

Appendix C-1

Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, San Bernardino
County Valley Communications Center Project

CRM Tech

January 9, 2023

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

**SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
VALLEY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER PROJECT**

**In the City of San Bernardino
San Bernardino County, California**

For Submittal to:

Project and Facilities Management Department
County of San Bernardino
385 North Arrowhead Avenue, Third Floor
San Bernardino, CA 92415

Prepared for:

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January 9, 2023
CRM TECH Contract No. 3896A

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: San Bernardino County Valley Communications Center Project, in the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California

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Project Size: Approximately 6.49 acres

USGS Quadrangle: San Bernardino South, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (San Bernardino land grant, T1S R4W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Keywords: Eastern San Bernardino Valley; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) 0279-271-19 and -20 and portions of APN 0279-261-17 and 0279-271-16 and -17; *No Impact* on "historical resources" under CEQA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between May 2022 and January 2023, at the request of Compass Consulting Enterprises, Inc., CRM TECH performed a historical/archaeological resources survey on approximately 6.49 acres of vacant land in the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) 0279-271-19 and -20 and portions of APN 0279-261-17 and 0279-271-16 and -17, located on the southeast corner of the intersection of Lena Road and Rialto Avenue. It comprises a portion of the San Bernardino land grant lying within Township 1 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed San Bernardino County Valley Communications Center project, which entails primarily the construction of a 74,000-square-foot building to be occupied by various local emergency services agencies. The County of San Bernardino, as the lead agency for the project, requires 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 a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH initiated a historical/archaeological resources records search, contacted the pertinent Native American representatives, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. Throughout the course of the study, the only feature of prehistoric or historical origin encountered within the project area was an abandoned and capped water well, an apparent remnant of the water-supply system for a residence that once occupied the northeastern portion of the property. As a minor, ubiquitous, and isolated infrastructure feature of standard configuration and nondescript character, the well demonstrates little potential for historic significance under the criteria for the California Register of Historical Resources. Therefore, it does not constitute a "historical resource" for CEQA-compliance purposes.

No other potential "historical resources" were found within or adjacent to the project area. The State of California Native American Heritage Commission reported the presence of unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the general vicinity of the project location and referred further inquiry to the nearby Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians). However, the Yuhaaviatam did not identify any such resources within the project area when contacted regarding this finding.

Based on the research results summarized above, 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 the project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are discovered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in the immediate area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between May 2022 and January 2023, at the request of Compass Consulting Enterprises, Inc., CRM TECH performed a historical/archaeological resources survey on approximately 6.49 acres of vacant land in the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) 0279-271-19 and -20 and portions of APN 0279-261-17 and 0279-271-16 and -17, located on the southeast corner of the intersection of Lena Road and Rialto Avenue. It comprises a portion of the San Bernardino land grant lying within Township 1 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed San Bernardino County Valley Communications Center project, which entails primarily the construction of a 74,000-square-foot building to be occupied by various local emergency services agencies. The County of San Bernardino, as the lead agency for the project, requires 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 a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

