

APPENDIX 6

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

BLOOMINGTON ANIMAL SHELTER PROJECT

**18285-18313 Valley Boulevard
Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0252-161-09 and -10
Bloomington Area, San Bernardino County, California**

For Submittal to:

County of San Bernardino
Land Use Services Department, Planning Division
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San Bernardino, CA 92415

Prepared for:

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July 4, 2023
CRM TECH Contract No. 3958

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Bloomington Animal Shelter Project, 18285-18313 Valley Boulevard, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0252-161-09 and -10, Bloomington Area, San Bernardino County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Fontana, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 21, T1S R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately six acres

Keywords: Bloomington, San Bernardino Valley region; Phase I cultural resources survey; Ayala Park (former location); no "historical resources" under CEQA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between October 2022 and June 2023, at the request of Tom Dodson & Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately six acres of vacant urban land in the unincorporated community of Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study is the former site of a community park known as Ayala Park, located at 18285-18313 Valley Boulevard, on the south side of Valley Boulevard between Locust Avenue and Linden Avenue. It consists of Assessor Parcel Numbers 0252-161-09 and -10, which constitute a portion of the southeast quarter of Section 21, T1S R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of the San Bernardino County Animal Shelter in Bloomington. The County of San Bernardino, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause substantial adverse changes to any “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA, that may exist in the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. Through the various avenues of research, no “historical resources” were encountered within the project boundaries. Furthermore, the ground surface in the project area has been extensively disturbed, most recently by the construction and demolition of the former Ayala Park in the late 1970s and over the past year, respectively. As such, the property is considered to be relatively low in archaeological sensitivity.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the County of San Bernardino a conclusion of *No Impact* regarding “historical resources.” No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for this project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between October 2022 and June 2023, at the request of Tom Dodson & Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately six acres of vacant urban land in the unincorporated community of Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1). The subject property of the study is the former site of a community park known as Ayala Park, located at 18285-18313 Valley Boulevard, on the south side of Valley Boulevard between Locust Avenue and Linden Avenue. It consists of Assessor Parcel Numbers 0252-161-09 and -10, which constitute a portion of the southeast quarter of Section 21, T1S R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figure 2).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of the San Bernardino County Animal Shelter in Bloomington. The County of San Bernardino, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause substantial adverse changes to any “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA, that may exist in the project area.

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

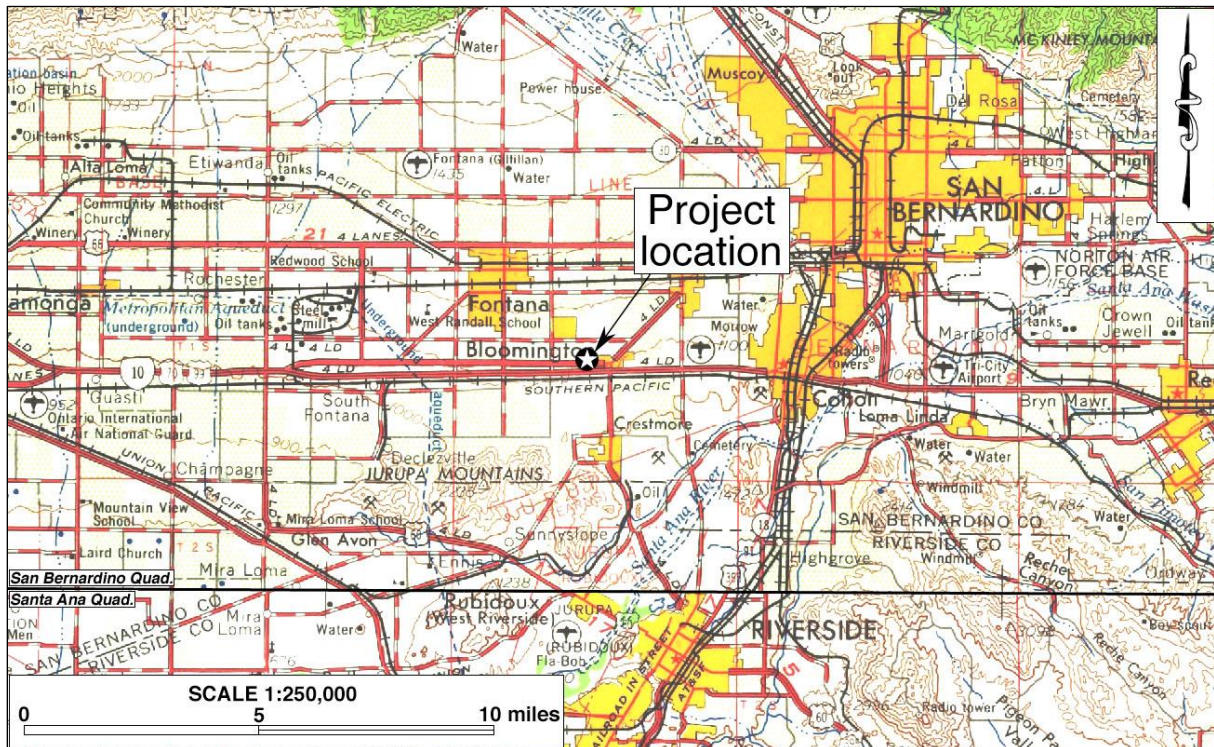


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 30'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1969])

