

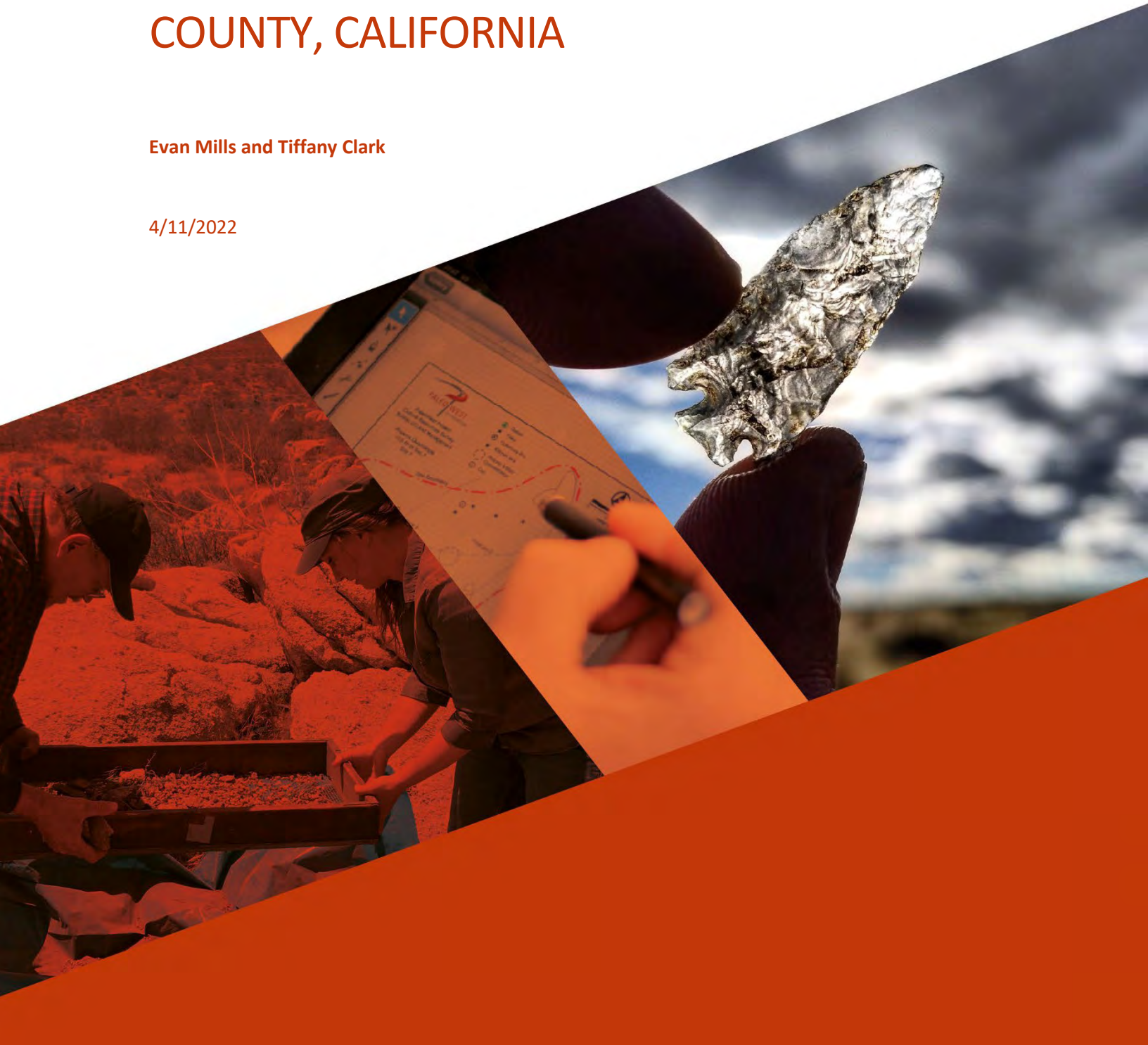
APPENDIX E



# CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE SPEEDWAY COMMERCE CENTER II SPECIFIC PLAN PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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# MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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The proposed Speedway Commerce Center II Specific Plan Project (Project) involves the development of an industrial warehouse/distribution and e-commerce complex within the existing Auto Club Speedway (ACS) in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California. The proposed Project would encompass approximately 433 acres of land within the 522-acre ACS property (Assessor Parcel Numbers 0231-011-09, -10, -11, -12 and 0231-111-17, -18, -19, -20) adjacent to the cities of Rancho Cucamonga and Fontana. PaleoWest LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment of the Project area in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The County of San Bernardino is the Lead Agency for CEQA compliance.

This report summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resource assessment. The investigation included background research, outreach with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American groups, and a field survey. The purpose of the study was to determine the potential of the Project to impact cultural resources under CEQA.

As part of the background research, PaleoWest conducted a records search at the South Central Coastal Information System to identify previously recorded cultural resources and studies located within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project area. The records search indicated that no fewer than 21 previous studies have been conducted in the record search area. Five cultural resources have been previously documented within 0.5 mile of the Project area, all of which are historic built-environment resources. A portion of one of these resources, the Kaiser Steel Mill (CA-SBR-4131H/P-36-004131), is mapped in the Project area. Although designated as a California Point of Historical Interest in 1975, the mill was demolished in 1995 and redeveloped into the ACS. A review of historical maps and aerial images indicates that prior to the development of the mill, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California had constructed the Upper Feeder Aqueduct through the property. Although the aqueduct was built in the 1930s, Project development is not anticipated to impact the buried historic-era water pipeline.

As part of the cultural resource assessment of the Project area, PaleoWest requested a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) from the NAHC on August 3, 2021. Results of the SLF search were obtained on August 27, 2021. The NAHC found that there are no known Native American cultural resources within the immediate Project area but suggested contacting 16 individuals representing 12 Native American tribal groups to request additional information about sensitive Native American resources in the Project vicinity. Outreach letters were sent to the Native American contacts on September 7, 2021 with follow up correspondence conducted on September 28, 2021. Four responses have been received to date.

PaleoWest conducted a survey of the proposed Project area on August 31, 2021. No cultural resources were identified as a result of the field work effort. Although the Project area lies within the mapped boundary of the Kaiser Steel Mill, no evidence of the former mill was identified. Sediments across the Project area have been extensively disturbed by the construction and demolition of the mill and subsequent development of the ACS. As such, there is a low potential for encountering intact buried archaeological deposits in the Project area. Based on these results, PaleoWest recommends a finding of no impact to historical or archaeological resources under CEQA. No additional cultural resource management is recommended for the proposed Project.

# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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The proposed Speedway Commerce Center II Specific Plan Project (Project) involves the development of an industrial warehouse/distribution and e-commerce complex on the existing Auto Club Speedway (ACS) site in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California. PaleoWest LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by Kimley-Horn to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment of the Project area in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The County of San Bernardino (County) is the Lead Agency for the purposes of the CEQA.

## 1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The proposed Project lies between the cities of Fontana and Rancho Cucamonga in southwestern San Bernardino County (Figures 1-1 and 1-2). The Project encompasses approximately 433 acres of land within the 522-acre ACS property. The ACS consists of eight contiguous parcels (Assessor Parcel Numbers 0231-011-09, -10, -11, -12 and 0231-111-17, -18, -19, -20) bounded by Cherry Avenue to the east, the Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railroad to the north, the West Valley Materials Recycling Facility to the west, and California Steel Industries to the south (Figure 1-3). The Project area lies in Sections 9, 10, 15, and 16, Township 1 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the *Guasti, CA* and *Fontana, CA* 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangles (Figure 1-2). The elevation of the Project area ranges from approximately 1,070 to 1,150 feet above mean sea level (amsl).

The Project proposes conceptual land uses that include, but not limited to, the construction of up to approximately 6.6 million square feet of high cube warehouse and e-commerce development with approximately 12 acres of accessory commercial uses. The Project site would also be developed with greenbelts, public roads, other support amenity features, and water detention areas. The proposed Project would surround the Next Gen in California Project, which was approved by the County on June 7, 2021. Construction of the proposed Project, including recordation of final subdivision map(s), and design review may be progressively implemented in stages, provided that vehicular access, public facilities, and infrastructure are constructed to adequately service the development, or as needed for public health and safety.

## 1.2 PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

Tiffany Clark, Ph.D., Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA), served as Principal Investigator and Project Manager and directed all fieldwork and reporting efforts for the Project. Associate Archaeologist Evan Mills, M.A., RPA conducted the pedestrian survey and co-authored the report. Brian Spelts served as the GIS analyst. Finally, Jessica DeBusk, M.B.A. conducted senior technical review of this report.

## 1.3 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report documents the results of a cultural resource investigation conducted for the proposed Project. Chapter 1 has introduced the Project location and description. Chapter 2

