

September 30, 2023

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Updated Cultural Resources Memo for the Vineyard Industrial Park Project, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Mustafa,

This letter report summarizes an updated cultural resources study conducted by ASM Affiliates (ASM) for the Vineyard Industrial Park Project, Rialto (Sphere of Influence), San Bernardino County, California. This memo provides an update to the prior study conducted by ASM for the project location in 2018; specifically, the records searches have been updated and a conditions assessment of the Project parcel was conducted to ensure that no significant changes had taken place since the earlier study. The study was conducted in accordance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The results of this analysis will assist the City of Rialto (City) in determining whether the Project has the potential to cause significant effects in accordance with CEQA.

This letter report is divided into the following sections: Introduction, Methodology, Archival Research, Historic Context, Survey Results, Regulatory Context, Assessment of Effects, Recommended Mitigation, and Conclusion. References are included as Attachment A; figures and photographs as Attachment B; a summary of the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) records search as Attachment C; and Native American correspondence in Attachment D.

INTRODUCTION

The proposed Vineyard Industrial Park Project (proposed Project) comprises one 382,018 square foot (sf) warehouse distribution building with approximately 6,000 sf of office space and associated parking and landscaping on approximately 15.95 acres (Figures 1 and 2). The proposed Project is situated within an “island” or small pocket of land within an unincorporated area of San Bernardino County, but substantially surrounded by the City of Rialto and designated as a Rialto Sphere of Influence within the City’s General Plan. The Project site is located on Assessor Parcel No. (APNs) 1133-201-04, 1133-221-02, 1133-221-06, and 1133-221-07. The Project site is located in a predominately industrial and residential area. The land uses surrounding the Project site consist of a mix of uses including industrial, residential, and vacant parcels. Single family residential uses are immediately north and east of the proposed Project site and vacant parcels and industrial uses are located south and west of the proposed site (Figure 3). The northern and western portions of the Project site are currently vacant, heavily disturbed areas. The remaining portion of the Project site consists of one single family residence, one metal storage garage, and a metal canopy structure, all within a fenced enclosure. Outbuildings include a number of small sheds and canopies. The site generally slopes downward from the northwest corner of the property to the southeast corner of the property. There is existing utility access (water, sewer, electricity, gas) to the Project site.

ASM prepared this report to update our assessment of the potential for cultural resources to be impacted by the Project. Previously, ASM (2018) evaluated the historical and architectural significance of the single-family residence and ancillary buildings located at 18293 Vineyard Avenue, all of which were proposed for demolition. After documentation and evaluation of the history of 18293 Vineyard Avenue, and careful consideration of the ability of the buildings to reflect the significant historic contexts and themes in Rialto, all of the buildings were recommended not eligible for the CRHR under any criteria. None of the buildings are included in a local register nor are they recommended as historically significant buildings. The three buildings are not considered contributors to a potential historic district under any criteria. As such, the buildings are not considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA compliance and were not reassessed for the current study.

METHODOLOGY

ASM began this updated study by conducting a records search at the SCCIC and requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) held by the NAHC. Upon receipt of the NAHC results, information query letters were sent to each of the tribal contacts provided. ASM then conducted an archaeological reconnaissance field survey on September 14, 2023, to determine whether there have been any significant changes to the subject parcel; the field visit was conducted by ASM Senior Archaeologist Sherri Andrews, M.A., RPA.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

SCCIC Records Search

The original SCCIC records search was conducted to determine whether the Project area had been previously subject to survey as well as whether cultural resources had been previously documented within the Project area. This updated search was intended to determine if any studies had been conducted or resources documented that would change the prior study's recommendations. The searches included all records and documents on file with the SCCIC, as well as the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Historic Properties Directory.

A total of 39 previous reports were identified as a result of the records search (Table 1), three of which involved a small portion of the Project area (bolded below). Only three studies that were not present in the 2018 records search were identified (italicized below); none of these involved the Project area.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Projects Conducted within the 1-Mile Records Search Radius

Report No. (SB-)	Year	Author(s)/Affiliation	Title
00150	1973	Schuiling, Walter C. / San Bernardino County Museum Association	Archaeological Survey of Cedar Avenue between Baseline and Highland Avenues
00377	1976	Hearn, Joseph E. / San Bernardino County Museum Association	Archaeological – Historical Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract 9001 – Located above El Rancho Verde Golf Course, Rialto Area
<i>00423</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>Venner, William T.</i>	<i>The Silver Lake Site: An Interim Report</i>
00488	1977	Hearn, Joseph E. / San Bernardino County Museum Association	Archaeological – Historical Resources Assessment of 14.6 Acres M/L Rialto Bench
00506	1977	Hearn, Joseph E. / San Bernardino County Museum Association	Archaeological – Historical Resources Assessment of Ca. 6.77 Acres Located at the SW Corner of Rialto Airport at Miro Way and Linden Avenue in Rialto
00559	1977	Hearn, Joseph E. / San Bernardino County Museum Association	Archaeological – Historical Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract 10161 in Rialto
00876	1979	Hammond, Stephen R.	Archaeological Survey Report: Route 30, City of Rialto

Report No. (SB-)	Year	Author(s)/Affiliation	Title
01169	1981	Smith, Gerald A., Robert Reynolds, and Michael K. Lerch / San Bernardino County Museum Association	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District Project for Two Thousand Feet of Pipe and Construction of a Pressure Reducing Structure, Rialto, California
01501	1985	Mason, Roger D. / Scientific Resources Surveys, Inc.	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Etiwanda Pipeline and Power Plant EIR
02043	1989	Sutton, Paula A.	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Foothill Freeway, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California
02066	1990	Van Wormer, Stephen, and Paul E. Langenwalter II / Archaeological Resource Management Corp.	Lytle Creek Wash Archaeological Survey
02205	1990	Swanson, Mark T. / Research Associates	Cultural Resources Survey of a Circa 200-Acre Tract at Art Scholl Memorial Airport/Miro Field, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
02527	1989	Hammond, Stephen R.	Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed Foothill Freeway
02530	1989	Gallup, Aaron A., Bonnie W. Parks, Denise O'Connor, and Stephen D. Mikesell / Harvey Sawyer	Historical Architectural Survey Report and Historic Resource Evaluation Report for a Proposed Highway on New Alignment
03538	1995	White, Laurie, and Robert S. White / Archaeological Associates	Cultural Resources Investigation for the 3000 +/- Acre City of Rialto Airport Area Specific Plan, North Rialto, CA
03634	1998	Cotterman, Cary / Tetra Tech	Historic Structures Evaluation of WWII Ordinance Storage Igloos in Support of the Mid-Valley Landfill Expansion, Rialto, San Bernardino County, CA
04016	1997	Macko, Michael / Macko, Inc.	Historical, Archaeological & Paleontological Assessment of the Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill Expansion, San Bernardino County, CA
04017	2002	McKenna, Jeanette A. / McKenna et al.	A Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of the North Rialto Warehouse Distribution Center Project Area, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, CA
04208	2003	Dice, Michael / Michael Brandman Associates	Records Search Results & Site Visit for Sprint Telecommunications Facility SB56XC804B (Rialto Municipal Airport), 1451 N. Linden Ave., Rialto, San Bernardino County, CA
04231	2004	Bonner, Wayne H. / Michael Brandman Associates	Records Search Results & Site Visit for Spring Telecommunications Facility Candidate SB60XC818B (Pyramid Precast), 2538 N. Locust Ave., Rialto, San Bernardino County, CA
05090	2005	Billat, Lorna	SHPO Cover Letter FCC Form 620 (Section 106) Submittal Earthtouch Inc. (Consultants on Behalf of Nextel of California, Inc.) Rialto Airport / CA-5689B Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
05096	2006	Bonner, Wayne H., and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate ES-0085-01 (Birdsall Park), 2611 Linden Avenue, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
05629	2003	Pletka, Nicole	Cultural Resource Assessment: Highland Avenue Detour, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
05688	2005	Budinger, Fred E.	Proposed Wireless Device Light Standard and Associated Equipment; Linden Site, 2611 N. Linden Avenue, Rialto, California 92376
05692	2007	Austerman, Virginia, and Frederick Lange	Cultural Resources Assessment: UPS Freight Project, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
05766	1997	Love, Bruce / CRM Tech	Cultural Resources Report: Bakersfield—Rialto Fiberoptic Line Project, Kern, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California

Report No. (SB-)	Year	Author(s)/Affiliation	Title
05884	2008	Bonner, Wayne H., and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Facility Candidate CA 6731C (Kolb), 2644 North Cedar Avenue, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
06060	2008	Rockman, Marcy, and John Gooding / PCR Services	Phase II Cultural Resources Assessment of the Lytle Creek Ranch Specific Plan Project, City of Rialto, County of San Bernardino, California
06394	2008	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Record Search Results for the Proposed Bechtel Wireless Telecommunications Site ES0085 (Lightpole Antenna Installation), Located at 2611 North Linden Avenue, Rialto, California 92377
06966	2006	Dice, Michael	Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment and Paleontological Records Review Renaissance Specific Plan Project, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
06985	2011	Tang, Bai "Tom", Deirdre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Ayala Drive Widening Project, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
06986	2010	Glover, Amy, and Sherri Gust / Cogstone	Phase I Resources Assessment Report for the Falcon Ridge Substation Project in the Cities of Fontana and Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
07126	2012	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I and Class III (Section 106) Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Cactus Basins Improvements in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
07507	2013	Puckett, Heather R. / Tetra Tech	Wildflower-Candidate B; 2175 North Linden Avenue, Rialto, CA 92377
07517	1999	SAIC	Site Survey Report for DERP-FUDS Site #J09CA057200, Rialto Ammunition Storage Point
<i>07814</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>Perez, Don / EBI Consulting</i>	<i>Cultural Resource Survey: Bull Outdoor Equipment/CLV 5458, 2479-2483 West Walnut Avenue, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California 92376</i>
07960	2010	Self, William / William Self Associates	Class III Cultural Resources Survey Addendum for the Proposed Calnev Expansion Project, California Portion San Bernardino County, California
08211	2016	Ballester, Daniel / CRM Tech	Paleontological Monitoring Program Upper Cactus Basin 3/A, 4 and 5; WO# 20 14-1 1-007 in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California CRM TECH Contract No. 3032
<i>08261</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>McKenna, Jeanette A. / McKenna et al.</i>	<i>Cultural Resources Investigations of the Proposed Alta Survey Project Area, Located on Alder Avenue, APNs 0240-201-32, -34, and -35 (6.6 Acres), in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California</i>

Seventeen resources have been previously documented within the 1-mi. records search radius, but none appear within the Project area. This count includes four resources that were not identified by the 2018 study (italicized below). All of the resources documented within the records search radius are historic, the vast majority of which are historic buildings or structures (Table 2).