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

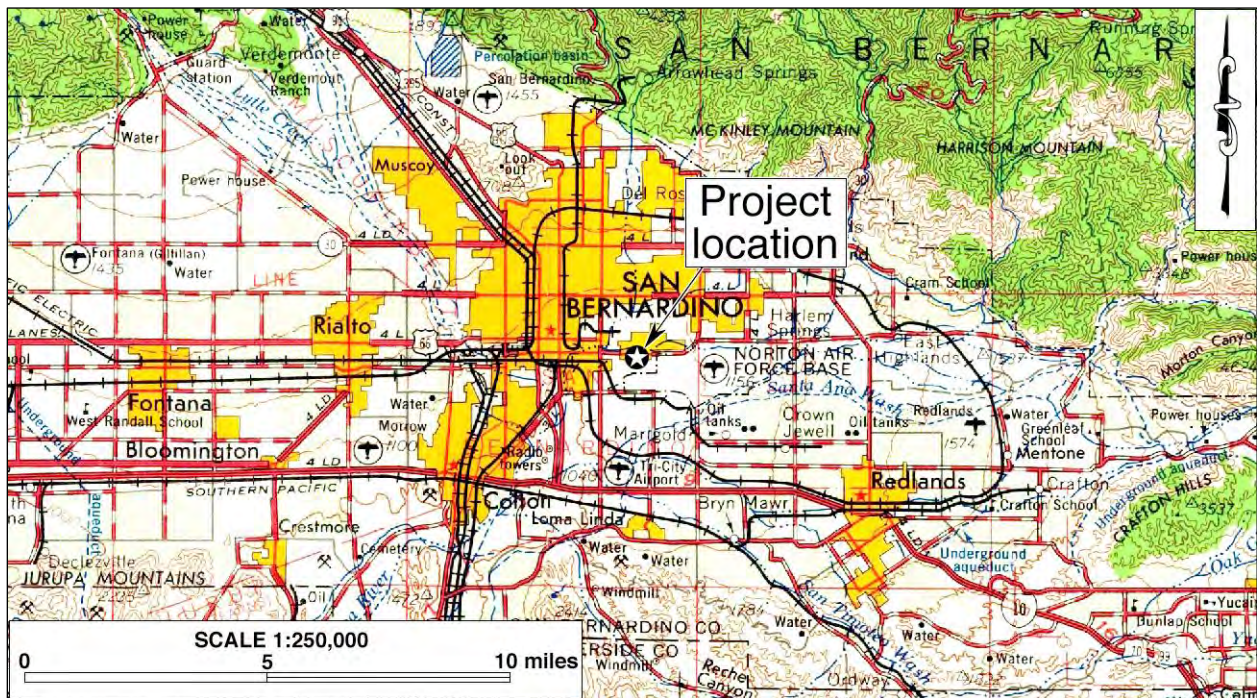


Figure 1. Project vicinity (based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1969]).

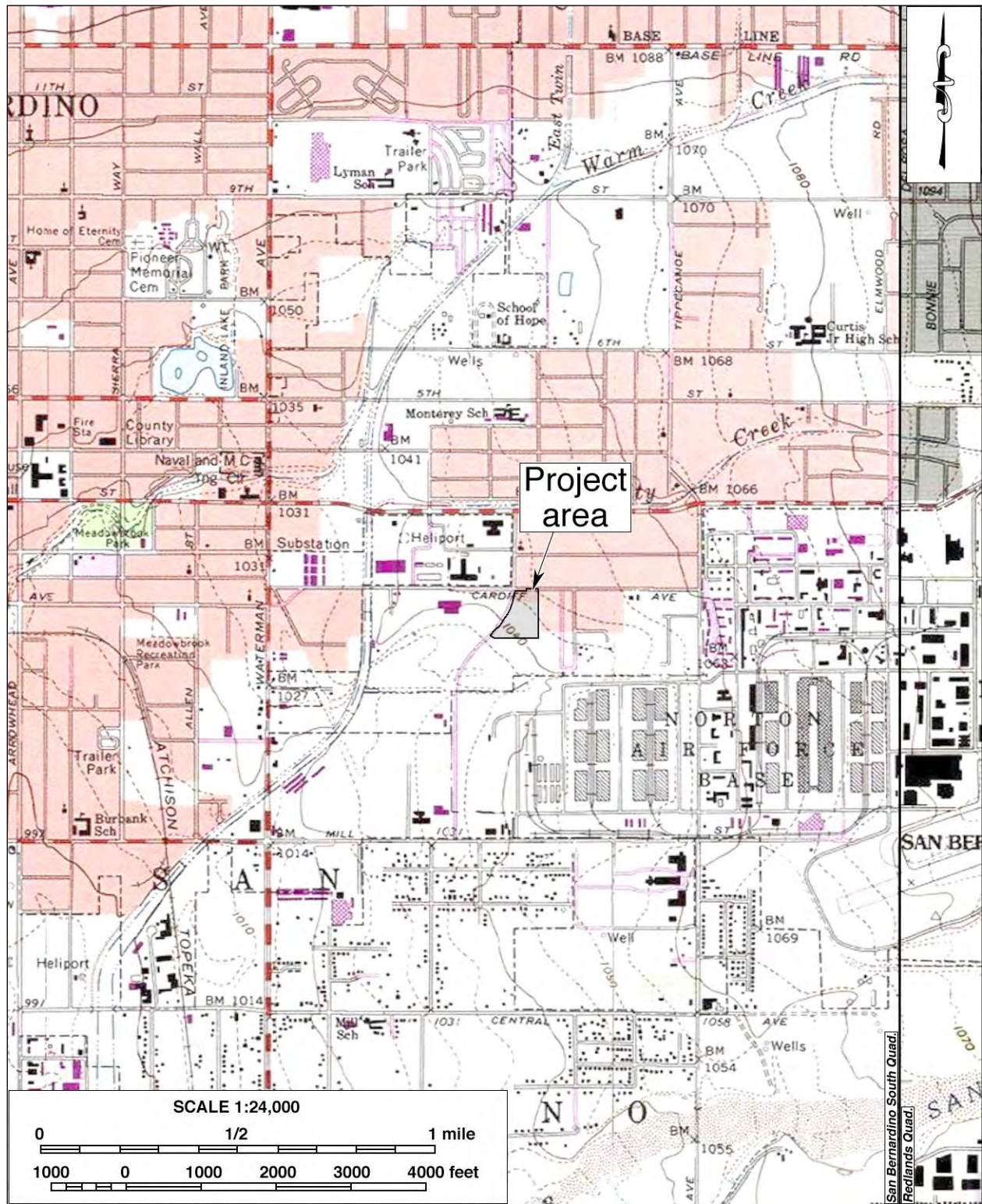


Figure 2. Project area (based on USGS Redlands and San Bernardino South, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1980; 1996]).