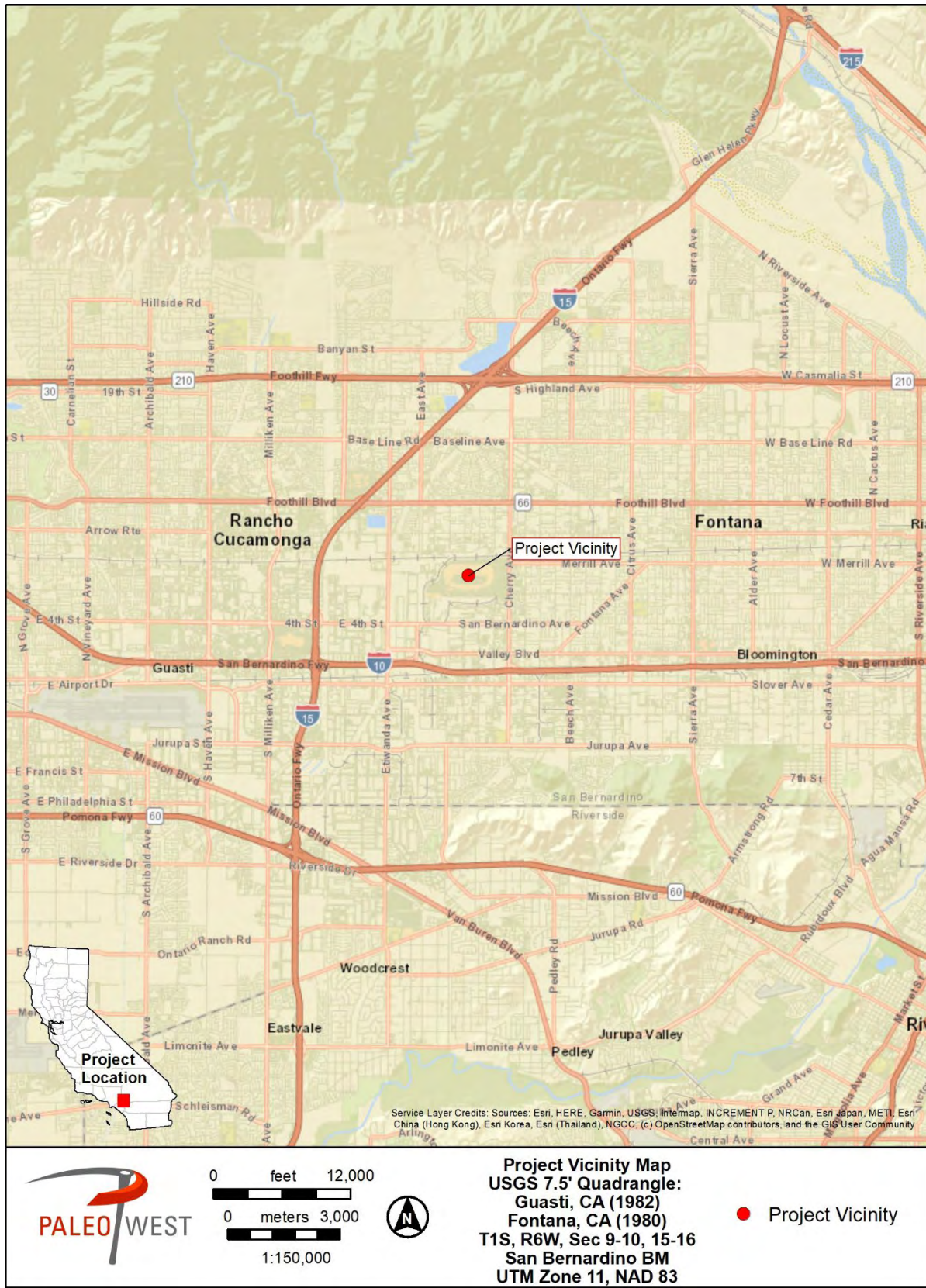


Figure 1-1. Project vicinity map



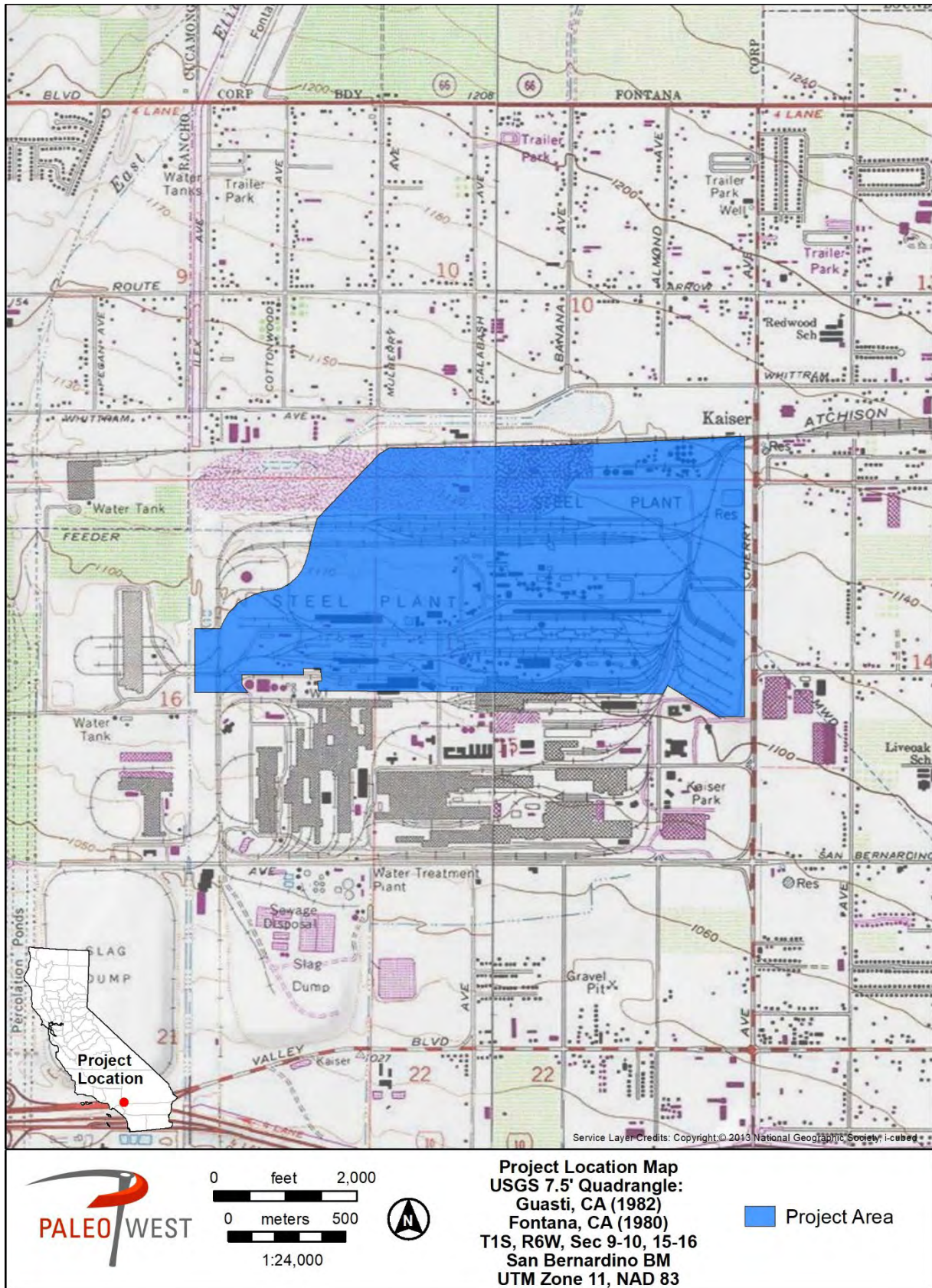


Figure 1-2. Project location map

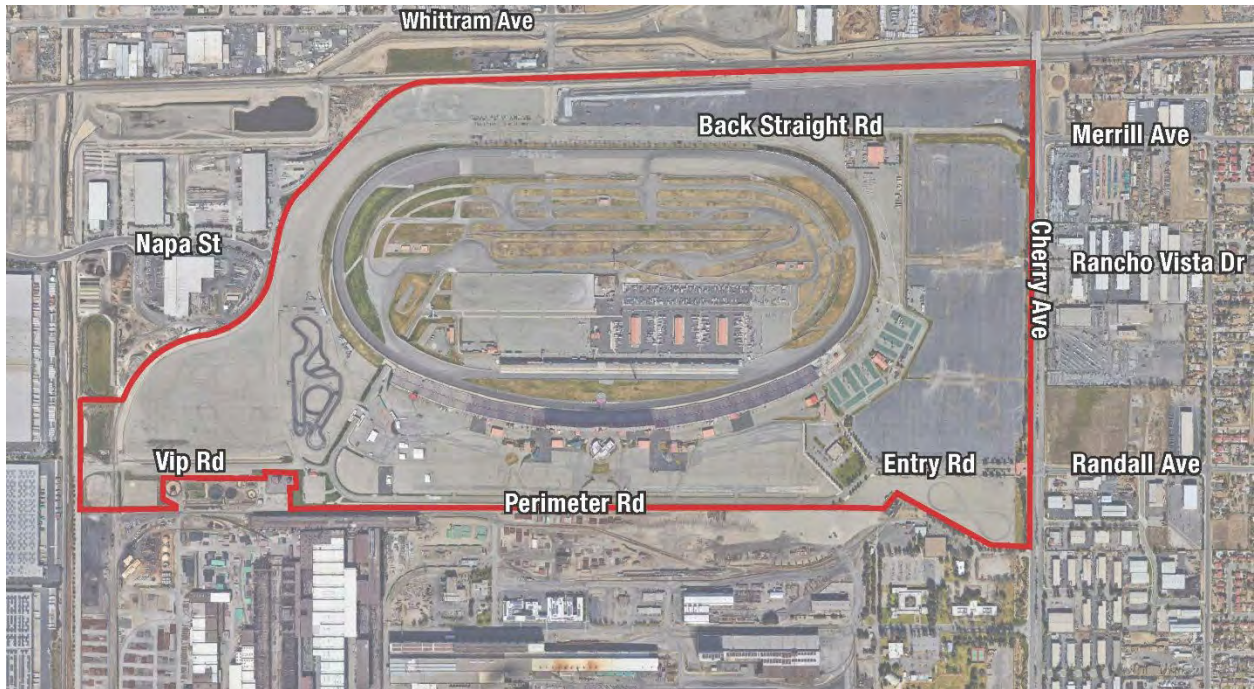


Figure 1-3. Aerial Photograph of Project area

states the regulatory context for the Project. Chapter 3 synthesizes the natural and cultural setting of the Project area and surrounding region. The results of the previous cultural investigations and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search is presented in Chapter 4. The field methods employed during this investigation and the findings are presented in Chapter 5. Management recommendations are provided in Chapter 6. These are followed by bibliographic references and appendices.

## 2.0 REGULATORY CONTEXT

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### 2.1 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with CEQA, as amended. Compliance with CEQA statutes and guidelines requires both public and private projects with financing or approval from a public agency to assess the project's impact on cultural resources (Public Resources Code Section 21082, 21083.2 and 21084 and California Code of Regulations 10564.5). The first step in the process is to identify cultural resources that may be impacted by the project and then determine whether the resources are "historically significant" resources.

CEQA defines historically significant resources as "resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)" (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). A cultural resource may be considered historically significant if the resource is 45 years old or older and possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.<sup>1</sup> In addition, it must meet any of the following criteria for listing on the CRHR:

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

Cultural resources are buildings, sites, humanly modified landscapes, traditional cultural properties, structures, or objects that may have historical, architectural, cultural, or scientific importance. A resource can also be determined historically significant under CEQA by virtue of being included in a local register of historical resources regardless of CRHR eligibility (see Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(2)). CEQA states that if a project will have a significant impact on important cultural resources, deemed "historically significant," then project alternatives and mitigation measures must be considered. Additionally, the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) may choose to comment on the CEQA compliance process for specific local government projects in an informal capacity but does not seek to review all projects that may affect historically significant cultural resources under CEQA provisions.

### 2.2 CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY BILL 52

Signed into law in September 2014, California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) created a new class of resources – tribal cultural resources – for consideration under CEQA. Tribal cultural resources may include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, or objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are listed or determined to be eligible for listing

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<sup>1</sup> The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) guidelines recognize a 45-year-old criteria threshold for documenting and evaluating cultural resources (assumes a 5-year lag between resource identification and the date that planning decisions are made) (OHP 1995:2). The age threshold is an operational guideline and not specific to CEQA statutory or regulatory codes.

in the CRHR, included in a local register of historical resources, or a resource determined by the lead CEQA agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant and eligible for listing on the CRHR. AB 52 requires that the lead CEQA agency consult with California Native American tribes that have requested consultation for projects that may affect tribal cultural resources. The lead CEQA agency shall begin consultation with participating Native American tribes prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report. Under AB 52, a project that has potential to cause a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource constitutes a significant effect on the environment unless mitigation reduces such effects to a less than significant level.

## 2.3 SENATE BILL 18

Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) (Statutes of 2004, Chapter 905), which went into effect January 1, 2005, requires local governments (city and county) to consult with Native American tribes before making certain planning decisions and to provide notice to tribes at certain key points in the planning process. The intent is to “provide California Native American tribes an opportunity to participate in local land use decisions at an early planning stage, for the purpose of protecting, or mitigating impacts to, cultural places” (Governor’s Office of Planning and Research 2005).

According to the Tribal Consultation Guidelines: Supplement to General Plan Guidelines (Governor’s Office of Planning and Research 2005), the following are the contact and notification responsibilities of local governments:

- Prior to the adoption or any amendment of a general plan or specific plan, a local government must notify the appropriate tribes (on the contact list maintained by the NAHC) of the opportunity to conduct consultations for the purpose of preserving, or mitigating impacts to, cultural places located on land within the local government’s jurisdiction that is affected by the proposed plan adoption or amendment. Tribes have 90 days from the date on which they receive notification to request consultation, unless a shorter timeframe has been agreed to by the tribe (Government Code Section 65352.3).
- Prior to the adoption or substantial amendment of a general plan or specific plan, a local government must refer the proposed action to those tribes that are on the NAHC contact list and have traditional lands located within the city or county’s jurisdiction. The referral must allow a 45-day comment period (Government Code Section 65352). Notice must be sent regardless of whether prior consultation has taken place. Such notice does not initiate a new consultation process. Local government must send a notice of a public hearing, at least 10 days prior to the hearing, to tribes who have filed a written request for such notice (Government Code Section 65092).

## 2.4 COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO GENERAL PLAN

The County has goals and policies related to historic preservation issues in their General Plan (County of San Bernardino 2020). The following presents the countywide goals for archaeological and historic cultural resources and its associated policies and programs.

**GOAL CR-1** Tribal cultural resources that are preserved and celebrated out of respect for Native American beliefs and traditions.

*Policies:*

- CR-1.1 Tribal notification and coordination.** We notify and coordinate with tribal representatives in accordance with state and federal laws to strengthen our working relationship with area tribes, avoid inadvertent discoveries of Native American archaeological sites and burials, assist with the treatment and disposition of inadvertent discoveries, and explore options of avoidance of cultural resources early in the planning process.
- CR-1.2 Tribal planning.** We will collaborate with local tribes on countywide planning efforts and, as permitted or required, planning efforts initiated by local tribes.
- CR-1.3 Mitigation and avoidance.** We consult with local tribes to establish appropriate project-specific mitigation measures and resource-specific treatment of potential cultural resources. We require project applicants to design projects to avoid known tribal cultural resources, whenever possible. If avoidance is not possible, we require appropriate mitigation to minimize project impacts on tribal cultural resources.
- CR-1.4 Resource monitoring.** We encourage active participation by local tribes as monitors in surveys, testing, excavation, and grading phases of development projects with potential impacts on tribal resources.
- GOAL CR-2** Historic resources (buildings, structures, or archaeological resources) and paleontological resources that are protected and preserved for their cultural importance to local communities as well as their research and educational potential.
- CR-2.1 National and state historic resources.** We encourage the preservation of archaeological sites and structures of state or national significance in accordance with the Secretary of Interior’s standards.
- CR-2.2 Local historic resources.** We encourage property owners to maintain the historic integrity of resources on their property by (listed in order of preference): preservation, adaptive reuse, or memorialization.
- CR-2.3 Paleontological and archaeological resources.** We strive to protect paleontological and archaeological resources from loss or destruction by requiring that new development include appropriate mitigation to preserve the quality and integrity of these resources. We require new development to avoid paleontological and archeological resources whenever possible. If avoidance is not possible, we require the salvage and preservation of paleontological and archeological resources.
- CR-2.4 Partnerships.** We encourage partnerships to champion and financially support the preservation and restoration of historic sites, structures, and districts.

**CR-2.5**

**Public awareness and education.** We increase public awareness and conduct education efforts about the unique historic, natural, tribal, and cultural resources in San Bernardino County through the County Museum and in collaboration with other entities and organizations.

## 3.0 NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

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This section of the report summarizes information regarding the physical and cultural setting of the Project area, including the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic contexts of the general area. Several factors, including topography, available water sources, and biological resources, affect the nature and distribution of prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic-period human activities in an area. This background provides a context for understanding the nature of the cultural resources that may be identified within the region.

### 3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project area is situated south of the San Gabriel Mountains, which are part of the Transverse Ranges that separate the Los Angeles Basin and the Mojave Desert, in the eastern portion of the Pomona Valley. The Pomona Valley is bordered to the west by the San Gabriel Valley, to the north by the San Gabriel Mountains, to the east by the San Bernardino Valley, and to the south by the Santa Ana River. The alluvial valley was formed by the Santa Ana River and its tributaries. The Santa Ana River originates on the northern and eastern slopes of Mount San Gorgonio and is the largest hydrological feature near the Project area, approximately eight miles away. The San Antonio Creek bisects the western portion of Pomona Valley and runs along the Los Angeles County and San Bernardino County border. Other notable tributaries emerging from the southern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains include Lytle Creek, Cajon Wash, Deer Canyon Wash, Cucamonga Creek, and Etiwanda Creek.

As the climate of the region is largely determined by topographic features, climate, in turn, largely dictates the character of the biotic environment exploited by native populations. The climate of the Project area is characterized as Mediterranean, with hot, dry summers and cool, moist winters. It has a semi-arid precipitation regime; significant changes in temperature and moisture occur based on elevation and exposure, particularly in the nearby mountains.

Prior to historical development of the Project vicinity, vegetation in the area included representative species of the valley grassland plant community. Indigenous species present may have included rye grass (*Leymus condensatus*), blue grass (*Poa secunda*), bent grass (*Agrostis* spp.), needlegrass (*Stipa* spp.), three-awn (*Aristida divaricata*), and members of the sunflower family (*Asteraceae*). Additionally, restricted riparian communities also occurred near springs and along watercourses. Various floral species were available from early spring until winter, and the leaves, stems, seeds, fruits, roots, and tubers from many of these plant species formed an important subsistence base for the Native American inhabitants of the region (Bean and Saubel 1972; Hyde and Elliot 1994).

### 3.2 PREHISTORIC SETTING

Prehistoric occupation of the inland valleys of Southern California can be divided into seven cultural periods: Paleoindian (circa [ca.] 12,000–9,500 years before present [B.P.]); Early Archaic (ca. 9,500–7,000 B.P.); Middle Archaic (ca. 7,000–4,000 B.P.); Late Archaic (ca. 4,000–1,500 B.P.); Saratoga Springs (ca. 1,500–750 B.P.); Late Prehistoric (ca. 750–410 B.P.); and Protohistoric (ca. 410–180 B.P.), which ended in the ethnographic period. Due to the nature of

prehistoric archaeological sites identified within 0.5 mile of the Project area (see Chapter 4), the prehistoric cultural setting discussed below begins at the Late Archaic period.

These periods are structured based on the archaeological research conducted at Diamond Valley Lake as part of the Eastside Reservoir Project (ESRP), located approximately 40 miles southeast of the Project area (Goldberg et al. 2001; McDougall et al. 2003). For the most part, the prehistory of the inland valleys of Southern California that characterizes the Project area has been less thoroughly understood than that of the nearby desert and coastal regions. Prior to the ESRP cultural resources studies, no comprehensive synthesis had been developed specifically for the interior valley and mountain localities of cismontane Southern California that characterize the region. The following has been adapted from Horne and McDougall (2003).

### 3.2.1 Late Archaic Period (ca. 4000 to 1500 B.P.)

The Late Archaic period was a time of cultural intensification in Southern California. The beginning of the Late Archaic coincides with the Little Pluvial, a period of increased moisture in the region. Effective moisture continued to increase in the desert interior by approximately 3,600 B.P. and lasted throughout most of the Late Archaic. This ameliorated climate allowed for more extensive occupation of the region. By approximately 2,100 B.P., however, drying and warming increased, perhaps providing motivation for resource intensification. Archaeological site types that typify this time period include residential bases with large, diverse artifact assemblages, abundant faunal remains, and cultural features as well as temporary bases, temporary camps, and task-specific activity areas. In general, sites showing evidence of the most intensive use tend to be on range-front benches adjacent to permanent water sources, such as perennial springs or larger streams, while less intensively used locales occur either on upland benches or on the margins of active alluvial fans (Goldberg et al. 2001).

Data from Late Archaic component archaeological sites also suggest increased sedentism during this period, with a change to a semi-sedentary land-use and collection strategy. The profusion of features, and especially refuse deposits in Late Archaic components, suggests that seasonal encampments saw longer use and more frequent reuse than during the latter part of the preceding Middle Archaic period, with increasing moisture improving the conditions of Southern California after ca. 3,100 B.P. (Goldberg et al. 2001; Spaulding 2001). Drying and warming after ca. 2,100 B.P. likely extracted a toll on expanding populations, influencing changes in resource procurement strategies, promoting economic diversification and resource intensification, and perhaps resulting in a permanent shift towards greater sedentism (Goldberg et al. 2001).

A technological innovation introduced during this period was the mortar and pestle, used for processing acorns and hard seeds, such as those derived from the mesquite pod. This correlates with a warming and drying trend that began around 2,100 B.P., which appears to have resulted in resource intensification (Goldberg et al. 2001).

