

June 14, 2018

Clark Neuhoff
Alere Property Group
100 Bayview Circle, No. 310
Newport Beach, CA 92660

REGARDING: FINAL REPORT – PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE SLOVER AND CACTUS AVENUES WAREHOUSE PROJECT, ±13.27 ACRES IN THE BLOOMINGTON AREA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

L&L Environmental, Inc. (L&L) is pleased to present the attached Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment report for your use. The attached report has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

This document represents the final report version and includes the Primary Number/Trinomial assigned by the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) for SCA-1.

Sincerely,
L&L Environmental, Inc.



Leslie Nay Irish
CEO



BIOLOGICAL & CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS & MONITORING

**PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
FOR THE SLOVER AND CACTUS AVENUES WAREHOUSE PROJECT
±13.27 ACRES IN THE BLOOMINGTON AREA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

*Fontana, CA USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map
Township 1 South, Range 5 West, Section 27*

Prepared on Behalf of:

Alere Property Group
100 Bayview Circle, No. 310
Newport Beach, CA 92660
Contact: Clark Neuhoff
949-509-5002

Prepared For:

San Bernardino County Planning Division
385 North Arrowhead Avenue
San Bernardino, CA 92415
909-387-8311

Prepared By:

L&L Environmental, Inc.
Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA, Principal Investigator
Leslie Nay Irish, CEO/Principal Project Manager

Fieldwork Completed By:

Shannon M. Smith

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report documents a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment (CRA) for the Slover and Cactus Avenues Warehouse Project. The purpose of this study was to determine if cultural resources more than 45 years old were observable or known within the project area and then evaluate the potential for the proposed project to impact cultural resources. The project would develop a ±13.27 acre project area with an office and warehouse building with associated parking in the Bloomington area, San Bernardino County, California. The project area includes Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 0257-071-03-0000, 0257-071-04-0000, and 0257-071-39-0000. L&L Environmental, Inc. (L&L) has completed this CRA at the request of Clark Neuhoff of Alere Property Group.

A cultural resources records search was completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton. L&L Archaeologist Shannon M. Smith completed the search on March 22, 2018 for the project area and all lands found within one mile (Appendix B). The results indicated that no cultural resources have been recorded within the project area and that the project area has not been previously surveyed. A total of 25 reports have been completed within one mile and these studies have addressed approximately 30 percent of the land within the search radius. Collectively, these studies have recorded a total of 40 cultural resources.

Records and maps available from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) were reviewed to provide information about historic era land use and development within the project area (BLM 2018). Archival topographic maps dating between 1896 and 2012 and aerial photographs dating between 1938 and 2014 were also reviewed (NETR 2018). The results of the review indicated that the entirety of the project area was planted in citrus groves with associated windrows by at least 1948, with some portions planted in groves by 1938. The groves and windrows have since been removed, with only remnants of various trees observable by the mid-2000s. The review additionally showed that at least two (2) historic age structures were once present in the project area near the intersection of Slover and Cactus Avenues. These structures were present by at least 1938, removed by 1994, and eventually replaced with a modern residence between 1994 and 2002. Three (3) additional residences are currently located in other portions of the project area and these buildings were all constructed in the 2000s. Thus, the four (4) residences currently located in the project area are considered modern in age (NETR 2018).

L&L contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a Sacred Lands File database search (SLS). The SLS was requested on March 13, 2018 and a response was received on March 14, 2018 (Appendix D). The NAHC SLS failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. However, the NAHC noted that the absence of specific site information does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area and that other resources should be consulted to obtain information regarding known and previously recorded sites. Scoping letters were sent to the 25 contacts listed by the NAHC on March 29, 2018. As of the date of this report, three (3) responses have been received from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI), the Morongo Band of Mission Indians (MBMI), and the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians (Soboba Band).

The ACBCI indicated that the project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area (TUA) and deferred to other Tribes in the area. The MBMI stated that the project is located within the Tribe's aboriginal territory, in an area considered to be a TUA, or in an area where the Tribe has cultural ties. For this reason, the MBMI requested additional project-related information to evaluate the potential for the project to impact Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs), including the results of the records search and the pedestrian survey. Further, the MBMI specifically requested consultation on the proposed project. The Soboba Band stated that the project area is located within their TUA and is in an area considered culturally sensitive by the people of Soboba. Therefore, they requested consultation with the project proponent and the Lead Agency; the transfer of information regarding project developments; to act as a consulting entity for the project; Native American monitoring to be completed by a representative of the Soboba Band; and that the requests of the Tribe be honored with regard to any encountered cultural items and/or human remains. All coordination efforts are presented in detail in Table 3 of this report and copies of all correspondence are included in Appendix E.

The Phase I pedestrian survey was conducted on April 4, 2018. During the pedestrian survey, no prehistoric resource sites or isolates were detected and several historic age features and artifacts were recorded as one (1) historic age site (Slover and Cactus Avenues [SCA]-1). This site includes the entirety of the project area, as well as the lands extending north to Slover Avenue and east to Cactus Avenue. SCA-1 measures approximately 630 feet (north-south) by 950 feet (east-west) and occupies about ± 14.47 acres. The site consists of the remains of an irrigation or water conveyance system, two (2) windmills, and two (2) small refuse scatters. These features and artifacts generally reflect the historic era use of the project area for citrus production, as the majority of the acreage once exhibited citrus groves and associated windrows. This land use pattern predates the earliest available aerial photographs dating to

1938 and the groves and windrows were largely removed by the mid-2000s (NETR 2018). SCA-1 was recorded onto a Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Form that was submitted to the SCCIC. The DPR 523 Form has been incorporated into Appendix F.

36-31941/CA-SBR-31941H (SCA-1) lacks integrity and the ability to yield information important to the history of the local area, California, or the nation (Criterion 4; Information Potential). Therefore, L&L recommends 36-31941/CA-SBR-31941H (SCA-1) not eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and not significant pursuant to CEQA. Recordation onto a DPR 523 Form exhausts this resource's research value and no further work is recommended prior to project implementation.

Based on the results of a records search completed at the SCCIC, as well as a pedestrian survey, recordation, and evaluation efforts completed by L&L, no known historical or archaeological resources pursuant to CEQA are located in the project area. These findings, in conjunction with previous soil disturbances in the project area from citrus cultivation and the construction of four (4) modern residences, render it unlikely that intact, subsurface archaeological deposits will be detected during project implementation. For this reason, the project area appears to have a moderate to low sensitivity for historic age and prehistoric archaeological resources and an archaeological mitigation-monitoring program is not recommended. However, it should be noted that the MBMI and the Soboba Band have indicated that the project area is culturally sensitive and/or that it lies within or near their respective TUAs. For these reasons, the MBMI and the Soboba Band have requested additional project information, coordination, consultation, and/or Native American monitoring.

In the event that previously unknown resources are encountered during any project-related ground disturbance, ground-disturbing activity should cease within 100 feet of the resource and a professional archaeologist shall be consulted to assess the find and to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified archeological personnel shall assist the Lead Agency by generating measures to protect the discovered resources commensurate with their significance (see Section 5.2).

1.0) INTRODUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

1.1) Introduction

The following report documents a Phase I CRA for the Slover and Cactus Avenues Warehouse Project and was completed in accordance with CEQA. This report follows the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) procedures for cultural resource surveys and is generally based on the OHP Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) format (OHP 1990).

1.2) Project Location

The proposed project is generally located in the southwestern portion of San Bernardino County, California, and is situated south of Interstate 10 and west of Interstate 15 (Figure 1). Specifically, it can be found within Section 27 of Township 1 South, Range 5 West as shown on the USGS *Fontana, CA 7.5'* topographic quadrangle map (Figure 2). The project is located on the southwest corner of the intersection of Slover and Cactus Avenues in the Bloomington area (Figure 3). The project site consists of APNs 0257-071-03-0000, 0257-071-04-0000, and 0257-071-39-0000 and measures ± 13.27 acres.

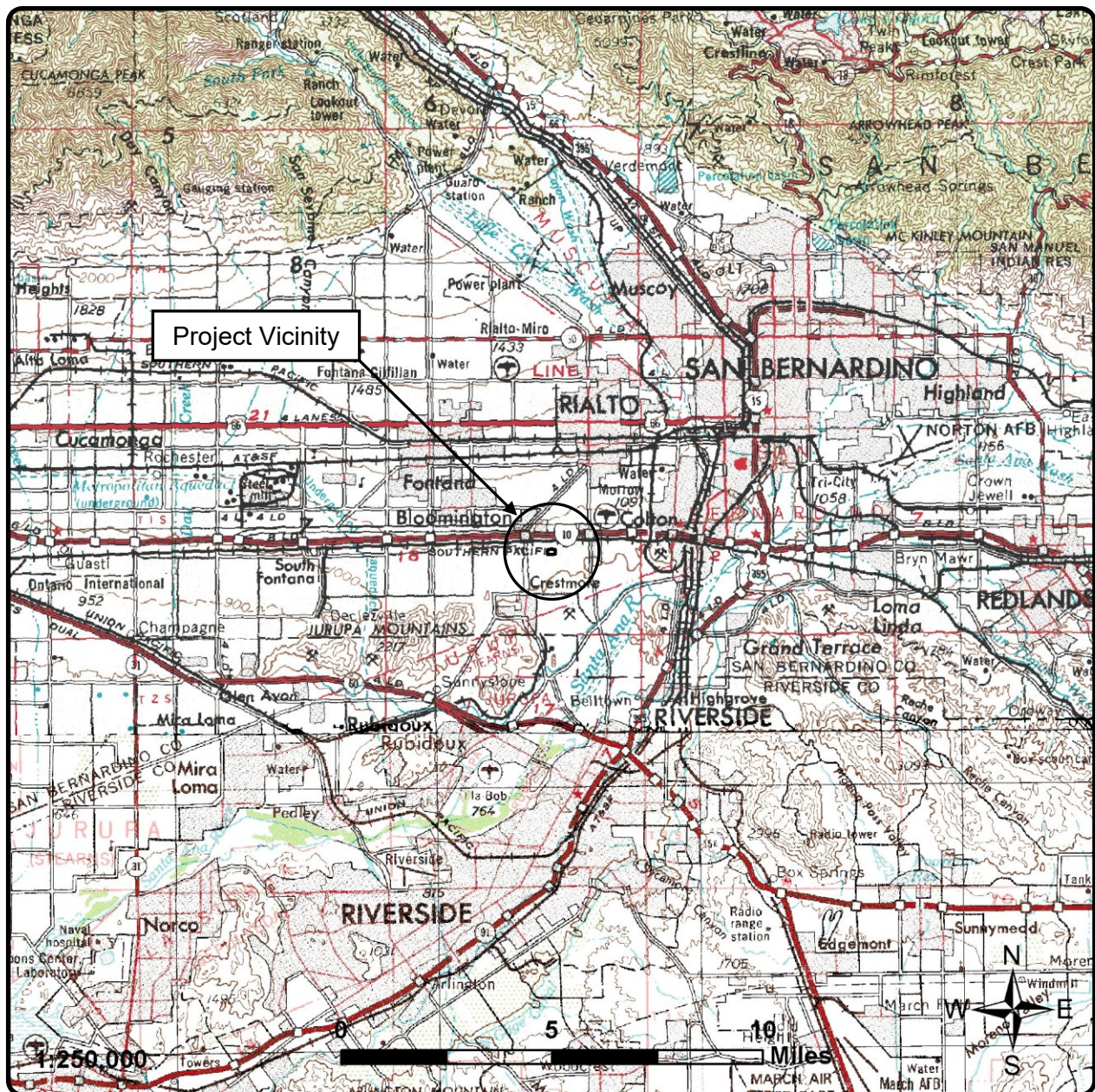
1.3) Project Description

The proposed project is the construction of a 257,855 square foot building that will include office and warehouse space. Associated parking is also proposed in the project area, as well as a detention basin along Cactus Avenue. The development plan is shown as an overlay on an aerial photograph in Figure 4.

1.4) Cultural Resources Staff

The cultural resources records search was conducted on March 22, 2018 at the SCCIC by L&L Archaeologist Shannon M. Smith, B.S., B.A. S. Smith completed the pedestrian survey on April 4, 2018. L&L Archaeologist Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA authored the CRA and served as the Principal Investigator. L&L CEO/Principal Project Manager Leslie Irish provided quality control oversight throughout the course of the project.