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

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of San Bernardino is situated in the eastern 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 on the south. The natural environment of the region is characterized by its temperate Mediterranean climate, featuring hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters, with the average maximum temperature in July reaching over 90 °F, and the average minimum temperature in January hovering around 35°F. Typical annual rainfall in the area is approximately 13-16 inches, most of which occurs between November and March.

The project area encompasses a roughly trapezoid-shaped tract of undeveloped urban land on the southeastern outskirts of the city, bounded by Rialto Avenue on the north, Lena Road on the west, the San Bernardino County Coroner’s Office and another vacant property on the west, and the Packing Corporation of America (PCA) on the east (Fig. 3). The terrain at this location is generally level, with a slight incline to the north, and the elevations within the project boundaries range approximately between 1,030 and 1,040 feet above mean sea level. Most of the ground surface on the property is covered by puncturevine plants (*Tribulus terrestris*; Fig. 4). The surface soils are composed of loosely packed silty sand mixed with small angular, subrounded, or rounded rocks of granitic origin.

CULTURAL SETTING

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).



Figure 4. Current natural setting of the project area, view to the northwest (photograph taken on June 30, 2022).

Another site found near the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, close to the confluence of Temescal Wash and the San Jacinto River, yielded radiocarbon dates between 8,000 and 9,000 B.P. (Grenda 1997). Additional sites with isolated Archaic dart points, bifaces, and other associated lithic artifacts from the same age range have been found in the Cajon Pass area, typically atop knolls with good viewsheds (Basgall and True 1985; Goodman and McDonald 2001; Goodman 2002; Milburn et al. 2008).

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

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

Ethnohistoric Context

The present-day San Bernardino area is a part of the homeland of the Serrano people, which is centered in the San Bernardino Mountains. Together with that of the Vanyume people, linguistically a subgroup, the traditional territory of the Serrano also includes part of the San Gabriel Mountains, much of the San Bernardino Valley, and the Mojave River valley in the southern portion of the Mojave Desert, reaching as far east as the Cady, Bullion, Sheep Hole, and Coxcomb Mountains. The name "Serrano" was derived from a Spanish term meaning "mountaineer" or "highlander." The basic written sources on Serrano culture are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Smith (1978). The following ethnographic discussion of the Serrano people is based mainly on these sources.

Prior to European contact, Serrano subsistence was defined by the surrounding landscape and primarily based on the gathering of wild and cultivated foods and hunting, exploiting nearly all of

the resources available. They settled mostly on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges near where flowing water emerged from the mountains. Loosely organized into exogamous clans led by hereditary heads, the clans were in turn affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties, the Wildcat (*Tukutam*) or the Coyote (*Wahiiam*). The exact nature of the clans, their structure, function, and number are not known, except that each clan was the largest autonomous political and landholding unit. The core of the unit was patrilineage, although women retained their own lineage names after marriage. There was no pan-tribal political union among the clans.

The Serrano had a variety of technological skills that they used to acquire food, shelter, and clothing as well as to create ornaments and decorations. Common tools included manos and metates, mortars and pestles, hammerstones, fire drills, awls, arrow straighteners, and stone knives and scrapers. These lithic tools were made from locally sourced material as well as materials procured through trade or travel. They also used wood, horn, and bone spoons and stirrers; baskets for winnowing, leaching, grinding, transporting, parching, storing, and cooking; and pottery vessels for carrying water, storage, cooking, and serving food and drink. Much of this material cultural, elaborately decorated, does not survive in the archaeological record. As usual, the main items found archaeologically relate to subsistence activities.

Although contact with Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, Spanish influence on Serrano lifeways was minimal until the 1810s, when a mission *asistencia* was established on the southern edge of Serrano territory. Between then and the end of the mission era in 1834, most of the Serrano in the western portion of their traditional territory were removed to the nearby missions. In the eastern portion, a series of punitive expeditions in 1866-1870 resulted in the death or displacement of almost all remaining Serrano population in the San Bernardino Mountains. Today, most Serrano descendants are affiliated with the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, or the Serrano Nation of Indians.