The subsistence base broadened during the Late Archaic period. The technological advancement of the mortar and pestle may indicate the use of acorns, an important storable subsistence resource. Hunting also presumably gained in importance. An abundance of broad, leaf-shaped blades and heavy, often stemmed or notched projectile points have been found in association with large numbers of terrestrial and aquatic mammal bones. Other characteristic features of this period include the appearance of bone and antler implements and the occasional use of asphaltum and steatite. Most chronological sequences for Southern California



recognize the introduction of the bow and arrow by 1,500 B.P., marked by the appearance of small arrow points and arrow shaft straighteners.

Technologically, the artifact assemblage of this period was similar to that of the preceding Middle Archaic; new tools were added either as innovations or as “borrowed” cultural items. Diagnostic projectile points of this period are still fairly large (dart point size), but also include more refined notched (Elko), concave base (Humboldt), and small stemmed (Gypsum) forms (Warren 1984). Late in the period, Rose Spring arrow points appeared in the archaeological record in the deserts, reflecting the spread of the bow and arrow technology from the Great Basin and the Colorado River region. This projectile point type was not found at the ESRP study area, and there is no evidence suggesting that the bow and arrow had come into use at this time in the inland regions of Southern California.

### 3.2.2 Saratoga Springs Period (ca. 1500 to 750 B.P.)

In the early years of this period, cultural trends were, in large part, a continuation of the developments begun during the end of the Late Archaic Period. These include an increasing adaptation to the arid environment in the deserts and an increase in trade relations (Warren 1984).

Warren (1984) indicates that there were four cultural spheres within the Mojave and Colorado deserts during the early part of this period, including a southern desert sphere influenced by Patayan (Hakatayan) cultures adjacent to the Colorado River. This southern cultural sphere includes the Colorado Desert and San Jacinto Mountains, but it is unclear whether this influence extended as far west as the Project area.

Lake Cahuilla is believed to have refilled the Coachella Valley around 1,450 B.P. and was the focus of cultural activities such as exploitation of fish, waterfowl, and wetland resources during this period. Desert people, speaking Shoshonean languages, may have moved into Southern California at this time, the so-called “Shoshonean Intrusion.” Brown and Buff Ware pottery first appeared on the lower Colorado River at about 1,200 B.P. and started to diffuse across the California deserts by about 1,100 B.P. (Moratto 1984).

However, about 1,060 B.P., environmental conditions became notably warmer and drier. This period of intense drought, the Medieval Warm, extended throughout the Southwest (Stine 1994; Warren 1984), and led to the withdrawal of Native American populations from marginal desert areas. Human occupation of the Lake Perris and the ESRP area declined during this time period, while what occupations there were seemed to have been tethered to springs and other sources of water (Goldberg et al. 2001). In inland San Diego County, a similar period of reduced activity or abandonment during this time has been noted (Moratto 1984). Saratoga Springs-style projectile points, a large triangular form associated with use of the bow and arrow, began to appear in the ESRP area at this time. However, the sparse assemblages found from this period obscure the exact timing of the transformation from dart and atlatl to bow and arrow.

### 3.2.3 Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 750 to 400 B.P.)

The Medieval Warm extended into the Late Prehistoric Period, ending about 575 B.P. A period of lower temperatures and increased precipitation, known as the Little Ice Age, resulted in increased resource productivity in the inland region. Population increased in the region of the Project area during this wet interval. In the ESRP area, several small, but apparently

semisedentary occupations, date to this time period. Cottonwood Triangular points began to appear in inland assemblages at this time, and Obsidian Butte obsidian became much more common (Goldberg et al., 2001).

By about 500 B.P., strong ethnic patterns developed among native populations in Southern California. This may reflect accelerated cultural change brought about by increased efficiency in cultural adaptation and diffusion of technology from the central coastal region of California and the southern Great Basin (Douglas 1981).

During this period, Lake Cahuilla began to recede (Waters 1983) and the large Patayan populations occupying its shores began moving westward into areas such as Anza Borrego, Coyote Canyon, the Upper Coachella Valley, the Little San Bernardino Mountains, and the San Jacinto Plain (Wilke 1976). The final desiccation of Lake Cahuilla, which had occurred by approximately 400 B.P. (A.D. 1640), resulted in a population shift away from the lakebed into the Peninsular Ranges to the west, and the Colorado River regions to the east.

### 3.2.4 Protohistoric Period

The improved, dynamic conditions of the Little Ice Age continued throughout the Protohistoric period. Utilization of the bow and arrow promoted an increase in hunting efficiency while a renewed abundance of mortars and pestles indicates extensive exploitation of various hard nuts and berries. As a result of the increased resource utilization of the area, sedentism intensified with small, fully sedentary villages forming during the Protohistoric period. This is evidenced by sites containing deeper middens suggesting more permanent habitation. These would have been the villages, or rancherias, noted by the early nonnative explorers (True 1966, 1970).

The cultural assemblage associated with the Protohistoric period included the introduction of locally manufactured ceramic vessels and ceramic smoking pipes, an abundance of imported Obsidian Butte obsidian, Cottonwood Triangular points, and Desert Side-notched points as well as the addition of European trade goods, such as glass trade beads, late in the period (Meighan 1954).

## 3.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING

Archival research and published reports suggest the Project area is situated where three traditional use territories of Native American groups meet. The traditional use territories of the Serrano, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino come together just southwest of the present-day city of San Bernardino which is very near the Project area. These cultural groups all spoke languages belonging to the Takic branch of the Shoshonean family, a part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language stock (Bean 1978:576; Geiger and Meighan 1976:19). In the following section, a brief synopsis of Serrano, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino ethnography is presented. This information has been summarized from Bean and Vane (2001) and McCawley (1996).

The Cahuilla and Serrano belonged to nonpolitical, nonterritorial patrimoieties that governed marriage patterns as well as patrilineal clans and lineages. Each clan, “political-ritual-corporate units” composed of 3 to 10 lineages, owned a large territory in which each lineage owned a village site with specific resource areas. Clan lineages cooperated in defense, in large communal subsistence activities, and in performing rituals. Clans were apt to own land in the

valley, foothill, and mountain areas, providing them with the resources of many different ecological niches. Unlike their Cahuilla and Serrano neighbors, the Gabrielino had a hierarchically ordered social class that included groupings of elite, middle class, and commoners. Class membership played a major role in determining individual lifestyles, as it depended upon both ancestry and wealth (Bean and Smith 1978:543).

In prehistoric times Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Serrano shelters are believed to have been dome shaped; after contact they tended to be rectangular in shape. Cahuilla and Serrano shelters were often made of brush, palm fronds, or arrowweed while the Gabrielino utilized reed. Most of the Serrano and Cahuilla domestic activities were performed outside the shelters within the shade of large, expansive *ramadas*; windbreaks, made of vertical poles covered with rush mats, provided open-air food preparation and cooking areas at Gabrielino settlements.

The Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Serrano were, for the most part, hunting, collecting, harvesting, and protoagricultural peoples. As in most of California, acorns were a major staple, but the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruit of many other plants also were used. Fish, birds, insects, and large and small mammals were also available.

To gather and prepare these food resources, the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Serrano had an extensive inventory of equipment including bows and arrows, traps, nets, disguises, blinds, spears, hooks and lines, poles for shaking down pine nuts and acorns, cactus pickers, seed beaters, digging sticks and weights, and pry bars. In addition, the Cahuilla also had an extensive inventory of food processing equipment including hammers and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates, winnowing shells and baskets, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives (made of stone, bone, wood, and carrizo cane), bone saws, and drying racks made of wooden poles to dry fish.

Mountain tops, unusual rock formations, springs, and streams are held sacred to the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Serrano, as are rock art sites and burial and cremation sites. In addition, various birds are revered as sacred beings of great power and sometimes were killed ritually and mourned in mortuary ceremonies similar to those for important individuals. As such, bird cremation sites are sacred.

## 3.4 HISTORICAL SETTING

### 3.4.1 County of San Bernardino

The earliest recorded historic-period use of the lands within the San Bernardino Valley began in the 1770s, following establishment of the Mission San Gabriel approximately 50 miles west of the Project area. Euro-American settlement in San Bernardino began in the early 1800s through the establishment of Politana and the Asistencia but was largely fostered by the establishment of a Mormon colony under the leadership of Amasa Lyman and Charles Rich. Brothers Lyman and Rich bought the San Bernardino Rancho from Jose and Maria Armenta Lugo in 1851. San Bernardino County was established on April 26, 1853 and ceded a portion of its territory to the formation of Riverside County in 1893. Two Mormon colonies were established on either side of the Santa Ana River. The Mormons who settled in the San Bernardino area raised livestock, planted crops, and established civic services such as a school and a post office. The majority of the Mormon settlers in San Bernardino returned to Salt Lake City; however, some remained.

Agriculture and livestock continued to be the chief industries in San Bernardino County (Chasteen 2015).

General agriculture and livestock raising pursuits were quickly overshadowed by the citrus industry in Southern California beginning in the 1870s. The first orange trees in San Bernardino were planted by Anson Van Leuven in 1857. Citrus quickly became the largest industry in Southern California, including growing, packing, and shipping. Other industries included cattle ranching, growing sugar beets, and viticulture and enology. The burgeoning citrus industry led to a population boom and spurred the development of transcontinental railroads (Chasteen 2015).

### 3.4.2 Cities of Fontana and Rancho Cucamonga

Starting in the 1860s and 1870s, companies began to form across California with the intent of purchasing readily available land (much of it owned by railroad companies) to redevelop into land colonies. These land colonies were pivotal in the rapid development of regions across the West and specifically in San Bernardino County. The companies purchased the land, acquired water rights, established lots, and built infrastructure such as roads and water irrigation lines. These land colonies were key to agricultural growth in the region (Gentilcore 1960). In 1881, George and William Chaffey purchased 6,200 acres of land in what is today considered Upland (west of the Project area) for the formation of the Ontario Colony. The land provided was ideal for the growing of oranges. Happening concurrently, the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company formed. The company purchased 28,000 acres and the water rights to Lytle Creek. The company laid out the townsites of Rosena (now known as Fontana), Rialto, Bloomington, and San Sevaine. The Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company, though ultimately unsuccessful in its attempts, initiated early residential and commercial development in San Bernardino County (Chasteen 2015).

The Chaffey brothers' success in Ontario Colony was first realized east in Etiwanda. They purchased approximately 2,500 acres of land and water rights at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains in the vicinity of Day, Etiwanda, Deer, and San Sevaine creeks in 1882 and formed the Etiwanda Water Company and a land colony. The 2,500 acres were divided into 10-acre plots that were guaranteed water delivery once a month, and one share of stock in the water company per acre purchased. The water was diverted from the Day and Etiwanda creeks through a wooden flume to a reservoir on the north end of the colony. From here seven parallel lines of 7- to 10-inch pipe were laid to deliver water to small reservoirs constructed by the landowners. Another reservoir was located near the south end of the land colony to serve the town water supply line. The Chaffey brothers also installed a hydroelectric generator at the irrigation headworks to supply electricity to its landowners and installed a telephone line between Etiwanda and San Bernardino. This system of flumes and distribution pipes improved upon irrigation ditches that were already in the area, but much of the water in this arid region was lost through evaporation and seepage into the area's sandy soil. At this time, noted California historian Kevin Starr stated that the Chaffey's land, water, and electrical development in Etiwanda "was the most innovative agricultural colony in the Far West." Just the pipeline system alone set a standard for future irrigation development the Cucamonga Valley (Hall 1888; Hickcox 1980: 20; County of San Bernardino n.d; San Bernardino County Recorder 1882; Starr 1991: 15; USGS 1907: 67-68).

The success of the Chaffey brothers propelled the growth of the region, and the success of their underground irrigation system was lauded across the state. In addition, concrete pipe was used as a model for future systems. The success of the Etiwanda system allowed for the success of the Ontario Colony, and it became the new standard for land development across the arid west. From this success came the establishment cities of Rancho Cucamonga and Fontana. The area which became Fontana incorporated in 1913. Its growth benefited from the earlier land colonies and the arrival of the Pacific Electric Railway. However, Fontana's real growth came in 1942 with construction of the Henry J. Kaiser Steel Mill which quickly transformed the small agricultural hamlet to an industrial town. The steel mill and surrounding support business remained the top employer in the City from 1942 until it ceased operation in 1984 (City of Fontana 2021).

Rancho Cucamonga's growth began in earnest following completion of the Pacific Electric Railway line in 1913. Across California, interurban rail networks had followed the success of the transcontinental railways systems. These smaller, more localized networks connected rural areas with larger metropolitan hubs resulting in development of bedroom communities and suburbs. Rancho Cucamonga followed this trajectory and by 1913 had enveloped much of Etiwanda. The small, largely rural town had benefited from the early land colony success and had paved streets and electric streetlights, outpacing many other communities in the area. Growth continued steadily through World War II as wartime industries and post-war growth resulted in a massive expansion across Southern California. In 1977, Rancho Cucamonga incorporated as a city (City of Rancho Cucamonga 2021).

## 4.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

Multiple sources, including a records search at the South Central Coastal Information System (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton, were consulted to identify prior studies and previously recorded cultural resources within 0.5 mile of the Project area. The SCCIC records search was undertaken on September 27, 2021 by Michelle Galaz, SCCIC Assistant Coordinator. Copies of the records search results are included in Appendix A.

As part of the cultural resources inventory, PaleoWest staff also examined historical maps and aerial images to characterize the developmental history of the Project site and surrounding area. Finally, PaleoWest contacted the NAHC to request a review of the SLF to identify any known Native American cultural resources that may be present in the Project area. A summary of the results of the record search and background research are provided below.

### 4.1 PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS

The data review indicates that no fewer than 21 previous investigations have been conducted and documented within 0.5-mile of the Project area since 1985. Six of these previous studies include portions of the current Project area. In total, approximately 70 percent of the Project area has been previously inventoried for cultural resources. A list of the previous cultural studies is provided in Table 4-1.