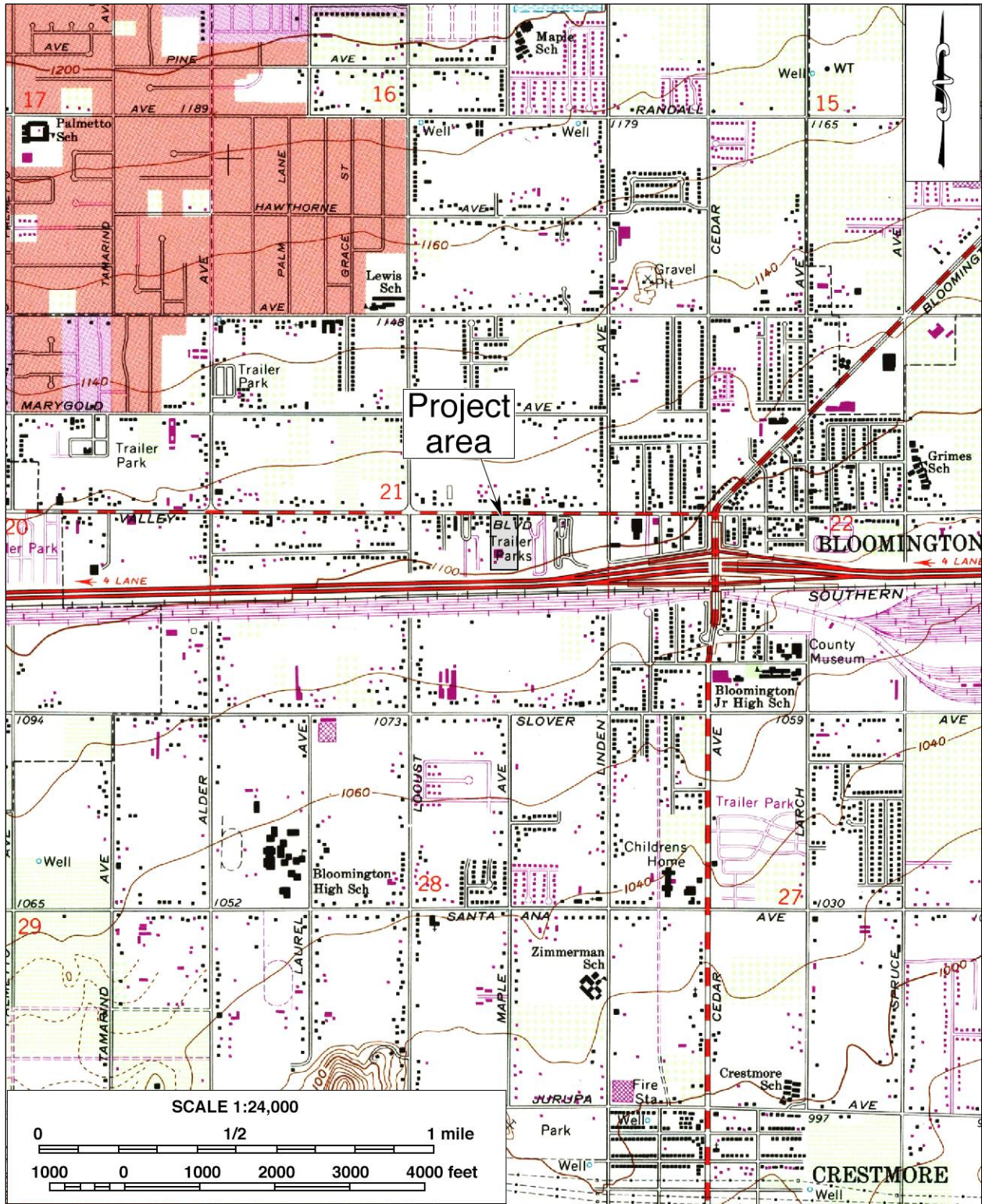


Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Fontana, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1980])