Table 2. Resources Previously Recorded within the 1-Mile Records Search Radius

Primary # (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Recorded by / Date	Description	Attribute Codes
006250	6250H	Sutton, Caltrans / 1989	-	AH2. Foundations/structure pads; AH3. Landscaping/orchard; AH4. Privies/dumps/trash scatters

Primary # (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Recorded by / Date	Description	Attribute Codes
006329	6329H	Sutton / 1989	-	AH5. Wells/cisterns; AH6. Water conveyance system
006699	6699H	Langenwalter, Heritage Resource Consultants / 1989; 2009	Fontana Powerhouse Plant	HP9. Public utility building
006700	6700H	Langenwalter, Heritage Resource Consultants / 1989	Sandbox	AH6. Water conveyance system; AH15. Standing structures
006780	6780	Swanson, Research Associates / 1990	-	AH4. Privies/dumps/trash scatters
006781	6781H	Swanson, Research Associates / 1990	-	AH2. Foundations/structure pads
008696	8696H	Vargas, Macko Inc. / 1997	Rialto Military Munitions Bunker Complex	AH2. Foundations/structure pads; AH7. Roads/trails/railroad grades; HP34. Military property
008697	8697		Dog Family House	HP2. Single family property; HP33. Farm/ranch property; AH2. Foundations; AH15. Standing structure
014203	-	Gallup, Caltrans / 1989	2044 Ayala Av., Rialto / Nadon House	HP2. Single family property
015376	-	2016 / 1989 / Anacic, Fontana Historical Society / 1987	Grapeland Homesteads & Water Works / SBR-116	AH6. Water conveyance system
021564	13869H	Nixon and Maeyama, URS / 2009	-	AH2. Foundations/structure pads; AH4. Privies/dumps/trash scatters
021615	-	Hollins, URS / 2008	Art Scholl Municipal Airport	HP8. Industrial building
021616	-	Hollins, URS / 2008	2780 & 2806 N. Linden Av., Rialto	HP2. Single family property
029057	29057H	McKenna / 2015	Chamberlain / Colquhoun / Santa Cruz Property	AH16. Other (open, unimproved land)
029447	29447H	Andrews, ASM / 2015	-	AH2. Foundations/structure pads; AH4. Privies/dumps/trash scatters
033145	33145H	Ballester, CRM TECH / 2019	-	AH5. Reservoir
060479	-	-	-	AH16. Other – unknown isolate

Historical Image Research

Historic aerials from 1938, 1959, 1966, 1980, 1994, 1995, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 were analyzed on historicaerials.com, as were historic topographic maps dated 1896, 1898, 1901, 1905, 1909, 1913, 1926, 1929, 1936, 1938, 1941, 1946, 1955, 1959, 1960, 1965, 1968, 1974, 1980, 1988, 1999, 2012, 2015, 2018, and 2021.

No structures or land use are depicted in proximity to the Project area on any of the topographic maps between 1896 and 1926. One structure appears within the center of the Project area on the 1929 map, but this structure is no longer shown on the 1936 map. The southern half of the Project area appears to have been in use as an orchard starting with the 1955 map and through the 1965 map. The orchard no longer appears on the 1968 map but a structure appears along the eastern edge in the northeast portion of the former orchard area, just south of Vineyard Avenue, which first appears on this map. Two additional structures appear on the 1980 map, and one more is depicted in 1988, when Maple Avenue first appears along the eastern edge of the Project area.

In contrast to the topographic maps, the aerial photo from 1938 shows the Project in use as an orchard, while the 1959 image indicates that the land had been cleared by this time, and the structure depicted on the 1968 topo is already evident. By the 1980 image, the area around the structures at the southwest corner of the intersection of Maple and Vineyard is well-developed and surrounded by fences and large hedges or trees. The remainder of the Project area remains cleared and undeveloped, with makeshift dirt trails/roads and other disturbances increasingly evident through the years up to the 2020 aerial image.

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

A request for a search of the Sacred Lands File held by the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was made by ASM on July 26, 2023. This search was undertaken to supplement the SCCIC records search to inquire as to whether resources important to local Native American groups may exist within the proposed Project area that may not appear within the CHRIS system. The NAHC response of August 22, 2023, was negative for the presence of resources filed with them within the Project area. A list of 36 tribal contacts who may have interest in the Project area was provided with the NAHC response. Informational query letters were sent to each of these contacts. Three responses have been received. The Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians replied on September 8, 2023, that they do not know of any specific resources, but requesting to be contacted if any discoveries are made during construction. Both the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians and the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California replied on September 11, 2023, and deferred to more local tribes. The NAHC response, sample query letter, and responses received to date are provided with this memo as Attachment D.

CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Natural Setting

The City of Rialto located approximately 40 mi. east of the City of Los Angeles, situated in the San Bernardino Valley and northwest of the Santa Ana River channel. The Project site lies in the southern portion of Rialto, between Bloomington to the west and Colton to the east. Elevations range from approximately 970 ft. above mean sea level at the north edge to 917 ft. The City is largely urbanized and surrounded by other developed cities; the setting surrounding the Project area is primarily business/industrial. The Project area is flanked on the north by a truck lot and the south by a refining operation.

Prehistoric Cultural Setting

The following brief overview of the prehistory of the region is adapted from Moratto (1984), Warren (1984), and Warren and Crabtree (1986).

Lake Mojave Period (Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic; ca. 12,000 - 7000 B.P.)

The Lake Mojave complex represents the earliest human occupation in the Mojave Desert region, beginning at about 12,000 B.P. (Grayson 1993; Wallace 1962). Considered a Paleo-Indian assemblage, it is thought to be ancestral to the Early Archaic cultures of the subsequent Pinto period (Warren and Crabtree 1986:184). Claims for archaeological assemblages dating to periods earlier than Lake Mojave period, such as those made for Tule Springs (Harrington and Simpson 1961), China Lake (Davis 1978), and Manix Lake (Simpson 1958, 1960, 1961), are controversial and, even if eventually proven to be authentic, these manifestations appear to have no relationship to later cultural developments in the region (Warren and Crabtree 1986). This era, at the close of the Pleistocene, was a time of extreme environmental change as the relatively cool and moist conditions of the terminal Wisconsin glacial age were gradually replaced by the warmer and drier conditions of the Holocene (Spaulding 1990). Desertification continued throughout the period with mesquite appearing by ca. 8000 B.P. (DuBarton et al. 1991).

Cultural materials characteristic of the Lake Mojave Complex include Lake Mojave, Parman, Silver Lake, and rare fluted projectile points (Clovis). Other artifacts typically found in these assemblages include lunate and eccentric crescents, small flake engravers, technical scrapers, leaf-shaped knives, drills, and heavy choppers or hammer stones. Milling stones are generally absent in the Lake Mojave Complex (Campbell et al. 1937; Warren and Crabtree 1986).

In the Mojave Desert and southern Great Basin, this assemblage is typically (but not exclusively) found in association with Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene lake stands and outwash drainages, although the role of the lakes in the overall adaptation remains in dispute (e.g., Bedwell 1970, 1973; Davis 1978; Warren 1967; Willig 1988). Some researchers have argued that lacustrine resources were the subsistence focus, while others suggest that grasslands suitable for the grazing of Late Pleistocene megafauna would have surrounded the lakes, and that these were the primary subsistence focus of the Lake Mojave cultures. Warren (1967) postulated that the assemblages are the remains of a widespread, generalized hunting adaptation found throughout the western Great Basin. Bedwell (1970, 1973), Hester (1973), and others interpret the same assemblages as indicating a specialized exploitation of the lacustrine resources of the pluvial lakes and call the complex the “Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition.” Jonathan O. Davis (1978) proposes a combination of these models positing a generalized hunting and collecting economy, in which lakeside sites represent the seasonal exploitation of marsh resources.

This complex represents Early Man in the Mojave Desert, and exhibits similarities to sites in the western Great Basin and to the San Dieguito complex of the southern California culture area (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Alternate designations for the manifestation of the complex in the interior desert area include: Lake Mojave Culture (Campbell et al. 1937; Wallace 1962), San Dieguito Complex (Warren 1967) and Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Bedwell 1970; Moratto 1984). Establishing strong temporal definition of the period is also hampered by the shortage in datable sites throughout the Great Basin and Mojave Desert. Few sites dating to the early portion of the Lake Mojave period have been excavated and little direct evidence of subsistence practices has been reported. When sites do contain datable materials, artifacts are generally found on the surface with no stratigraphic separation. Unlike sites in the Southwest, no early Great Basin projectile point types have been found in undisputed association with the large mega-fauna known to have existed during that time (Warren and Crabtree 1986:184). Characterization of this period of prehistory in California is extremely complex due to the large number of competing models. For detailed discussions of the Lake Mojave period, see Moratto (1984), Warren and Crabtree (1986), and Warren’s contributions in Blair et al. (2004).

Pinto Period (Middle Archaic; ca. 7000 - 4000 B.P.)

The transition from pluvial to arid conditions at the end of the early Holocene appears to have been the most extreme environmental change in the southern Great Basin during post-Pleistocene times. Increasingly arid conditions prevailed throughout the region between about 7500 and 5000 B.P. (Hall 1985; Spaulding 1991). Woodland environments reached their approximate modern elevations and the modern desert scrub communities appeared with the migration of plant species such as creosote bush into the area.

Warren (1984) sees the cultural manifestations of this period as indicative of adaptation to increasing aridity. As the Pleistocene lakes and rivers dried up and plant and animal life changed, human populations adapted or withdrew to more desirable areas. Pinto populations appear to have withdrawn to desert margins and scattered oases, undergoing the changes as the Pinto Basin Complex assemblages gradually replace those of the preceding Lake Mojave period (Warren 1984:414). As in the Lake Mojave period, Pinto period sites are usually found in open settings in relatively well-watered locales representing isolated oases of high productivity. Artifacts dating to the Pinto period include Pinto series projectile points, leaf-shaped points and knives, domed and elongated keeled scrapers, and occasional Lake Mojave and Silver Lake points. Simple flat milling stones, occasional shallow-basined milling stones, and hand stones also occur in Pinto

period sites (Warren and Crabtree 1986:184-187). Warren (1990) attributes the latter development to the exploitation of hard seeds, which is seen as part of a process of subsistence diversification brought on by increased aridity and reduced ecosystem carrying capacity. Big-game hunting probably continued as an important focus during this time, but the economic return of this activity likely decreased as artiodactyl populations declined in response to increased aridity (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

The appearance of Pinto projectile points in the archaeological record denote this period in the Mojave Desert, although their dating remains controversial (Lyneis 1982:176; Schroth 1994; Warren 1984). Warren and Crabtree (1986) and Warren (1984:414) postulate that the Pinto Complex represents a continuation and evolution from the hunting complexes of the Lake Mojave period. During this period, small, mobile populations continued to be dependent upon hunting and gathering. The use of grinding implements is expanded; however, these were poorly developed as might be expected in a newly acquired technology. This development suggests that the processing of hard seeds was becoming more important in the subsistence system, although it is believed that Pinto period people maintained a mobile subsistence strategy focused primarily on the hunting of highly ranked large game (Elston 1982).

The question of how people adjusted to environmental change is central to varying interpretations of the Pinto period (Warren 1984:410-411). Some (Donnan 1964; Kowta 1969; Wallace 1962) argue the desert was essentially abandoned between 7000 and 5000 B.P., while others (Susia 1964; Tuohy 1974; Warren 1980) argue that no evidence of an occupational hiatus of such magnitude exists in the archaeological record. The ongoing debate revolves around the definition and dating of Pinto projectile points (Schroth 1994; Warren and Crabtree 1986:184).

Gypsum Period (Late Archaic; ca. 4000 - 1500 B.P.)

Gradual improvement of the climate began by around 5000 B.P. culminating in the Neoglacial at about 3600 B.P. A period of greater effective moisture emerged in the latter part (by 3000-4000 B.P.) of the middle Holocene (for an overview of Neoglacial and Little Ice Age environments in the Mojave Desert, see Enzel et al. 1989, 1992; Spaulding 1995). At this time, the barren pans in the Mojave Sink intermittently held perennial water (Enzel et al. 1992), although it is not known if this was the case for other closed basins in the region.

The Gypsum period is characterized by population increases and broadening economic activities as technological adaptation to the changing environment evolved. Hunting continued to be an important subsistence activity, but the increase in the occurrence and diversity of ground stone artifacts indicate that plant foods were becoming a more important subsistence item. The reduction in the size of projectile points about 1350 B.P. marks the introduction of the bow and arrow (Bettinger and Eerkens 1999), increasing the efficiency of hunting and possibly indicating a shift from larger to smaller game. Perhaps as a result of these new adaptive mechanisms, the increase in aridity during the late Gypsum period (after ca. 2500 B.P.) seems to have had relatively little consequence on the distribution and increase in human populations (Warren 1984:418-420; Warren and Crabtree 1986:189).