**Table 4-1 Previous Cultural Studies within 0.5-Mile of the Project Area**

Report No.	Date	Author(s)	Title
SB-01501	1985	Mason, R.	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Etiwanda Pipeline and Power Plant EIR
SB-02502	1992	Swope, K.	Cultural Resources Survey of a Five-acre Parcel near Fontana, San Bernardino County, California
<b>SB-03063</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>Sturm, B.L., J. Monk, and I.H. Sturdwick</b>	<b>Cultural Resources Survey and National Register Assessment of the Kaiser Steel Mill for the California Speedway Project, Fontana, CA</b>
SB-03587	1998	Love, B.	Historical / Archaeological Resources Report: Chino Basin Groundwater Recharge Project, Near the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, CA
<b>SB-03592</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>McLean and J. Monk</b>	<b>Cultural/Paleontological Survey &amp; Monitoring for the Young Homes Cedar Ranch Crestmore Project (Tract 15836), San Bernardino County, CA</b>
SB-04141	2002	Dahdul, M.	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties, Whittram Avenue Recycled Water Pipeline, In and Near the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California
SB-04249	2002	Bonner, Wayne H.	CA-506x, 508x, & 509x (Speedway), 9300 Cheery Avenue, Fontana, California
<b>SB-04264</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>McKenna, Jeanette</b>	<b>Cultural and Paleontological Resources Investigations within the North Fontana Infrastructure Area, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.</b>
SB-04539	2004	McKenna, Jeanette	CA 8525B
SB-04691	2005	Bonner, Wayne H	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate ES-0012-02 (Fontana), 13560 Whittram Avenue, Fontana, San Bernardino County, California

Table 4-1 Previous Cultural Studies within 0.5-Mile of the Project Area

Report No.	Date	Author(s)	Title
SB-04873	2005	Encarnacion, Deirdre	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: San Bernardino Avenue Pipeline and Pump Station In and Near the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California
SB-05869	2007	Mason, Roger D. and Cary Cotterman	Cultural Resources Evaluation Report for the Cherry Avenue Road Widening Project, West Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-05999	2008	Tang, Bai "Tom", John J. Eddy, Harry M. Quinn, Terri Jacquemain, Daniel Ballester, and Laura Hensley Shaker	<b>Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Northeast Recycled Water Expansion Projects in and near the Cities of Rancho Cucamonga and Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.</b>
SB-06000	2008	Tang, Bai "Tom", John J. Eddy, Harry M. Quinn, Terri Jacquemain, Daniel Ballester, and Laura Hensley Shaker	<b>Extended Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Study: Northeast Recycled Water Expansion Projects in and near the Cities of Rancho Cucamonga and Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.</b>
SB-06918	2010	Mason, Roger, Cotterman, Cary, and Hatheway, Roger	Archaeological Survey Report for the San Bernardino Avenue Street Improvements Project (T01592) Vicinity of Fontana San Bernardino County, California
SB-07048	2012	Padon, Beth	Cultural Resource Assessment Study for Verizon "Hemlock" Site in Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California
SB-07084	2010	Tang, Bai "Tom"	<b>Preliminary Historical/Archaeological Resources Study, San Bernardino Line Positive Train Control Project, Southern California Regional Rail Authority, Counties of Los Angeles and San Bernardino.</b>
SB-07922	2016	McKenna, Jeanette	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed West Fontana Flood Control Channel, Fontana, San Bernardino Co., California
SB-08061	2015	Brunzell, David	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Owenwood Project, Fontana, San Bernardino County, California (BCR Consulting Project no. TRF1428)
SB-08194	2016	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed TEC Equipment Yard Development Project in an Unincorporated Area of San Bernardino County, California
SB-08257	2016	Tang, Bai	Due-Diligence Historical/Archaeological Resources Study Inland Empire Utilities Agency Recharge Basin Maintenance Plan Chino Basin Area, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California CRM TECH Contract No. 2989

**Bold** indicates prior cultural resource studies that include the current Project area.

## 4.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

The review of the record search data indicate that five cultural resources have been previously documented within 0.5-mile of the Project area (Table 4-2). All of these resources date to the historic period and include four buildings and one structure. No prehistoric archaeological resources were identified within the record search area.

The Project area lies within the mapped boundary of a previously recorded cultural resource, the Kaiser Steel Mill (CA-SBR-4131H). The Kaiser Steel Mill was built in 1942 and was one of the largest steel production mills west of the Mississippi. Previous cultural resources studies completed within the vicinity of the Project area found that by 2008, all of the major components of the mill had been demolished and the resource was no longer extant (Tang et al. 2008). Other resources documented within the immediate vicinity of the Project include P-36-029538, the West Fontana Flood Control Channel, which lies along the northeastern boundary of the Project property.

**Table 4-2 Cultural Resources Recorded within 0.5-Mile of the Project Area**

Primary No.	Trinomial	Type	Age	Description
P-36-004131	CA-SBR-4131H	Building	Historic	Kaiser Steel Mill (demolished)
P-36-021695		Building	Historic	Single-family residence; 8566 Cherry Avenue
P-36-021696		Building	Historic	Single-family residence; 8657 Cherry Avenue
P-36-023214		Building	Historic	Levy House; 14586 San Bernardino Avenue
P-36-029538		Structure	Historic	West Fontana Flood Control Channel

## 4.3 ADDITIONAL SOURCES

### 4.3.1 Historical Maps and Aerial Imagery Review

Additional sources consulted during the cultural resource literature review and records search include the National Register of Historic Places, the Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the Office of Historic Preservation Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File. CA-SBR-4131H, the Kaiser Steel Mill, was determined to be a California Point of Historical Interest (CPHI-71) in 1975. The remaining resources do not appear to have been formally evaluated for listing on the CRHR or the National Register of Historic Places.

Historical maps consulted as part of the background research include the Bureau of Land Management’s General Lands Office (GLO) survey maps (1856 and 1884), the *San Bernardino, CA* (1896, 1954), *Cucamonga, CA* (1897), and *Ontario, CA* (1954) 15-minute maps, and the *Fontana, CA* (1953, 1967) and *Guasti, CA* (1953, 1966) 7.5-minute USGS quadrangles. Aerial photographs available at NETROnline (2021) dated 1938, 1948, 1959, 1994, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 1980, 1994, and 2010 were also reviewed.

A north-south running “dry slough” and “dry wash” are depicted approximately 0.5 mile west of the Project site on the 1856 and 1884 GLO maps, respectively. A west-east running road, labeled “San Bernardino Road”, is mapped approximately one mile north of the Project area on both maps with a north-south running road (“Etiwanda and Riverside Road”) shown on the 1884 GLO map. The 1896 and 1897 topographic maps depict the Project area as an undeveloped land located south of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe (AT&SF) Railway; the Etiwanda Siding is shown northwest of the Project area (USGS 1897). A 1938 aerial photograph depicts the Project area as under cultivation with an east-west running dirt road traversing through the northern portion of the Project area (NETROnline 2021). The aerial image also depicts a linear swath of cleared land that runs through the Project area; this area likely represents the newly constructed alignment of Metropolitan Water District of Southern California’s Upper Feeder Aqueduct.



By 1948, the Kaiser Steel Mill have been constructed. The facility consists of multiple buildings and structures, as well as a network of railroad spurs in the area north of San Bernardino Avenue, south of Whittram Avenue, west of Cherry Avenue, and east of Etiwanda Avenue. The Kaiser Siding has also been built by this time at the northeast corner of plant. The northern portion of the Project area immediately south of the AT&SF Railway continues to be used for agricultural purposes.

In the early 1950s, a tank yard with associated buildings and a reservoir are present in the vicinity of Kaiser Siding. A later 1966 aerial photograph indicates that the northern portion of the Project site continued to remain undeveloped. By the mid-1990s, many of the buildings and structures associated with the Kaiser Steel Mill are no longer extant. By 2002, all remnants of the steel plant facility within the Project area have been demolished and an auto racetrack has been constructed in its place.

### 4.3.2 Native American Outreach

PaleoWest contacted the NAHC for a review of the SLF on August 3, 2021. The objective of the SLF search was to determine if the NAHC had any knowledge of Native American cultural resources (e.g., traditional use or gathering area, place of religious or sacred activity, etc.) within the immediate vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC responded on August 27, 2021, stating their files indicate no known Native American cultural resources within the immediate Project area. The NAHC suggested contacting 16 individuals representing 12 Native American tribal groups to request additional information about sensitive Native American resources in the Project vicinity. Outreach letters were sent to each of the Native American contacts on September 7, 2021 with follow up conducted on September 28, 2021.

As of the date of this report, four responses have been received. Lucy Padilla, Archaeologist for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI), emailed on September 8, 2021 and stated that the Project area is outside of their traditional use area. Therefore, the ACBCI would defer to other tribes in the area. The Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation (Kizh Nation) responded via email on September 8, 2021 and requested the lead agency's contact information. This information was provided via email to the Kizh Nation on September 20, 2021; no further correspondence was received from the tribe. Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer for the Quechan Indian Tribe, responded on September 9, 2021 and stated that the tribe did not wish to provide comments on the Project and would defer to more local tribes. Finally, on September 20, 2021, Ryan Nordness, Cultural Resource Analyst for the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, emailed and stated that the proposed Project is not located near any known SLFs, Serrano village sites, or archaeological sites.

## 5.0 FIELD INVESTIGATION

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A cultural resources survey of the Project area was completed by Mr. Mills on August 31, 2021. Because of the developed nature of the Project site, the archaeologist conducted a reconnaissance survey to assess the current conditions of the property and determine the extent of exposed ground surface. A Native American did not accompany the archaeologist on the site visit.<sup>2</sup>

During the survey, the archaeologist carefully inspected any exposed areas of ground surface to identify areas likely to contain or exhibit sensitive cultural resources. Historical site indicators may include fence lines, ditches, standing buildings, objects or structures such as sheds, or concentrations of materials at least 45 years in age, such as domestic refuse (e.g., glass bottles, ceramics, toys, buttons or leather shoes), refuse from other pursuits such as agriculture (e.g., metal tanks, farm machinery parts, horse shoes) or structural materials (e.g., nails, glass window panes, corrugated metal, wood posts or planks, metal pipes and fittings, railroad spurs, etc.). Prehistoric site indicators may include areas of darker soil with concentrations of ash, charcoal, fragments of animal bone, shell, flaked stone, ground stone, or even human bone. Notes and photographs of the Project area were taken during the survey.

### 5.1 FIELD RESULTS

Results of the field survey confirmed that the Project property is fully developed. No undisturbed native ground surface was identified in the survey area. Much of the property is obscured by extant buildings and structures, paved roads, parking lots, and the existing auto speedway (Figure 5-1). The only exposed areas of ground surface were landscaped and covered with grass and ornamental plantings (Figure 5-2).

Information provided by ACS representative Brian Geye indicates that the construction of the racetrack facility involved a high level of ground disturbance. Specifically, the interior portion of the track structure and stand areas required extensive overexcavation and subsequent compaction. Large quantities of fill were also placed around the perimeter of the track to create the raised outer bank of the track.

No archaeological remains were identified during the survey. In addition, all standing buildings and structures appear to have been constructed within the last 45 years. As such, they do not meet the minimum age guidelines to be considered a cultural resource under CEQA.

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<sup>2</sup> Although Native American participation in surveys is encouraged per County Policy CR-1.4 (see Section 2.4), it is not required. Due to overlapping tribal territories, PaleoWest did not invite local Native American groups to participate in the site visit.



Figure 5-1. Interior of speedway showing parking lot (foreground) and stands (background), looking southeast.



Figure 5-2. Entry road showing paved roadways, parking lots, and landscaping, facing northwest.



Figure 5-3. Overview of parking lot (foreground), raised outer bank of speedway (background, left) and stands (background, right), looking north.

## 6.0 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

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The Phase I cultural resources study completed by PaleoWest identified no archaeological or historical built-environment resources that would be impacted by the Project. Information compiled on previously recorded cultural resources indicates that the Project area lies within the mapped boundary of the historic-era Kaiser Steel Mill (CA-SBR-4131H). However, the major components of the mill have been demolished and the portion of the plant located within the Project area is no longer extant. Archival information also suggests that the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's Upper Feeder Aqueduct was constructed through the Project area in the 1930s. Project implementation is not anticipated to impact the buried historic-era water pipeline and construction activities will not alter, demolish, or relocate the existing feature.

Although the presence of creeks and washes within the Project vicinity suggests the area may have been attractive to prehistoric groups both as a source of water and resource procurement area, the lack of identified prehistoric resources suggests the Project area is not highly sensitive to prehistoric archaeological remains. Furthermore, because the Project site has been extensively disturbed by the construction and demolition of the Kaiser Steel Mill and subsequent development of the ACS, it is unlikely that any intact archaeological deposits would be present on the property. Based on these results, PaleoWest recommends a finding of no impacts to archaeological and historical resources under CEQA. No further cultural resources management is recommended for the Project.

In the event that potentially significant archaeological materials are encountered during Project-related ground-disturbing activities, all work should be halted in the vicinity of the archaeological discovery until a qualified archaeologist can visit the site of discovery and assess the significance of the archaeological resource. In addition, Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery. Finally, should additional actions be proposed outside the currently defined Project area that have the potential for additional subsurface disturbance, further cultural resource management may be required.

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- 1966 *Guasti, California* (1:24,000) topographic quadrangle.
- 1967 *Fontana, California* (1:24,000) topographic quadrangle.

Warren, Claude

- 1984 The Desert Region. In *California Archaeology*, by M. J. Moratto. Academic Press New York, NY.

Waters, M.

- 1983 Late Holocene Lacustrine Chronology and Archaeology of Lake Cahuilla. *Quaternary Research* 19:373–387.

Wilke, Philip J.

- 1976 Late Prehistoric Human Ecology at Lake Cahuilla, Coachella Valley, California. Ph.D. dissertation, Riverside: Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, California.



# Appendix A. Record Search Results

**South Central Coastal Information Center**

California State University, Fullerton  
Department of Anthropology MH-426  
800 North State College Boulevard  
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846  
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542  
[scic@fullerton.edu](mailto:scic@fullerton.edu)

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

9/27/2021

Records Search File No.: 22732.8896

Roberta Thomas  
PaleoWest  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia CA 91016

Re: Records Search Results for the Nascar Next Gen 330 (21-0580) Project

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Fontana and Guasti, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangles. Due to the COVID-19 emergency, we have implemented new records search protocols, which limits the deliverables available to you at this time. **WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME.** Please see the attached document on COVID-19 Emergency Protocols for what data is available and for future instructions on how to submit a records search request during the course of this crisis. If your selections on your data request form are in conflict with this document, we reserve the right to default to emergency protocols and provide you with what we stated on this document. You may receive more than you asked for or less than you wanted. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ½-mile radius:

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

Resources within project area: 1	36-004131
Resources within ½-mile radius: 4	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST
Reports within project area: 6	SB-03063, SB-03592, SB-04264, SB-05999, SB-06000, SB-07084
Reports within ½-mile radius: 15	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST

- Resource Database Printout (list):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Resource Database Printout (details):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (list):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (details):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Resource Record Copies:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Copies:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

**OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019:**  available online; please go to [https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page\\_id=30338](https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338)

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

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

**Ethnographic Information:**  not available at SCCIC

**Historical Literature:**  not available at SCCIC

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

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

**Shipwreck Inventory:**  not available at SCCIC; please go to [http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks\\_Database.asp](http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp)

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System,



Digitally signed by Michelle Galaz

Date: 2021.09.27 11:29:38 -07'00'

Michelle Galaz  
Assistant Coordinator

Enclosures:

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

(X) Custom Maps – 2 pages

(X) Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 5 lines

(X) Report Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 21 lines

(X) Resource Record Copies – (archaeological resources within project area, all non-archaeological resources) – 86 pages

(X) Report Copies – (within project area) – 145 pages

(X) Invoice # 22732.8896

## **Emergency Protocols for San Bernardino County Records Searches**

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

**WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME. WE ARE NOT PROVIDING SHAPEFILE DATA FOR SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY; YOU WILL ONLY RECEIVE A CUSTOM DIGITAL MAP.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Keep your search radius as tight as possible, but we understand if you have a requirement. The wider the search radius, the higher the cost. You are welcome to request a Project area only search, but please make it clear on the request form that that is what you are seeking.