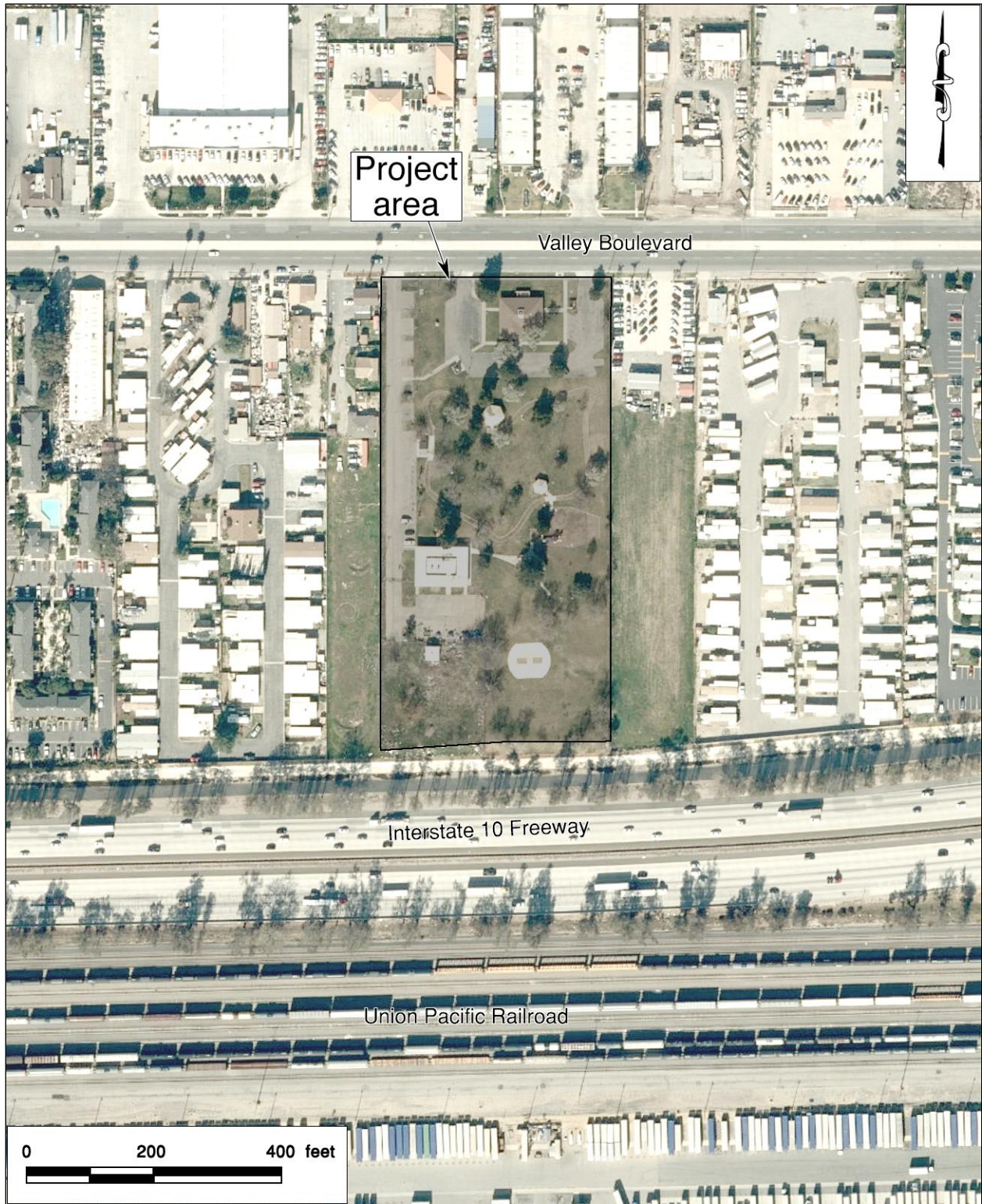


Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area. (Based on Google Earth imagery.)

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The community of Bloomington lies on alluvial deposits in the central portion of the San Bernardino Valley, a broad inland valley defined by the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountain Ranges on the north and a series of low rocky hills known as the Jurupa Mountains on the south. The Mediterranean climate of the project vicinity is typical of inland southern California lowlands, featuring hot and dry summers with mild and wet winters. The average annual rainfall in the region is less than 15 inches, the majority of which typically occurs between November and March.

The project area consists of a roughly rectangular-shaped plot of former park land located approximately 3.5 miles northwest of the Santa Ana River, the main natural waterway in the San Bernardino Valley. It lies just to the north of the Interstate 10 freeway and the Union Pacific Railroad and is surrounded on the other sides mostly by automotive-related businesses and mobile home parks (Figure 3). The terrain in the project area is level, and the elevations varies roughly from 1,100 feet to 1,110 feet above sea level. The ground surface has been extensively disturbed in the past by the development of Ayala Park and by the recent demolition of all associated facilities after Ayala Park was moved to another location nearby. The project location falls within the Coastal Sage Scrub lant community, but the existing vegetation consists entirely of small grasses that have been reestablished since the ground surface was cleared and graded (Figure 4).