Professional qualifications for all team members are located in Appendix A.



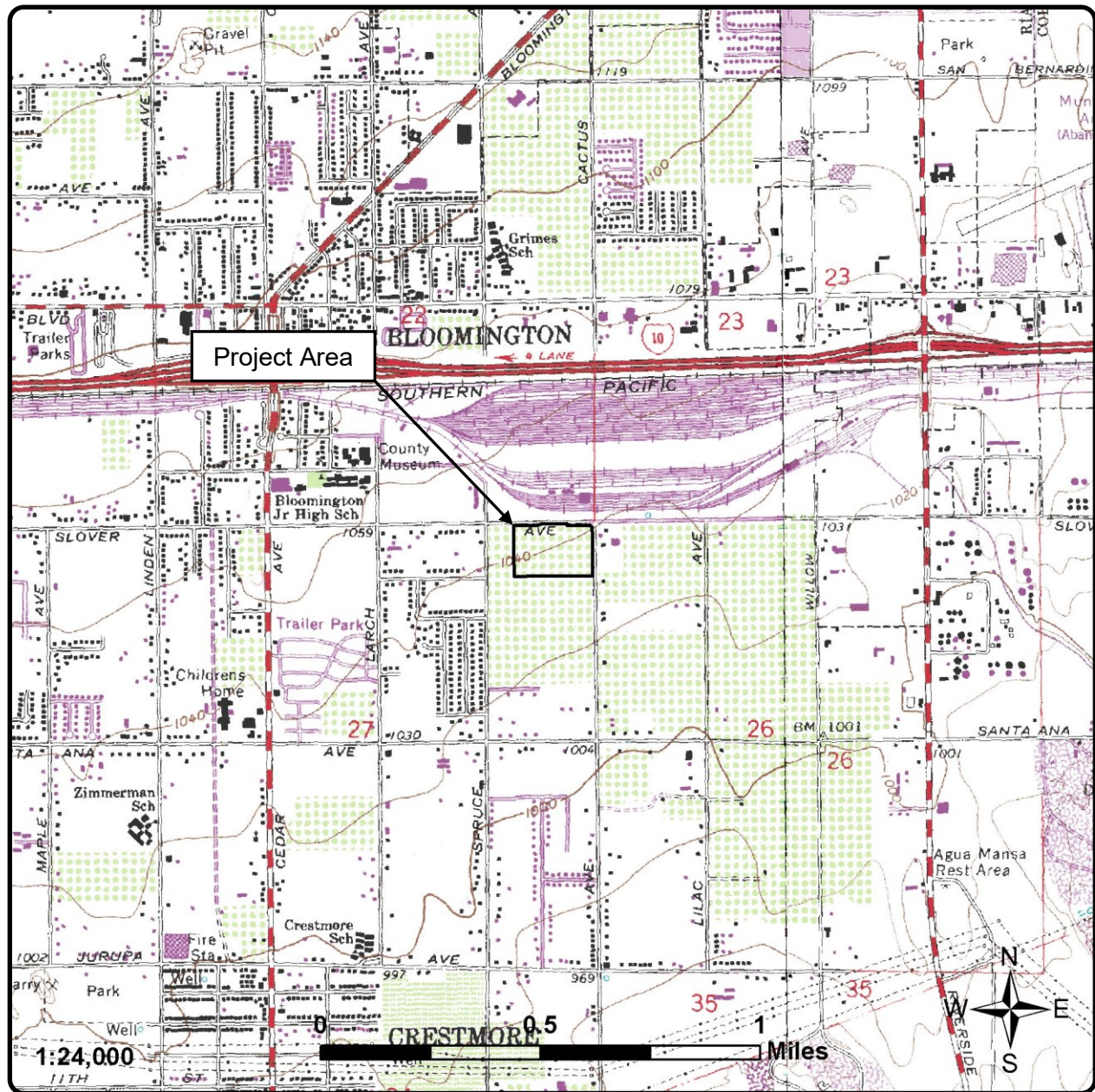
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Figure 1

Project Vicinity Map
Slover and Cactus Avenues Warehouse
Bloomington Area
County of San Bernardino, California



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Figure 2
Project Location Map
(USGS Fontana [1980] quadrangle,
Section 27, Township 1 South, Range 5 West)
Slover and Cactus Avenues Warehouse
Bloomington Area
County of San Bernardino, California



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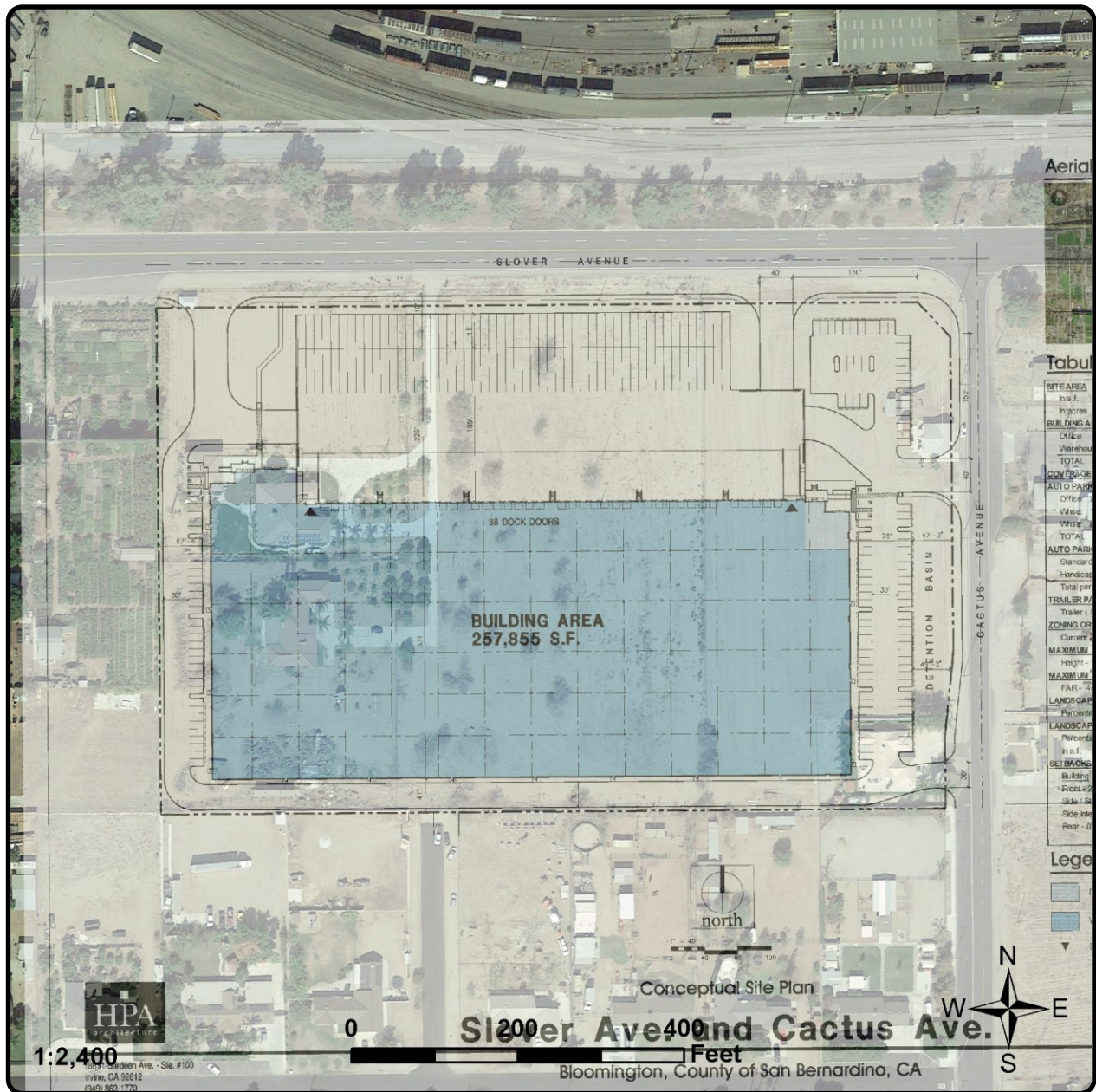
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Figure 3

Aerial Photograph

(Photo obtained from Google Earth, October 2016)
*Slover and Cactus Avenues Warehouse
Bloomington Area
County of San Bernardino, California*



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TB-17-598
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Figure 4

Development Plan
 (Photo obtained from Google Earth, October 2016,
 Plan from HPA Architecture dated, 2-21-2018)
 Slover and Cactus Avenues Warehouse
 Bloomington Area
 County of San Bernardino, California

1.5) Environmental Setting

1.5.1) Existing Land Use/Topography/Geology

The project area currently exhibits four (4) modern single-family residences. The lands surrounding the project area are characterized by residential, commercial, railroad, and industrial development. The project area is bound to the north by Slover Avenue with a sizable Union Pacific Railroad yard beyond. The eastern boundary is formed by Cactus Avenue, followed by commercial and residential properties. Residential development is located immediately to the south of the project area, while residential properties and a commercial nursery are situated directly to the west.

Elevation within the project area ranges between approximately 1,040 and 1,050 feet above mean sea level. The majority of the project area soils are mapped as Tujunga loamy sand (TuB), with the southwestern corner exhibiting Hanford coarse sandy loam (HaC) (NRCS 2018). Geologic mapping indicates that the project area is underlain by Young alluvial-fan deposits of Lytle Creek (Qyfl). These deposits are from the Holocene and the late Pleistocene and consist of unconsolidated, gray, cobbly and bouldery alluvium of the Lytle Creek fan (Morton and Bovard 2003).

1.5.2) Vegetation

The vegetation present throughout the project area can be characterized as developed/disturbed/ornamental. Disturbances and ornamental landscaping are present in the immediate vicinity of four (4) existing single-family residences, while the remainder of the site has been disked. Several mature trees are present in the central portion of the project area (L&L 2017).

1.5.3) Water Resources

The Santa Ana River is located about 2.00 miles to the southeast of the project area.

2.0) CULTURAL SETTING

2.1) Prehistoric Setting

The following section provides a brief discussion on the prehistoric and historic setting to provide a context for understanding the relevance of resources found in the project area and the general vicinity. Additional information can be found in ethnographic studies, mission records, and major published sources, including Kroeber (1925), Wallace (1955), Warren (1968), Heizer (1978), Moratto (1984), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Fagan (2003), and Jones and Klar (2007).

The purpose of establishing a cultural sequence is to allow for the meaningful comparison of material culture attributes on an intra- and inter-site basis and to provide the basis for culture-model building. To this end, regional archaeologists often follow Wallace's southern California format (1955 and 1978) for discussing the prehistoric chronology of the project area. Wallace's prehistoric format is as follows:

- Early Period (before 6000 B.C.)
- Millingstone Period (6000 to 3000 B.C.)
- Intermediate Period (3000 B.C. to A.D. 500)
- Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 500 to A.D. 1769)

2.1.1) Early Period (before 6000 B.C.)

Beginning with the first human presence in California, prehistoric artifacts and cultural activities appear to represent a big-game hunting tradition. Very few sites from the Early Period exist, especially in inland areas. Of the Early Period sites that have been excavated and dated, most exhibit a refuse assemblage suggesting short-term occupation. Such sites have been detected in caves and around fluvial lakes fed by streams that existed near the end of the last glaciation. Chipped stone tools at these sites are surmised to reflect a specialized tool kit used by hunters. Large-stemmed bifaces are common. Millingstones and dart points are not part of the Early Period tool assemblage (Wallace 1955).

2.1.2) Millingstone Period (6000 to 3000 B.C.)

Characterized by the appearance of handstones and millingstones, the onset of the Millingstone Period appears to correspond with an interval of warm and dry weather known as the Altithermal (Wallace 1978). Artifact assemblages begin to reflect an emphasis on plant foods and foraging subsistence systems, as evidenced by the grinding tools found at these sites. Assemblages also include choppers and scraper planes; however, there is a reduced number of large bifaces. Sites are occupied for a greater duration than Early Period sites, based on an increase in occupational debris. The distribution of Millingstone Period sites reflects the theory that groups may have followed a modified central-based wandering settlement pattern. In this semi-sedentary pattern, a base camp would have been occupied for a portion of the year, but small population groups seasonally occupied subsidiary camps in order to exploit resources not generally available near the base camp. Sedentism apparently increased in areas possessing an abundance of resources that were available for longer periods. More arid inland regions would have provided a seasonally dispersed resource base, restricting sedentary occupation (Wallace 1955).