2. You will get custom maps of resource locations for the project area and the radius that you choose. We will only be providing maps of report locations for the project area and up to a ¼-mile radius. If you need bibliographic information for more than ¼-mile radius – you will be charged for all report map features within your selected search radius. You can opt out of having us create custom maps but you still pay for the map features in the project area or the selected search radius if you want the associated bibliographic information or pdfs of resources or reports.
3. You can request copies of site records and reports if they are digitally available.
4. You will also get the bibliographies (List, Details, Spreadsheet) that you choose for resources and reports. Because the bibliographic database is not yet complete, you will only get what is available at the time of your records search.
5. If you request more than what we are offering here, we may provide it if it is available or we reserve the right to default to these instructions. If you want copies of resources and reports that are not available digitally at the time of the search, you can send us a separate request for processing when we are allowed to return to the office. Fees will apply.
6. **You will need to search the OHP BERD yourself for your project area and your search radius.** This replaces the old OHP HPD. It is available online at the OHP website.
7. You can go online to find historic maps, so we are not providing them at this time.
8. Your packet will be sent to you electronically via Dropbox. We use 7-zip to password protect the files so you will need both on your computers. We email you the password. If you can't use Dropbox for some reason, then you will need to provide us with your Fed ex account number and we will ship you a disc with the results. As a last resort, we will ship on a disc via the USPS. You may be billed for our shipping and handling costs.
9. We will be billing you at the staff rate of \$150 per hour and you will be charged for all resources and reports according to the “custom map charges”, even if you don't get a custom or hand-drawn map. You will also be billed 0.15 per pdf page, as usual. Quad fees will apply if your research includes more than 2 quads. The fee structure for custom maps was designed to mimic the cost of doing the search by hand so the fees are comparable.
10. **A copy of the digital fee structure is available on the Office of Historic Preservation website under the CHRIS tab. If the digital fee structure is new to you or you don't understand it; please ask questions before we process your request, not after. Thank you.**

List of Previous Studies Conducted in the Record Search Area

ReportNum	OtherIDs	Authors	CityYear	CityTitle	CityPublisher	InventorySize
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	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES SURVEYS, INC.	
SB-02502	NADB-R - 1062502: Voided - 92-2.3	SWOPE, KAREN K.	1992	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF A FIVE-ACRE PARCEL NEAR FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	RESEARCH ASSOCIATES	
SB-03063	NADB-R - 1063063	STURM, BRADLEY L., JANI MONK, and IVAN H. STRUDWICK	1995	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY & NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT OF THE KAISER STEEL MILL FOR THE CALIFORNIA SPEEDWAY PROJECT, FONTANA, CA	LSA	550 ACRES
SB-03587	NADB-R - 1063587	LOVE, BRUCE	1998	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT: CHINO BASIN GROUNDWATER RECHARGE PROJECT, NEAR THE CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 14PP	CRM TECH	30 ACRES
SB-03592	NADB-R - 1063592	MCLEAN, DEBORAH and JANI MONK	1997	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE KAISER WEST END PROJECT, CITY OF FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 12+PP	LSA	200 ACRES
SB-04141	NADB-R - 1064141	DAHDL, MIRIAM	2002	IDENTIFICATION & EVALUATION OF HISTORICAL PROPERTIES: WHITTRAM AVE RECYCLED WATER PIPELINE IN AND NEAR THE CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 21PP	CRM TECH	1.6 MILES
SB-04249	NADB-R - 1064249	BONNER, WAYNE H.	2002	RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS FOR CINGULAR WIRELESS SB 209-01 (TRUCK HYDRAULICS), 14262 WHITTRAM AVE, FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 10PP	ALARIS GROUP	
SB-04264	NADB-R - 1064264	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	2004	CA-506X, 508X & 509X (SPEEDWAY), 9300 CHERRY AVE, FONTANA, CA. 20PP	MCKENNA ET AL	1 ACRE
SB-04539	NADB-R - 1064539	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	2004	CA 8525B (EXCISE), 10PP	MCKENNA ET AL	0.25 ACRES
SB-04691	NADB-R - 1064691	BONNER, WAYNE H.	2005	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR CINGULAR TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY CANDIDATE ES 0012-02 (FONTANA), 13560 WHITTRAM AVENUE, FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		
SB-04873	NADB-R - 1064873	Encarnacion, Deirdre	2005	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: San Bernardino Avenue Pipeline and Pump Station In and Near the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.	CRM Tech	5.5 Miles
SB-05869	NADB-R - 1065869	Mason, Roger D. and Cary Cotterman	2007	Cultural Resources Evaluation Report for the Cherry Avenue Road Widening Project, West Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-05999	NADB-R - 1065999	Tang, Bai *Tom*, John J. Eddy, Harry M. Quinn, Terri Jacquemain, Daniel Ballester, and Laura Hensley Shaker	2008	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Northeast Recycled Water Expansion Projects in and near the Cities of Rancho Cucamonga and Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.	CRMTECH	
SB-06000	NADB-R - 1066000	Tang, Bai *Tom*, John J. Eddy, Harry M. Quinn, Terri Jacquemain, Daniel Ballester, and Laura Hensley Shaker	2008	Extended Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Study: Northeast Recycled Water Expansion Projects in and near the Cities of Rancho Cucamonga and Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.	CRM TECH	
SB-06918		Mason, Roger, Cotterman, Cary, and Hatheway, Roger	2010	Archaeological Survey Report for the San Bernardino Avenue Street Improvements Project (T01592) Vicinity of Fontana San Bernardino County, California	ECORP Consulting	
SB-07048		Padon, Beth	2012	Cultural Resource Assessment Study for Verizon "Hemlock" Site in Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California	Discovery Works	
SB-07084	NADB-R - 1067084	Tang, Bai *Tom*	2010	Preliminary Historical/Archaeological Resources Study, San Bernardino Line Positive Train Control Project, Southern California Regional Rail Authority, Counties of Los Angeles and San Bernardino.	CRM TECH	
SB-07922		McKenna, Jeanette	2016	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed West Fontana Flood Control Channel, Fontana, San Bernardino Co., California	McKenna et al.	
SB-08061		Brunzell, David	2015	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Owenwood Project, Fontana, San Bernardino County, California (BCR Consulting Project no. TRF1428)	BCR Consulting LLC	
SB-08194	Paleo -	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2016	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF THE PROPOSED TEC EQUIPMENT YARD DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN AN UNINCORPORATED AREA OF SAN BERNARDINO CO., CALIFORNIA	McKENNA et al.	
SB-08257		Tang, Bai	2016	Due-Diligence Historical/Archaeological Resources Study Inland Empire Utilities Agency Recharge Basin Maintenance Plan Chino Basin Area, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California CRM TECH Contract No. 2989	CRM TECH	



## List of Cultural Resources Recorded in the Record Search Area

PrimaryString	TrinomialString	ResourceName	OtherIDs	ResType	Age	Attribs	RecordingEvents	Reports
P-36-004131	CA-SBR-004131H	Kaiser Steel	Resource Name - Kaiser Steel; Other - CRM Tech 2199; PHI - CPHI-71	Building, Structure	Historic	AH15; HP04; HP08	1975 (Hansberger, Dennis, SB CB Supervisors); 1980 (Ieal, G, Unknown); 1997 (McLean, Deborah, LSA); 2008 (Ballester, Colton, CRM Tech)	SB-00950, SB-01066, SB-01171, SB-03063, SB-03579, SB-03591, SB-03592
P-36-021695		8566 Cherry Avenue	Resource Name - 8566 Cherry Avenue	Structure	Historic	HP02	2007 (Department of Public Works)	SB-05869
P-36-021696		8657 Cherry Avenue	Resource Name - 8657 Cherry Avenue	Structure	Historic	HP02	2007 (Department of Public Works)	SB-05869
P-36-023214		14586 San Bernardino Avenue; Levy House	Resource Name - 14586 San Bernardino Avenue; Resource Name - Levy House	Structure	Historic	HP02	2010 (Cotterman)	SB-06918
P-36-029538		West Fontana Flood Control Channel	Resource Name - West Fontana Flood Control Channel	Structure	Historic	HP20	2016 (Jeanette McKenna, McKenna et al.)	SB-07922

All resources are verified by SCCIC Staff



# Appendix B. Native American Coordination (Confidential)

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

August 27, 2021

Tiffany Clark  
PaleoWest ArchaeologyVia Email to: [tclark@paleowest.com](mailto:tclark@paleowest.com)

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, Nascar Next Gen 330 Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Clark:

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:



CHAIRPERSON  
Laura Miranda  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
Reginald Pagaling  
Chumash

SECRETARY  
Merri Lopez-Keifer  
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
Russell Attebery  
Karuk

COMMISSIONER  
William Mungary  
Paiute/White Mountain  
Apache

COMMISSIONER  
Julie Tumamait-  
Stenslie  
Chumash

COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
Christina Snider  
Pomo

NAHC HEADQUARTERS  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
NAHC.ca.gov

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: [Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,



Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Consultation List  
San Bernardino County  
8/27/2021**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians**

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

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council**

Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator  
P.O. Box 941078 Gabrielino  
Simi Valley, CA, 93094  
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761  
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians**

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264  
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800  
Fax: (760) 699-6919

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council**

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

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

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

**Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe**

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

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

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

**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA, 92220  
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110  
Fax: (951) 755-5177  
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

**Gabrielino /Tongva Nation**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**

Ann Brierty, THPO  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA, 92220  
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259  
Fax: (951) 572-6004  
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

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

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Nascar Next Gen 330 Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Consultation List  
San Bernardino County  
8/27/2021**

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma  
Reservation**

Jill McCormick, Historic  
Preservation Officer  
P.O. Box 1899  
Yuma, AZ, 85366  
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423  
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

Quechan

**Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson  
P. O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581  
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla  
Luiseno

**San Manuel Band of Mission  
Indians**

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

Serrano

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair  
P.O. Box 391820  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700  
Fax: (951) 659-2228  
Isaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

**Serrano Nation of Mission  
Indians**

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

Serrano

**Serrano Nation of Mission  
Indians**

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

Serrano

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

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Nascar Next Gen 330 Project, San Bernardino County.



T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

September 7, 2021

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

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Next Gen in California Project, unincorporated San Bernardino County, California**

Dear Mr. Alvarez,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource assessment in compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the Next Gen in California Project (Project) adjacent to the cities of Fontana and Rancho Cucamonga in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California. The Project involves the redevelopment of the existing Auto Club Speedway on approximately 522 acres of land at the northeast corner of South Waterman Avenue and East Central Avenue in Sections 9, 10, 15, and 15, Township 1 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Guasti, CA and Fontana, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles (see attached map). The County of San Bernardino (City) acting as the lead CEQA agency.

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Thank you in advance for taking the time to review this request.

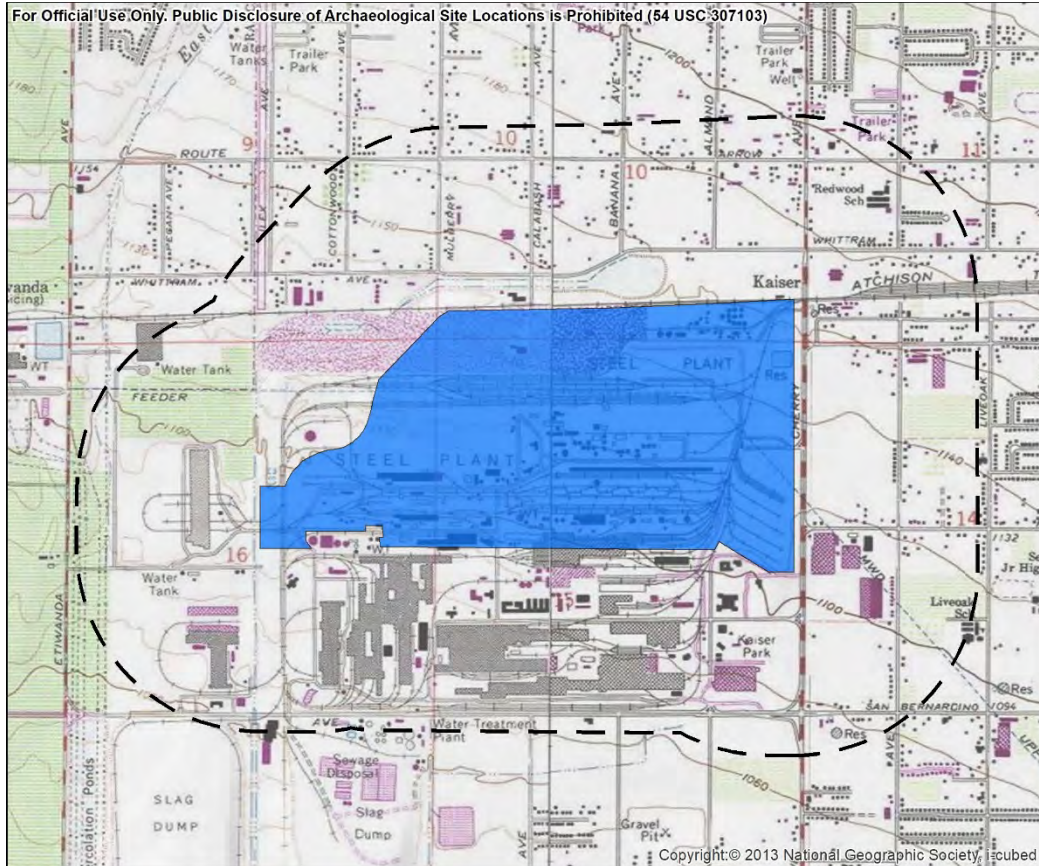
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tiffany Clark". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Tiffany Clark, Ph.D., RPA  
Senior Archaeologist

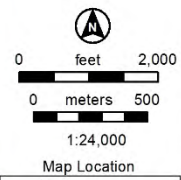


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USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:  
Guasti, CA (1982)  
Fontana, CA (1980)  
T1S, R6W, Sec 9-10, 15-16  
San Bernardino BM  
UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

-  Project Area
-  Half-Mile Buffer



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T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

September 7, 2021

Ann Brierty, THPO  
Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA, 92220

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Next Gen in California Project, unincorporated San Bernardino County, California**

Dear Ms. Brierty,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource assessment in compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the Next Gen in California Project (Project) adjacent to the cities of Fontana and Rancho Cucamonga in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California. The Project involves the redevelopment of the existing Auto Club Speedway on approximately 522 acres of land at the northeast corner of South Waterman Avenue and East Central Avenue in Sections 9, 10, 15, and 15, Township 1 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Guasti, CA and Fontana, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles (see attached map). The County of San Bernardino (City) acting as the lead CEQA agency.

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Sincerely,

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Tiffany Clark, Ph.D., RPA  
Senior Archaeologist







T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

September 7, 2021

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

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Next Gen in California Project, unincorporated San Bernardino County, California**

Dear Mr. Cochrane,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource assessment in compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the Next Gen in California Project (Project) adjacent to the cities of Fontana and Rancho Cucamonga in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California. The Project involves the redevelopment of the existing Auto Club Speedway on approximately 522 acres of land at the northeast corner of South Waterman Avenue and East Central Avenue in Sections 9, 10, 15, and 15, Township 1 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Guasti, CA and Fontana, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles (see attached map). The County of San Bernardino (City) acting as the lead CEQA agency.