Figure 4. Current condition of the project area, view to the northeast. (Photograph taken on November 15, 2022)

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

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

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

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

Ethnohistoric Context

Ethnographically, the project location lies between the traditional territories of the Serrano and the Gabrielino, which adjoined and overlapped with each other, at least during the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Periods. The homeland of the Gabrielino, probably the most influential Native American group in aboriginal southern California (Bean and Smith 1978a:538), was centered in the Los Angeles Basin, and reached as far east as the San Bernardino-Riverside area. The homeland of

the Serrano was primarily the San Bernardino Mountains, including the slopes and lowlands on the north and south flanks, and the southern portion of the Mojave Desert.

Whatever the linguistic affiliation, Native Americans in and around the Fontana area exhibited similar social organization and resource procurement strategies. Villages were based on clan or lineage groups. Their home/base sites are marked by midden deposits, often with bedrock mortars. During their seasonal rounds to exploit plant resources, small groups would migrate within their traditional territory in search of specific plants and animals. Their gathering strategies often left behind signs of special use sites, usually grinding slicks on bedrock boulders, at the locations of the resources.

As early as 1542, the Gabrielino were in contact with the Spanish during the historic expedition of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, but it was not until 1769 that the Spaniards took steps to colonize Gabrielino territory. Shortly afterwards, most of the Gabrielino people were incorporated into Mission San Gabriel and other missions in southern California. The Serrano were brought into the mission system during the 1810s, when an *asistencia* of Mission San Gabriel was established in present-day Loma Linda. Due to introduced diseases, dietary deficiencies, and forceful reduction, Gabrielino and Serrano population dwindled rapidly. By 1900, the Gabrielino had almost ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group (Bean and Smith 1978a:540). The Serrano, meanwhile, were mostly settled on the San Manuel and the Morongo Indian Reservations (Bean and Smith 1978b:573).

Historic Context

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

During most of the Spanish-Mexican period, the San Bernardino Valley was considered a part of the land holdings of Mission San Gabriel, which was established in 1771. The name “San Bernardino” was bestowed on the region at least by 1819, when the mission *asistencia* and an associated rancho were officially established under that name in the eastern end of the valley (Lerch and Haenszel 1981). After gaining independence from Spain in 1821, the Mexican government began in 1834 the process of secularizing the mission system in Alta California, which in practice meant the confiscation of the Franciscan missions’ vast land holdings, to be distributed later among prominent citizens of the province.

In the 1830s-1840s, several large land grants were created in the San Bernardino Valley, but the Bloomington area was not involved in any of them. Used primarily as cattle ranches, the San Bernardino Valley saw little development, except in the immediate vicinity of the rancho headquarters, until after the American annexation of Alta California in 1848. The first major settlement in the valley came into being in 1851, when a group of Mormon settlers from Salt Lake

City purchased the entire Rancho San Bernardino land grant and founded a namesake town in the present-day downtown area of the City of San Bernardino (Schuiling 1984:45).

After the Southern Pacific (now Union Pacific) Railroad was constructed between Los Angeles and Yuma, Arizona, in 1876-1877, and especially after the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway completed a second transcontinental railroad in 1885, a phenomenal land boom took a hold of much of southern California, ushering in a number of new settlements in the San Bernardino Valley. In 1887, the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company purchased a large tract of land near the mouth of Lytle Creek, together with the necessary water rights to the creek, and laid out the townsites of Rosena (now Fontana), Bloomington, and Rialto (Ingersoll 1904:619; Brown and Boyd 1922:249-250).

Founded in the wake of the successful introduction of the navel orange to the region in the mid-1870s, the trio of new communities soon became an important part of the booming southern California “citrus belt.” Over the first half of the 20th century, Rosena, redeveloped and renamed Fontana in the 1910s, and Rialto embarked on the course of gradual urbanization, particularly after the establishment of the Kaiser Steel Mill during World War II transformed Fontana into a center of heavy industry (Schuiling 1984:102-106; Anicic 2005:32-40). In 1911, Rialto became an incorporated city, followed by Fontana in 1952. Nestled between them, Bloomington maintained a slower pace of growth through most of the century and retained much of its rural character until the most recent decades, when suburban residential and commercial development swept through essentially the entire San Bernardino Valley.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On November 9, 2022, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo conducted the historical/archaeological resources records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), California State University, Fullerton. During the records search, Gallardo examined maps, records, and electronic databases at the SCCIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resource reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or San Bernardino County Historical Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

SACRED LANDS RECORDS SEARCH

On October 19, 2022, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission’s Sacred Lands File. The NAHC is the State of California’s trustee agency for the protection of “tribal cultural resources,” as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074, and is tasked with identifying and cataloging properties of Native American cultural value, including places of special religious, spiritual, or social significance and known graves and cemeteries throughout the state. The NAHC’s reply is summarized below and attached to this report in Appendix 2.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH historian Bai “Tom” Tang. Sources consulted during the research included primarily published literature in local and regional history; U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1856, available at the website of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management; U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1980, available at the USGS website; and aerial/satellite photographs taken in 1938-2023, available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and from the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On November 15, 2022, CRM TECH archaeologist Hunter O’Donnell carried out the field survey of the project area. The survey was conducted at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart across the entire project area. In this way, the ground surface in the project area was systematically and closely examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility was very good (95-100%) as the surface in the project area was cleared and graded in the relatively recent past (Figure 4).