2.1.3) Intermediate Period (3000 B.C. to A.D. 500)

Dating between roughly 3000 B.C. and A.D. 500, the Intermediate Period represents a slow technological transition, which is presumably related to the slowly drying and warming climate. Site artifact assemblages retain many attributes of the Millingstone Period. Technologically, these sites are difficult to distinguish from earlier sites in the absence of radiometric dates. Additionally, these sites generally contain a reduced number of large-stemmed or notched projectile points, but there is an increase in portable mortars and pestles. The lack of large points, combined with the mortars and pestles, suggest that the indigenous populations may have preferred harvesting, processing, and consuming acorns and other seeds over hunting. Due to a general lack of data, neither the settlement and subsistence systems nor the cultural evolution of this period are well understood. It has been proposed by some researchers that group sedentism increased with the exploitation of storable, high-yield plant food resources, such as acorns. The duration and intensity of occupation at base camps increased during this period, especially in the later part of the period (Wallace 1955).

2.1.4) Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 500 to A.D. 1769)

Extending from about A.D. 500 to Spanish contact in A.D. 1769, the Late Prehistoric Period

reflects an increased sophistication and diversity in technology. Cultural complexes appeared that have modern ethnographic counterparts. Occupation sites consisted of major villages with cemeteries, as well as “special purpose” and seasonal sites. Village sites are common. Late assemblages characteristically contain small projectile or dart points, which imply the use of the bow and arrow. Use of bedrock milling stations is purported to have been widespread during this period, as it was in the previous period. Increased hunting efficiency and widespread exploitation of acorns provided reliable and storable food resources. Desert series projectile points, buffware and brownware ceramics, shell, steatite beads, slate pendants, incised stones, and milling tools constitute the tool assemblage. Regional differences, such as Cottonwood Projectile Points, were common and the use of obsidian increased in some areas and decreased in others (Wallace 1955).

2.2) Ethnographic Setting

The project area is located in an ethnographic transition region adjacent to the borders of the TUAs of the Gabrieliño (Tongva), Cahuilla, and Serrano. Tribal boundaries were likely fluid in this area, allowing for the exchange of ideas and technology among these groups. The project area is situated near the far northeastern edge of an area that is associated with the Gabrieliño (Tongva) (Bean and Smith 1978), along the far northwestern extent of an area that is associated with the Cahuilla (Bean 1978), and at the southern edge of an area that is associated with the Serrano (Heizer 1978). Gabrieliño tribal territory is mapped as extending north from Aliso Creek to just beyond Topanga Canyon along the Pacific Coast, and inland to the City of San Bernardino (Bean and Smith 1978). The Cahuilla northern border trends to the southeast from near the modern City of Riverside in the west, along the southern margin of the San Bernardino Mountains (Bean 1978). Serrano lands are mapped as encompassing the San Bernardino Mountains from the Cajon Pass in the west to beyond modern Twentynine Palms in the east, and from about Victorville in the north to near the San Gorgonio Pass in the south (Heizer 1978). The following sections provide brief summaries of these Tribal groups.

2.2.1) Gabrieliño (Tongva)

Kroeber (1925) and Bean and Smith (1978) form the primary historical references for the Gabrieliño (Tongva). The arrival of Spanish explorers and the establishment of missions and outposts during the 18th century ended the prehistoric period in California. At this time, traditional Gabrieliño society began to fragment as a result of foreign diseases and the mass removal of local Native American groups to the Mission San Gabriel and Mission San Juan Capistrano.

The Gabrieliño spoke a language that belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family (a language family that includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin). The total Gabrieliño population in about A.D. 1770 was roughly 5,000 persons, based on an estimate of 100 small villages, with approximately 50 to 200 people per village. Their range is generally thought to have been located along the Pacific coast from Malibu to San Pedro Bay, south to Aliso Creek, then east to Temescal Canyon, then north to the headwaters of the San Gabriel River. Also included were several islands, such as Catalina. This large area encompasses the City of Los Angeles, much of Rancho Cucamonga, Corona, Glendale, Long Beach, and San Dimas. By 1800, most traditional Gabrieliños had either been killed or subjugated by the Spanish.

The first modern social analyses of Gabrieliño culture took place in the early part of the 20th century (Kroeber 1925). By this time, acculturation and disease had devastated this group and the population studied was a remnant of their pre-contact form. Nonetheless, the early ethnographers viewed the Gabrieliño as a chief-oriented society of semi-sedentary hunter-gatherers. Influenced by coastal and interior environmental settings, their material culture was quite elaborate and consisted of well-made wood, bone, stone, and shell items.

Located in an area of extreme environmental diversity, large villages may have been permanent, such as that found on or near Red Hill in Rancho Cucamonga, with satellite villages utilized seasonally. Their living structures were large, domed, and circular thatched rooms that may have housed multiple families. The society exhibited ranked individuals, possibly chiefs, who possessed a much higher level of economic power than unranked persons.

2.2.2) Cahuilla

The Cahuilla TUA is vast, with borders extending southeast from the modern City of Riverside in the north to Borrego Springs in the south. From Borrego Springs, the border trends east below the Santa Rosa Mountains, bisecting the Salton Sea, and further inland past the Chocolate Mountains. The Cahuilla northern border then trends southeast from near the modern City of Riverside in the west, along the southern margin of the San Bernardino Mountains, to beyond the Chocolate Mountains in the east (Bean 1978).

The Cahuilla belong to the Shoshonean linguistic family and have had definitive historical relationships with the Hopi of Arizona, the Gabrieliño, and Digueño of the southern California coast and the Luiseño of Riverside County, as well as other desert Tribes such as the Kamia, Chemehuevi, Paiute, and Serrano. The Cahuilla population prior to Spanish contact could have

been as numerous as 6,000 persons in an area encompassing more than 2,400 square miles (Strong 1972; Bean 1978; Bean and Saubel 1979).

Villages were determined according to their proximity to a defined water source and access to a food-gathering locale. Village sites were usually located near alluvial fans, streams, or at the base of mountains for protection against the winds. In the desert, some settlements were located around hand dug wells and watering holes. The Cahuilla can be discussed according to their primary village locality: Desert Cahuilla, Mountain Cahuilla, and Valley Cahuilla. Typically, a clan or family occupied several food-gathering locations and guarded these areas against other Cahuilla clans (Strong 1972; Bean 1972 and 1978; Oswalt 1988).

Cahuilla homes were generally constructed with forked posts, which supported wood ceiling beams. These structures were completely covered in thatch, which was slightly mixed with sand or soil. In some cases, the floor was slightly subterranean and each house was positioned so that a level of privacy was attained (Bean 1978; Kroeber and Hooper 1978). Wilke (1978) notes that the Cahuilla homes were generally hidden in mesquite groves, which effectively obscured them from plain view.

Ceremony and ritual was of great importance to the Cahuilla (Bean 1978). Deep ceremonial ties existed between the Serrano and the Cahuilla, and it is thought that the Desert Cahuilla may have adopted certain ceremonial practices from the Serrano (Strong 1972). Frequently practiced ceremonies include multiple rituals for the mourning of the dead, the eagle dance, summer and winter solstice celebrations, and separate initiation rites for boys and girls (Strong 1972).

2.2.3) Serrano

The Serrano TUA is mapped as encompassing the San Bernardino Mountains from the Cajon Pass in the west to beyond modern Twentynine Palms in the east, and from about Victorville in the north to near the San Geronio Pass in the south (Bean and Smith 1978). However, these borders are ill defined due to a lack of reliable data and to the Serrano sociopolitical organization. The Serrano were organized into autonomous lineages occupying defined territories; however, these groups rarely identified a permanent habitation site. These groups were neither politically aligned, nor were they socially connected outside of each localized lineage (Strong 1972). For these reasons, the borders of the arbitrarily grouped Serrano peoples would vary greatly from lineage to lineage, depending upon their respective worldviews.

Studies on linguistic characteristics have indicated that the term Serrano had been academically applied to four (4) different groups, including the Serrano, Kitanemuk, Vanyume, and the Tataviam (Alliklik) (Johnston 1965; Bean and Smith 1978). The Vanyume use area has been mapped to the north of Victorville, extending from the Cajon Pass in the west, to near modern Ludlow between the Cady and Bristol Mountains (Bean and Smith 1978). The Kitanemuk and Tataviam are found within the general vicinity of the Tehachapi Mountains.

The Serrano generally spoke a language that also belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family, a language family that includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin. The total Serrano population at contact was roughly 2,000 persons. The range of this group was limited and restricted by reliable water sources.

The Spanish decimated all indigenous groups adjacent to the San Bernardino Mountains, but some Serrano survived for many years. This was due to the ruggedness of the terrain in the far eastern San Bernardino Mountains and to their dispersed population. Serrano populations studied in the early part of the last century were a remnant of their cultural form prior to contact with the Spanish Missionaries. Nonetheless, the Serrano are viewed as clan and moiety-oriented or local lineage-oriented group tied to traditional territories or use areas. Typically, a “village” consisted of a collection of families centered about a ceremonial house, with individual families inhabiting willow-framed huts with tule thatching. Considered hunter-gatherers, the Serrano exhibited a sophisticated technology devoted to hunting small animals and gathering roots, tubers, and seeds of various kinds. Today, Serrano descendants are found mostly on the Morongo and San Manuel reservations. The term Morongo is derived from Maringa, which is a shortened form of Maringayam. This term is applied to the easternmost division of the Serrano peoples and is a generic term that incorporates all the families and lineages in the general area, including the Tumukvayam in Banning Water Canyon and Tamianutcem at Twentynine Palms (Johnston 1965).

2.3) Historic Setting

The historic period (post-contact) in southern California is commonly presented in terms of Spanish, Mexican, and American political domination. Certain themes are common to all periods, such as the development of transportation, military activities, settlement, and agriculture.

2.3.1) Spanish Period (1769 to 1821)

The first Europeans to travel in the vicinity of the project area were Spanish soldier Pedro Fages and Father Francisco Garcés. This expedition to locate deserting soldiers brought the group through the foothills of the San Jacinto Mountains and along Coyote Canyon on the southern edge of Riverside County. They then continued into the Anza Valley, the San Jacinto Valley, Riverside, and eventually into San Bernardino and the Cajon Pass. Such expeditions sparked an influx of non-natives to southern California and the first of these groups were the Spanish. Associated with the Spanish migration is the establishment of missions and military presidios along the coast of California. Between 1769 and 1823, Spanish explorers and missionaries established 21 missions, four (4) presidios, and four (4) pueblos between San Diego and Sonoma (Bean and Rawls 1983). Although none of the missions were located within modern San Bernardino County, their influence was far-reaching. Lands within the southwestern portion of modern San Bernardino County were utilized for agriculture and pasturage under the supervision of the Mission San Gabriel (CRM Tech 2000).

Beginning in the late 18th century, the missions began establishing Ranchos for the purpose of expanding their agricultural holdings. The establishment of the Ranchos is important to the development of the area as a center of mission activity for inland southern California and it encouraged population expansion into the region. The Bloomington area and much of the San Bernardino Valley was affiliated with the Rancho San Bernardino, which was formally established by the Mission San Gabriel in 1819. This followed a decision by the heads of the mission system to expand their agricultural holdings into the interior and later establish a chain of additional missions in the desert region (Harley 1989). A decision was made to create an estancia, or a ranch headquarters, with a chapel that was occasionally visited by church fathers at the Guachama Ranchería. However, local Native American attacks forced the estancia overseers to move the headquarters from the original site to a better protected location. The San Bernardino Asistencia was located on high ground approximately 1.50 miles to the east-southeast of the original estancia. Construction began in about 1830 and was not yet finished when the project was abandoned in 1834 (Lugo 1950). The San Bernardino Asistencia (36-17534/36-2307/CA-SBR-2307H) is located in the modern Redlands area, about 12 miles to the east of the project area. It is listed as California Historic Landmark (CHL)-42.