Historic Context

The San Bernardino Valley, along with the rest of Alta California, was claimed by Spain in the late 18th century, and the first European explorers traveled through the area as early as 1772, three years after the beginning of Spanish colonization (Beck and Haase 1974:15). For nearly four decades afterwards, however, the arid inland valley received little attention from the European colonizers, who concentrated their efforts along the Pacific coast. Following the establishment of Mission San Gabriel in 1771, the San Bernardino Valley became a part of the mission's vast land holdings. The name "San Bernardino" was bestowed on the region in the 1810s, when the *asistencia* and an associated mission rancho, both bearing that name, were established in present-day Loma Linda (Lerch and Haenzel 1981).

After gaining independence from Spain in 1821, the Mexican authorities began in 1834 the process of secularization to dismantle the mission system in Alta California. During the next 12 years, former mission ranchos throughout Alta California were surrendered to the Mexican government, and subsequently divided and granted to various prominent citizens of the province. In 1842, Rancho San Bernardino was granted to members of a prominent Los Angeles family, the Lugos (Schuiling 1984:34). An adobe house built by one of the grantees at the site of today's county courthouse became the earliest non-Indian settlement in San Bernardino. As elsewhere in Alta California during the Spanish and Mexican periods, cattle raising was the primary economic activity

on Rancho San Bernardino and other nearby land grants, often with the local Native American population providing the labor force (Lerch and Haenszel 1981).

After the American annexation of Alta California in 1848, the Lugos sold the entire Rancho San Bernardino land grant in 1851 to a group of Mormon settlers, who promptly established a fortified settlement around the Lugo adobe and founded the town of San Bernardino (Schuiling 1984:45). The early growth of the Mormon colony was promising. It became county seat of the newly created San Bernardino County in 1853 and incorporated as a city the next year (*ibid.*:48-49). In 1857, however, half of the population was recalled to Utah by Mormon leaders, and the budding town was disincorporated (*ibid.*:50). In the 1880s, spurred by the selection of San Bernardino as the regional headquarters of the newly completed Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, the rise of the profitable citrus industry, and a general land boom that swept through much of southern California, San Bernardino gradually recovered, reincorporated in 1886, and embarked on a period of steady growth.

During World War II, the growth of San Bernardino was further boosted when the U.S. Army Air Corps established a pilot training base in the southeastern portion of the city in 1941 (Richards 1966). Renamed Norton Air Force Base in 1950, this military installation proved to be an important driving force in the local economy for the next 45 years. In 1994, the base was officially closed, and its 2,400-acre site was transferred to local civilian authorities for redevelopment in 1999, ultimately becoming the San Bernardino International Airport. Today, the city spans over 62 square miles, has a population of over 218,500 residents, and is home to over 6,200 businesses (City of San Bernardino n.d.).

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On June 13, 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 digitized maps and records on file at the SCCIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources 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 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.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On May 26, 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. At the recommendation of the NAHC, CRM TECH also contacted the nearby Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians) in writing on June 29 for further information on potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. The responses from the NAHC and the Yuhaaviatam are summarized below and attached to this report in Appendix 2.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted CRM TECH archaeologist Breidy Q. Vilcahuaman to establish an overview of the land use history of the project area. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local and regional history, historical maps of the San Bernardino area, and aerial, satellite, and Street View photographs of the project vicinity. The historical maps were primarily U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1996, which are accessible at the USGS website. The aerial, satellite, and Street View photographs, taken in 1938-2022, are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) website, at the Google Maps website, and through the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On June 30, 2022, CRM TECH project archaeologists Salvadore Z. Boites and Nina Gallardo carried out the intensive-level field survey of the project area. The survey was completed by walking a series of parallel east-west transects at 15-meter (approximately 50-foot) intervals. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and closely examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years ago or older). Ground visibility was generally fair (50 percent) due to the presence of dense grasses on some parts of the property.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

SCCIC records show that the project area was previously included in two cultural resources studies completed in 1976 (#1060406 and #1060407 in Fig. 5). The scopes of those studies consisted of literature review, examination of existing records, and field reconnaissance, and neither of them identified any cultural resources in or near the current project area. No cultural resources have been recorded within or adjacent to the project boundaries in any of the other previous studies in the vicinity, either. Since the 1976 studies are now more than 40 years old, they are considered out of date for CEQA-compliance purposes today.

