaeology; California Native Plant Society.

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

**Education**

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

**Professional Experience**

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

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Co-author of and contributor to numerous cultural resources management reports since 2004.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Hunter C. O'Donnell, B.A.**

**Education**

2016- M.A. Program, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.  
2015 B.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.  
2012 A.A., Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.  
2011 A.A., Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.

**Professional Experience**

2017- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.  
2016-2017 Graduate Research Assistant, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.  
2016-2017 Cultural Intern, Cultural Department, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Temecula, California.  
2015 Archaeological Intern, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Barstow, California.  
2015 Peer Research Consultant: African Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.

**APPENDIX 2**

**NOTE FROM SCCIC  
ON RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS**



## 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](mailto:sccic@fullerton.edu)

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

6/25/2020

Records Search File No.: 21369.7506

Nina Gallardo  
CRM TECH  
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A & B  
Colton, CA 92324

Re: Record Search Results for 3617 Larch Foothill

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Fontana and San Bernardino South, 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: 0	None
Resources within 1-mile radius: 3	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST
Reports within project area: 1	SB-07960
Reports within 1-mile radius: 19	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST, 3 are 'other' reports

**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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input 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](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](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  
GIS Technician/Staff Researcher

Enclosures:

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

(X) Custom Maps – 1 page

(X) Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 3 lines

(X) Report Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 20 lines

(X) Resource Record Copies – (all) 12 pages

(X) Report Copies – (project area only) 314 pages

## **Covid-19 Emergency Protocols for San Bernardino County Records Searches**

**These instructions are for qualified consultants with a valid Access and Use Agreement.**

**WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME.**

We can only provide you information that is already in digital format; therefore, your record search may or may not be complete. Some records are only available in paper formats and so may not be available at this time. This also means that there may be data missing from the database bibliographies; locations of resource and report boundaries may be missing or mis-mapped on our digital maps; and that no pdf of a resource or report is available or may be incomplete.

As for the GIS mapped data, bibliographic databases, and pdfs of records and reports; not all the data in our digital archive for San Bernardino County was processed by SCCIC, therefore, we cannot vouch for its accuracy. Accuracy checking and back-filling of missing information is an on-going process under normal working conditions and cannot be conducted under the emergency protocols.

This is an extraordinary and unprecedented situation. Your options will be limited so that we can help as many of you as possible in the shortest amount of time. You may not get everything you want and/or you may get more than you want. We appreciate your patience and resilience.

Please send in your request via email using the data request form along with the associated shape files and pdf map of the project area. If you have multiple SBCO jobs for processing, you may not get them all back at the same time. Use this data request form:

<http://web.sonoma.edu/nwic/docs/CHRISDataRequestForm.pdf>

**Please make your selections on the data request form based on the following instructions.**

1. Keep your search radius as tight as possible, but we understand if you have a requirement. The wider the search radius, the higher the cost. You are welcome to request a Project area only search, but please make it clear on the request form that that is what you are seeking.
2. You will get a custom map of all site records within your project area and radius. You will get a custom map of reports that are only within your project area.
3. You will get copies of all site records within your project area and search radius. You will get copies of the reports within your project area only, if they are digitally available. You can opt out of receiving any report copies of you prefer.



4. You will also get the associated list and spreadsheet for all of the resources in your project area and the search radius, but only for the reports in your project area.
5. If you request more than what we are offering here, we may provide it if it is available or we reserve the right to default to these instructions. If you want things that are not available digitally at the time of the search, you can send us a separate request for processing when we are allowed to return to the office. Fees will apply.
6. **You will get a copy of the OHP BERD at no cost to search yourself for your project area and the search radius.** This replaces the old OHP HPD. You can opt out if you want to use the online version on the OHP website.
7. You can go online to find historic maps, so we are not providing them at this time.
8. Your packet will be mailed to you on a CD or via Dropbox if you have an account. We use 7-zip to password protect the files so you will need both on your computer. We email you the password. We may also simply email you the results if they contain no confidential information.
9. We will be billing you at the staff rate of \$150 per hour and you will be charged for all resources and reports according to the “custom map charges”, even if you don’t get a custom or hand-drawn map. You will also be billed 0.15 per pdf page, as usual. The fee structure for custom maps was designed to mimic the cost of doing the search by hand so the fees are comparable. If it is your habit to NEVER make a map when you do your own research and you ONLY make a list of resources and reports, **then you must email me to discuss your options BEFORE you submit your request.**
10. **A copy of the digital fee structure is available on the Office of Historic Preservation website under the CHRIS tab. If the digital fee structure is new to you or you don’t understand it; please ask questions before we process your request, not after. Thank you.**

### **APPENDIX 3**

## **SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS**

**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

**Project:** Proposed Residential Project at 1075 West Foothill Boulevard; Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0128-071-02, -03, and -09 (CRM TECH No. 3617)

**County:** San Bernardino

**USGS Quadrangle Name:** Fontana, Calif.

**Township** 1 South **Range** 5 West **SB BM; Section(s)** 10

**Company/Firm/Agency:** CRM TECH

**Contact Person:** Nina Gallardo

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

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

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

**Email:** ngallardo@crmtech.us

**Project Description:** The primary component of the project is a multifamily residential development on approximately 4.5 acres of land located at the southeast corner of Foothill Boulevard and Larch Avenue (APNs 0128-071-02, -03, and -09), in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California.

*May 4, 2020*



## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

May 6, 2020

Nina Gallardo  
CRM TECH

Via Email to: [ngallardo@crmtech.us](mailto:ngallardo@crmtech.us)

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: Proposed Residential Project at 1075 West Foothill Boulevard Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

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

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify 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  
5/6/2020**

**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

**Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe**

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

**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

**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

**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

**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

**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

**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

**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

**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

**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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Residential Project at 1075 West Foothill Boulevard Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Bernardino County  
5/6/2020**

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

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

Kitanemuk  
Vanyume  
Tataviam

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

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

Cahuilla  
Luiseno

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

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

Serrano

***Serrano Nation of Mission  
Indians***

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

Serrano

***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 Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Residential Project at 1075 West Foothill Boulevard Project, San Bernardino County.