The use of rock shelters appears to have increased at this time although the occupation of open sites continues. Base camps with extensive midden development are a prominent site type in well-watered valleys and near concentrated subsistence resources (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Additionally, several types of special purpose sites in upland settings begin to appear during this period. Considerable evidence is present indicating increased contact with the California coast and the Southwest, and the presence of split-twig figurines and zoomorphic petroglyphs, thought to date to this period, suggest a rich ritual life was present (Fowler and Madsen 1986). Evidence of this increased ritual life is clearly seen in the archaeological record at Newberry Cave (Davis and Smith 1981), where split-twig figurines, ritual bows, arrows, pictographs, and what was interpreted as a wand were recovered supporting what was interpreted as ritual hunting magic.

Gypsum period artifact assemblages are characterized by medium- to large-stemmed and notched projectile points (i.e., Elko series, Humboldt Concave Base, and Gypsum types). The assemblages also include rectangular-based knives, flake scrapers, infrequently large scraper planes, choppers, and hammer stones. Milling equipment becomes more common and the mortar and pestle appear for the first time.

Sites dated to the Gypsum period are well represented in the mountains and in adjoining areas toward the coast. The Siphon site in Summit Valley, characterized by Sutton et al. (1993) as a middle to late Millingstone horizon base camp, has been dated to about 1550 B.C. Other sites in the area from this period include those at Yucaipa (Grenda 1998) and at Prado Basin (Grenda 1995). In general, the Gypsum period was a time of intensified settlement and exploitation of the desert valley floor and surrounding mountains.

Saratoga Springs Period (ca. 1500 - 750 B.P.)

During the Saratoga Springs period, marked regional diversification in artifact and site types is evidenced throughout the region (Warren and Crabtree 1986). The primary projectile point types of the southern Mojave Desert—and by extension, the San Bernardino Mountains—are Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched points. The Rose Spring types common to the north are rarer in the San Bernardino Mountains but have found around Baldwin Lake, while Eastgate and Rose Spring points began to dominate assemblages in other parts of the Mojave Desert and southern Great Basin (Lyneis 1982). These regional variations might have been the result of intensified contact with neighboring groups along the coast, in the mountains, and in the southwest. Evidence from the Oro Grande site on the Mojave River below the northern slopes of the San Bernardino Mountains indicates trade with coastal groups during this period and a more structured settlement hierarchy centered on large village sites (Rector et al. 1983). Cultural developments south of the Mojave River and Providence Mountains diverge from those in the northern area during this period, reflecting influence from Hakataya developments along the lower Colorado.

Ceramics were likely introduced into the region during this period, though evidence is scarce. Lower Colorado Buff Ware and Tizon Brown Ware ceramics are often associated with Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched points and likely date from the very end of the Saratoga Springs period and into protohistoric times. Unlike some communities farther to the north who were using Anasazi-inspired pottery as early as A.D. 500 (Warren 1984:421–422), the southern desert and mountain groups seem to have concentrated on contacts with coastal communities. For example, marine shell beads are much more common at Saratoga Springs period sites, suggesting trade with the southern California coast, probably along the Mojave River valley route later known as the Mojave Trail (Warren 1984).

Evidence for Ancestral Puebloan influence or occupation is limited to the occurrence of pottery, which has been found as far west as the Halloran Spring (Blair 1985; Blair and Winslow 2004; Leonard and Drover 1980; Rogers 1929; Warren 1980) and the Cronise Basin in California (Larson 1981; Rogers 1929). It is unclear whether the pottery was left by small foraging or hunting parties (Berry 1974:83-84; Fowler and Madsen 1986:180; James 1986:114-115; Rafferty 1984:30-35; Shutler 1961:7; Warren and Crabtree 1986:191), the result of Ancestral Puebloan people working the turquoise mines near Halloran Springs (Blair 1985:2-4; Blair and Winslow 2004; Leonard and Drover 1980:251; Rogers 1929:12-13; Warren 1980:81-84), or if it was being traded along the Mohave trading route along with shells, obsidian and salt (Harrington 1927:238-239; Heizer and Treganza 1944; Hughes and Bennyhoff 1986; Morrissey 1968; Pogue 1915:46-51; Ruby 1970; Shutler 1961:58-66). Overall, the nature of the Ancestral Puebloan presence in the Mojave Desert is poorly understood at this time and warrants future research. In contrast, a strong Ancestral Puebloan influence is seen in the northeastern Mojave, where this horticultural people (termed the Lowland Virgin Branch Anasazi) resided in residential communities along the Muddy and lower Virgin rivers in southeastern Nevada and adjacent portions of Utah and Arizona (Fowler and Madsen 1986:175-181; Lyneis 1982, 1995; Lyneis et al. 1978:178-179; Warren and Crabtree 1986:191; Winslow 2003a, 2003b).

In the remainder of the Mojave Desert region, sites of this period seem to exhibit general continuity with the Gypsum pattern. One of the most conspicuous changes from the earlier period is the reduction in size of projectile points. Rose Spring and Cottonwood series points dominate assemblages of this period and are morphologically similar to Gypsum period points with the exception of their smaller size, and milling equipment (i.e., metates, manos, mortars and pestles) continues to be in use (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

Late in prehistory (approximately 1000 B.P.), it is theorized, groups of people speaking Numic languages expanded from somewhere in the Death Valley area across the Great Basin. The Numic Expansion hypothesis gained widespread support in the years following its introduction by Sydney Lamb in 1958 (Lamb 1958). Bettinger and Baumhoff (1982:485) believe that the Numa were able to displace the previous inhabitants because of low-cost adaptive strategies oriented around the exploitation of diverse plant resources. This hypothesis is supported by similarities in artifact types and glottochronological theory advanced by Lamb (1958:99). Young and Bettinger (1992:85), supporting Bettinger and Baumhoff (1982), propose that a competitive interaction existed between the Numic and pre-Numic groups in the Great Basin. In recent years, however, the hypothesis has been challenged and remains controversial.

Protohistoric Period (750 B.P. - Contact)

The Protohistoric era, a transitional period between the prehistoric and the historic/ethnohistoric, dates from ca. 750 B.P. and continues until first contact with Euro-Americans (Warren 1980; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Cultural developments established earlier during the Saratoga Springs period continue with some modifications. Numerous sites dating to this most recent period of prehistory are located along the Mojave River (Altschul et al. 1989; Schneider 1988; Smith 1963), in the San Bernardino Mountains (Simpson et al. 1972; White and Reeder 1970), and in the inland valleys to the south of the mountains (Grenda 1998). Diagnostic artifacts for this period are Desert Side-notched points and various poorly defined types of brown ware pottery. Most archaeologists agree that trade along the Mojave Trail was steady throughout this period, accounting for much of the coastal and Colorado River influences in the San Bernardino Mountains (Warren 1984).

Regional diversity continued during this period (Warren and Crabtree 1986:191). South of the Mojave River, the influence of the Yuman-speaking Hakataya continued. It is clear that by around A.D. 600, Hakatayan groups occupied a wide area in western Arizona, southeastern California, and southern Nevada (Schroeder 1979). The Hakataya were centered primarily on the lower Colorado River, however, and their assemblages, characterized by brown, buff, and red-on-buff pottery, and Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points, are found along the length of the Mojave River to the Mojave Sinks (Drover 1979; Rogers 1929; Smith 1963). These ceramics, along with the continued use of coastal artifacts such as shell beads, suggest fairly long-distance trade contacts and possibly more extensive seasonal rounds.

North of the Mojave River, the Saratoga Springs artifact assemblage continued, with the addition of Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points and Great Basin Brown Ware pottery. Also present in these assemblages are steatite beads, large triangular knives, unshaped manos and milling stones, mortars and pestles, incised stones, slate pendants, and shell beads (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Bettinger (1975, 1976, 1977) attributes the beginning of regular pinyon exploitation to this period, as shown by the appearance of camps in the pinyon-juniper woodland (Warren 1984:424-427; Warren and Crabtree 1986:191-192). Warren and Crabtree (1986:191-192) note that the initial occurrence of this assemblage is linked with the ancestors of the historic Southern Paiute and is roughly contemporaneous with the terminal date for the Ancestral Puebloan occupation of the region. Virgin Anasazi development and influence had been curtailed in the eastern Mojave Desert by the Protohistoric period (Warren 1984:427). Occupation by the hunter-gatherer groups present earlier, however, appears to have continued relatively unchanged.

Ethnohistoric Background

The major ethnographic group associated with the Project area was the Serrano (Bean and Smith 1978; Benedict 1924; Kroeber 1925:611-619; Strong 1929:5-35). The following summary is closely drawn from a recent ethnography by Lerch and Ciolek-Torrello (2007). Details concerning other aspects of Serrano culture, such as social organization and religion, may be found in a number of sources, including Benedict (1924), Gifford (1918), Kroeber (1907, 1925), Strong (1929), Bean and Smith (1978) and Bean et al. (1981). The Serrano were so called by the Spanish because they lived in and around the San Bernardino Mountains (serrano, from sierra, means “mountain dweller” in Spanish). The Serrano’s own general name for themselves was Takhtam, or “people,” although most individuals were identified by the name of their particular clan or village, and these names are frequently referred to as “tribes.”

The Serrano language is part of the Takic subfamily of the larger Uto-Aztecan language family (Ergle 1999; Moratto 1984:534), which includes a wide variety of language groups extending as far south as the Basin of Mexico. Closer to home, the culture groups neighboring the Serrano to the south of the San Bernardino Mountains—the Gabrielino, Luiseño, and Cahuilla—were also Takic-language speakers. The Serrano appear to have been most closely linguistically aligned with the Cahuilla people, the easternmost of the three. In the Mojave Desert, to the west, north, and east, were the Kawaiisu, Panamint, and Chemehuevi, who spoke Numic languages, another subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. Although these language group names are often understood as some sort of tribal identity reflecting politically unified groups, this was clearly not the case. Designations such as Serrano and Chemehuevi are purely linguistic labels that, when applied to a geographic region, simply refer to the total territory inhabited by a number of independent bands who spoke a common language. Very often, significant cultural interactions crosscut language groups as a result of topography or other factors. The Serrano, in particular, seem to have maintained close ties with peoples on both sides of the mountains, regardless of linguistic affiliation.

The Serrano, and many neighboring language groups, were organized into independent but interconnected village communities. Each of these villages consisted of one or more patrilineal clans that belonged to one of two exogamous moieties, named coyote or wildcat. The clan-based villages and the larger moiety groups maintained complex ceremonial relationships with one another (Gifford 1918; Strong 1929). Frequently, a number of communities would combine to celebrate important festivals, harvest cycles, and other ceremonial events, occasionally inviting distant, linguistically unrelated groups.

Prior to European contact, the Serrano were hunters and gatherers who exploited a wide variety of resources from the mountains, the desert, and the Mojave River, including both large and small game, as well as numerous plant resources. Large game—such as deer, mountain sheep, and pronghorn—was hunted with bow and arrow, and smaller animals such as rabbits, rodents, and reptiles were taken with throwing sticks, nets, and snares. Acorns, pinyon nuts, and mesquite beans were among the staple foods, which were seasonally supplemented by chia and ricegrass seeds, roots, tubers, and various fresh greens (Bean and Smith 1978; Lerch 2002).