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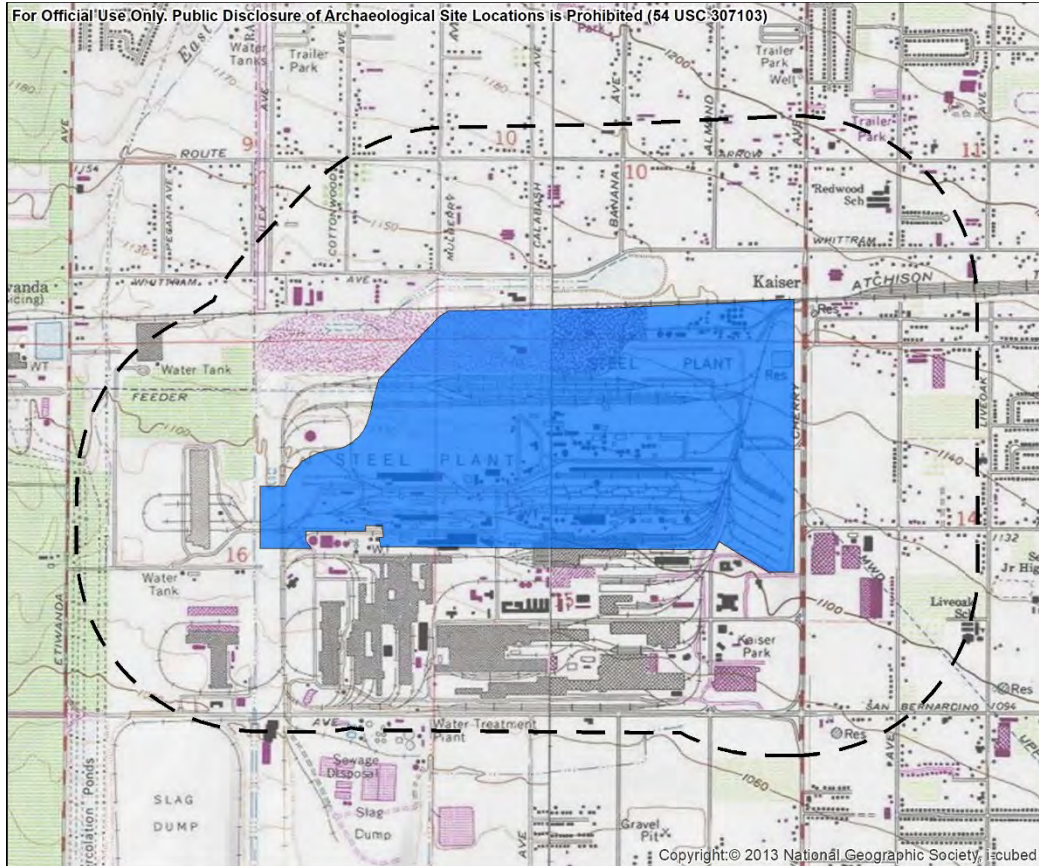
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Tiffany Clark, Ph.D., RPA  
Senior Archaeologist

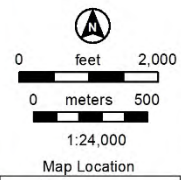


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Fontana, CA (1980)  
T1S, R6W, Sec 9-10, 15-16  
San Bernardino BM  
UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

- Project Area
- ┌ Half-Mile Buffer



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T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

September 7, 2021

Christina Conley  
Tribal Consultant and Administrator  
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council  
P.O. Box 941078  
Simi Valley, CA, 93094

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Next Gen in California Project, unincorporated San Bernardino County, California**

Dear Ms. Conley,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource assessment in compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the Next Gen in California Project (Project) adjacent to the cities of Fontana and Rancho Cucamonga in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California. The Project involves the redevelopment of the existing Auto Club Speedway on approximately 522 acres of land at the northeast corner of South Waterman Avenue and East Central Avenue in Sections 9, 10, 15, and 15, Township 1 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Guasti, CA and Fontana, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles (see attached map). The County of San Bernardino (City) acting as the lead CEQA agency.

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Thank you in advance for taking the time to review this request.

Sincerely,

Tiffany Clark, Ph.D., RPA  
Senior Archaeologist







T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

September 7, 2021

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

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Next Gen in California Project, unincorporated San Bernardino County, California**

Dear Mr. Dorame,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource assessment in compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the Next Gen in California Project (Project) adjacent to the cities of Fontana and Rancho Cucamonga in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California. The Project involves the redevelopment of the existing Auto Club Speedway on approximately 522 acres of land at the northeast corner of South Waterman Avenue and East Central Avenue in Sections 9, 10, 15, and 15, Township 1 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Guasti, CA and Fontana, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles (see attached map). The County of San Bernardino (City) acting as the lead CEQA agency.

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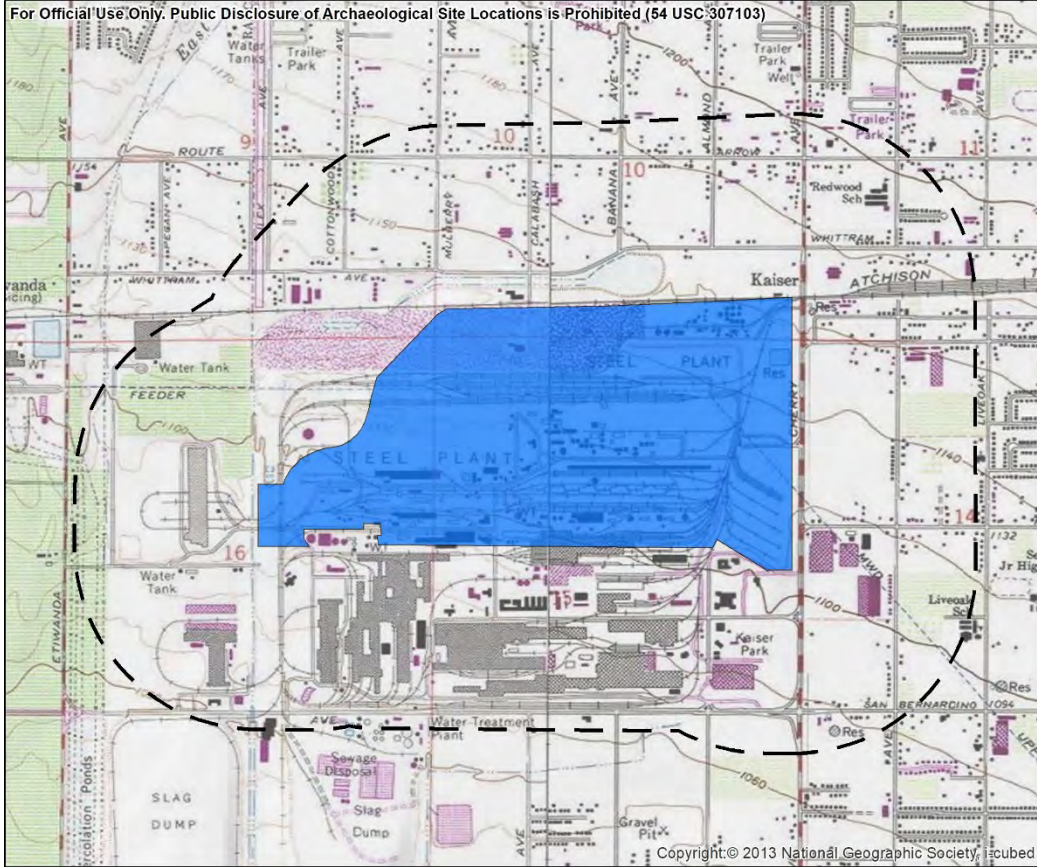
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Tiffany Clark, Ph.D., RPA  
Senior Archaeologist

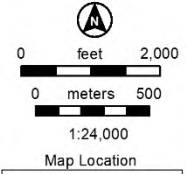


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Guasti, CA (1982)  
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T1S, R6W, Sec 9-10, 15-16  
San Bernardino BM  
UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

-  Project Area
-  Half-Mile Buffer







T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

September 7, 2021

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director  
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Next Gen in California Project, unincorporated San Bernardino County, California**

Dear Ms. Garcia-Plotkin,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource assessment in compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the Next Gen in California Project (Project) adjacent to the cities of Fontana and Rancho Cucamonga in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California. The Project involves the redevelopment of the existing Auto Club Speedway on approximately 522 acres of land at the northeast corner of South Waterman Avenue and East Central Avenue in Sections 9, 10, 15, and 15, Township 1 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Guasti, CA and Fontana, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles (see attached map). The County of San Bernardino (City) acting as the lead CEQA agency.

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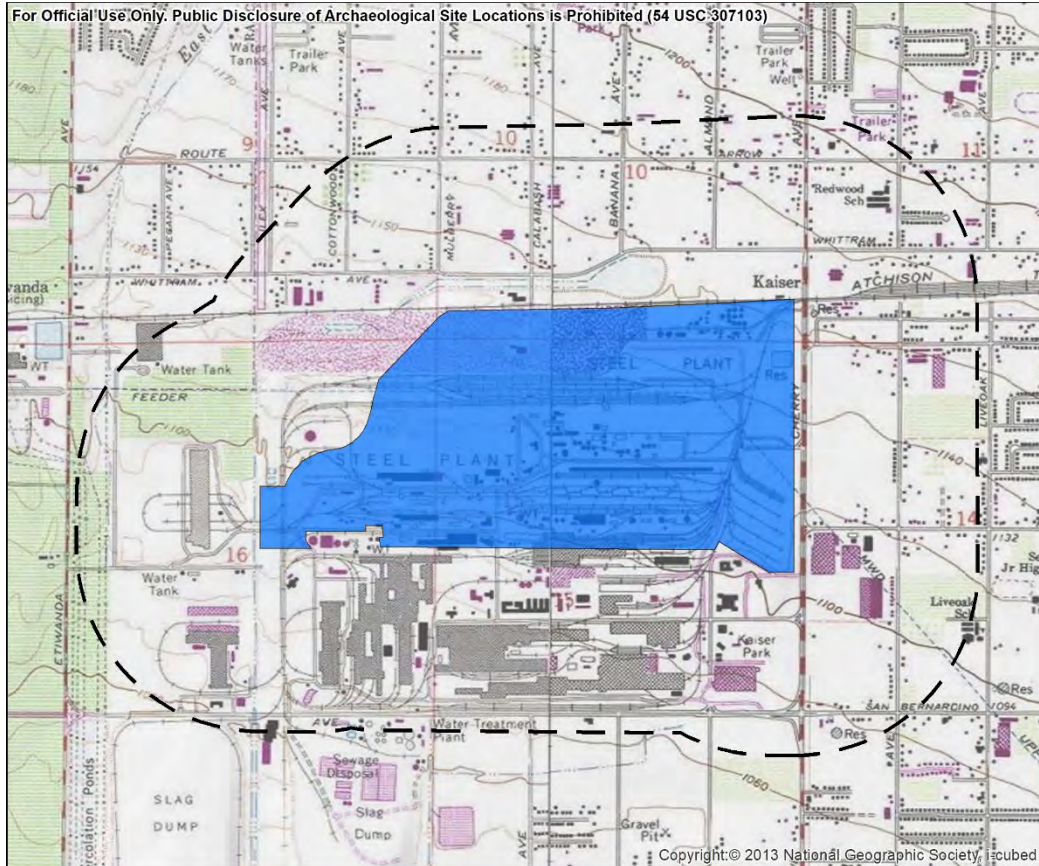
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Tiffany Clark, Ph.D., RPA  
Senior Archaeologist

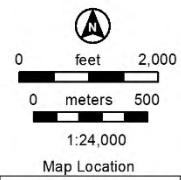


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- Project Area
- Half-Mile Buffer



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T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

September 7, 2021

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

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Next Gen in California Project, unincorporated San Bernardino County, California**

Dear Chairperson Goad,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource assessment in compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the Next Gen in California Project (Project) adjacent to the cities of Fontana and Rancho Cucamonga in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California. The Project involves the redevelopment of the existing Auto Club Speedway on approximately 522 acres of land at the northeast corner of South Waterman Avenue and East Central Avenue in Sections 9, 10, 15, and 15, Township 1 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Guasti, CA and Fontana, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles (see attached map). The County of San Bernardino (City) acting as the lead CEQA agency.

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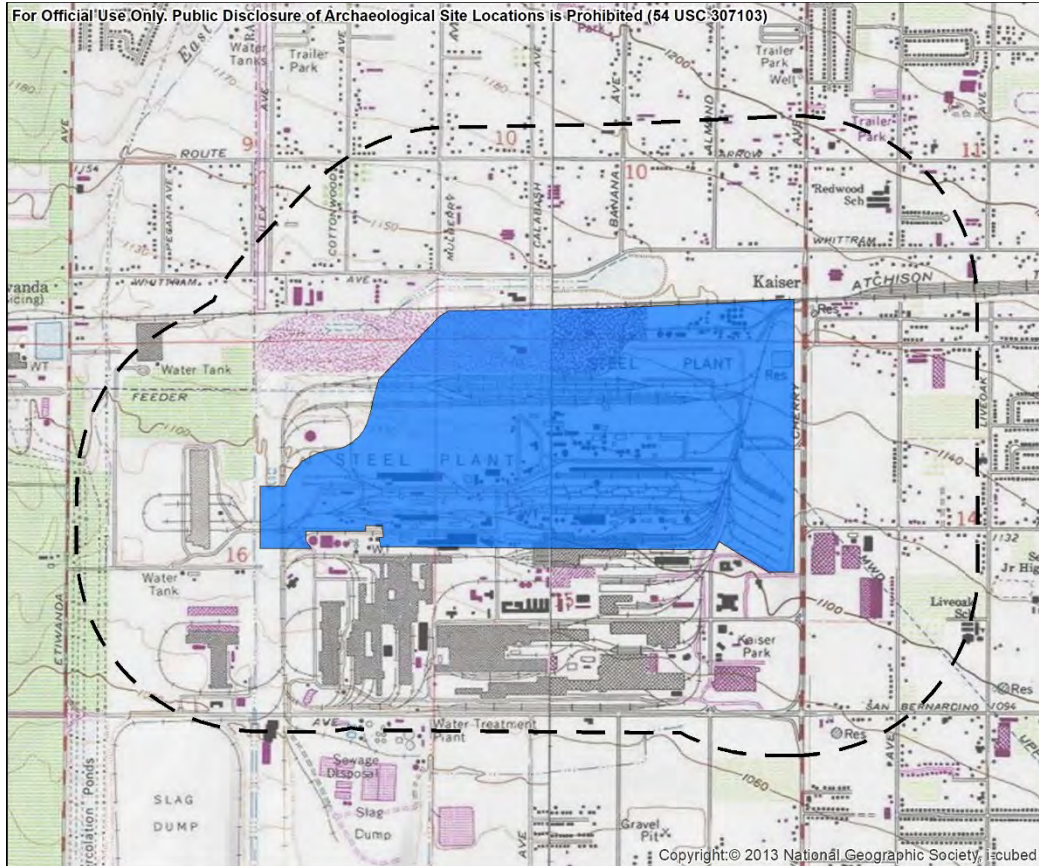
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Tiffany Clark, Ph.D., RPA  
Senior Archaeologist

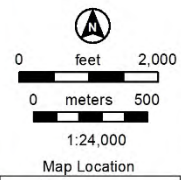


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San Bernardino BM  
UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

- Project Area
- ┌ Half-Mile Buffer



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T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

September 7, 2021

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

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Next Gen in California Project, unincorporated San Bernardino County, California**

Dear Ms. Mauck,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource assessment in compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the Next Gen in California Project (Project) adjacent to the cities of Fontana and Rancho Cucamonga in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California. The Project involves the redevelopment of the existing Auto Club Speedway on approximately 522 acres of land at the northeast corner of South Waterman Avenue and East Central Avenue in Sections 9, 10, 15, and 15, Township 1 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Guasti, CA and Fontana, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles (see attached map). The County of San Bernardino (City) acting as the lead CEQA agency.