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

SCCIC records indicate that the project area was previously the subject of a historical/archaeological resources survey completed in 1976, prior to the establishment of Ayala Park on this property, and no such resources were identified during that study (Hearn 1976). Now nearly 50 years old, the 1976 survey is considered out-of-date today, and a systematic resurvey of the project area was deemed necessary for this study.

Within the one-mile scope of the records search, 24 additional studies have been reported to the SCCIC on various tracts of land and linear features between 1988 and 2015 (Figure 5). As a result of these previous survey efforts, 43 historical/archaeological sites have been recorded within the one-mile radius. All of these sites dated to the historic period, consisting primarily of various buildings and roads. Among these, the nearest to the project location were a group of six residential and commercial buildings from the 1920s-1940s era that were recorded in 2007 on the north side of Valley Boulevard, a few hundred feet to the east (Sites 36-020568 to 36-020573). Since none of the 43 sites were found in the immediate vicinity of the project area, none of them require further consideration during this study.

SACRED LANDS RECORDS SEARCH

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the NAHC stated in a letter dated November 21, 2022, that the Sacred Lands File search identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. Noting that the absence of specific information does not necessarily indicate the absence of cultural

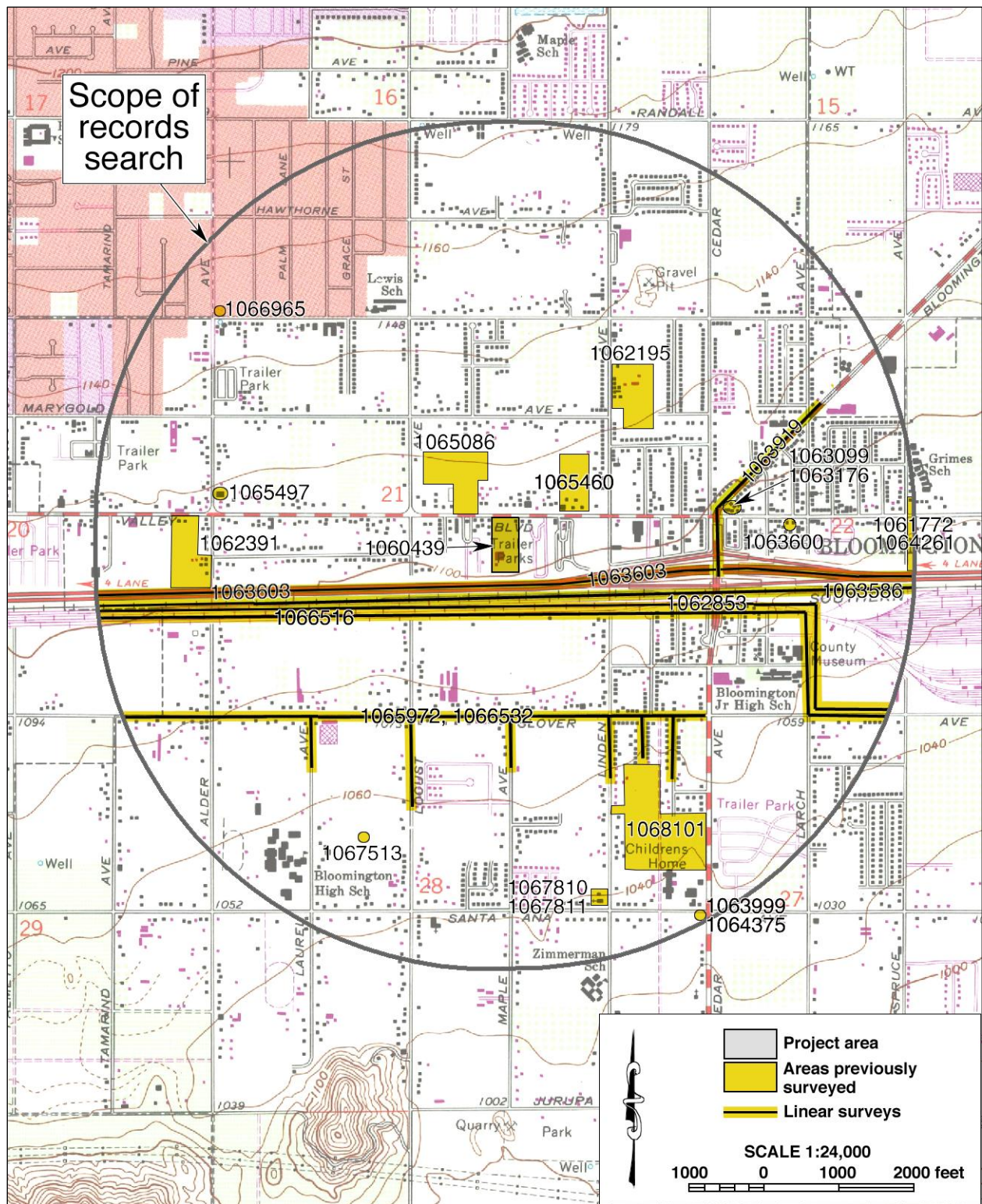


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by SCCIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.