The presence of a perennial water source was the determining factor in the nature, duration, and distribution of Serrano villages (Benedict 1924:368). Most Serrano village-hamlets “were in the foothill Upper Sonoran life-zone while a few were out on the desert floor (near permanent water sources) or in the forest Transition zone” (Bean and Smith 1978:570). Small villages were more common, although there were larger villages in the Summit Valley and the Cajon Pass. Small special purpose sites, such as temporary camps, food processing stations, and lithic procurement areas, were located as needed. The Serrano who inhabited the San Bernardino Mountains would inhabit the milder areas of Apple Valley and Lucerne Valley during the winter and the area in and around Baldwin Lake during the summer.

In the early literature, there are only occasional references to the Project study area and the Native Americans who once lived there (Beattie and Beattie 1951:421; Brown and Boyd 1922:21-25; Pierson

1970:110-111), although contact with Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771. By 1806, the Serrano were recruited into the mission systems and most of them were removed from their homelands to the missions (Beattie and Beattie 1939:366). Missionization led to the loss of their native lifeways; although, northeast of the San Geronimo Pass, Serrano culture survived.

By 1975, most Serrano lived on two southern California reservations (Morongo and San Manuel), where with other native Californians, they participated in ceremonial and political affairs on a pan-reservation. According to Bean and Smith (1978:543), at the time of the writing, only slightly over 100 people claimed Serrano descent, reduced from a pre-contact figure between 1,500 (Kroeber 1925:617) and 2,500 (Bean 1962-1972), and even fewer speak their native language; however, all recall with pride their history. Ethnic identity is strong and they remain a readily identifiable cultural entity.

BRIEF HISTORY OF RIALTO

In 1769, Spanish explorers established Mission San Gabriel in what is presently eastern Los Angeles County. The area that is now known as Rialto was under Spanish rule as part of the Mission San Gabriel lands until 1822, when Mexico gained its independence from Spain. After independence, Mexican land grants further divided the land into ranchos. Rancho San Bernardino (37,700 acres), granted to the Lugo family, encompassed present-day Rialto (Dice 2006). In 1848, the United States took over the Mexican rancho land in California.

Typical of many San Bernardino County towns, the area that would one day become Rialto was a fertile agricultural area, due to the warm, dry climate. The beginnings of southern California's citrus culture can be traced to the Mission San Gabriel; an orange grove encompassing 6 acres was planted on mission lands in 1804. In 1841, William Wolfskill used seedlings from the San Gabriel orchard to plant his own larger orchard. Wolfskill is credited with establishing citrus commercially (Pronin 1989). Small ranching operations were established in the Rialto area in the mid-nineteenth century (City of Rialto 2015). In 1887, the first railroad connection was established, and the land that now comprises Rialto was purchased by the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company (City of Rialto 2015). The company named the community Rialto and began development in the area. Shortly thereafter, a group of midwestern Methodists immigrated to Rialto and furthered its development (City of Rialto 2015). By the late nineteenth century, Rialto was a typical small southern California agricultural community for which citrus was the main crop. In 1893, the community contained approximately 35 homes with 250 residents, a few local businesses, and a three-story Hotel del Rialto (City of Rialto 2015). The first citrus packing house was built in 1894, and a citrus association was established (City of Rialto 2015).

Rialto was officially incorporated in 1911 by the Chamber of Commerce, with 1,500 residents and 40 businesses comprising the small town (Stoebe 1965). The area on Riverside Avenue between Santa Fe station and First Street housed most businesses. Those businesses included the bank, four real estate agencies, a few grocery stores, two meat markets, two department stores, two barbershops, a weekly newspaper (Rialto Record), two garages, and two telephone companies. On the southeast corner of Riverside Avenue and First Street stood the J. H. Crowder Building occupied by a grocery store, which has since been demolished. On the west side of Riverside Avenue stood the offices of the Lytle Creek Water and Improvement Company. The First National Bank of Rialto opened its new building in February 1908 on the northwest corner of Riverside and Rialto avenues. In 1913, Rialto's Light and Power Company was sold to California Electric Power Company.

Citrus agriculture was the most important industry to Rialto in the twentieth century. Connections to improved transportation resulted in steady growth, as the small agricultural community was able to expand the markets for their local product. In addition to the Santa Fe railroad connection, in 1914 Los Angeles' Pacific Electric Railway completed the San Bernardino Line through the City of Rialto. Improved

transportation through Rialto not only included the rail line but also the repaving of Foothill Boulevard (the main east-west transportation route) in 1913, which eventually became part of U.S. Highway 66, better known as the transnational Route 66 (City of Rialto 2015). With these improved transportation connections, small local agricultural operations developed into a robust citrus packing industry with at least seven citrus packing houses located along the Santa Fe railroad tracks. A fire in the 1920s destroyed many of the buildings in downtown Rialto.

As a result of post-World War II expansion and the general population boom in southern California, Rialto also became a bedroom/commuter community to larger cities in the county and region. Between 1950 and 1980, the population of Rialto grew tenfold from 3,156 to 330,500 (City of Rialto 2015). Today, with a population of around 100,000, only a few acres of the original citrus land are in active use, and Rialto is supported by several large retail distribution centers.

According to local historian Richard McInnis, the area in which the Project is located was unincorporated land. The lands were undeveloped mostly due to loss of water rights in the 1800s. Historic maps suggest the area was surrounded by citrus and grape farms. Therefore, there is a possibility that the Project area had been used as part of either the citrus or grape industry. It is believed the City acquired the area sometime during the late 1970s. There are no extant records that show whether the properties were in anyway related to the agricultural industry of the surrounding area.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY RESULTS

The Project area is in mixed use, with a fenced, now-vacant single-family residence and outbuilding complex along the eastern edge while the remainder is vacant. The Project has undergone a large amount of disturbance over time, beginning with its prior agricultural use and continuing into the present day. The portion of the Project area north of Vineyard is very heavily disturbed with large piles of dirt and debris along the western edge and the remainder graded, run through with informal tracks, and littered with modern dumping and refuse (Figures 4 and 5). Vineyard Avenue within the Project parcel is a dirt track, providing access to the gate that surrounds the vacant structures at the southwest corner of the intersection of Maple and Vineyard. During the 2018 survey, the eastern half of the Project parcel south of Vineyard had been graded and was run through with various tracks and a small amount of modern refuse; currently the parcel is heavily overgrown (Figure 6). The fenced compound encompasses the western half of the Project area south of Vineyard and the entire area is heavily modified (Figures 7 and 8). During the current study, it was noted that the northern portion of the Project area appears to contain more informal paths / trails and that it has been subjected to even more intensive dumping episodes over time.

No previously undocumented resources were encountered during the intensive pedestrian archaeological survey conducted in 2018 and there is no indication of any change to that conclusion as a result of the current study.

REGULATORY CONTEXT

California Register of Historical Resources Significance Criteria

The CRHR program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance; identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes; determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding; and affords certain protections under CEQA. The criteria established for eligibility for the CRHR are directly comparable to the national criteria established for the NRHP.

In order to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a building must satisfy at least one of the following four criteria:

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

Historical resources eligible for listing in the CRHR must also retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. For the purposes of eligibility for the CRHR, integrity is defined as “the authenticity of an historical resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance” (California Office of Historic Preservation 2001). This general definition is generally strengthened by the more specific definition offered by the NRHP—the criteria and guidelines on which the CRHR criteria and guidelines are based upon.

Integrity

In order to be eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, a property must retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance. The NRHP publication *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, National Register Bulletin 15, establishes how to evaluate the integrity of a property: “Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance” (National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places 1991). The evaluation of integrity must be grounded in an understanding of a property’s physical features and how they relate to the concept of integrity. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a property requires knowing why, where, and when a property is significant. To retain historic integrity, a property must possess several, and usually most, aspects of integrity:

1. **Location** is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
2. **Design** is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
3. **Setting** is the physical environment of a historic property and refers to the character of the site and the relationship to surrounding features and open space. Setting often refers to the basic physical conditions under which a property was built and the functions it was intended to serve. These features can be either natural or manmade, including vegetation, paths, fences, and relationships between other features or open space.
4. **Materials** are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period or time, and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
5. **Workmanship** is the physical evidence of crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history or prehistory and can be applied to the property as a whole, or to individual components.
6. **Feeling** is a property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, when taken together, convey the property’s historic character.
7. **Association** is the direct link between the important historic event or person and a historic property.

California Environmental Quality Act Significance Criteria

CEQA Section 15064.5 *Determining the Significance of Impacts to Archeological and Historical Resources* requires that all private and public activities not specifically exempted be evaluated against the potential for environmental damage, including effects to historical resources. Historical resources are recognized as part of the environment under CEQA. It defines historical resources as “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

Lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate historical resources against the CRHR criteria prior to making a finding as to a proposed project’s impacts to historical resources. Mitigation of adverse impacts is required if the proposed project will cause substantial adverse change to a historical resource. Substantial adverse change includes demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired. While demolition and destruction are fairly obvious significant impacts, it is more difficult to assess when change, alteration, or relocation crosses the threshold of substantial adverse change. The CEQA Guidelines provide that a Project that demolishes or alters those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance (i.e., its character-defining features) can be considered to materially impair the resource’s significance. The CRHR is used in the consideration of historical resources relative to significance for purposes of CEQA. The CRHR includes resources listed in, or formally determined eligible for listing in, the NRHP, as well as some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest. Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts), or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory, may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be significant resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise. Generally, a resource is considered by the lead agency to be a “historical resource” if it:

- 1) Is listed in, or determined to be eligible by, the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (PRC Section 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).
- 2) Is included in a local register of historical resources or is identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC.

Is a building or structure determined to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.

Local Preservation Goals

The City of Rialto does not have a historic preservation ordinance or program, and no official local eligibility criteria, although there are some locally designated resources. No comprehensive citywide survey has been conducted to identify historic resources nor has a historic context statement been developed for Rialto.

IMPACTS ASSESSMENT

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1) define a substantial adverse change as one that would materially impair the significance of an historical resource. According to Section 15064.5 (2)(C), “the significance of a historic resource is materially impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.”

No archaeological resources were discovered within the Project area. In addition, as a result of the evaluation of the three buildings more than 45 years old within the Project area, all are recommended not eligible for the CRHR and therefore are not historical resources for the purposes of CEQA (ASM 2018). They are not included in a local register of historical resources, nor identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code. As a result of ASM's evaluation, none are recommended as a building or structure determined to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California. The demolition of the house and ancillary structures will not result in a substantial adverse change to a historical resource. Therefore, according to Title 14, Chapter 3 of the CEQA Guidelines, ASM recommends that this action does not constitute an adverse impact.

RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

There is no significant adverse impact; therefore, mitigation is not required.

CONCLUSION

No prehistoric or historical sites were identified during the current survey, and the buildings on the property have been previously evaluated as not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR. As such, no historical resources as defined under CEQA that would require further consideration were identified within the Project area. Further, the results of the background research conducted for the study indicate a low archaeological sensitivity for the Project area.

However, in the event that any archaeological materials are encountered during future development activities, all activities must be suspended in the vicinity of the find until the deposits are recorded and evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. If evaluated as eligible for the CRHR and if impacts to the resource cannot be avoided, mitigation would be necessary. In addition, if significant subsurface prehistoric resources are encountered that will be subject to impacts from the project, Tribes with historic and cultural ties to the area shall be contacted.

If human remains of any kind are found during construction, the requirements of CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) and AB 2641 shall be followed. According to these requirements, all construction activities must cease immediately, and the San Bernardino County Coroner and a qualified archaeologist must be notified. The Coroner will examine the remains and determine the next appropriate action based on his or her findings. If the coroner determines the remains to be of Native American origin, he or she will notify the NAHC. The NAHC will then identify the most likely descendants (MLD) to be consulted regarding treatment and/or reburial of the remains. If an MLD cannot be identified, or the MLD fails to make a recommendation regarding the treatment of the remains within 48 hours after gaining access to the remains, the property owner shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance.