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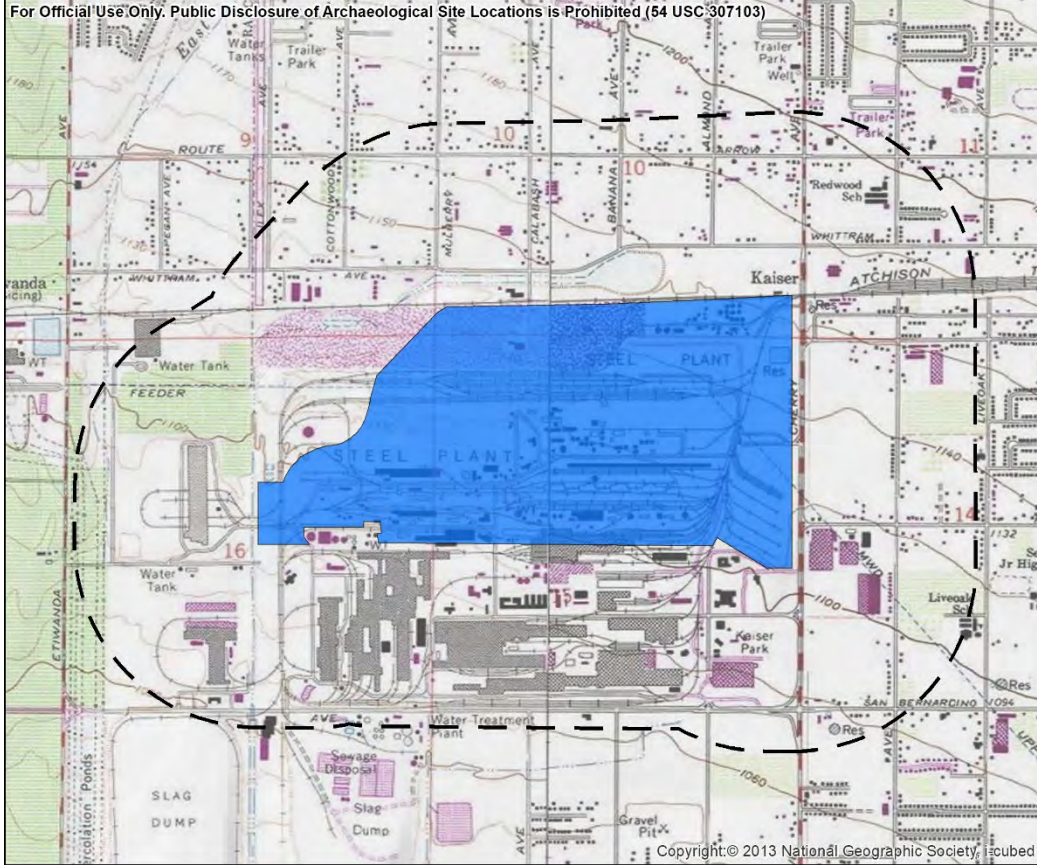
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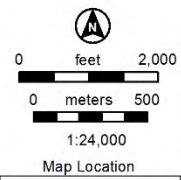


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info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

September 7, 2021

Jill McCormick  
Historic Preservation Officer  
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation  
P.O. Box 1899  
Yuma, AZ, 85366

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Next Gen in California Project, unincorporated San Bernardino County, California**

Dear Ms. McCormick,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource assessment in compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the Next Gen in California Project (Project) adjacent to the cities of Fontana and Rancho Cucamonga in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California. The Project involves the redevelopment of the existing Auto Club Speedway on approximately 522 acres of land at the northeast corner of South Waterman Avenue and East Central Avenue in Sections 9, 10, 15, and 15, Township 1 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Guasti, CA and Fontana, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles (see attached map). The County of San Bernardino (City) acting as the lead CEQA agency.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tiffany Clark". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Tiffany Clark, Ph.D., RPA



Senior Archaeologist









T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

September 7, 2021

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

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Next Gen in California Project, unincorporated San Bernardino County, California**

Dear Chairperson Morales,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource assessment in compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the Next Gen in California Project (Project) adjacent to the cities of Fontana and Rancho Cucamonga in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California. The Project involves the redevelopment of the existing Auto Club Speedway on approximately 522 acres of land at the northeast corner of South Waterman Avenue and East Central Avenue in Sections 9, 10, 15, and 15, Township 1 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Guasti, CA and Fontana, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles (see attached map). The County of San Bernardino (City) acting as the lead CEQA agency.

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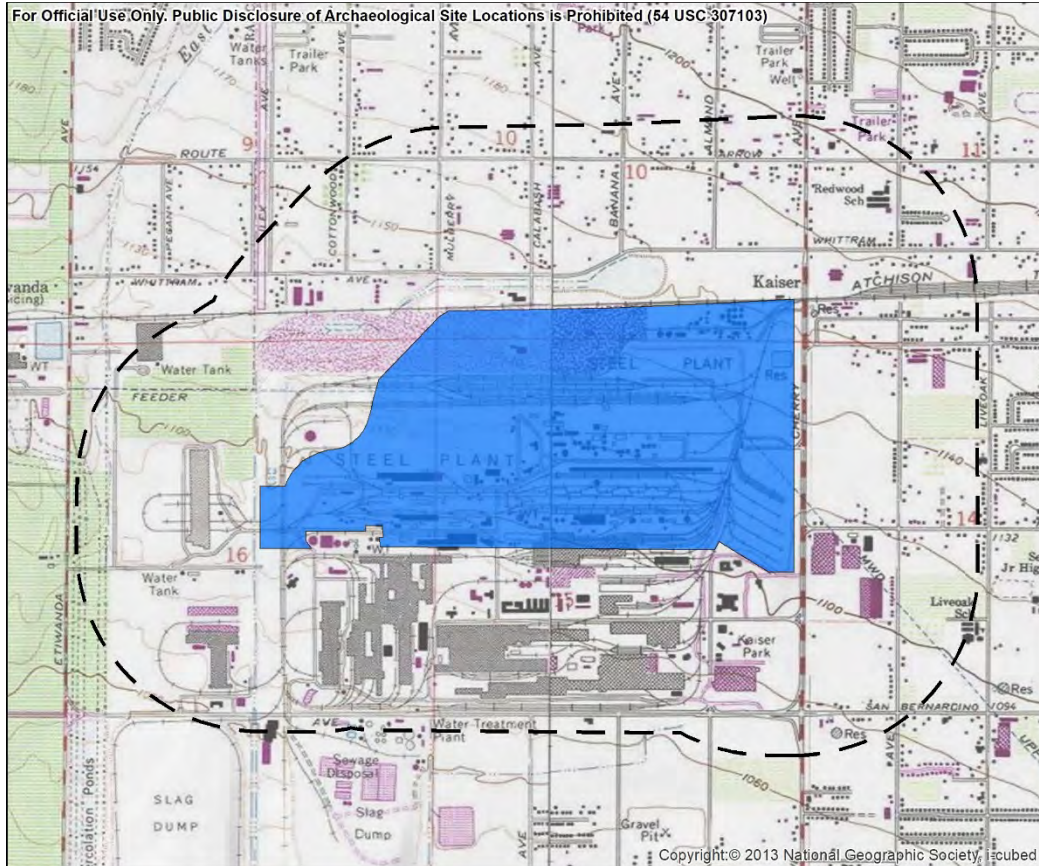
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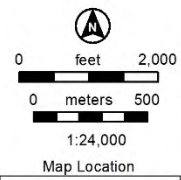


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T1S, R6W, Sec 9-10, 15-16  
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-  Project Area
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info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

September 7, 2021

Joseph Ontiveros  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians  
P.O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, CA 92581

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Next Gen in California Project, unincorporated San Bernardino County, California**

Dear Mr. Ontiveros,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource assessment in compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the Next Gen in California Project (Project) adjacent to the cities of Fontana and Rancho Cucamonga in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California. The Project involves the redevelopment of the existing Auto Club Speedway on approximately 522 acres of land at the northeast corner of South Waterman Avenue and East Central Avenue in Sections 9, 10, 15, and 15, Township 1 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Guasti, CA and Fontana, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles (see attached map). The County of San Bernardino (City) acting as the lead CEQA agency.

Record search data indicate that the Project site lies within the mapped boundary of the Kaiser Steel Mill (P-36-004131; CA-SBR-4131H). Although designated as a California Point of Historical Interest in 1975, the mill was demolished in 1995 and redeveloped into the Auto Club Speedway. PaleoWest completed a cultural resources survey of the Project area on August 31, 2021. The survey identified no prehistoric or historic period archaeological resources on the Project site.

As part of the cultural resource investigation for the Project, PaleoWest requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) *Sacred Lands File* on August 3, 2021. The NAHC responded on August 27, 2021 indicating that the result of the search was negative. If your records show that cultural resources exist within or near the Project area, please contact me at (310)210-9884 or [tclark@paleowest.com](mailto:tclark@paleowest.com). I will follow-up with a phone call or email if I do not hear from you.

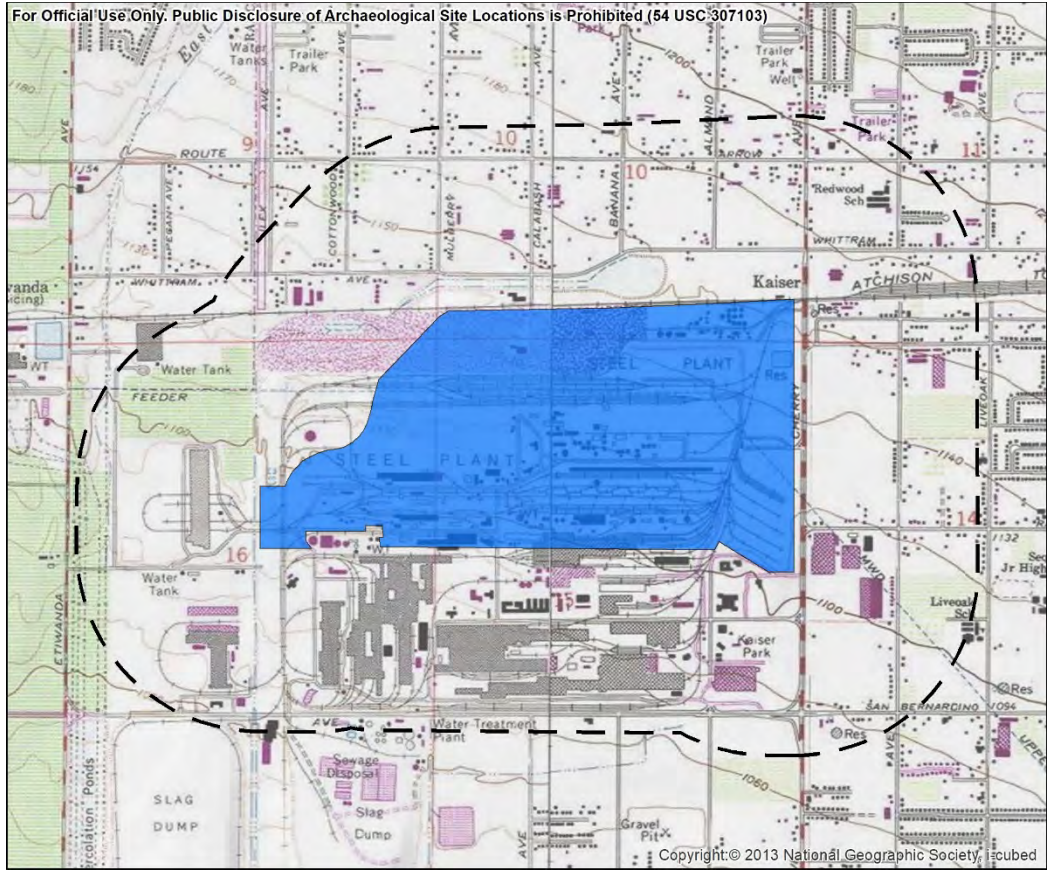
Thank you in advance for taking the time to review this request.

Sincerely,

Tiffany Clark, Ph.D., RPA  
Senior Archaeologist

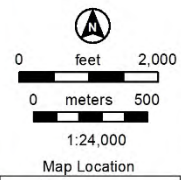


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USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:  
Guasti, CA (1982)  
Fontana, CA (1980)  
T1S, R6W, Sec 9-10, 15-16  
San Bernardino BM  
UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

-  Project Area
-  Half-Mile Buffer



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T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

September 7, 2021

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair  
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians  
P.O. Box 391820  
Anza, CA, 92539

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Next Gen in California Project, unincorporated San Bernardino County, California**

Dear Ms. Redner,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource assessment in compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the Next Gen in California Project (Project) adjacent to the cities of Fontana and Rancho Cucamonga in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California. The Project involves the redevelopment of the existing Auto Club Speedway on approximately 522 acres of land at the northeast corner of South Waterman Avenue and East Central Avenue in Sections 9, 10, 15, and 15, Township 1 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Guasti, CA and Fontana, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles (see attached map). The County of San Bernardino (City) acting as the lead CEQA agency.

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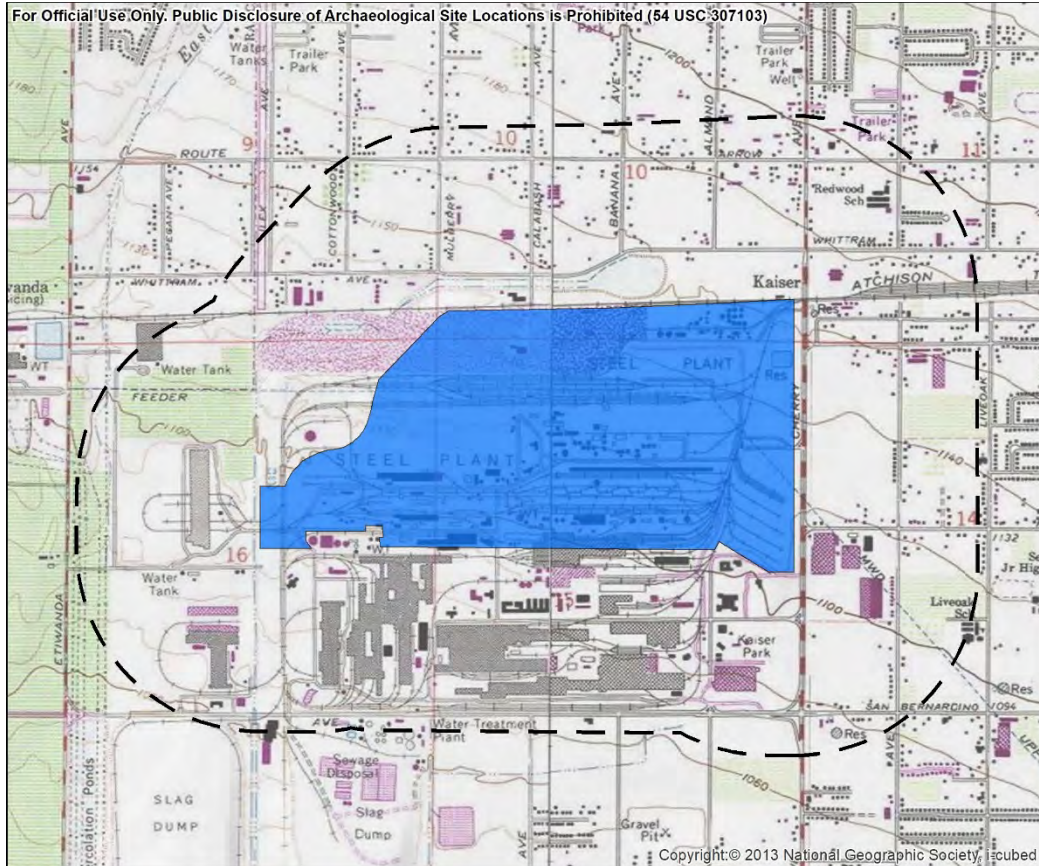
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Senior Archaeologist

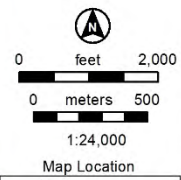


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San Bernardino BM  
UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

-  Project Area
-  Half-Mile Buffer



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T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

September 7, 2021

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

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Next Gen in California Project, unincorporated San Bernardino County, California**

Dear Chairperson Salas,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource assessment in compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the Next Gen in California Project (Project) adjacent to the cities of Fontana and Rancho Cucamonga in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California. The Project involves the redevelopment of the existing Auto Club Speedway on approximately 522 acres of land at the northeast corner of South Waterman Avenue and East Central Avenue in Sections 9, 10, 15, and 15, Township 1 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Guasti, CA and Fontana, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles (see attached map). The County of San Bernardino (City) acting as the lead CEQA agency.