resources, however, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be consulted for further information and provided a referral list of 13 tribal representatives affiliated with 17 Native American groups in the general vicinity. The NAHC's reply is attached to this report in Appendix 2 for reference by the County of San Bernardino in future government-to-government consultations with pertinent tribal groups, if necessary.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical maps and aerial/satellite photographs consulted during this study suggest that the project area was first settled and developed during the early 20th century. Prior to that, no human-made features were known to be present at or near the project location (Figures 6, 7). By 1938, at least two buildings, both of them apparent farmsteads surrounded by newly planted orchards, had been constructed in the project area, along the south side of what is now Valley Boulevard, then a part of the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway (U.S. Route 70/99; Figure 8; NETR Online 1938).

During the 1940s-1960s, the postwar boom brought more buildings to the northern edge of the project area (Figure 9; NETR Online 1948-1967). Meanwhile, the agricultural activities on the property gradually ceased, and all of the orchards were removed by the mid-1960s (NETR Online 1948-1967). Between 1967 and 1980, all preexisting buildings and other features within the project boundaries were demolished as the property was developed into Ayala Park (NETR Online 1967; 1980). In light of the 1976 survey referenced above (Hearn 1976), this evidently occurred in the late 1970s.

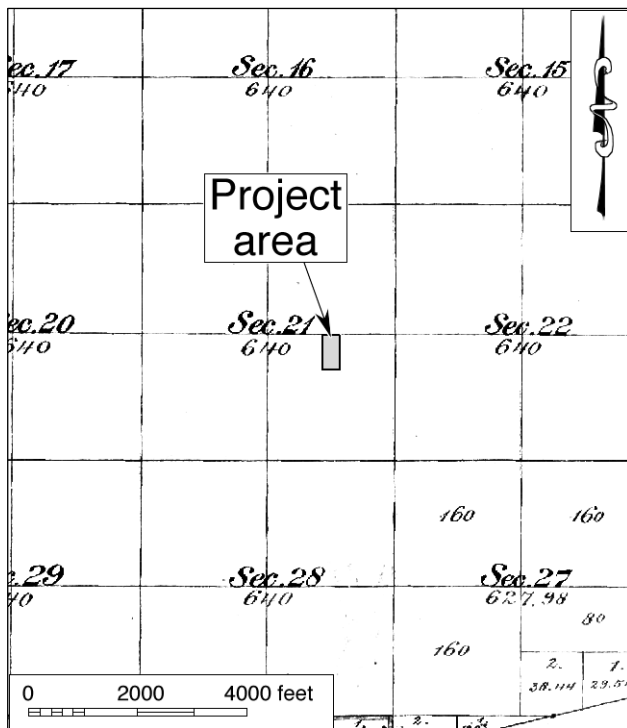


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1852-1856.
(Source: GLO 1856)

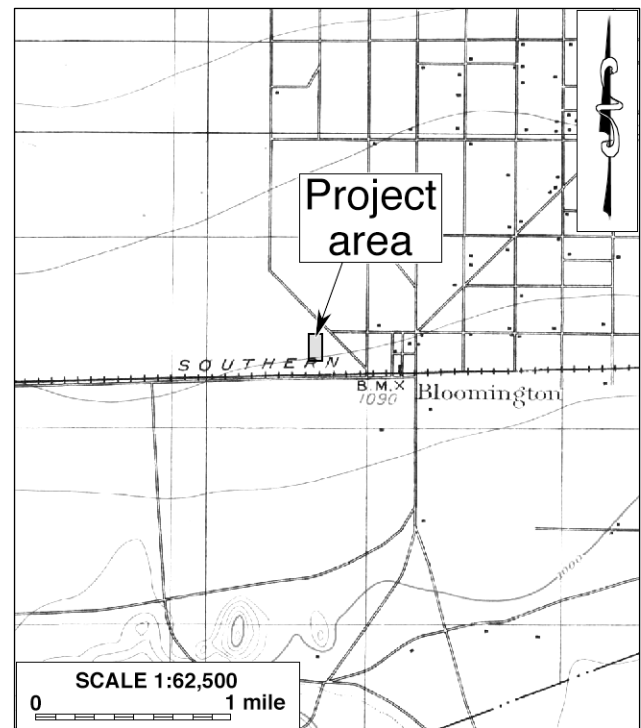


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1893-1894.
(Source: USGS 1901; 1903)