2.3.2) Mexican Period (1821 to 1848)

By the early decades of the 19th century, the growth of Spanish California had come to a halt.

Embroiled in the Napoleonic wars and a subsequent struggle to evade French rule, Spain was unable to effectively rule its North American colonies. In 1821, and after more than a decade of revolutionary struggle, Mexico achieved independence from Spain and California became a distant outpost of the Mexican Republic. Following Mexican Independence, the secularization of the missions and the mission holdings took place over the next decade and the former mission lands were transferred to prominent Mexican families. In 1842, the Lugo family received a land grant from the Mexican government for the San Bernardino and Yucaipa Valleys. They occupied a large house and several other buildings that had been constructed at the San Bernardino Asistencia (Lugo 1950; Redlands 2017).

2.3.3) American Period (1848 to Present)

The Mexican Period formally ends in 1848, following the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. This event marked the end of the Mexican-American War and ceded the northern provinces of Mexico to the United States. The following decades saw an influx of American settlers to the region, sparked by the discovery of gold, agricultural possibilities, and land speculation. Mexican ranchos were subdivided or sold during this period, and much of the land that once constituted rancho holdings became available for settlement by immigrants to California.

Some of the first settlers in the San Bernardino Valley were several hundred Mormon pioneers. They arrived in the area in 1851 and purchased the entire Rancho San Bernardino from the Lugo family. The Mormon pioneers founded the townsite of San Bernardino and established a prosperous farming community. Their settlement lasted until 1857, when they were recalled to Utah by Brigham Young and their lands were divided and sold (Redlands 2017).

By the latter portion of the 19th century, railway companies expanded their alignments into the area. In 1875, the Southern Pacific Railroad (currently the Union Pacific Railroad) was constructed across the San Bernardino Valley eastward from Los Angeles. At this time, a townsite was laid out to the east of the Bloomington area that would become modern Colton (Colton 2000). In 1887, the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company purchased a large tract of land near the mouth of Lytle Creek along with water rights. Thereafter, the company laid out the townsites of Rialto, Bloomington, and Rosena. Rialto and Bloomington were settled and slowly began to grow, while Rosena (the modern downtown Fontana area) experienced limited development until the 20th century (CRM Tech 2001; Rialto 2010).

For burgeoning communities like Bloomington, access to the railroad ensured economic

opportunity and financial growth, as agricultural crops and other goods could be easily imported and exported. The railroad was especially important to the development of the San Bernardino Valley, as the ability to transfer citrus and other crops led to an economic and population explosion that resulted in the commercialization of citrus production. Citri-culture and other agricultural pursuits were integral to the development of the region, especially during the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Colton 2000; CRM Tech 2001; Rialto 2010).

While nearby communities have incorporated over time, including Colton in 1887, Rialto in 1911, and Fontana in 1952 (Colton 2000; Fontana 2003; Rialto 2010), Bloomington has remained unincorporated. As of the 2010 census, the U.S. Census Bureau reported that Bloomington is a Census Designated Place (CDP) with a total population of 23,851 (U.S. Census Bureau 2018).

3.0) REGULATORY SETTING AND METHODS

3.1) Regulatory Setting

Government agencies, including federal, state, and local agencies, have developed laws and regulations designed to protect significant cultural resources that may be affected by projects regulated, funded, or undertaken by an agency. Under CEQA, public agencies must consider the effects of their actions on both historical resources and unique archaeological resources. Pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21084.1, a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. Section 21083.2 requires agencies to determine whether proposed projects would have effects on unique archaeological resources.

Historical resource is a term with a defined statutory meaning (see PRC, Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(a) and (b)). The term embraces any resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR. The CRHR includes resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as well as some CHLs and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHIs).

Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts) or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be historical resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise (PRC, Section 5024.1 and California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 4850). Unless a resource listed in a survey has been demolished, lost substantial integrity, or there is a preponderance of evidence indicating that it is otherwise not eligible for listing, a Lead Agency should consider the resource to be potentially eligible for the CRHR.

In addition to assessing whether historical resources potentially impacted by a proposed project are listed or have been identified in a survey process, Lead Agencies have a responsibility to evaluate them against the CRHR criteria prior to making a finding as to a proposed project's impacts to historical resources (PRC, Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064(a)(3)). The following criteria were used to evaluate the significance of potential impacts to cultural resources for the proposed project. An impact would be considered significant if the proposed project affects the qualities that render a resource eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR.

3.1.1) Federal Significance Criteria

Evaluation of a resource for listing on the NRHP requires that specific elements be addressed: the criteria of significance and the integrity of the property.

Regulations found in Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 60.4 list the criteria for evaluating site significance for listing in the NRHP. Following the standards and guidelines, resources are considered significant if they meet at least one (1) of four (4) significance criteria (A-D), retain integrity, and are at least 50 years old. In rare cases, sites may be considered significant if they are of exceptional value and do not meet any other requirements. The criteria for determining the significance of a property are as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting one (1) of the significance criteria listed above, a property must also demonstrate a sufficient degree of integrity so that it is capable of conveying such significance (Hardesty and Little 2000). The seven (7) elements of integrity identified by the NRHP include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (NPS 1991).

3.1.2) State Significance Criteria

Given that the CRHR was modeled after the NRHP, it has very similar eligibility criteria. Generally, to be considered significant under CEQA, a resource must possess integrity and demonstrate eligibility under at least one (1) of the following criteria (California Code of Regulations 15064.5):

- 1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

As noted above, CEQA also requires Lead Agencies to consider whether projects will impact unique archaeological resources. PRC Section 21083.2(g) states that a unique archaeological resource is an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Treatment options under Section 21083.2 include activities that preserve such resources in place and in an undisturbed state. Other acceptable methods of mitigation under Section 21083.2 include excavation and curation, or study in place without excavation and curation (if the study finds that the artifacts would not meet one [1] or more of the criteria for defining a unique archaeological resource).

3.1.3) Local Regulations

The County of San Bernardino has addressed cultural resources in their Development Code, which is also Title 8 of the County of San Bernardino Municipal Code (San Bernardino 2007a). In addition, the County has addressed cultural resources in the Conservation Element of the General Plan (GP) (San Bernardino 2007b).

County of San Bernardino Development Code

The County of San Bernardino Development Code defines Cultural Resources Preservation (CP) Overlays (San Bernardino 2007a). The CP Overlay is established by Development Code Sections 82.01.020 (Land Use Plan and Land Use Zoning Districts) and 82.01.030 (Overlays) and is intended to provide for the identification and preservation of important archaeological

resources. The CP Overlay may be applied to areas where archaeological and historic sites that warrant preservation are known or are likely to be present. The County requires that a proposed project within the CP Overlay includes a report prepared by a qualified professional archaeologist that determines the presence or absence of archaeological and/or historical resources on the project site, as well as appropriate data recovery or protection measures. The CP Overlay may be applied to areas where archaeological and historic sites that warrant preservation are known or are likely to be present, as determined by cultural resources research and/or inventory. In highly sensitive CP Overlay Districts, the local Native American Tribe would be notified in the event of uncovering evidence of Native American cultural resources. If requested by the Tribe, a Native American Monitor shall be required during such grading or excavation to ensure that all artifacts are properly protected and/or recovered (Section 82.12.050).

County of San Bernardino General Plan

The GP discusses the preservation of cultural resources in the Conservation Element and specifically addresses archaeological, paleontological, and Native American resources (San Bernardino 2007b). The County has established the following Goal, Policies, and Programs for cultural resources. Please note that Programs specific to paleontological resources have been purposefully removed:

Goal CO 3: The County will preserve and promote its historic and prehistoric cultural heritage.

Policies:

CO 3.1: Identify and protect important archaeological and historic cultural resources in areas of the County that have been determined to have known cultural resource sensitivity.

Programs:

1. Require a cultural resources field survey and evaluation prepared by a qualified professional for projects located within the mapped Cultural Resource Overlay area.
2. Mitigation of impacts to important cultural resources will follow the standards established in Appendix K of the CEQA Guidelines, as amended to date.

CO 3.2: Identify and protect important archaeological and historic cultural resources on all lands that involve disturbance of previously undisturbed ground.

Programs:

1. Require the Archaeological Information Center (AIC) at the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM) to conduct a preliminary cultural resource review prior to the County's application acceptance for all land use applications in planning regions lacking Cultural Resource Overlays and in lands located outside of planning regions.
2. Should the County's preliminary review indicate the presence of known cultural resources or moderate to high sensitivity for the potential presence of cultural resources, a field survey and evaluation prepared by a qualified professional will be required with project submittal. The format of the report and standards for evaluation will follow the "Guidelines for Cultural Resource Management Reports" on file with the San Bernardino County Land Use Services Department.

CO 3.3: Establish programs to preserve the information and heritage value of cultural and historical resources.

CO 3.4: The County will comply with Government Code Section 65352.2 (SB 18) by consulting with Tribes as identified by the NAHC on all GP and Specific Plan actions.

Programs:

1. Site record forms and reports of surveys, test excavations, and data recovery programs will be filed with the AIC at the SBCM [sic] and will be reviewed and approved in consultation with that office.
 - a. Preliminary reports verifying that all necessary archaeological or historical fieldwork has been completed will be required prior to project grading and/or building permits.
 - b. Final reports will be submitted and approved prior to project occupancy permits.
2. Any artifacts collected or recovered as a result of cultural resource

investigations will be catalogued per SBCM guidelines and adequately curated in an institution with appropriate staff and facilities for their scientific information potential to be preserved. This shall not preclude the local Tribes from seeking the return of certain artifacts as agreed to in a consultation process with the developer/project archaeologist.

3. When avoidance or preservation of an archaeological site or historic structure is proposed as a form of mitigation, a program detailing how such long-term avoidance or preservation is assured will be developed and approved prior to conditional approval.

CO 3.5: Ensure that important cultural resources are avoided or minimized to protect Native American beliefs and traditions.

Programs:

1. Consistent with SB 18, as well as possible mitigation measures identified through the CEQA process, the County will work and consult with local Tribes to identify, protect and preserve “traditional cultural properties” (TCPs). TCPs include both manmade sites and resources, as well as natural landscapes that contribute to the cultural significance of areas.
2. The County will protect confidential information concerning Native American cultural resources with internal procedures, per the requirements of SB 922, an addendum to SB 18. The purpose of SB 922 is to exempt cultural site information from public review as provided for in the Public Records Act. Information provided by Tribes to the County shall be considered confidential or sacred.
3. The County will work in good faith with the local Tribes, developers/applicants, and other parties if the local affected Tribes request the return of certain Native American artifacts from private development projects. The developer is expected to act in good faith when considering the local Tribe’s request for artifacts. Artifacts not desired by the local Tribe will be placed in a qualified repository as established by the California State Historical Resources Commission. If no facility is available, then all artifacts will be donated to the local Tribe.

4. The County will work with the developer of any “gated community” to ensure that the Native Americans are allowed future access, under reasonable conditions, to view and/or visit known sites within the “gated community.” If a site is identified within a gated community project, and preferably preserved as open space, the development will be conditioned by the County allow future access to Native Americans to view and/or visit that site.
5. Because contemporary Native Americans have expressed concern over the handling of the remains of their ancestors, particularly with respect to archaeological sites containing human burials or cremations, artifacts of ceremonial or spiritual significance, and rock art, the following actions will be taken when decisions are made regarding the disposition of archaeological sites that are the result of prehistoric or historic Native American cultural activity:
 - a. The NAHC and local reservations, museums, and other concerned Native American leaders will be notified in writing of any proposed evaluation or mitigation activities that involve excavation of Native American archaeological sites, and their comments and concerns solicited.
 - b. The concerns of the Native American community will be fully considered in the planning process.
 - c. If human remains are encountered during grading and other construction excavation, work in the immediate vicinity will cease and the County Coroner will be contacted pursuant to the state Health and Safety Code.
 - d. In the event that Native American cultural resources are discovered during project development and/or construction, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find will cease and a qualified archaeologist meeting U.S. Secretary of Interior standards will be hired to assess the find. Work on the overall project may continue during this assessment period.
 - e. If Native American cultural resources are discovered, the County will

contact the local Tribe. If requested by the Tribe, the County will, in good faith, consult on the discovery and its disposition with the Tribe.