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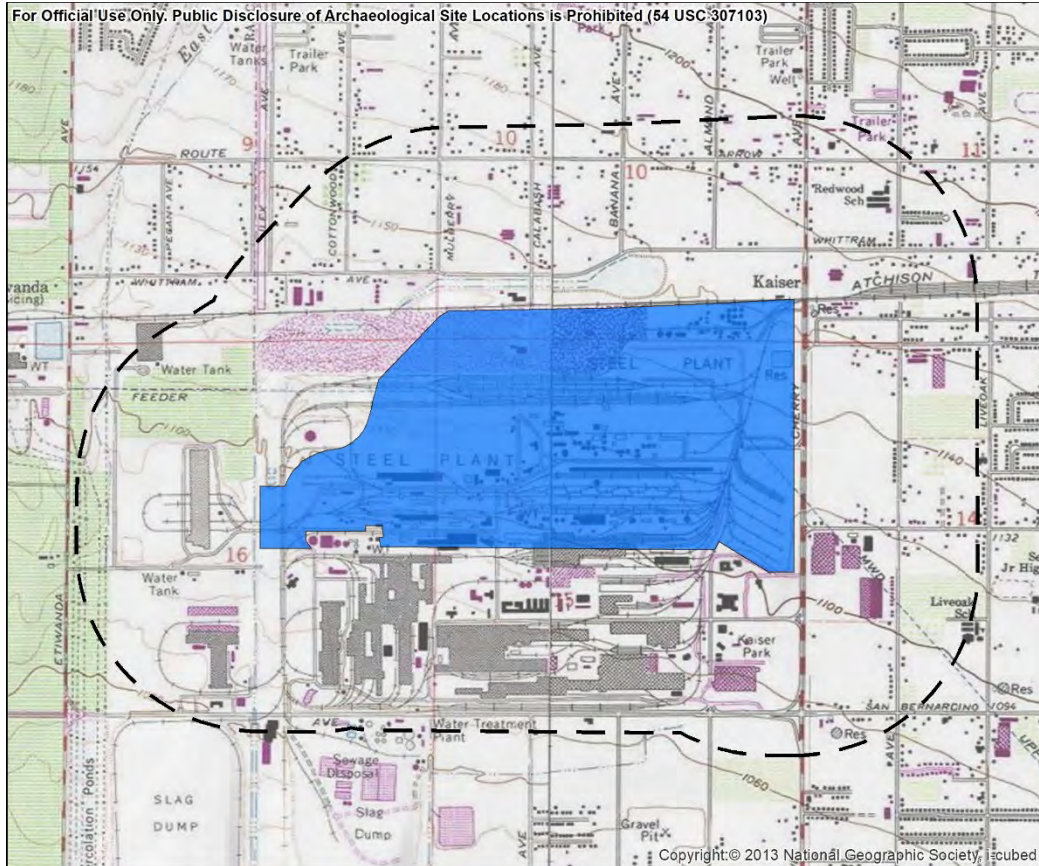
A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tiffany Clark".

Tiffany Clark, Ph.D., RPA  
Senior Archaeologist



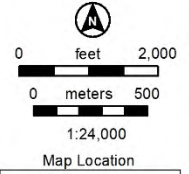


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- Project Area
- ┌ Half-Mile Buffer





T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

September 7, 2021

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

**RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Next Gen in California Project, unincorporated San Bernardino County, California**

Dear Mr. Walker,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource assessment in compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the Next Gen in California Project (Project) adjacent to the cities of Fontana and Rancho Cucamonga in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California. The Project involves the redevelopment of the existing Auto Club Speedway on approximately 522 acres of land at the northeast corner of South Waterman Avenue and East Central Avenue in Sections 9, 10, 15, and 15, Township 1 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Guasti, CA and Fontana, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles (see attached map). The County of San Bernardino (City) acting as the lead CEQA agency.

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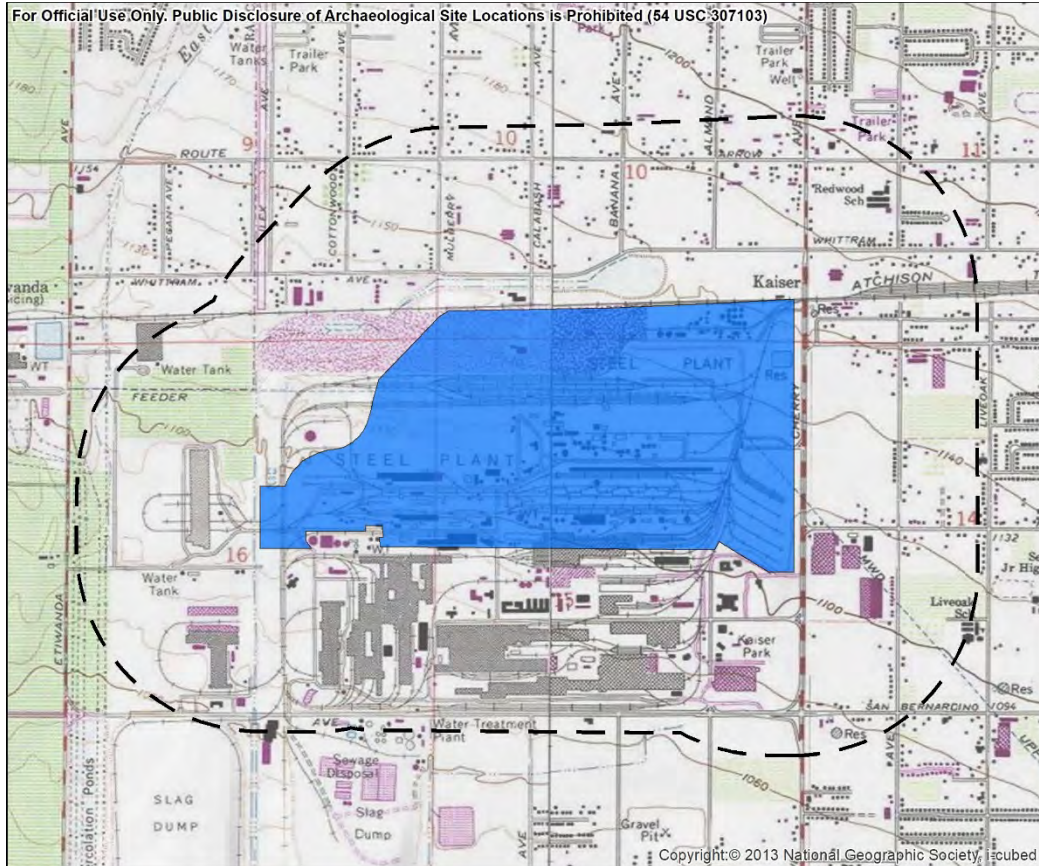
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Sincerely,

Tiffany Clark, Ph.D., RPA  
Senior Archaeologist

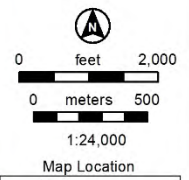


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**From:** [Padilla, Lacy \(TRBL\)](#)  
**To:** [Tiffany Clark](#)  
**Subject:** RE: Information Request for the NexGen in California Project near the City of Fontana  
**Date:** Wednesday, September 8, 2021 10:16:51 AM  
**Attachments:** [image002.png](#)  
[image003.png](#)  
[image004.png](#)  
[image005.png](#)

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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,

**Lacy Padilla**

Archaeologist  
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA 92264  
D: 760-699-6956 | C: 760-333-5222

---

**From:** Tiffany Clark <tclark@paleowest.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, September 7, 2021 12:12 PM  
**To:** THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>  
**Subject:** Information Request for the NexGen in California Project near the City of Fontana

Dear Ms. Garcia-Plotkin,

Please find attached an information request for the NexGen in California Project near the city of Fontana in unincorporated San Bernardino County. If you have information you would like to provide on Native American resources in the area, please contact me at the email address or phone number included below.

Thanks,

Tiffany



**Tiffany Clark** | Senior Archaeologist  
PaleoWest  
[tclark@paleowest.com](mailto:tclark@paleowest.com)  
310.210.9884  
[www.paleowest.com](http://www.paleowest.com)

**Los Angeles Office**

517 S. Ivy Ave.  
Monrovia, CA, 91016



*This email has been scanned by Inbound Shield™.*

**From:** [Gabrieleno Administration](#)  
**To:** [Tiffany Clark](#)  
**Subject:** Re: Information Request for the NexGen in California Project near the City of Fontana  
**Date:** Wednesday, September 8, 2021 10:45:34 AM  
**Attachments:** [image002.png](#)  
[image003.png](#)  
[image004.png](#)  
[image005.png](#)

---

Hello Tiffany

Thank you for your email. Can you please provide the lead agencies contact information?

Thank you  
**Admin Specialist**  
**Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation**  
**PO Box 393**  
**Covina, CA 91723**  
**Office: 844-390-0787**  
**website: [www.gabrielenoindians.org](http://www.gabrielenoindians.org)**



*The region where Gabrieleño culture thrived for more than eight centuries encompassed most of Los Angeles County, more than half of Orange County and portions of Riverside and San Bernardino counties. It was the labor of the Gabrieleño who built the missions, ranchos and the pueblos of Los Angeles. They were trained in the trades, and they did the construction and maintenance, as well as the farming and managing of herds of livestock. "The Gabrieleño are the ones who did all this work, and they really are the foundation of the early economy of the Los Angeles area ". "That's a contribution that Los Angeles has not recognized--the fact that in its early decades, without the Gabrieleño, the community simply would not have survived."*

On Tue, Sep 7, 2021 at 12:09 PM Tiffany Clark <[tclark@paleowest.com](mailto:tclark@paleowest.com)> wrote:

Dear Mr. Salas,

Please find attached an information request for the NexGen in California Project near the city of Fontana in unincorporated San Bernardino County. If you have information you would like to provide on Native American resources in the area, please contact me at the email address or phone number included below.

Thanks,

Tiffany



**Tiffany Clark** | Senior Archaeologist

PaleoWest  
[tclark@paleowest.com](mailto:tclark@paleowest.com)

310.210.9884

[www.paleowest.com](http://www.paleowest.com)

**Los Angeles Office**

517 S. Ivy Ave.

Monrovia, CA, 91016



**From:** [Tiffany Clark](#)  
**To:** [Gabrieleno Administration](#)  
**Subject:** RE: Information Request for the NexGen in California Project near the City of Fontana  
**Date:** Monday, September 20, 2021 1:08:00 PM  
**Attachments:** [image002.png](#)  
[image003.png](#)  
[image004.png](#)  
[image005.png](#)

---

I apologize for the delay in my response. The lead agency's contact information is as follows:

**Steven Valdez**

Senior Planner  
**Land Use Services Department**  
Phone: 909-387-4421  
Cell Phone: 909-601-4743  
Fax: 909-387-3223  
385 N. Arrowhead Ave, First Floor  
San Bernardino, CA, 92415-0187

Please let me know if you have any other questions.

Thanks,

Tiffany



**Tiffany Clark** | Senior Archaeologist  
PaleoWest  
[tclark@paleowest.com](mailto:tclark@paleowest.com)  
310.210.9884  
[www.paleowest.com](http://www.paleowest.com)

**Los Angeles Office**  
517 S. Ivy Ave.  
Monrovia, CA, 91016



---

**From:** Gabrieleno Administration <[admin@gabrielenoindians.org](mailto:admin@gabrielenoindians.org)>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, September 8, 2021 10:45 AM  
**To:** Tiffany Clark <[tclark@paleowest.com](mailto:tclark@paleowest.com)>  
**Subject:** Re: Information Request for the NexGen in California Project near the City of Fontana

Hello Tiffany

Thank you for your email. Can you please provide the lead agencies contact information?



Thank you

**Admin Specialist**

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

**PO Box 393**

**Covina, CA 91723**

**Office: 844-390-0787**

**website: [www.gabrielenoindians.org](http://www.gabrielenoindians.org)**



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Dear Mr. Salas,

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Thanks,

Tiffany



**Tiffany Clark** | Senior Archaeologist

PaleoWest

[tclark@paleowest.com](mailto:tclark@paleowest.com)

310.210.9884

[www.paleowest.com](http://www.paleowest.com)

**Los Angeles Office**

517 S. Ivy Ave.  
Monrovia, CA, 91016



**From:** [Quechan Historic Preservation Officer](#)  
**To:** [Tiffany Clark](#)  
**Subject:** RE: Information Request for the NexGen in California Project near the City of Fontana  
**Date:** Thursday, September 9, 2021 7:44:14 AM  
**Attachments:** [image002.png](#)  
[image003.png](#)  
[image004.png](#)  
[image005.png](#)

---

This email is to inform you that we have no comments on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their decisions on the projects.

---

**From:** Tiffany Clark [mailto:tclark@paleowest.com]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, September 07, 2021 12:06 PM  
**To:** Quechan Historic Preservation Officer  
**Subject:** Information Request for the NexGen in California Project near the City of Fontana

Dear Ms. McCormick,

Please find attached an information request for the NexGen in California Project near the city of Fontana in unincorporated San Bernardino County. If you have information you would like to provide on Native American resources in the area, please contact me at the email address or phone number included below.

Thanks,

Tiffany



**Tiffany Clark** | Senior Archaeologist  
PaleoWest  
[tclark@paleowest.com](mailto:tclark@paleowest.com)  
310.210.9884  
[www.paleowest.com](http://www.paleowest.com)

**Los Angeles Office**  
517 S. Ivy Ave.  
Monrovia, CA, 91016



Virus-free. [www.avast.com](http://www.avast.com)

**From:** [Ryan Nordness](#)  
**To:** [Tiffany Clark](#)  
**Subject:** Information Request for the NexGen in California Project near the City of Fontana  
**Date:** Monday, September 20, 2021 10:21:10 AM

---

Hello Tiffany,

Thank you for reaching out to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians concerning the proposed project area. SMBMI appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation received by the Cultural Resources Management Department on September 8th. The proposed project is not located near any known SLFs, Serrano village sites, or archaeological sites.

Thank you again for your correspondence, if you have any additional questions or comments please reach out to me at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully,

Ryan Nordness

**Ryan Nordness**

Cultural Resource Analyst

Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

O:(909) 864-8933 Ext 50-2022

M:(909) 838-4053

26569 Community Center Dr Highland, California 92346



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