Sincerely,



Sherri Andrews
Senior Archaeologist

Attachment A: References
Attachment B: Figures and Photographs
Attachment C: SCCIC Records Search Summary
Attachment D: Native American Correspondence

ATTACHMENT A: REFERENCES

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ATTACHMENT B: FIGURES AND PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 1. Project vicinity map.

Figures and Photographs

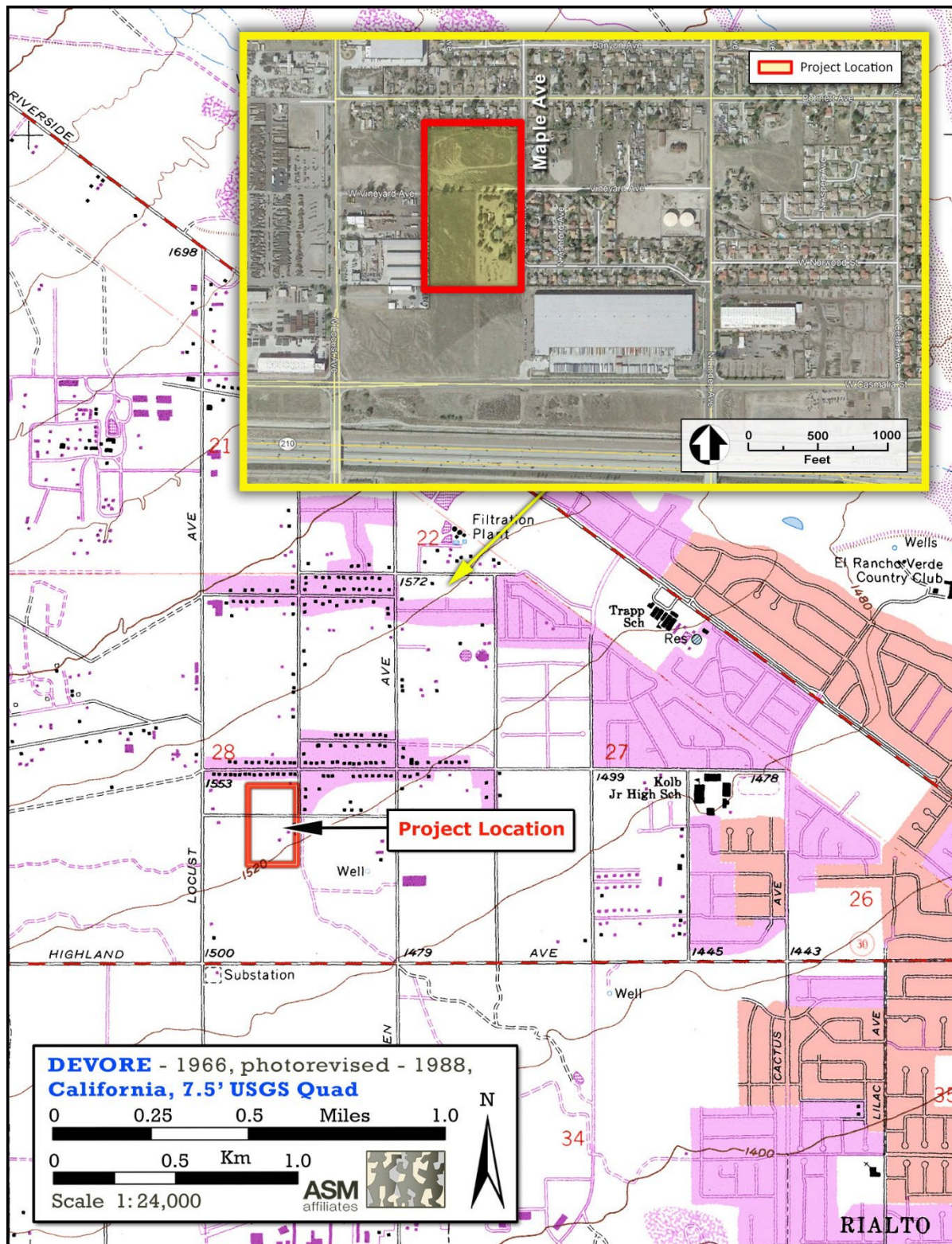


Figure 2. Project location map.

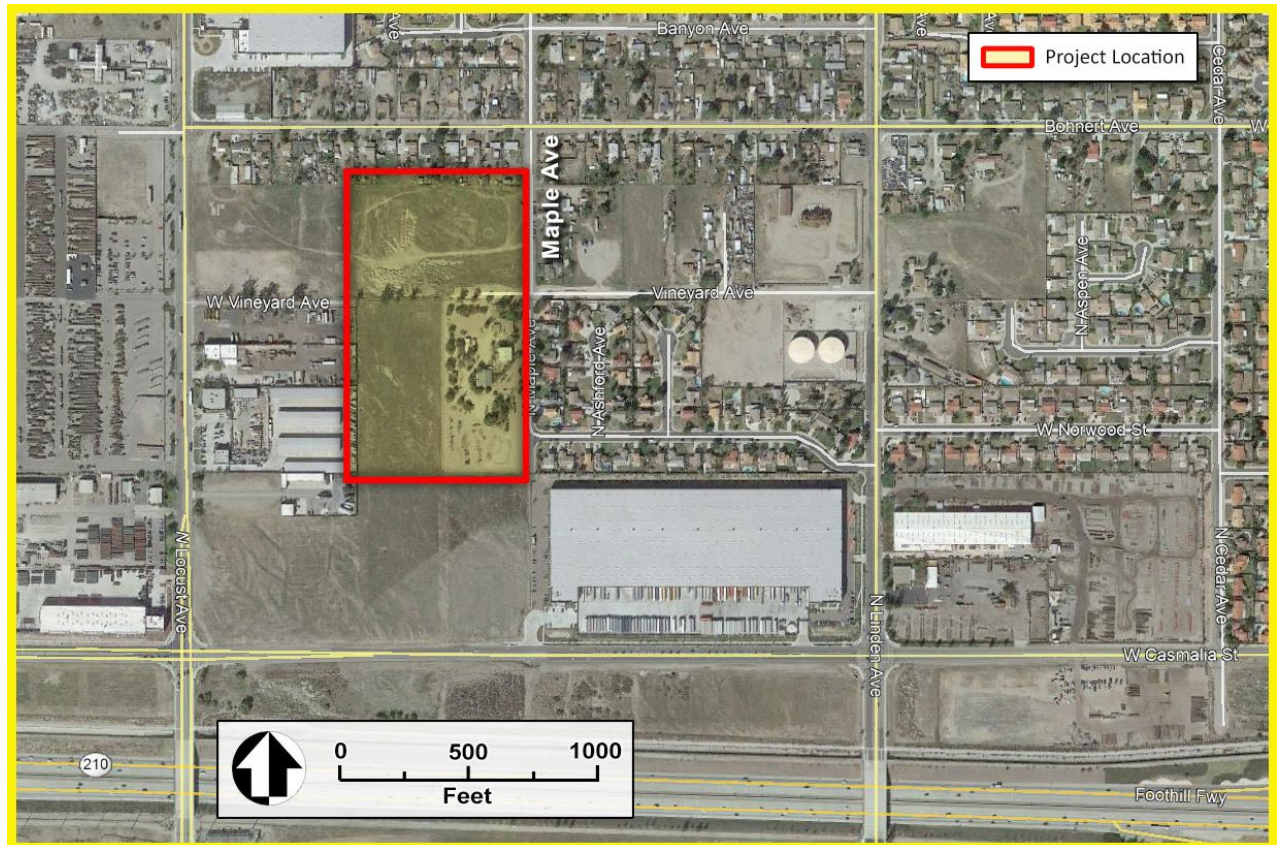


Figure 3. Project area map, subject parcels outlined in red.

Figures and Photographs



Figure 4. Vacant area north of Vineyard Avenue from northeast corner showing ground disturbances, dumping, informal roads, view toward southwest.



Figure 5. Intensive dumping in center of vacant area north of Vineyard Avenue, view toward south-southwest.



Figure 6. Vacant area south of Vineyard Avenue west of unoccupied residence complex, view toward south.



Figure 7. Southern edge of northern portion of Project along fence line, view toward east.

Figures and Photographs



Figure 8. Current condition of unoccupied house at 18293 Vineyard Avenue, view toward south-southwest.

ATTACHMENT C: SCCIC RECORDS SEARCH SUMMARY

ReportNum	DocAddlCitLetter	Status	OtherIDs	Xrefs	Authors	CitYear	CitMonth	CitTitle
SB-00150			NADB-R - 1060150; Voided - 73-4.1		SCHUILING, WALTER C.	1973		ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CEDAR AVENUE BETWEEN BASELINE AND HIGHLAND AVENUES
SB-00423			NADB-R - 1060423; Voided - 76-10.32		VENNER, WILLIAM T.	1976		THE SILVER LAKE SITE: AN INTERIM REPORT
SB-00506			NADB-R - 1060506; Voided - 77-6.2		HEARN, JOSEPH E.	1977		ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF CA. 6.77 ACRES LOCATED AT THE SW CORNER OF RIALTO AIRPORT AT MIRO WAY AND LINDEN AVENUE IN RIALTO
SB-00559			NADB-R - 1060559; Voided - 77-10.1		HEARN, JOSEPH E.	1977		ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT 10161 IN RIALTO

CitPublisher	CitPages	CitMaps	ReportType	InventorySize	InventoryDisclosure	InventoryCollections	InventoryNotes
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION							[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; NO RESOURCES]
							[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT; ROCKSHELTER; ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT; FIRE HEARTH; FLAKED LITHICS; MOJAVE DESERT; SILVER LAKE; LAKE MOJAVE; CHERT; CHALCEDONY; CALSITE; QUARTZ; QUARTZ CRYSTAL]
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION							[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; NO RESOURCES]
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION							[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; NO RESOURCES]

Resources	ResourceCount	HasInformals	Counties	Maps	Address	PLSS
	0	No	San Bernardino	Devore, Fontana		
36-001590	1	No	San Bernardino	Baker (15')		
	0	No	San Bernardino	Fontana		
	0	No	San Bernardino	Devore		

SB-01169			NADB-R - 1061169; Voided - 81-7.13		SMITH, GERALD A., ROBERT REYNOLDS, and MICHAEL K. LERCH	1981		CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT PROJECT FOR TWO THOUSAND FEET OF PIPE AND CONSTRUCTION OF A PRESSURE REDUCING STRUCTURE, RIALTO, CALIFORNIA
SB-01501			NADB-R - 1061501; Voided - 85-7.6		MASON, ROGER D.	1985		CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT FOR THE ETIWANDA PIPELINE AND POWER PLANT EIR
SB-02043			NADB-R - 1062043; Voided - 89-11.7		SUTTON, PAULA A.	1989		ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED FOOTHILL FREEWAY, LOS ANGELES AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM
ASSOCIATION

SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES SURVEYS, INC.