3.2) Methods

The primary purpose of this CRA is to determine whether cultural resources more than 45 years old are located within or near the project area and whether these resources will be or could be impacted by the proposed project. To accomplish this, research and a pedestrian survey were conducted. The results of these efforts assist in determining if resources are present and, if present, considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, CRHR, or local designation. This allows for the consideration of the impacts of the proposed project on cultural resources, including resources considered significant under the parameters of the Regulatory Setting. The assessment included the following tasks:

- Review of regional history and previous cultural resource sites and studies within the project area and the vicinity.
- Examination of archival topographic maps and aerial photographs for the project area and the general vicinity.
- Request of an NAHC SLS for the project area and contact with Tribal groups and individuals as named by the NAHC.
- Conduct a non-collection Phase I pedestrian survey of the project area.
- Prepare a DPR 523 Form for SCA-1.
- Submit the DPR 523 Form to the SCCIC for their files and to obtain a Primary Number/Trinomial for SCA-1 (36-31941/CA-SBR-31941H).
- Evaluate the potential for the proposed project to result in significant impacts to cultural resources.
- Develop recommendations associated with impacts to cultural resources following the guidelines as outlined in the Regulatory Setting.

3.2.1) Cultural Resources Records Search

A records search was conducted by L&L Archaeologist Shannon M. Smith on March 22, 2018 at the SCCIC (Appendix B). The records search consisted of a check for previously recorded cultural resource sites and isolates and previous cultural resources studies on or within a one mile radius of the project area. In addition, the records search included a review of the NRHP, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE), and the OHP Historic Property Data File

(HPDF).

3.2.2) Historic Records Review

Information available from the BLM was reviewed, including maps and GLO records pertinent to the project area (BLM 2018). In addition, archival topographic maps and aerial photographs containing the project area were reviewed (NETR 2018).

3.2.3) Native American Coordination

A request was sent to the NAHC asking for an SLS and a contacts list on March 13, 2018. A response was received on March 14, 2018 (Appendix D). The NAHC contacts were sent project location information and were asked for their potential concerns regarding the project area. The information scoping packages were sent to the 25 contacts listed by the NAHC on March 29, 2018 (Appendix E). As of the date of this report, three (3) responses have been received from the ACBCI, the MBMI, and the Soboba Band. All coordination efforts are summarized in Table 3 of this report and copies of correspondence are included in Appendix E.

3.2.4) Pedestrian Survey

The primary purpose of the pedestrian survey is to locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resource sites or isolates that are more than 45 years old within the project area and determine whether such resources will be or could be impacted by project implementation. Approximately ±11.33 acres of the ±13.27 acre project area were surveyed on April 4, 2018 via north-south trending transects at intervals of no more than 10 meters. About ±1.94 acres located in the immediate vicinity of four (4) existing modern residences and in the southwest corner of the project area were not surveyed due to the presence of fences, domestic animals (dogs), and extensive modern debris. During the survey, digital photographs were taken to document existing conditions.

If previously unrecorded resources were detected during the survey, they would be measured, photographed, and mapped in the field. Location information would be obtained for all resources via Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). All data obtained in the field would be used to record resources onto DPR 523 Forms.

4.0) RESULTS

4.1) Cultural Resources Records Search

L&L Archaeologist Shannon M. Smith conducted the records search on March 22, 2018 at the SCCIC (Appendix B). The records search was completed for the project area and all lands found within one mile. The results indicated that no cultural resources have been recorded within the project area and that the project area has not been previously surveyed. The results additionally revealed that a total of 40 cultural resources have been recorded within the one mile search radius. Of these previously recorded resources, one (1) is located within 0.25 mile of the project area, five (5) are located within 0.25 and 0.50 mile of the project area, and 34 are located between 0.50 mile and one mile of the project area.

The identified resources consist of 38 historic resources and two (2) prehistoric archaeological sites. The historic resources are predominately residences, buildings, or building complexes constructed between 1910 and 1952 (n=31). The buildings include numerous single-family residences and various commercial and civic properties, such as the Bloomington Garage, the SBCM, Bloomington Middle School, Bloomington Chamber of Commerce, the Bloomington Library, and the Irving D. Perry School. Of these historic buildings, two (2) are listed as CPHIs, including the Bloomington Garage (CPHI 115) and the SBCM (CPHI 1). These CPHIs are located more than 0.25 mile from the project area. Other historic resources consist of refuse scatters (n=4), storage tanks (n=2), and the remains of an irrigation system (n=1). The prehistoric sites consist of an artifact scatter containing a projectile point and flakes (n=1) and a possible trail and a metate (n=1). All previously recorded resources and their locations relative to the project area are outlined below in Table 1.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Located Within One Mile of the Project Area

Resource Number	Recorder Name and Date	Resource Description	Within ~One to 0.50 Mile Radius	Within ~0.50 to 0.25 Mile Radius	Within ~0.25 Mile Radius	Within Project Area?
36-1579/CA-SBR-1579	G. Smith, 1963	Prehistoric: A projectile point and flakes.	●	—	—	No
36-1580/CA-SBR-1580	No listed recorder or date	Prehistoric: Possible trail and a metate detected during cultivation.	—	●	—	No
36-6868/CA-SBR-6868H	J.J. Schmidt, J. Schmidt, G. Romani, P. Easter, and B. Texler of Greenwood and Associates, 1990	Historic: A large and diffuse artifact scatter consisting of fragments of glass, mammal bone, and shell.	●	—	—	No

Resource Number	Recorder Name and Date	Resource Description	Within ~One to 0.50 Mile Radius	Within ~0.50 to 0.25 Mile Radius	Within ~0.25 Mile Radius	Within Project Area?
36-8542/CA-SBR-8542H/CPHI-115	Originally recorded by J. Anicic of the Fontana Historical Society (Historic Site Survey Record/CPHI Application), 1989 Updated by J. Alexandrowicz and A. Kuhner of Archaeological Consulting Services (ACS), 1996	Historic: The Bloomington Garage and the LaGue Residence. The garage was built in 1911-1912 and the residence was constructed in 1914. This resource served as the first commercial business at the corner of Cedar Avenue and Valley Boulevard. The garage was approved for listing as a CPHI in 1990. The garage and residence were relocated to the intersection of Orchard and Commercial in the Bloomington area in 2014. This resource is listed in the HPDF with a status code of 7L. This indicates that it is a CHPI that was designated prior to January 1998 and that it needs to be reevaluated using current standards.	●	—	—	No
36-8543/CA-SBR-8543H	Originally recorded by J. Alexandrowicz and A. Kuhner of ACS, 1996 Updated by B. Love and B. Tang of CRM Tech, 1996 and B. Love and B. Tang of CRM Tech, 1997	Historic: A refuse scatter located in the vicinity of the Bloomington Garage (36-8542/CA-SBR-8542H/CPHI-115). The refuse observable in 1996 included concrete, ceramic tiles, wood, and metal, as well as glass and ceramic fragments dating to the late 19 th and early 20 th century. This site was subjected to a subsurface testing program in 1996 and was found to lack integrity. For this reason, it was recommended not eligible for the NRHP. The site was monitored during construction that occurred in 1997. During monitoring, concrete footings; steps; two (2) basements; a gate; five (5) brick or concrete-lined cesspools or septic tanks; a water line; and a refuse pit were detected and recorded. The refuse generally dated between the mid-1930s and the late 1950s.	●	—	—	No
36-8544/CA-SBR-8544H	Originally recorded by J. Alexandrowicz and A. Kuhner of ACS, 1996 Updated by B. Love and B. Tang of CRM Tech, 1997	Historic: A refuse scatter located in the vicinity of the Bloomington Garage (36-8542/CA-SBR-8542H/CPHI-115). The refuse observable in 1996 included concrete, ceramic tiles, wood, and metal, as well as glass and ceramic fragments dating to the early to mid-20 th century. This site was subjected to a testing program in 1996 and the subsurface was found to contain an abandoned roadbed for Bloomington Avenue. It was recommended not eligible for the NRHP.	●	—	—	No
36-8551/CA-SBR-8551H	B. Tang of CRM Tech, 1997	Historic: The LaGue House, which was originally constructed in 1914. This resource was formerly recorded as part of the Bloomington Garage (36-	●	—	—	No

Resource Number	Recorder Name and Date	Resource Description	Within ~One to 0.50 Mile Radius	Within ~0.50 to 0.25 Mile Radius	Within ~0.25 Mile Radius	Within Project Area?
		8542/CA-SBR-8542H/CPHI-115). In 1997, this residence was recommended not eligible for the NRHP; however, it may be eligible for special consideration in local planning.				
36-8927/CA-SBR-8927H	M. Lerch and K. Swope of Michael K. Lerch and Associates, 1997	Historic: A domestic and commercial refuse deposit dating to c. 1900-1920.	—	●	—	No
36-15135/CPHI-1	No listed recorder or date	Historic: The SBCM, which was dedicated in 1957. The museum includes items for educational use and exhibition from the fields of Anthropology, Geology, Natural History, Art, and History in the County. This resource was approved for listing as a CPHI in 1969. This resource is listed in the HPDF with a status code of 7L. This indicates that it is a CHPI that was designated prior to January 1998 and that it needs to be reevaluated using current standards.	—	●	—	No
36-20317	J. Marvin of LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA), 2003	Historic: The Jarrell Residence. This resource consists of a California Ranch style residence constructed in 1952. In 2003, it was recommended not eligible for the NRHP and it did not appear to qualify as a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.	●	—	—	No
36-20318	J. Marvin of LSA, 2003	Historic: The Johnson Residence. This resource consists of a California Ranch style residence constructed in 1952. In 2003, it was recommended not eligible for the NRHP and it did not appear to qualify as a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.	●	—	—	No
36-20319	J. Marvin of LSA, 2003	Historic: The Brown Residence. This resource consists of a Modern Shed style residence constructed in 1947. In 2003, it was recommended not eligible for the NRHP and it did not appear to qualify as a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.	●	—	—	No
36-20320	J. Marvin of LSA, 2003	Historic: The Gilreath Residence. This resource consists of a Minimal Traditional L-Shaped residence constructed in 1942. In 2003, it was recommended not eligible for the NRHP and it did not appear to qualify as a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.	●	—	—	No
36-20321	J. Marvin of LSA, 2003	Historic: The Wilkins Residence. This resource consists of a Craftsman style residence constructed in 1912.	●	—	—	No

Resource Number	Recorder Name and Date	Resource Description	Within ~One to 0.50 Mile Radius	Within ~0.50 to 0.25 Mile Radius	Within ~0.25 Mile Radius	Within Project Area?
		In 2003, it was recommended not eligible for the NRHP and it did not appear to qualify as a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.				
36-20322	J. Marvin of LSA, 2003	Historic: The Ramirez Residence. This resource consists of a Craftsman style residence constructed in 1924. In 2003, it was recommended not eligible for the NRHP and it did not appear to qualify as a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.	●	—	—	No
36-20323	J. Marvin of LSA, 2003	Historic: Sun Country Farms. This resource consists of three (3) buildings that operate as a farm. One (1) of the buildings was constructed on an unknown date while the two (2) remaining buildings were built in 1951. In 2003, all of the buildings were recommended not eligible for the NRHP and they did not appear to qualify as historical resources pursuant to CEQA.	●	—	—	No
36-20324	J. Marvin of LSA, 2003	Historic: The Tilson Residence. This resource consists of a Craftsman style residence constructed in 1910 and a secondary building. In 2003, both buildings were recommended not eligible for the NRHP and they did not appear to qualify as historical resources pursuant to CEQA.	●	—	—	No
36-20325	J. Marvin of LSA, 2003	Historic: The Houchens Residence. This resource consists of a California Ranch style residence constructed in 1946. In 2003, it was recommended not eligible for the NRHP and it did not appear to qualify as a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.	●	—	—	No
36-20326	J. Marvin of LSA, 2003	Historic: The Guthrie Residence. This resource consists of a Modern Minimal Traditional style residence constructed in 1951. In 2003, it was recommended not eligible for the NRHP and it did not appear to qualify as a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.	●	—	—	No
36-20327	J. Marvin of LSA, 2003	Historic: The Walker Residence. This resource consists of a Craftsman style residence originally constructed in 1916 that has been remodeled. In 2003, it was recommended not eligible for the NRHP and it did not appear to qualify as a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.	●	—	—	No
36-20328	J. Marvin of LSA, 2003	Historic: The Walker Residence. This resource consists of a Craftsman style	●	—	—	No