Within the one-mile scope of the records search, SCCIC records show more than 40 additional studies carried out between 1973 and 2014, covering various tracts of land and linear features (Fig. 5). As a result of these and other similar studies nearby, 45 historical/archaeological sites have been recorded within the one-mile radius (see Table 1). One of these sites, known as the “Old Victory Village” (Site 36-002794), was of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin. Located roughly a quarter-mile northwest of the project area, the site was described as an aboriginal settlement based on mortars and metates discovered in 1961 during construction activities

The other 44 sites dated to the historic period and consisted mainly of buildings, including residences, commercial buildings, and many structures on the former Norton Air Force Base. Other historic-period sites recorded within the scope of the records search included structural remains,

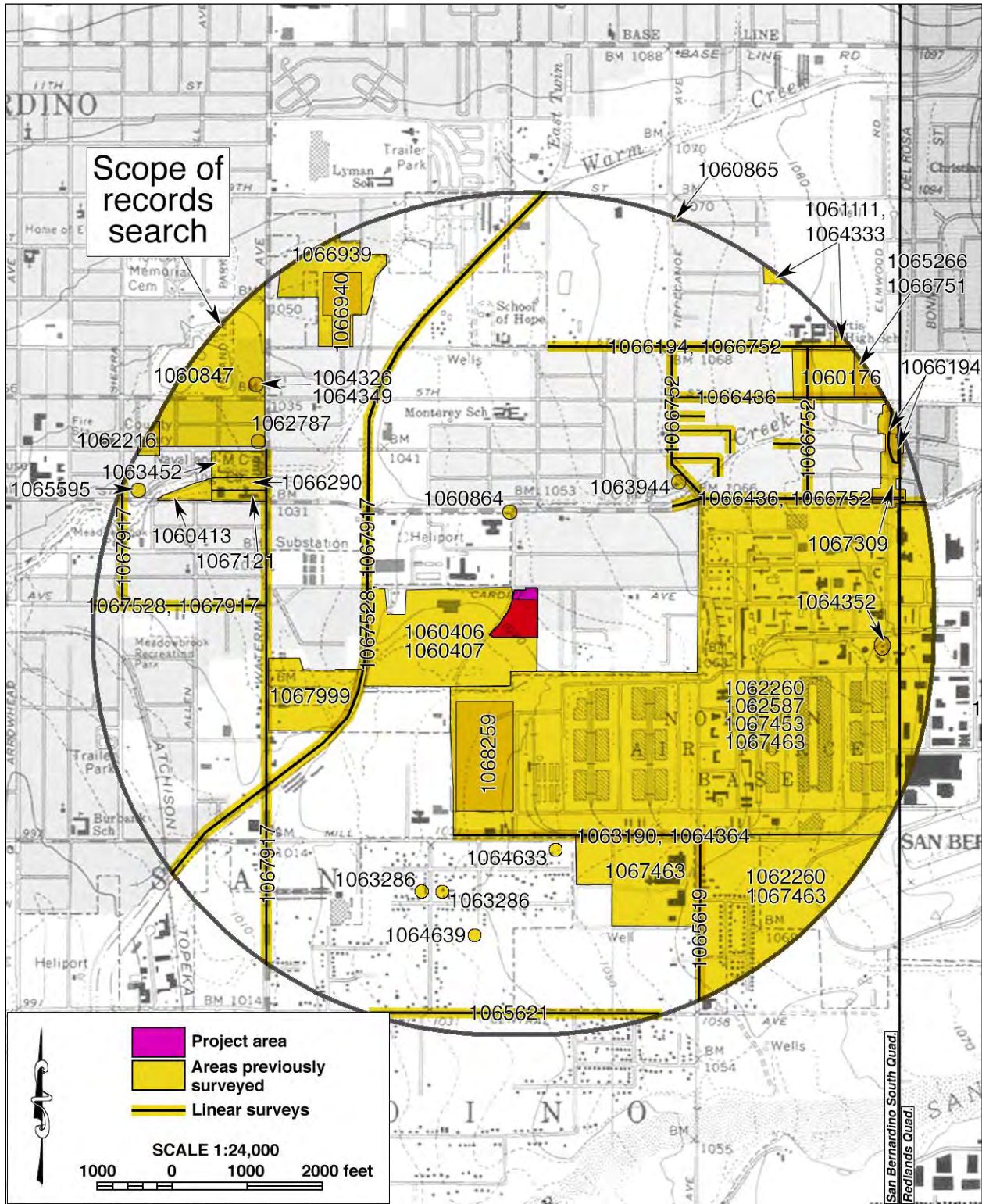


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by SCCIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search			
Primary No.	Trinomial	Age	Description
36-002794	CA-SBR-2794	Prehistoric	Mortars and metates
36-012916		Historical	USAR Center building
36-013546	CA-SBR-12596H	Historical	Concrete slab foundations, concrete pond, and debris piles
36-015511		Historical	Norton Air Force Base Structure 915
36-015512		Historical	Norton Air Force Base Structure 925
36-015513		Historical	Norton Air Force Base Structure 935
36-015514		Historical	Norton Air Force Base Structure 934
36-015515		Historical	Norton Air Force Base Structure 526
36-015516		Historical	Norton Air Force Base Structure 524
36-015517		Historical	Norton Air Force Base Structure 522
36-015518		Historical	Norton Air Force Base Structure 528
36-015519		Historical	Norton Air Force Base Structure 468
36-015520		Historical	Norton Air Force Base Structure 545
36-015521		Historical	Norton Air Force Base Structure 110
36-015522		Historical	Norton Air Force Base Structure 534
36-015523		Historical	Norton Air Force Base Structure 532
36-015524		Historical	Norton Air Force Base Structure 538
36-015525		Historical	Norton Air Force Base Structure 536
36-015526		Historical	Norton Air Force Base Structure 555
36-015527		Historical	Norton Air Force Base Structure 617
36-015528		Historical	Norton Air Force Base Structure 701
36-015533		Historical	Norton Air Force Base Structure 548
36-015534		Historical	Norton Air Force Base Structure 918
36-015535		Historical	Norton Air Force Base Structure 558
36-015537		Historical	Norton Air Force Base Structure 575
36-015538		Historical	Norton Air Force Base Structure 928
36-015539		Historical	Norton Air Force Base Structure 7749
36-015540		Historical	Norton Air Force Base Structure 542
36-015541		Historical	Norton Air Force Base Structure 552
36-015542		Historical	Norton Air Force Base Structure 922
36-015543		Historical	Norton Air Force Base Structure 912
36-015544		Historical	Norton Air Force Base Structure 942
36-015545		Historical	Norton Air Force Base Structure 948
36-015546		Historical	Norton Air Force Base Structure 520
36-015547		Historical	Norton Air Force Base Structure 932
36-017723		Historical	Mormon flour mill site
36-020673	CA-SBR-13310H	Historical	Warm creek channel and debris
36-023628		Historical	Two residential concrete slabs
36-029347		Historical	Two historic-era buildings
36-029348		Historical	Single-story commercial building
36-029349		Historical	Segment of Pacific Electric Railway
36-029909	CA-SBR-29909H	Historical	Norton Air Force Base
36-030001		Historical	One-story, wood-frame single-family residence
PSBR-26H		Historical	Timber ditch