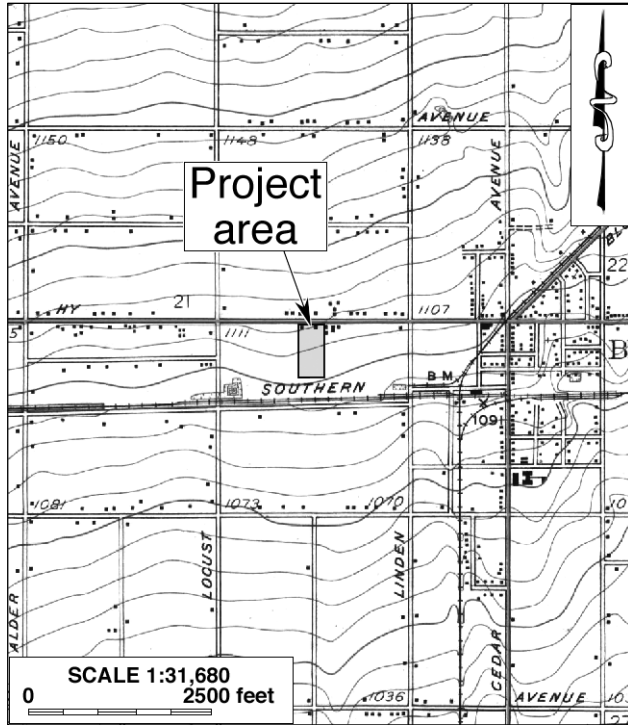


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1938. (Source: USGS 1943)

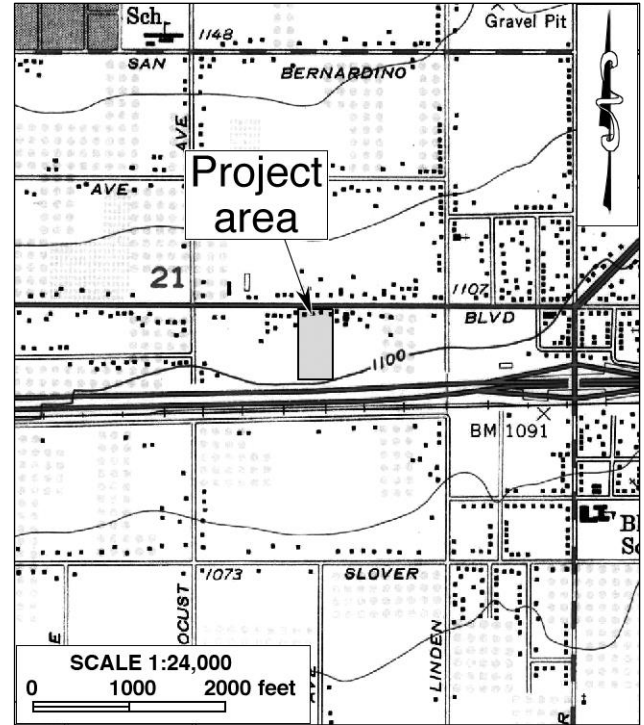


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1952-1953. (Source: USGS 1953)

In 2022, a new park bearing the same name was built at a “safer, healthier location” on nearby Marygold Avenue and celebrated its grand reopening on August 6 (*IE Community News* 2018; *Fontana Herald News* 2022a). Soon afterwards, the buildings and other facilities at the former Ayala Park in the project area were removed, and the site was subsequently cleared in its entirety in preparation for the current animal shelter project (Google Earth 2021; 2023; *Fontana Herald News* 2022b).

FIELD SURVEY

The field survey produced completely negative results for potential cultural resources, and no buildings, structures, features, or artifacts deposits of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—or historical origin were encountered in the project area. As mentioned above, the entire project area has been extensively disturbed in the past, first by agricultural operation in the early to mid-20th century, then by the development of Ayala Park in the late 1970s, and finally by the demolition of the park facilities over the past year. As a result, the current condition of the project area retains little vestige of the native landscape (Figure 4), and the entire project area appears relatively low in sensitivity for archaeological remains from the prehistoric or early historic period.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within the project area and assist the County of San Bernardino in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of

“historical resources,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

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

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

In summary of the research results presented above, no potential “historical resources” were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area, and none were identified during the present survey. Furthermore, the ground surface in the project area has been extensively disturbed, most recently by the construction and demolition of the former Ayala Park in the late 1970s and over the past year, respectively. As such, the property is considered to be relatively low in archaeological sensitivity. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present report concludes that *no “historical resources” exist within or adjacent to the project area.*

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.” In summary of the research results presented above, no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, are known to be present within the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the County of San Bernardino:

- No “historical resources” exist within or adjacent to the project area, and thus the project as currently proposed will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resources.”
- No further cultural resources investigation is necessary for the proposed project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.