Resource Number	Recorder Name and Date	Resource Description	Within ~One to 0.50 Mile Radius	Within ~0.50 to 0.25 Mile Radius	Within ~0.25 Mile Radius	Within Project Area?
		residence built in 1926. In 2003, it was recommended not eligible for the NRHP and it did not appear to qualify as a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.				
36-20329	J. Marvin of LSA, 2003	Historic: The Snow Residence. This resource consists of a Tudor Revival style residence constructed in 1927. In 2003, it was recommended not eligible for the NRHP and it did not appear to qualify as a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.	●	—	—	No
36-20330	J. Marvin of LSA, 2003	Historic: The Tuller Residence. This resource consists of a Craftsman style residence constructed in 1914. In 2003, it was recommended not eligible for the NRHP and it did not appear to qualify as a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.	●	—	—	No
36-20331	J. Marvin of LSA, 2003	Historic: The Irving D. Perry School. This resource consists of three (3) buildings that serve as the Bloomington Middle School. The primary building was built in the Art Deco style in 1936 and was dedicated by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in 1937. In 2003, the school was recommended eligible for the NRHP and eligible as a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.	—	●	—	No
36-20332	J. Marvin of LSA, 2003	Historic: The Bloomington Chamber of Commerce and the Bloomington Library. This resource consists of two (2) Modern style commercial buildings constructed in 1931 and 1938. In 2003, these buildings were recommended not eligible for the NRHP and they did not appear to qualify as historical resources pursuant to CEQA.	●	—	—	No
36-20333	J. Marvin of LSA, 2003	Historic: The Renner Residence. This resource consists of a Tudor Revival style residence constructed in 1930. In 2003, it was recommended not eligible for the NRHP and it did not appear to qualify as a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.	●	—	—	No
36-20334	J. Marvin of LSA, 2003	Historic: The Norden Residence. This resource consists of a residence constructed in 1945. In 2003, it was recommended not eligible for the NRHP and it did not appear to qualify as a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.	●	—	—	No
36-20335	J. Marvin of LSA, 2003	Historic: The Jones Residence. This resource consists of a California Ranch	●	—	—	No

Resource Number	Recorder Name and Date	Resource Description	Within ~One to 0.50 Mile Radius	Within ~0.50 to 0.25 Mile Radius	Within ~0.25 Mile Radius	Within Project Area?
		style residence constructed in 1946. In 2003, it was recommended not eligible for the NRHP and it did not appear to qualify as a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.				
36-20336	J. Marvin of LSA, 2003	Historic: The Leonard Residence. This resource consists of a California Ranch style residence constructed in 1947. In 2003, it was recommended not eligible for the NRHP and it did not appear to qualify as a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.	●	—	—	No
36-20572	J. Smallwood of CRM Tech, 2007	Historic: A commercial building constructed in 1945-1947. In 2007, this resource was recommended not eligible for the CRHR. In addition, it did not appear to qualify as a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.	●	—	—	No
36-20573	J. Smallwood of CRM Tech, 2007	Historic: Bloomington Recycling. This resource consists of a commercial building constructed in c. 1945-1947. In 2007, this resource was recommended not eligible for the CRHR. In addition, it did not appear to qualify as a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.	●	—	—	No
36-21603	J. Hollins of URS Corporation (URS), 2008	Historic: A storage tank built between 1955 and 1966. In 2008, this resource was recommended not eligible for the NRHP and the CRHR. In addition, it did not appear to qualify as a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.	●	—	—	No
36-21605	J. Hollins of URS, 2008	Historic: A Tudor Revival style residence built between 1915 and 1940. In 2008, this resource was recommended not eligible for the NRHP and the CRHR. In addition, it did not appear to qualify as a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.	—	—	●	No
36-21606	J. Hollins of URS, 2008	Historic: A Craftsman style residence built between 1915 and 1940. In 2008, this resource was recommended not eligible for the NRHP and the CRHR. In addition, it did not appear to qualify as a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.	●	—	—	No
36-21607	J. Hollins of URS, 2008	Historic: Bloomington Middle School. This resource consists of a Spanish Colonial Revival and Contemporary style influenced school building built between 1915 and 1940. In 2008, this resource was	—	●	—	No

Resource Number	Recorder Name and Date	Resource Description	Within ~One to 0.50 Mile Radius	Within ~0.50 to 0.25 Mile Radius	Within ~0.25 Mile Radius	Within Project Area?
		<p>recommended not eligible for the NRHP and the CRHR. In addition, it did not appear to qualify as a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.</p> <p>This resource is listed in the HPDF with a status code of 6Y. This indicates that it has been determined ineligible for the NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process and that it has not been evaluated for the CRHR or for local listing.</p>				
36-21608	J. Hollins of URS, 2008	<p>Historic: A Vernacular Bungalow residence built in c. 1940.</p> <p>In 2008, this resource was recommended not eligible for the NRHP and the CRHR. In addition, it did not appear to qualify as a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.</p>	●	—	—	No
36-21609	J. Hollins of URS, 2008	<p>Historic: A storage tank built between 1944 and 1953.</p> <p>In 2008, this resource was recommended not eligible for the NRHP and the CRHR. In addition, it did not appear to qualify as a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.</p>	●	—	—	No
36-21610	J. Hollins of URS, 2008	<p>Historic: A Craftsman style residence built between 1915 and 1942.</p> <p>In 2008, this resource was recommended not eligible for the NRHP and the CRHR. In addition, it did not appear to qualify as a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.</p>	●	—	—	No
36-27338/CA-SBR-17152H	D. Ballester and C. Morales of CRM Tech, 2014	<p>Historic: A concrete and cobble weir box with an associated ceramic pipe.</p> <p>In 2014, this resource was recommended not eligible for the NRHP and the CRHR.</p>	●	—	—	No
36-27723	K. Crawford of Crawford Historic Services, 2014	<p>Historic: Bloomington Congregational Church. This resource consists of a church built in circa 1957.</p> <p>In 2014, this resource was recommended not eligible for the NRHP.</p>	●	—	—	No

The SCCIC records search also indicated that 25 area-specific technical reports are on file for the project area and the one mile search radius. None of these reports directly address the project area, indicating that the project area has not been previously researched or surveyed for cultural resources.

Collectively, the 25 previous reports address approximately 30 percent of the land located within the search radius. The survey coverage varies throughout the search radius with the lands

located within 0.25 mile exhibiting 10 percent coverage, between 0.25 and 0.50 mile 15 percent coverage, and 0.50 and one mile of the project area exhibiting about 40 percent coverage. The details of these reports are summarized below in Table 2.

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resources Studies Within One Mile of the Project Area

Report #	Date	Rsrcs	Report	Author
SB-0324	1976	No	Archaeological-Historical Resources Assessment of the Area Bounded by Philadelphia Street on the North, Baker Avenue on the East, Riverside Drive on the South, and Sultana Avenue on the West	SBCM
SB-1468	1984	No	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Colton/San Bernardino Maintenance Station, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County	S. Hammond
SB-1772	1988	No	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of the Rialto Gateway Project, San Bernardino County, California	Archaeological Research Unit (ARU)
SB-2853	1991	Yes	Cultural Resource Investigation: Inland Feeder Project, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	Greenwood and Associates
SB-3099	1996	Yes	Historic Preservation Investigations at the Northeast Corner of Valley Boulevard and Cedar Avenue, Bloomington, California: The Identification Program	ACS
SB-3176	1997	Yes	Cultural Resources Evaluation Report: Historic Buildings CA-SBR-8542H and CA-SBR-8551H and Archaeological Sites CA-SBR-8543H and CA-SBR-8544H, Located in the Community of Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California	CRM Tech
SB-3586	2000	Yes	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Ontario to Colton Pipeline, Ontario to Colton, San Bernardino County, California	CRM Tech
SB-3597	1999	No	Cultural Resource Assessment for PBMS Facility CM 676-06, San Bernardino County, California	LSA
SB-3600	1998	No	Cultural Resource Record Search and Literature Review for a PBMS Telecommunications Facility: CM 015-13, Bloomington, California	LSA
SB-3603	1998	No	Installation of Water Pipes Along Interstate-10 Between Colton and Fontana	CRM Tech
SB-3919	2001	No	Report on Cultural Resources Mitigation and Monitoring Activities: Fluor Global Services Level (3) Fiber Optic Installation	William Self Associates (WSA)
SB-3999	2001	No	Verizon Site Larch, Bloomington, California	Tetra Tech
SB-4261	2004	No	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of The Colton Joint Unified School District Middle School No. 5 in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California	McKenna, et al.
SB-4370	2004	No	Cultural/Paleontological Survey and Monitoring for the Young Homes Cedar Ranch Crestmore Project (Tract 15836), San Bernardino County, California	Michael Brandman Associates (MBA)

Report #	Date	Rsrcs	Report	Author
SB-4375	2004	No	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Facility 950-003-035, Located at 10974 Cedar Avenue, City of Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California	Kyle Consulting
SB-5628	2007	No	Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile Telecommunications Facility Candidate IE 04845C (Space Place Storage), 220 West Valley Boulevard, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California	MBA
SB-6089	2008	No	Cultural Resources Survey of a Temporary Ethanol Transload Facility in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California	S. Bholat and E. Chandler
SB-6445	2009	No	Archaeological Survey Report for the Ethanol Pipeline and Breakout Tank Project, San Bernardino County, California	G. Glentis and S. Underbrink
SB-6516	1999	No	Cultural Resource Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc., Proposed Fiber Optic System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Riverside, Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties	S. Ashkar
SB-6523	2009	No	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LSANCAD115 (USID 16455), 410 Sequoia Avenue, Ontario, San Bernardino County, California	MBA
SB-7810	2014	No	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE04876D (IE876 Bloomington Congregational Church UCC), 18450 Santa Ana Avenue, Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California	EAS
SB-7811	2014	Yes	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE04876D (IE876 Bloomington Congregation UCC), 18450 Santa Ana Avenue, Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California	EAS
SB-7960	2010	Yes	Class III Cultural Resources Survey Addendum for the Proposed Calnev Expansion Project, California Portion, San Bernardino County, California	WSA
SB-8072	2015	No	Cultural Resources Assessment, Willow Avenue Warehouse Project, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California	LSA
SB-8101	2015	Yes	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel Nos. 0257-021-28, 0257-031-12, and 0257-031-35 Bloomington Area, San Bernardino County, California	CRM Tech

4.2) Historic Records Review

Historic documents and maps available from the BLM GLO website were reviewed to provide information about historic era land use and development within the project area (BLM 2018). In addition, archival topographic maps and aerial photographs containing the project area were reviewed. This review included topographic maps dating between 1896 and 2012 and aerial photographs dating between 1938 and 2014 (NETR 2018).

A review of land patents for Section 27 of Township 1 South, Range 5 West indicated that the entirety of Section 27 was transferred to William Pierce on May 10, 1870. The total transfer consisted of approximately 4,805 acres located within Township 1 South, Range 5 West and

occurred under the authority of the Cash Entry Sale of April 24, 1820 (3 Stat. 566). One (1) additional land transfer is listed for Section 27; however, this does not include the project area.

Topographic maps dating between 1896 and 1938 depict neither structures nor any other development in the project area. By 1943, Slover and Cactus Avenues are shown in their current locations as named streets. In addition, a structure is shown within the project area near the intersection of Slover and Cactus Avenues. In 1955, the entirety of the project area is depicted in groves and the structure remains present. This development pattern is consistent between 1955 and 1965. By 1969, the structure is no longer depicted and the project area remains mapped as a grove. Between 1969 and 1985, the project area remains shown as a grove and the groves are no longer depicted in 2012.

The earliest available aerial photograph dates to 1938 and shows the eastern and western portion of the project area planted in citrus groves, while the central portion appears to be unused. Trees or windrows are present along the entirety of the southern boundary and also along the northern boundary to the north of the areas exhibiting citrus. At least two (2) structures with mature ornamental trees are located near the intersection of Slover and Cactus Avenues. At this time, Slover and Cactus Avenues are shown in or near their current alignments and all immediately adjacent lands are planted in citrus. By 1948, the central portion of the project area has been planted in citrus and windrows are added to the north, along Slover Avenue. This land development pattern is consistent between 1948 and at least 1968.