PSBR-27H		Historical	North fork ditch

railroad segments, and various early irrigation features. None of these previously recorded sites were found in the immediate vicinity of the project area. Therefore, none of them require further consideration during this study.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC stated in a letter dated June 29, 2022, that the Sacred Lands File identified unspecified Native American cultural resources in the general vicinity of the project area and referred further inquiry on such resources to the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation. In addition, the NAHC recommended that other local Native American tribes be contacted as well for further information. 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 these Native American groups, if necessary.

As mentioned above, CRM TECH contacted the Yuhaaviatam in writing upon receiving the NAHC's reply. On the same day, Ryan Nordness, Cultural Resource Analyst with the tribe's Cultural Resources Management Department, replied by e-mail and expressed concerns over the project location and requested further, government-to-government consultation with the County of San Bernardino under the provision of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (see App. 2). In the e-mail, Mr. Nordness discussed the presence of known prehistoric sites to the northwest of the project location, presumably including 36-002794, but did not identify any sites within the project boundaries.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical maps consulted during this study demonstrate the presence of various roads, railroads, and scattered buildings in the surrounding area by the 1890s, but none of the human-made features were found in the immediate vicinity of the project location at that time (Fig. 6). By the 1930s, Rialto Avenue had been extended to the project vicinity, and two buildings had appeared in the northeastern corner of the project area, evidently a residence and a detached garage or a shed (Fig. 7; NETR Online 1938). Over the next 20 years, a third building was added to the group (NETR Online 1959). Meanwhile, the rest of the property remain vacant throughout the historic period and was apparently used as farmlands in the 1930s-1950s era (Figs. 8, 9; NETR Online 1938-1980).

Google Street View photographs from the 2010s show the buildings in the project area, at the address of 837 East Rialto Avenue, to be a modest single-story stucco home of the Minimal Traditional style, popular in the "lean years" of the 1930s-1940s, and two small ancillary buildings (Google Maps 2011-2018). The house was evidently abandoned sometime in 2017-2018, and the entire group of buildings was subsequently demolished between March and August, 2018 (Google Maps 2017; 2018; Google Earth 2018). Since then, the project area has remained completely vacant to this day (NETR Online 1980-2020; Google Earth 1985-2022; Google Maps 2011-2022).

FIELD SURVEY

The field survey confirms that all buildings and structures associated with the residential property once occupying the northeastern corner of the project area have been removed, and their former site is now covered with imported soil and wood chips. The only feature found in that portion of the project area is an abandoned and capped water well, an apparent remnant of the domestic water-supply system for the residence. As noted in the Environmental Site Assessment for this project, the well is faintly identifiable in aerial photographs from 1959 (NETR Online 1959; McFarland et. al. 2022:i). No other features or artifacts of historical or prehistoric origin were encountered on the property during the field survey.



Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1898-1899 (source: USGS 1901a; 1901b).

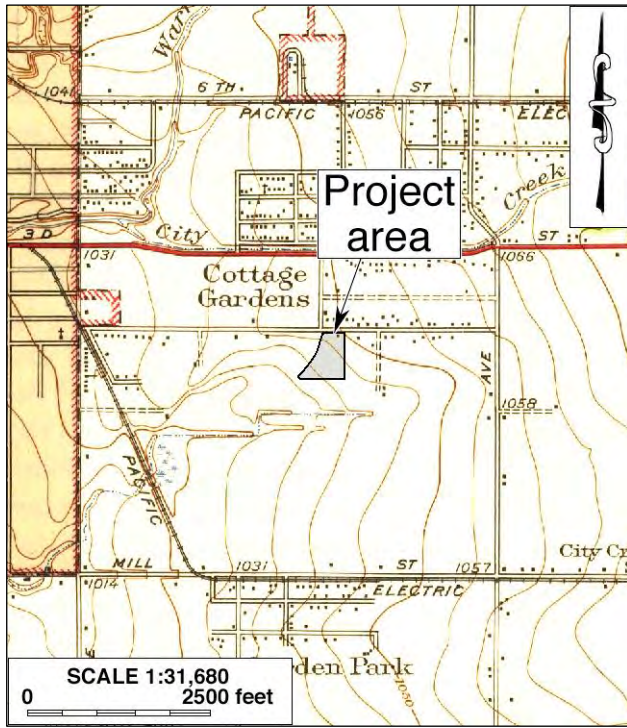


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1936-1938 (source: USGS 1943).

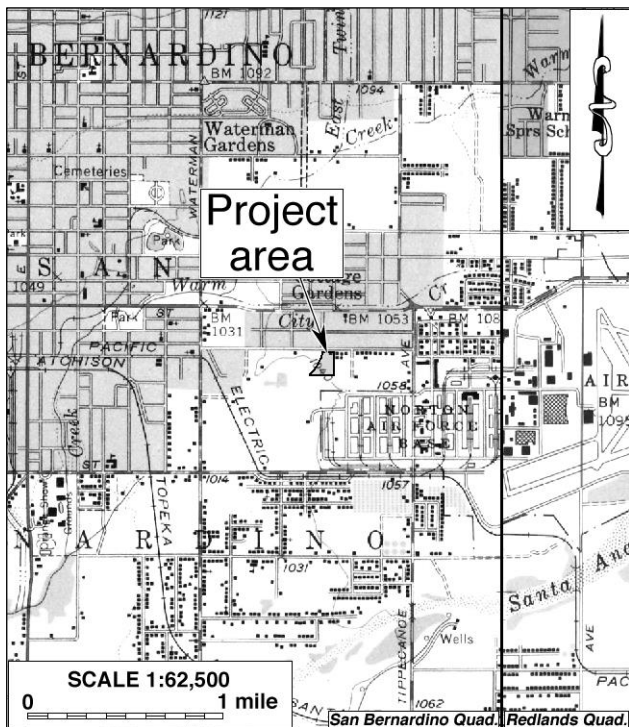


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1952-1954 (source: USGS 1954a; 1954b).

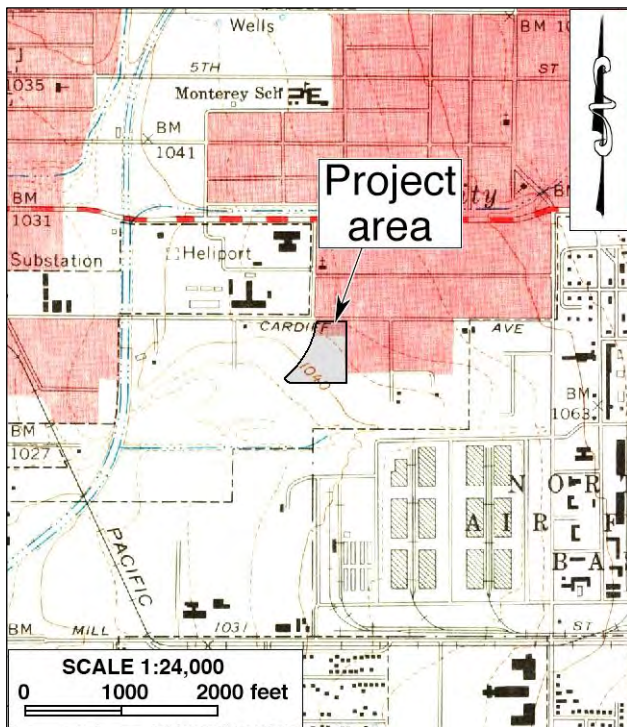


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1966-1967 (source: USGS 1967).