[NADB Keywords:
PREHISTORIC;
HISTORIC;
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RECONNAISSANCE
REPORT;
INTERMONTANE
VALLEY; SAN
BERNARDINO VALLEY;
NO RESOURCES]

[NADB Keywords:
PREHISTORIC;
HISTORIC;
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RECONNAISSANCE
REPORT; FARMING
SITES; HOMESTEADING
SITES; WATER
RESERVOIRS;
INTERMONTANE
VALLEY; SAN
BERNARDINO VALLEY;
P1084-1-H; P1072-9-H;
P1072-10-H]

[NADB Keywords:
PREHISTORIC;
HISTORIC;
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RECONNAISSANCE
REPORT; HABITATION
SITES; COMMERCIAL
SITE; INDUSTRIAL SITE;
RESERVOIR SITE;
HISTORIC REFUSE;
INTERMONTAINE
VALLEY; SAN
BERNARDINO VALLEY]

	0	No	San Bernardino	Devore		
	0	No	San Bernardino	Cucamonga Peak, Devore, Fontana, Guasti		
36-006250, 36-006251, 36-006252, 36-006253, 36-006254, 36-006255, 36-006328	7	No	San Bernardino	Cucamonga Peak, Devore, Mount Baldy, Ontario, San Bernardino North		

SB-02205			NADB-R - 1062205; Voided - 90-12.3		SWANSON, MARK T.	1990		CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF A CIRCA 200-ACRE TRACT AT ART SCHOLL MEMORIAL AIRPORT/MIRO FIELD, RIALTO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-02527			NADB-R - 1062527; Voided - 89-12.12		HAMMOND, STEPHEN R.	1989		HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED FOOTHILL FREEWAY

RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

[NADB Keywords:
PREHISTORIC;
HISTORIC;
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SURVEY REPORT;
RESERVOIR; REFUSE
DISPOSAL SITES;
STRUCTURAL
FOUNDATION; GLASS
BOTTLES; CERAMICS;
METAL HARDWARE;
BRICKS; CERAMIC TILE;
INTERMONTAINE
VALLEY; SAN
BERNARDINO VALLEY]

[NADB Keywords:
PREHISTORIC;
HISTORIC;
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RECONNAISSANCE
REPORT; RESIDENTIAL
SITES; COMMERCIAL
SITES; WATER
STORAGE SITES;
WINDBREAKS;
RESIDENTIAL
STRUCTURES; FOOD
PROCESSING SITE;
INTERMONTANE
VALLEY; SAN
BERNARDINO VALLEY;
CA-LAN-402]

36-006780, 36-006781	2	No	San Bernardino	Devore, Fontana		
36-006250, 36-006251, 36-006252, 36-006253, 36-006254, 36-006255, 36-006329	7	No	San Bernardino	Cucamonga Peak, Devore, Mount Baldy, Ontario, San Bernardino North		

SB-02530			NADB-R - 1062530; Voided - 89-3.12		GALLUP, AARON A., BONNIE W. PARKS, DENISE O'CONNOR, and STEPHEN D. MIKESELL	1989		HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT AND HISTORIC RESOURCE EVALUATION REPORT FOR A PROPOSED HIGHWAY ON NEW ALIGNMENT
SB-03538			NADB-R - 1063538		WHITE, LAURIE and ROBERT S. WHITE	1995		CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FLRO THE 3000 +/- ACRE CITY OF RIALTO AIRPORT AREA SPECIFIC PLAN, NORTH RIALTO, CA. 29PP

HARVEY SAWYER					[NADB Keywords: HISTORIC; HISTORIC STRUCTURES RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; HISTORIC STRUCTURES EVALUATION REPORT; RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES; ROAD; RESERVOIRS; COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; PSBR-49H; P1082-3H; P1082-8H; P1082-11H; P1082-20H; P1081-20H]
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	29	Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Field study	3000 ACRES	Not for publication	[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; HISTORIC; PREHISTORIC; DITCH; RESIDENTIAL SITE; FOUNDATIONS; LANDSCAPING; CISTERN; REFUSE DISPOSAL SITE; RESERVOIR; TOWNSITE; ROAD; AIRPORT; STRUCTURAL SITE; BRICK; AXE HEAD; IRON STOVE DOOR; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; P1072-10H; PSBR-3H; CPHI-SBR-12]

36-016474	1	No	San Bernardino	Cucamonga Peak, Devore, Mount Baldy, Ontario, San Bernardino North		
36-006110, 36-006250, 36-006329, 36-006780, 36-006781	5	No	San Bernardino	Devore, Fontana		

SB-03634			NADB-R - 1063634		COTTERMAN, CARY	1998		HISTORIC STRUCTURES EVALUATIO OF WWII ORDINANCE STORAGE IGLOOS IN SUPPORT OF THE MID-VALLEY LANDFILL EXPANSION, RIALTO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 41PP
SB-04017			NADB-R - 1064017		MDKENNA, JEANETTE A.	2002		A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION OF THE NORTH RIALTO WAREHOUSE DISTRIBUTION CENTER PROJECT AREA, CITY OF RIALTO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 66PP
SB-04208			NADB-R - 1064208		DICE, MICHAEL	2003		RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS & SITE VISIT FOR SPRINT TELCOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY SB56XC804B (RIALTO MUNICIPAL AIRPORT), 1451 N. LINDEN AVE, RIALTO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 8PP
SB-05090			NADB-R - 1065090		BILLAT, LORNA	2005		SHPO COVER LETTER FCC FORM 620 (SECTION 106) SUBMITTAL EARTHTOUVH ONC. (CONSULTANTS ON BEHALF OF NEXTAL OF CALIFORNIA, INC.) RIALTO AIRPORT/ CA-5689B RIALTO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SB-05096			NADB-R - 1065096		Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	2006		Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate ES-0085-01 (Birdsall Park), 2611 Linden Avenue, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-05629			NADB-R - 1065629		Pletka, Nicole	2003		Cultural Resource Assessment: Highland Avenue Detour, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-05688			NADB-R - 1065688		Budinger, Fred E.	2005		Proposed Wireless Device Light Standard and Associated Equipment; Linden Site, 2611 N. Linden Avenue, Rialto, California 92376.
SB-05692			NADB-R - 1065692		Austerman, Virginia and Frederick Lange	2007	Jan	Cultural Resources Assessment: UPS Freight Project, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-05884			NADB-R - 1065884		Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	2008		Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Facility Candidate CA 6731C (Kolb), 2644 North Cedar Avenue, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California.

TETRA TECH			80 ACRES			[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; HISTORIC; STANDING STRUCTURES; MILITARY SITE; AIRPORT; IGLOOS; RAILROAD TRACKS; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; WWII; AD 1930-1939]
MCKENNA ET AL			220 ACRES			[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; HISTORIC; ROAD; STRUCTURAL SITE; CELLAR; SAN GABRIEL VALLEY; INTERMONTANE VALLEY]
MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES			1 ACRE			[NADB Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY; INTERMONTANE VALLEY; NO RESOURCES]
LSA Associates, Inc.	20	Archaeological, Field study		Not for publication	No	
LSA	17	1 Archaeological, Field study	40 Acres	Not for publication	No	

36-008696	1	No	San Bernardino	Devore		
36-008697, 36-008698	2	No	San Bernardino	Devore		
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	0	No	San Bernardino			
	0	No	San Bernardino			
	0	No	San Bernardino	Devore, Fontana, San Bernardino North, San Bernardino South		
	0	No	San Bernardino			
36-008696	1	No	San Bernardino	Devore		
	0	No	San Bernardino			

SB-06394			NADB-R - 1066394	Wlodarski, Robert J.	2008		Record Search Results for the Proposed Bechtel Wireless Telecommunications Site ES0085 (Lightpole Antenna Installation), Located at 2611 North Linden Avenue, Rialto, California 92377.
SB-06966			NADB-R - 1066966	Dice, Michael	2006		Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment and Paleontological Records Review Renaissance Specific Plan Project, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-06985			NADB-R - 1066985	Tang, Bai "Tom", Deirdre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester	2011		Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Ayala Drive Widening Project, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-06986			NADB-R - 1066986	Glover, Amy and Sherri Gust	2010		Phase I Resources Assessment Report for the Falcon Ridge Substation Project in the Cities of Fontana and Rialto, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-07126			NADB-R - 1067126	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2012		A Phase I and Class III (Section 106) Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Cactus Basins Improvements in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-07507			NADB-R - 1067507	Puckett, Heather R./	2013	May	Wildflower-Candidate B; 2175 North Linden Avenue, Rialto, CA 92377.
SB-07517			NADB-R - 1067517	SAIC	1999		Site Survey Report for DERP-FUDS Site #J09CA057200, Rialto Ammunition Storage Point.
SB-07814			NADB-R - 1067814	Perez, Don	2014	Mar	Cultural Resource Survey: Bull Outdoor Equipment/CLV 5458, 2479-2483 West Walnut Avenue, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California 92376.
SB-07960				Self, William	2010		Class III Cultural Resources Survey Addendum for the Proposed Calnev Expansion Project, California Portion San Bernadino County, California
SB-08211			Paleo -	Ballester, Daniel	2016		Paleontological Monitoring Program Upper Cactus Basin 3/A, 4 and 5; WO# 20 14-1 1-007 In the city of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California CRM TECH Contract No. 3032
SB-08261				McKenna, Jeanette A.	2016	Dec	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS OF THE PROPOSED ALTA SURVEY PROJECT AREA, LOCATED ON ALDER AVENUE, APNs 0240-201-32, -34, and -35 (6.6 Acres), IN THE CITY OF RIALTO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Cogstone	71		Field study		Not for publication	
Tetra Tech	18	1	Archaeological, Literature search	0.25 acres	Not for publication	No
	12		Field study		Not for publication	No
EBI Consulting	32		Archaeological, Field study	0.25 acres	Not for publication	No
William Self Associates, Inc.	314		Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Field study		Not for publication	No
						Of the 52 resources associated with this study 37 were assigned primary numbers, 12 resources have temporary field numbers and 3 "pending" numbers were voided.
CRM TECH	7		Monitoring		Not for publication	No
McKENNA et al.	154		Archaeological, Field study		Not for publication	No

	0	No	San Bernardino			
	0	No	San Bernardino			
	0	No	San Bernardino			
	0	No	San Bernardino	Devore, Fontana, Guasti		
	0	No	San Bernardino			
	0	No	San Bernardino	Devore	2175 N. Linden Ave Rialto 92377	
	0	No	San Bernardino	Devore		
	0	No	San Bernardino	Devore	2479-2483 W. Walnut Avenue Rialto 92376	
36-000827, 36-000828, 36-003731, 36-005351, 36-006109, 36-006117, 36-006506, 36-006693, 36-006699, 36-006708, 36-007091, 36-007309, 36-007371, 36-008127, 36-008131, 36-008133, 36-008544, 36-008857, 36-010148, 36-010317, 36-012335, 36-013632, 36-015497, 36-020321, 36-020324, 36-020325, 36-020326, 36-020327, 36-020328, 36-020329, 36-020330, 36-022659, 36-022660, 36-022661, 36-022662, 36-022663, 36-022664	37	No	San Bernardino	Adelanto, Alvord Mountain East, Baker, Baldy Mesa, Barstow SE, Cajon, Cave Mountain, Cronese Lakes, Daggett, Devore, Dunn, Fontana, Halloran Springs, Harvard Hill, Helendale, Hodge, Ivanpah Lake, Manix, Mescal Range, Mineral Hill, Minneola, Nebo, San Bernardino North, San Bernardino South, Soda Lake North, Solomons Knob, Turquoise Mountain, Turtle Valley, Valley Wells, Victorville, Victorville NW, West of Soda Lake, Yermo		
	0	No	San Bernardino	Devore, Fontana		
36-029913	1	No	San Bernardino	Devore, Fontana		