By 1980, the citrus grove located in the eastern portion of the project area has been removed along with some of the windrow to the north. In addition, the structures originally depicted in 1938 near the intersection of Slover and Cactus Avenues remain. However, these structures appear to have been removed by at least 1994 and the current residence located in the northeast corner of the project area was constructed between 1994 and 2002. Also in 1994, the majority of the windrow located along the southern project area boundary appears to have been removed. By 2005, the southern windrow has been completely removed and the central and western portions of the project area exhibit only remnants of groves. At this time, the residence located in the southeast corner and the southern-most residence located along the western project area boundary are present. This indicates that these residences were built between 2002 and 2005. The northern-most residence located along the western boundary is depicted in 2009, which indicates that this building was constructed between 2005 and 2009. This development pattern is generally consistent with current aerial imagery dating to 2016, though the northern windrow has also been completely removed at this time (see Figure 3).

4.3) Native American Coordination

An SLS was requested from the NAHC on March 13, 2018 and a response was received on March 14, 2018 (Appendix D). The NAHC SLS failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. However, the NAHC noted that the absence of specific site information does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area and that other resources should be consulted to obtain information regarding known and previously recorded sites. A total of 25 scoping letters were sent to the contacts named by the NAHC on March 29, 2018. As of the date of this report, three (3) responses have been received from the ACBCI, the MBMI, and the Soboba Band.

The ACBCI indicated that the project is not located within the Tribe’s TUA and deferred to other Tribes in the area. The MBMI stated that the project is located within the Tribe’s aboriginal territory, in an area considered to be a TUA, or in an area where the Tribe has cultural ties. For this reason, the MBMI requested additional project-related information to evaluate the potential for the project to impact TCRs, including the results of the records search and the pedestrian survey. Further, the MBMI specifically requested consultation on the proposed project. The Soboba Band stated that the project area is located within their TUA and is in an area considered culturally sensitive by the people of Soboba. Therefore, they requested consultation with the project proponent and the Lead Agency; the transfer of project-related information; to act as a consulting entity for the project; Native American monitoring to be completed by a representative of the Soboba Band; and that the requests of the Tribe be honored with regard to any encountered cultural items and/or human remains. All correspondence has been incorporated into Appendix E and a summary of the detail is provided below in Table 3.

Table 3. Summary of Native American Coordination

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson	ACBCI	Scoping letter sent via U.S. Mail on March 29, 2018	No response received.	N/A
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director	ACBCI	Scoping letter sent via Email on March 29, 2018	No response received.	N/A
Larry Fossum, on Behalf of Patricia Garcia-Plotkin	ACBCI	Response received via Email on April 9, 2018	Mr. Fossum indicated that the project is not located within the Tribe’s TUA. For this reason, the ACBCI deferred to other Tribes in the area and concluded their consultation efforts.	Advise the Lead Agency of the ACBCI comments.

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
Amanda Vance, Chairperson	Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via U.S. Mail on March 29, 2018	No response received.	N/A
Doug Welmas, Chairperson	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via U.S. Mail on March 29, 2018	No response received.	N/A
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson	Cahuilla Band of Indians	Scoping letter sent via Email on March 29, 2018	No response received.	N/A
Andrew Salas, Chairperson	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation	Scoping letter sent via Email on March 29, 2018	No response received.	N/A
Anthony Morales, Chairperson	Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via Email on March 29, 2018	No response received.	N/A
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	Scoping letter sent via Email on March 29, 2018	No response received.	N/A
Robert Dorame, Chairperson	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	Scoping letter sent via Email on March 29, 2018	No response received.	N/A
Charles Alvarez	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	Scoping letter sent via Email on March 29, 2018	No response received.	N/A
Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson	Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via Email on March 29, 2018	No response received.	N/A
John Perada, Environmental Director	Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via U.S. Mail on March 29, 2018	No response received.	N/A
Robert Martin, Chairperson	MBMI	Scoping letter sent via U.S. Mail on March 29, 2018	No response received.	N/A
Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager	MBMI	Scoping letter sent via Email on March 29, 2018	No response received.	N/A
Raymond Huaute, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	MBMI	Response letter received via Email and dated May 9, 2018	Mr. Huaute indicated that the project is located within the Tribe's aboriginal territory, in an area considered to be a TUA, or in an area where the Tribe has cultural ties. For this reason, the Tribe requested additional information to evaluate the potential for the project to impact TCRs. Specifically, the MBMI requested the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An SCCIC records search and a copy of the search results provided to the Tribe. 2. Tribal monitor participation during the pedestrian survey of the Phase I study and a copy of the report. In the event that the pedestrian survey has already been conducted, the MBMI requested a copy of the Phase I report as soon as available. 	Advise the Lead Agency of the Tribe's requests.

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
			Further, the MBMI requested to engage in government to government consultation and noted that their response letter does not constitute Tribal consultation nor does it conclude the consultation process.	
Temet Aguilar, Chairperson	Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians – Pauma and Yuima Reservation	Scoping letter sent via U.S. Mail on March 29, 2018	No response received.	N/A
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via Email on March 29, 2018	No response received.	N/A
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via Email on March 29, 2018	No response received	N/A
Donna Yocum, Chairperson	San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via Email on March 29, 2018	No response received.	N/A
Lee Clauss, Director of Cultural Resources	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via Email on March 29, 2018	No response received.	N/A
Steven Estrada, Chairperson	Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via U.S. Mail on March 29, 2018	No response received.	N/A
Goldie Walker, Chairperson	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via U.S. Mail on March 29, 2018	No response received.	N/A
Scott Cozart, Chairperson	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Scoping letter sent via U.S. Mail on March 29, 2018	No response received.	N/A
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Scoping letter sent via Email on March 29, 2018 Response letter received via Email and U.S. Mail and dated April 30, 2018	Mr. Ontiveros indicated that the proposed project is located within the Tribe's TUA. In addition, the project area is located in proximity to known sites, is situated within a shared use area between Tribes, and is considered culturally sensitive by the people of Soboba. For these reasons, the Soboba Band requested the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To initiate consultation with the project proponents and the Lead Agency. The transfer of information regarding project progress. To act as a consulting Tribal entity for the project. The presence of a Native American Monitor from the Soboba Band during any ground-disturbing proceedings, including surveys and archaeological testing. That proper procedures be enacted for encountered cultural items and human remains and that the requests of the Tribe be honored (see Appendix E). 	Advise the Lead Agency of the Tribe's requests.

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
			Furthermore, Mr. Ontiveros noted that the potential for specific project-related impacts would be discussed in direct consultation with the Lead Agency.	
Carrie Garcia, Cultural Resources Manager	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Scoping letter sent via Email on March 29, 2018	No response received.	N/A
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via Email on March 29, 2018	No response received.	N/A

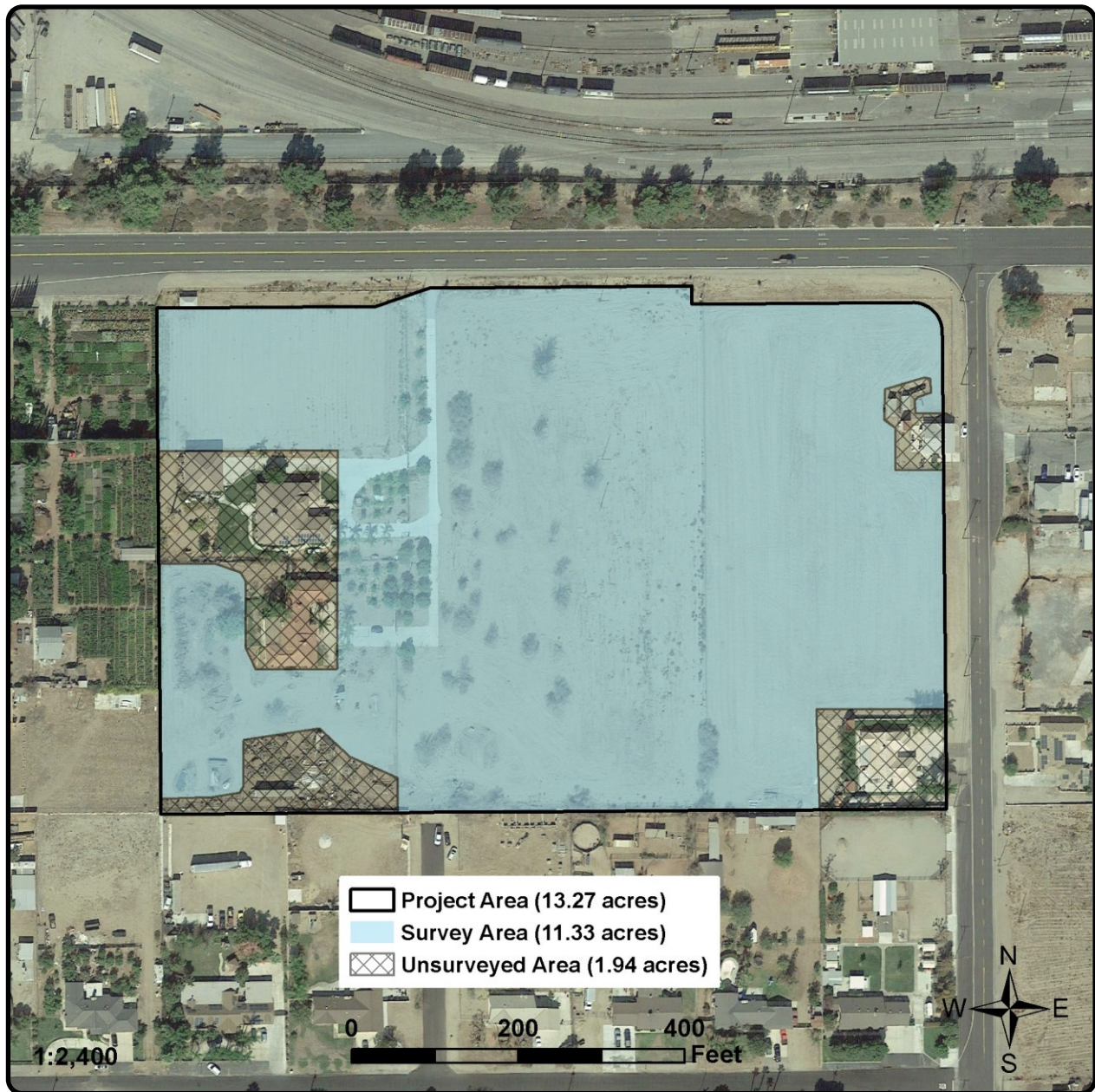
4.4) Pedestrian Survey

L&L Archaeologist Shannon M. Smith, B.S., B.A. performed the pedestrian survey on April 4, 2018. North-south trending transects were completed at intervals of no more than 10 meters throughout approximately ±11.33 acres of the ±13.27 acre project area. About ±1.94 acres located in the immediate vicinity of four (4) existing modern residences and in the southwest corner of the project area were not surveyed due to the presence of fences, domestic animals (dogs), and extensive modern debris. Survey coverage is shown in relation to the project area boundary in Figure 5 and photographs of the project area are included in Appendix C.

The project area is generally rectangular in shape and is located to the southwest of the intersection of Slover and Cactus Avenues. It is bounded by Slover Avenue to the north (Appendix C: Photograph 1) and Cactus Avenue to the east (Appendix C: Photograph 2). The southern and western boundaries consist of established residential and commercial properties.

Four (4) existing modern residences are located in the project area. Development associated with the residences resulted in soil disturbances and a lack of surface visibility in the immediate vicinity of each building (Appendix C: Photographs 3 through 6). The northwest corner and the central portion of the project area exhibited very good to excellent visibility (80 to 90 percent) and had been recently disked with some vegetation regrowth (Appendix C: Photographs 7 and 8). Comparatively heavy vegetation was present in the eastern portion and the backyard areas of the residences in the western portion of the project area, resulting in poor to moderate visibility (20 to 30 percent) (Appendix C: Photograph 9).

During the pedestrian survey, no prehistoric resource sites or isolates were detected and several historic age features and artifacts were recorded as one (1) site (SCA-1). This resource is described below in Section 4.5.