- If buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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 2008 Archaeological Investigation at Baldy Mesa-Cajon Divide for the Baldy Mesa Off-Highway-Vehicle Recreation Trails Project, San Bernardino National Forest, San Bernardino County, California. San Bernardino National Forest Technical Report 05-12-53-091. San Bernardino.
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1901 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); surveyed in 1893-1894.
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1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.
1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.
1980 Map: Fontana, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1978.
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**APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

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

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

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

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA*

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Research Interests

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

Memberships

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

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Nicole A. Raslich, M.A.

Education

- 2017-2011 Ph.D. candidate, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2011 M.A., Anthropology, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2005 B.A., Natural History of Biology and Anthropology, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2022 Adult First Aid/CPR/AED Certification, American Red Cross.
2019 Grant and Research Proposal Writing for Archaeologists; SAA Online Seminar.
2014 Bruker Industries Tracer S1800 pXRF Training; presented by Dr. Bruce Kaiser, Bruker Scientific.
2013 Introduction to ArcGIS, Michigan State University, East Lansing.

Professional Experience

- 2022-2022 Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2022 Archaeological Technician, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, California.
- 2008-2021 Archaeological Consultant, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
2019 Archaeologist, Sault Tribe of Chippewa Indians and Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians
- 2018 Teaching Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2017 Adjunct Professor, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2015-2016 Graduate Fellow, Michigan State University Campus Archaeology Program, East Lansing.
- 2015 Archaeologist, Michigan State University, Illinois State Museum, and Dickson Mounds Museum.
- 2013-2015 Curation Research Assistant, Michigan State University Museum, East Lansing.
2008-2014 Research Assistant, Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage, Simon Fraser University, British Columbia, Canada.
- 2009-2012 Editorial Assistant/Copy Editor, *American Antiquity*.
2009-2011 Archaeologist/Crew Chief, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

Publications

- 2017 Preliminary Results of a Handheld X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) Analysis on a Marble Head Sarcophagus Sculpture from the Collection of the Kresge Art Center, Michigan State University. Submitted to Jon M. Frey, Department of Art, Art History, and Design. Michigan State University, East Lansing.
- 2016 Preserving Sacred Sites: Arctic Indigenous Peoples as Cultural Heritage Rights Holders (L. Heinämäki, T.M. Herrmann, and N.A. Raslich). University of Lapland Printing Centre, Rovaniemi, Finland.

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

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

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

Education

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

2014 Archaeological Field School, Santa Rosa Mountains; supervised by Bill Sapp of the
United States Forest Service and Daniel McCarthy of the San Manuel Band of
Mission Indians.

Professional Experience

2017- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2016-2018 Graduate Research Assistant, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San
Bernardino.
2016-2017 Cultural Intern, Cultural Department, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Temecula,
California.
2015 Archaeological Intern, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Barstow, California.
2015 Peer Research Consultant: African Archaeology, California State University, San
Bernardino.

APPENDIX 2

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

November 21, 2022

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Re: Proposed San Bernardino County Animal Shelter Bloomington Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0252-161-09 and 10 (CRM TECH No. 3958) Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Cameron.vela@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cameron Vela

Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
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Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
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Chumash

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok/Nisenan

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
11/21/2022**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Reid Milanovich, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919
laviles@aguacaliente.net

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

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

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 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

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
84-001 Avenue 54 Cahuilla
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

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

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians

Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla
Indio, CA, 92203
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593
Fax: (760) 347-7880
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

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

Cahuilla Band of Indians

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
52701 U.S. Highway 371 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549
Fax: (951) 763-2808
Chairman@cahuilla.net

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

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

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

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

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians

Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed San Bernardino County Animal Shelter Bloomington Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0252-161-09 and 10 (CRM TECH No. 3958) Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
11/21/2022**

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

Cahuilla
Serrano

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

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

Cahuilla
Serrano

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

Quechan

Pala Band of Mission Indians

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula
Rd.
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515
Fax: (760) 742-3189
sgaughen@palatribe.com

Cupeno
Luiseno

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
admin@ramona-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

Pechanga Band of Indians

Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources
Coordinator
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6306
Fax: (951) 506-9491
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov

Luiseno

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

John Gomez, Environmental
Coordinator
P. O. Box 391670
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

Pechanga Band of Indians

Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6000
Fax: (951) 695-1778
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

Luiseno

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
bomazzetti@aol.com

Luiseno

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 297 - 2635
crd@rincon-nsn.gov

Luiseno

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed San Bernardino County Animal Shelter Bloomington Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0252-161-09 and 10 (CRM TECH No. 3958) Project, San Bernardino County.