PrimaryString	TrinomialString	ResourceName	Status	OtherIDs	Xrefs	ResType	Age	InfoBase	Attribs	ResourceDisclosure
P-36-006250	CA-SBR-006250H	08-SBd-30-PS-HA-01		Resource Name - 08-SBd-30-PS-HA-01		Site	Historic	Survey	AH02; AH03; AH04	Not for publication
P-36-006329	CA-SBR-006329H	08-SBd-30-PS-HA-07		Resource Name - 08-SBd-30-PS-HA-07; Other - P1072-9-H		Site	Historic	Survey	AH05; AH06	Not for publication
P-36-006700	CA-SBR-006700H	PEL89-6; Sandbox		Resource Name - PEL89-6; Resource Name - Sandbox		Building	Historic	Survey	AH06; AH15	Not for publication
P-36-006780	CA-SBR-006780	Rialto Municipal Runway Relocation; Historic Archaeological Site 3		Resource Name - Rialto Municipal Runway Relocation; Resource Name - Historic Archaeological Site 3		Site	Historic	Survey	AH04	Not for publication
P-36-006781	CA-SBR-006781H					Site	Historic	Survey	AH02	Not for publication
P-36-008696	CA-SBR-008696H	Rialto Military Munitions Bunker Complex		Resource Name - Rialto Military Munitions Bunker Complex		Building, Structure, District	Historic	Survey	AH02; AH07; HP34	Not for publication
P-36-008697	CA-SBR-008697					Building	Historic	Survey	HP02	Not for publication
P-36-014203		Nadon House		2044 Ayala Ave, Rialto; Resource Name - Nadon House		Building	Historic	Survey	HP02	Unrestricted
P-36-015376		Grapeland Homesteads & Water Works		Resource Name - Grapeland Homesteads & Water Works; PHI - SBR-116		Building, Structure, Other	Historic	Other	HP22; HP29; HP30; HP33; HP39	Unrestricted
P-36-021564	CA-SBR-013869H	RAN-200		Resource Name - RAN-200		Site	Historic	Survey	AH02; AH04	Not for publication
P-36-021615		Art Scholl Municipal Airport		Resource Name - Art Scholl Municipal Airport; Other - CNX-13		Building, Structure	Historic	Survey	HP08	Unrestricted
P-36-021616		CNX-14		2780 & 2806 N. Linden Ave, Rialto; Resource Name - CNX-14		Building	Historic	Survey	HP02	Not for publication
P-36-029057	CA-SBR-029057H	Chamberlain; Colquhoun; Santa Cruz Property		Resource Name - Chamberlain; Resource Name - Colquhoun; Resource Name - Santa Cruz Property		Site	Historic	Survey	AH16	Unrestricted
P-36-029447	CA-SBR-029447H	LogV-1		Resource Name - LogV-1		Site	Historic	Survey	AH02; AH04	Not for publication
P-36-033145	CA-SBR-033145H	CRM TECH 3500-1H		Resource Name - CRM TECH 3500-1H		Site	Historic	Survey	AH05	Not for publication
P-36-060749		1187-A		Resource Name - 1187-A; cans; Other - IA1312-9H		Other	Historic	Survey	AH16	Not for publication

ResourceCollections	AccessionNo	CollectionsFacility	ResourceNotes	RecordingEvents	Reports	CountyName	Maps
No				1989 (Sutton, Caltrans)	SB-02043, SB-02527, SB-03538	San Bernardino	Devore
No				1989 (Sutton)	SB-02527, SB-02528, SB-03538	San Bernardino	Devore
No				1989 (Langenwalter II, Heritage Resource Consultants)	SB-02066, SB-06060	San Bernardino	Devore
No				1990 (Mark T. Swanson, Research Associates)	SB-02205, SB-03538	San Bernardino	Devore
No				1990 (Mark Swanson, Research Associates)	SB-02205, SB-03538	San Bernardino	Devore
No				1997 (Benjamin Vargas, Macko Inc); 2006 (G. Austerman); 2010 (Victoria Harvey, Lindsay Andrews, Southern California Edison)	SB-03634, SB-04016, SB-05692	San Bernardino	Devore
No				1997 (B. Vargas, Macko, Inc.); 2002 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	SB-04016, SB-04017	San Bernardino	Devore
No				1989 (A. Gallup, Caltrans)		San Bernardino	Devore
No				1987 (Anicic, John, Fontana Historical Society); 1989; 2016	SB-04012, SB-05691	San Bernardino	Devore
No				2009 (R Nixon, K Maeyama, URS)		San Bernardino	Devore
No				2008 (Jeremy Hollins, URS)		San Bernardino	Devore
No				2008 (Jeremy Hollins, URS Corp.)		San Bernardino	Devore
No				2015 (Jeanette McKenna, McKenna et al)	SB-08190	San Bernardino	Fontana
No				2015 (S. Andrews, ASM)		San Bernardino	Devore
No				2019 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH)		San Bernardino	Devore
No			PDF OK	1992 (TASKIRAN+GREELEY, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside)		San Bernardino	Lucerne Valley

Address	PLSS	UTM
	T1N R5W SW¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 28 SBBM	Zone 11 462515mE 3777170mN NAD27
	T1N R5W SE¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 28 SBBM	Zone 11 462170mE 3777130mN NAD27
	T1N R5W NW¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 22 SBBM	Zone 11 463490mE 3779290mN NAD27
	T1N R5W NE¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 33 SBBM	Zone 11 462190mE 3776190mN NAD27
2044 Ayala Ave Rialto 92376 (APN 264-101-19)		
Between Sierra Ave, Citrus Ave, Highland, Ave and Summit Ave Fontana		
	T1N R5W SW¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 33 SBBM	Zone 11 461433mE 3776703mN NAD83
1451 N. Linden Ave Rialto CA	T1N R5W NE¼ of Sec. 33 SBBM	Zone 11 463012mE 3776570mN
	T1N R5W NE¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 28 SBBM	Zone 11 463022mE 3778923mN
Rialto 92376		
	T4N R1W NE¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 9 SBBM	Zone 11 500750mE 3811980mN



July 26, 2023

California Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, California 95691
Via email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Re: Sacred Lands File Search Request for the Vineyard Industrial Park Project, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California

To whom it may concern,

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Vineyard Industrial Park Project, located north of Highland Avenue and east of Locust Avenue in the northern portion of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California. The proposed Project is depicted on the USGS Devore, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (see attached). This study is being undertaken in compliance with CEQA.

A records search has been requested from the South Central Coastal Information Center. I am writing to request a search of your Sacred Lands File and to inquire if you have registered any cultural resources, traditional cultural properties, or areas of heritage sensitivity within this proposed project area. Please send the results of this search to me at our Pasadena office, listed below, and feel free to call, write, fax (626) 793-2008, or e-mail (sandrews@asmaffiliates.com) if you have any questions. We appreciate any information you can provide on this project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sherri Andrews', with a stylized, flowing script.

Sherri Andrews, M.A., J.D., RPA
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
Senior Archaeologist

Attachment:

Figure 1. Landers Hotel and Restaurant Project area shown on the USGS Landers, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

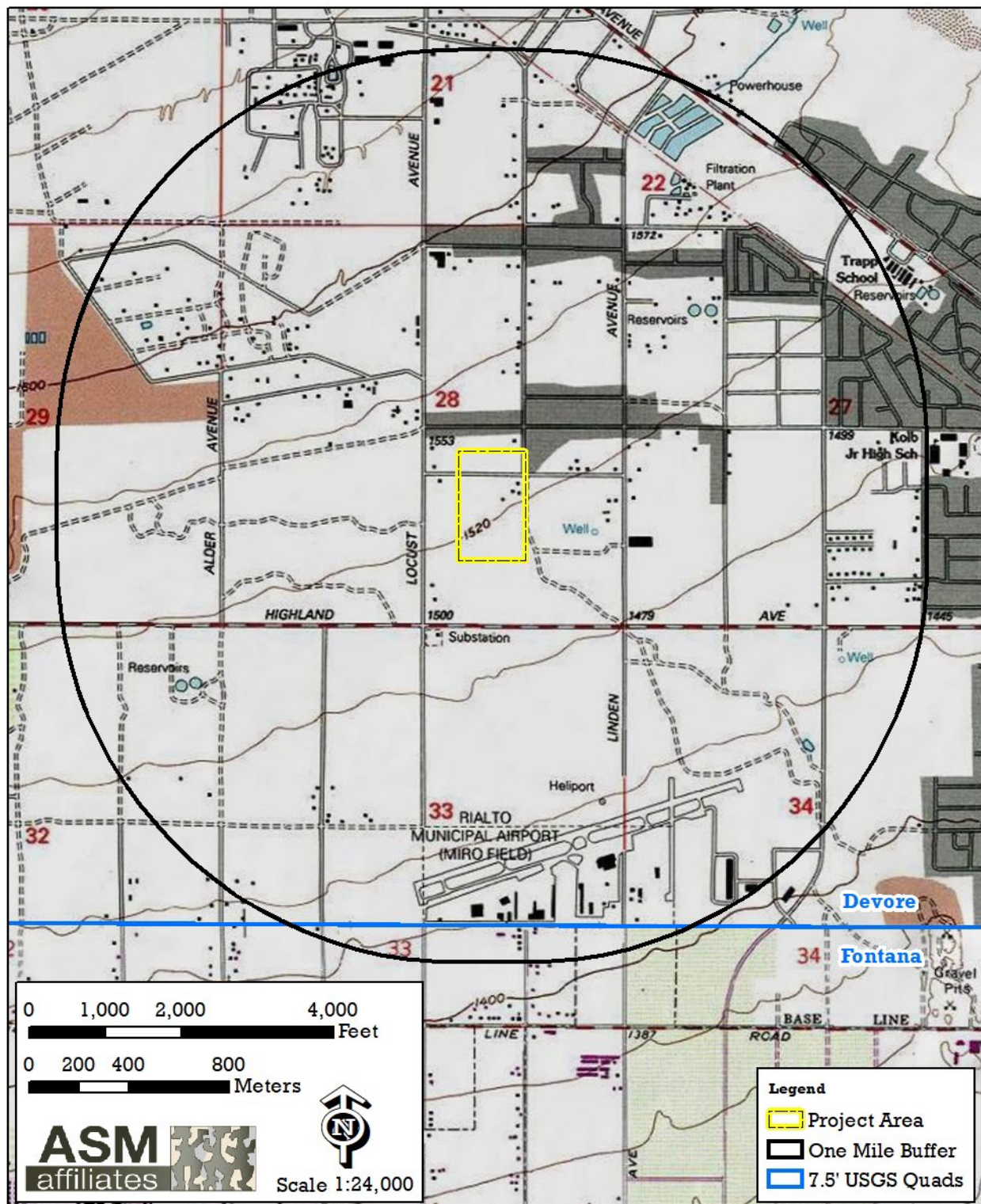


Figure 1. Vineyard Industrial Park Project shown on the USGS Devore, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

August 22, 2023

Sherri Andrews
ASM Affiliates, Inc.Via Email to: sandrews@asmaffiliates.comACTING CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiCOMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayCOMMISSIONER
VacantCOMMISSIONER
VacantCOMMISSIONER
VacantEXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok, Nisenan**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, Vineyard Industrial Park Project, San Bernardino County**

Dear Ms. Andrews:

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: Cameron.vela@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cameron Vela

Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

County	Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person
San Bernardino	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Patricia Garcia, Director of Historic Preservation
	Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	F	Amanda Vance, Chairperson
	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	F	Doug Welmas, Chairperson
	Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esaprza, Cultural Director
	Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
	Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary
	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Andrew Salas, Chairperson
	Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	N	Anthony Morales, Chairperson
	Gabrielino /Tongva Nation	N	Sandonne Goad, Chairperson

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Robert Dorame, Chairperson
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	F	Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Tuba Ebru Ozdil, Pechanga Cultural Analyst

Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Steve Bodmer, General Counsel for Pechanga Band of Indians
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Cultural Lands Manager
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Thomas Tortez, Chairperson