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to 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 outlined above, the only feature of prehistoric or historical origin found within the project area during this study was an abandoned and capped domestic water well, which was evidently present at least by 1959 and was presumably associated with a now-demolished residence that predated 1938. As a minor, ubiquitous, and isolated infrastructure feature, the well has little potential for a close association with any persons or events in history of the property, as the removal of the buildings in 2018 has largely severed all physical connections of the property to the history of the residence.

A standard product of its time that is nondescript in character, the well exhibits no remarkable merits in design, engineering, construction, or aesthetics, nor does it hold any promise for important historical/archaeological data. In short, the well does not have the potential to meet any of the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. Therefore, it does not constitute a “historical resource” for CEQA-compliance purposes.

No other potential “historical resources” were encountered throughout the course of this study. The NAHC reported the presence of unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the general vicinity of the project location and referred further inquiry to the nearby Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation. However, the Yuhaaviatam did not identify any such resources within the project area when contacted regarding this finding. Based on these findings, the present study concludes that no “historical resources” are present within or adjacent to the project area.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

In conclusion, no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, are known to exist within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the County of San Bernardino:

- The project as currently proposed will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resources.”
- No further cultural resources investigation will be 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 in the immediate area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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 1967 Map: San Bernardino South, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photos taken in 1966, field-checked in 1967.
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 1980 Map: San Bernardino South, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1979.
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**APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, HISTORY/ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY
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, ARCHAEOLOGY
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

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, California.
1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.
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 Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician 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

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

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast
Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Breidy Q. Vilcahuaman, M.A., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

2018 M.A., Anthropology, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA.
2005 B.A., Anthropology, University Nacional del Centro del Peru

Professional Experience

2022- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California
2021-2022 Archaeologist technician, Applied Earthwork, Inc.
2021 Crew Chief Archaeologist, Historical Research Associates, Inc.
2020-2021 Archaeologist technician, Cogstone Resource Management
2020 Archaeologist technician, McKenna et al.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Salvadore Z. Boites, M.A.

Education

2013 M.A., Applied Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach.
2003 B.A., Anthropology/Sociology, University of California, Riverside.
1996-1998 Archaeological Field School, Fullerton Community College, Fullerton, California.

Professional Experience

2014- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2010-2011 Adjunct Instructor, Anthropology, Everest College, Anaheim, California.
2003-2008 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2001-2002 Teaching Assistant, Moreno Elementary School, Moreno Valley, California.
1999-2003 Research Assistant, Anthropology Department, University of California, Riverside.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Applied Archaeology/Anthropology, Indigenous Cultural Identity, Poly-culturalism.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Ben Kerridge, M.A.

Education

- 2014 Georarchaeological Field School, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.
- 2010 M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2009 Project Management Training, Project Management Institute/CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
- 2004 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.

Professional Experience

- 2015- Project Georarchaeologist/Paleontologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
- 2015 Teaching Assistant, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.
- 2009-2014 Publications Delivery Manager, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
- 2010- Naturalist, Newport Bay Conservancy, Newport Beach, California.
- 2009-2010 Senior Commentator, GameReplays.org.
- 2006-2009 Technical Publishing Specialist, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
- 2002-2007 Host and Head Writer, *The Rational Voice* Radio Program, Titan Radio, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2002-2006 English Composition/College Preparation Tutor, various locations, California.

Environmental Regulatory Reports

Co-author and contributor to numerous cultural and paleontological resources management reports since 2013.

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.

APPENDIX 2
NATIVE AMERICAN INPUT

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

June 29, 2022

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECHVia Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Re: Proposed San Bernardino County Communications Center 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 submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are **traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area**. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological 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. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may 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 the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashPARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
KarukSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokCOMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
ApacheCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiCOMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayEXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C.
Hitchcock
Miwok/NisenanNAHC 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
6/29/2022**

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

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

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 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 Gabrielino
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

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

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

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
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

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

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

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed San Bernardino County Communications Center Project, San Bernardino County.

From: Ryan Nordness <Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, June 29, 2022 10:20 AM
To: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Subject: RE: Information Request for the Proposed San Bernardino Valley Communications Center Project in the City of San Bernardino (CRM TECH #3896A)

Hello Nina,

Thank you for reaching out to the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians) concerning the proposed project area. YSMN appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation received by the Cultural Resources Management Department on June 29th 2022. The proposed project is southeast of a known bedrock milling feature, a lithic scatter site, and the known route of the San Manuel band's relocation post the mid-1860s battle. The area is of concern to the YSMN and the department is interested to consult whenever this project moves into AB52/CEQA territory.

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