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of sta

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
8/22/2023**

Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 699-6907	(760) 699-6919	pagarcia@aguacaliente.net
84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 398-4722	(760) 369-7161	hhaines@augustinetribes.com
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203	(760) 342-2593	(760) 347-7880	jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov
52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov
52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com
52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 972-2568	(951) 763-2808	chairman@cahuilla-nsn.gov
P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org
P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org
P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564	(626) 286-1262	GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	(951) 807-0479		sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
8/22/2023**

P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	(626) 407-8761		christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu
P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417	(562) 761-6417	gtongva@gmail.com
P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351		tongvatcr@gmail.com
23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048		Chavez1956metro@gmail.com
P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	(760) 782-0711	(760) 782-0712	
12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov
12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3537		awallick@palatribe.com
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3515	(760) 742-3189	sgaughen@palatribe.com
P.O. Box 2183 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6313	(951) 695-1778	eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
8/22/2023**

P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6171	(951) 695-1778	sbodmer@pechanga-nsn.gov
P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739		culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com
P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com
P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com
P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	admin@ramona-nsn.gov
One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 689-5727		dwalsh@rincon-nsn.gov
One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 648-3000		cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov
One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 803-3548		jlinton@rincon-nsn.gov
One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 484-4835		lgonzalez@rincon-nsn.gov
26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054		alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	Isaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
8/22/2023**

P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370-0167		serranonation1@gmail.com
P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 528-9032		serranonation1@gmail.com
P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov
P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov
P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300	(760) 397-8146	thomas.tortez@torresmartinez-nsn.gov

tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Vineyard Industrial Park Project, San Bernardino

Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/20/2023
Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/18/2023
Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/18/2023
Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Ventura	
Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Ventura	3/28/2023

Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura	3/16/2023
Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura	3/16/2023
Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura	5/30/2023
Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura	5/30/2023
Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	3/23/2023
Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	3/23/2023
Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	8/2/2023

Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	8/2/2023
Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	5/16/2023
Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	7/7/2023
Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	5/31/2023
Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	5/31/2023
Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	5/31/2023
Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino	3/27/2023
Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	

Serrano	Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	4/29/2019
Serrano	Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	
Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	

Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

County.

Record: PROJ-2023-004215

Report Type: AB52 GIS

Counties: San Bernardino

NAHC Group: All

ATTACHMENT D: NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE



September 1, 2023

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Patricia Garcia, Director of Historic Preservation
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Via email: pagarcia@aguacaliente.net

Re: Vineyard Industrial Park Project, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Director Garcia,

ASM Affiliates (ASM) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Vineyard Industrial Park Project, located north of Highland Avenue and east of Locust Avenue in the northern portion of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California. The proposed Project is depicted on the USGS Devore, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (see attached). This study is being undertaken in compliance with CEQA.

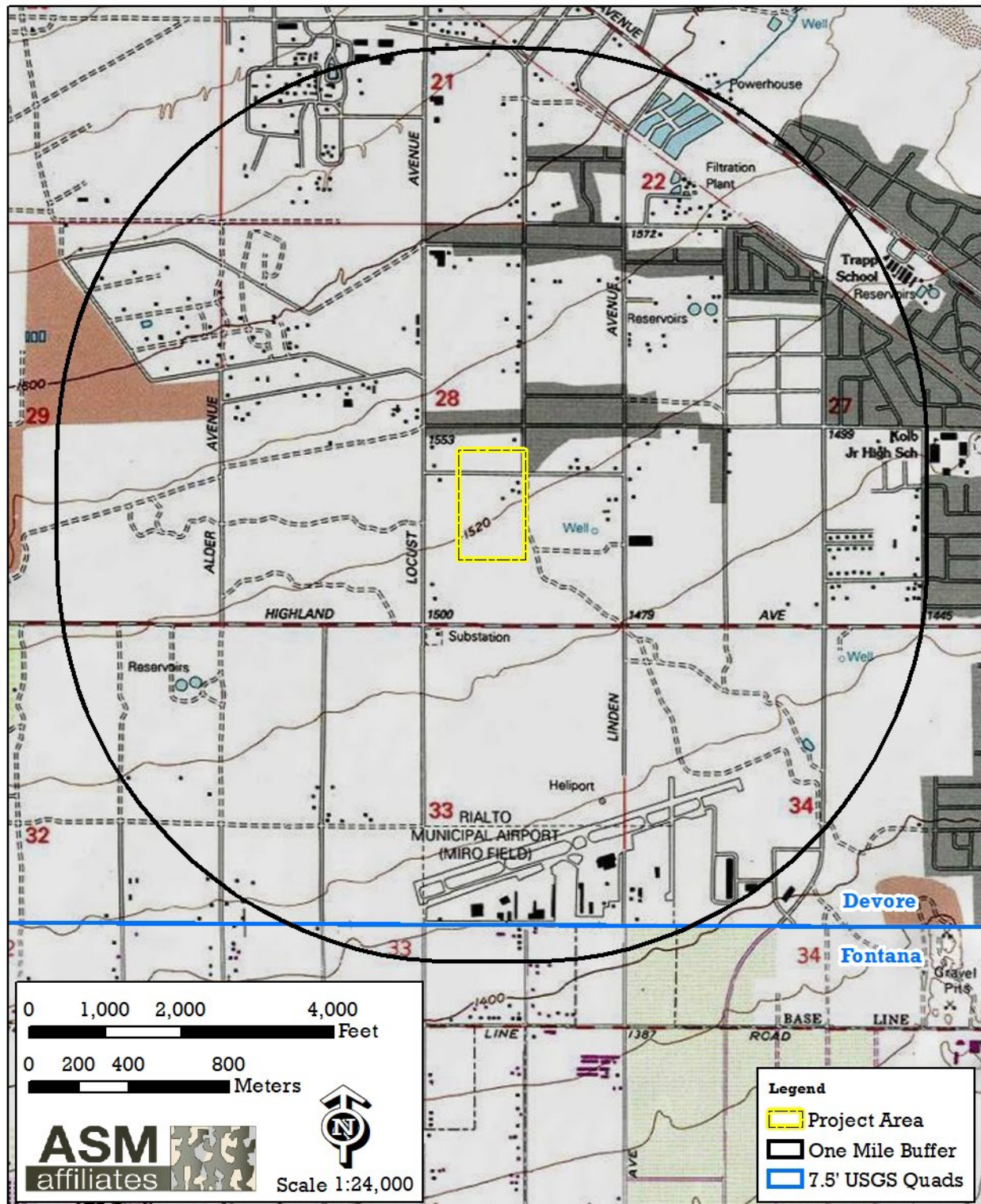
A search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File has been undertaken with negative results. The NAHC response also included a list of additional contacts, upon which you appear. As a result, we would appreciate any information you may wish to share regarding Native American cultural resources located in or near the proposed Project location or concerns you may have regarding the proposed Project. This query is for informational purposes only. Any information concerning the location, identity, character, and traditional use of cultural places identified will be considered strictly confidential.

You may contact me at sandrews@asmaffiliates.com, (626) 793-7395, or the Pasadena office address provided below. Thank you in advance for taking the time to review this request.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sherri Andrews", with a stylized, flowing script.

Sherri Andrews, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist



Map of the Vineyard Industrial Park Project Area shown on the USGS Devore, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.



AUGUSTINE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS
84-481 Avenue 54, Coachella CA 92236
Telephone: (760) 398-4722
Fax (760) 369-7161
Tribal Chairperson: Amanda Vance
Tribal Vice-Chairperson: Victoria Martin
Tribal Secretary: Geramy Martin

Date: 09/08/2023

Dear: Sherri Andrews, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist

SUBJECT: Vineyard Industrial Park Project, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California

Thank you for the opportunity to offer input concerning the development of the above-identified project. We appreciate your sensitivity to the cultural resources that may be impacted by your project and the importance of these cultural resources to the Native American peoples that have occupied the land surrounding the area of your project for thousands of years. Unfortunately, increased development and lack of sensitivity to cultural resources have resulted in many significant cultural resources being destroyed or substantially altered and impacted. Your invitation to consult on this project is greatly appreciated.

At this time, we are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project, however, in the event, you should discover any cultural resources during the development of this project please contact our office immediately for further evaluation.

Very truly yours,

Geramy Martin

Geramy Martin, Tribal Secretary
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians

[EXTERNAL] RE: Vineyard Industrial Park Project Query

THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>

Mon 9/11/2023 8:36 AM

To: Amanda Jokela <ajokela@asmaffiliates.com>

Cc: Sherri Andrews <sandrews@asmaffiliates.com>

Caution: This email is from an EXTERNAL sender. Be safe and verify links and/or attachments prior to opening.

Greetings,

A records check of the Tribal Historic Preservation Office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Thank you,



Claritsa Duarte

Cultural Resources Analyst

cduarte@aguacaliente.net

C: (760) 985-7538 | D: (760) 883-1134

5401 Dinah Shore Drive, Palm Springs, CA 92264

From: Amanda Jokela <ajokela@asmaffiliates.com>

Sent: Friday, September 8, 2023 1:21 PM

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

Cc: Sherri Andrews <sandrews@asmaffiliates.com>

Subject: Vineyard Industrial Park Project Query

**** This Email came from an External Source ****

Dear Director Garcia,

Attached please find our letter requesting your comments, if any, on the Vineyard Industrial Park Project, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California. Thank you for taking time to review this letter and letting us know if there are any issues or concerns.

Best regards,

Sherri

Amanda Jokela | Assistant Archaeologist

7710 Balboa Ave., Suite 303 San Diego, CA | O: (619) 738-4030 | M:

ajokela@asmaffiliates.com | <https://asmaffiliates.com>

This email has been scanned by Inbound Shield.

FW: [EXTERNAL] Re: Vineyard Industrial Park Project Query

Amanda Jokela

Mon 9/11/2023 9:18 AM

To: Sherri Andrews <sandrews@asmaffiliates.com>

NAHC comments on Vineyard Industrial Park Project

From: Christina Marsden Conley <christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu>

Sent: Monday, September 11, 2023 9:16 AM

To: Amanda Jokela <ajokela@asmaffiliates.com>

Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: Vineyard Industrial Park Project Query

Caution: This email is from an EXTERNAL sender. Be safe and verify links and/or attachments prior to opening.

We will defer comment to *Gabrielino /Tongva Nation Sandonne Goad*.

tehoovet taamet

CHRISTINA CONLEY

- Native American Monitor - Caretaker of our Ancestral Water and Land
- Cultural Resource Administrator Under Tribal Chair, Robert Dorame (Most Likely Descendant) of Pimugna (Catalina Island)
- Native American Heritage Commission Contact
- Fully qualified as a California State Recognized Native American Tribe fulfilling SB18, AB52 Compliance Regulations
- HAZWOPER Certified
- 626.407.8761

https://file.lacounty.gov/SDSInter/lac/1137966_AREPORTONHARMSCountyofLosAngeles.pdf

GABRIELINO TONGVA INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA

The Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California tribe is traditionally and culturally recognized in the State of California Bill AJR96 as the aboriginal tribe to encompass the entire Los Angeles Basin area to Laguna Beach, extending to the Channel Islands of Santa Catalina, San Nicholas and San Clemente Islands



NAHC recognizes GTIOC Tribal Territory

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On Sep 8, 2023, at 12:17 PM, Amanda Jokela <ajokela@asmaffiliates.com> wrote:

Dear Administrator Conley,

Attached please find our letter requesting your comments, if any, on the Vineyard Industrial Park Project, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California. Thank you for taking time to review this letter and letting us know if there are any issues or concerns.

Best regards,
Sherri



Amanda Jokela | Assistant Archaeologist

7710 Balboa Ave., Suite 303 San Diego, CA | O: (619) 738-4030 | M:

ajokela@asmaffiliates.com | <https://asmaffiliates.com>

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<Vineyard Industrial Park_Administrator Conley.pdf>