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Figure 5
Survey Coverage in
the Project Area

(Photo obtained from Google Earth, October 2016)
Slover and Cactus Avenues Warehouse
Bloomington Area
County of San Bernardino, California

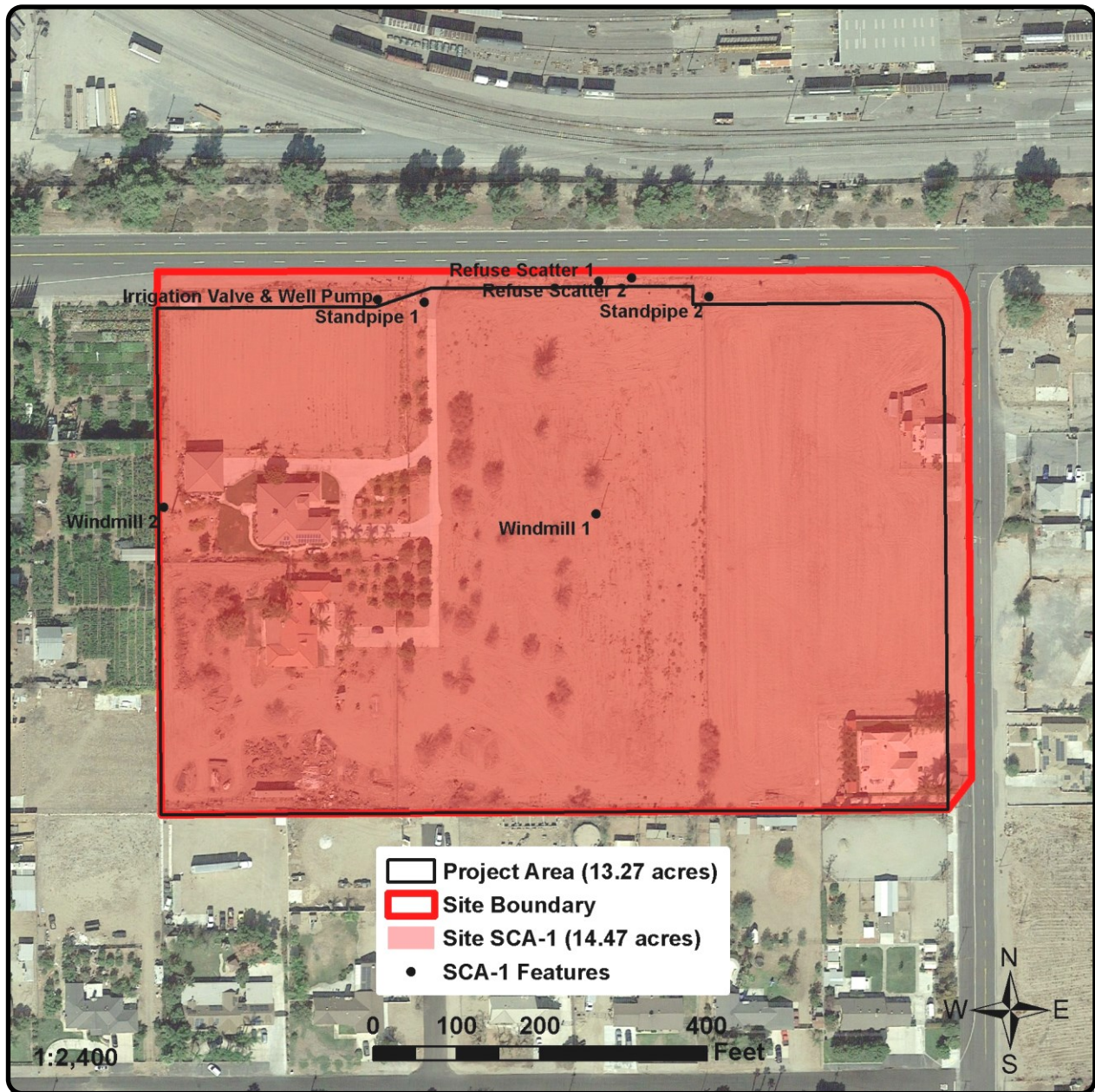
4.5) Cultural Resources Located in the Project Area

Several previously unrecorded historic age features and artifacts were detected during the pedestrian survey and were recorded as one (1) site (SCA-1). This site includes the entirety of the project area, as well as the lands extending north to Slover Avenue and east to Cactus Avenue. SCA-1 measures approximately 630 feet (north-south) by 950 feet (east-west) and occupies about ±14.47 acres. The site consists of the remains of an irrigation or water conveyance system, two (2) windmills, and two (2) small refuse scatters. These features and artifacts generally reflect the historic era use of the project area for citrus production. The site features are shown in relation to the site boundary and the project area boundary in Figure 6.

The remains of the water conveyance system are comprised of two (2) large standpipes (Standpipes 1 and 2; Appendix C: Photograph 1), 10+ smaller standpipes, an irrigation valve, and well pump (Irrigation Valve and Well Pump; Appendix C: Photographs 10 and 11). The site also contains two (2) windmills (Windmills 1 and 2; Appendix C: Photographs 12 and 13) and two (2) small refuse scatters that are located immediately to the south of Slover Avenue (Refuse Scatters 1 and 2; Appendix C: Photographs 14 and 15). Some of the features exhibit modern materials, such as the Well Pump that currently utilizes polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe (Appendix C: Photograph 11). The detected features and artifacts are generally in fair to poor condition.

Refuse Scatter 1 measures approximately 4 feet in diameter and contains one (1) whole can and six (6) end caps. The complete can exhibits a church key opening and machine solder and measures 6 inches in height by 3 ¾ inches in diameter. The end caps all measure 3 ¾ inches in diameter and four (4) of the caps have church key openings. Refuse Scatter 2 measures about 3 feet in diameter and consists of four (4) pull-tab Olympic beer cans. The beer cans measure 8 inches in height by 3 ½ inches in diameter (Appendix C: Photographs 14 and 15). Based on the location of Refuse Scatters 1 and 2, these artifacts may be related to refuse dumping episodes from travelers along Slover Avenue.

A DPR 523 Form was prepared for this resource and was submitted to the SCCIC for the assignment of a Primary Number/Trinomial. The DPR 523 Form has been incorporated into Appendix F.



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Figure 6
Cultural Resources
in the Project Area

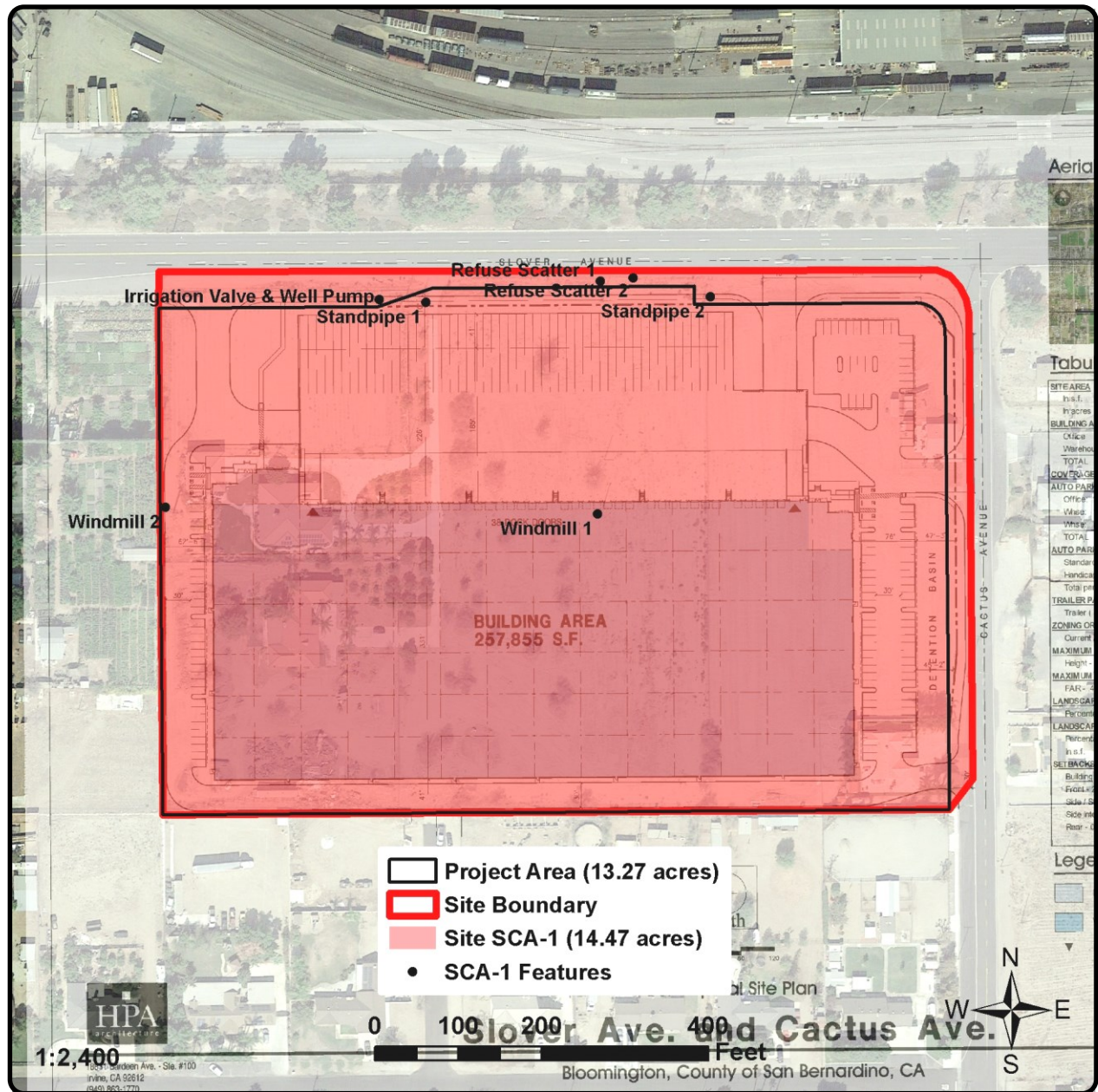
(Photo obtained from Google Earth, October 2016)
Slover and Cactus Avenues Warehouse
Bloomington Area
County of San Bernardino, California

4.6) Eligibility Recommendation and Project Impacts

36-31941/CA-SBR-31941H (SCA-1) consists of the remains of an irrigation or water conveyance system, two (2) windmills, and two (2) small refuse scatters. These features and artifacts generally reflect the historic era use of the project area for citrus production, as the majority of the acreage once exhibited citrus groves and associated windrows. This land use pattern predates the earliest available aerial photographs dating to 1938 and the groves and windrows were largely removed by the mid-2000s (NETR 2018).

To be considered eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, a resource must possess integrity and demonstrate eligibility under at least one (1) of the CRHR criteria. The detected features and artifacts associated with 36-31941/CA-SBR-31941H (SCA-1) are generally in fair to poor condition and the citrus groves and windrows that once occupied the site have been removed. In addition, some of the features exhibit modern materials that compromise the integrity of the site, such as the Well Pump that utilizes PVC pipe. For these reasons, this site does not appear to retain sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for inclusion in the CRHR. Further, these features represent the remnants of typical historic era agricultural infrastructure that are ubiquitous on former grove lands throughout southern California. As such, they fail to demonstrate the ability to yield information important to the history of the local area, California, or the nation (Criterion 4; Information Potential). Therefore, L&L recommends this site as not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

36-31941/CA-SBR-31941H (SCA-1) is located within and near the development footprint and will be directly impacted by the proposed project (Figure 7). Recordation onto a DPR 523 Form exhausts the site's research value and no further work is recommended for this resource prior to project implementation.



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Figure 7

**Cultural Resources
 and Project Impacts**

(Photo obtained from Google Earth, October 2016)
 Slover and Cactus Avenues Warehouse
 Bloomington Area
 County of San Bernardino, California

5.0) CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In accordance with CEQA, L&L has assessed the impacts of the proposed development on the project area. A records search at the SCCIC indicated that no cultural resources have been recorded within the project area and that the project area has not been previously surveyed. In addition, the lands within one mile of the project area have been addressed by a total of 25 cultural resources reports. These studies have assessed approximately 30 percent of the land within the search radius and have recorded 40 cultural resources.

A historic records review included the examination of documents and maps available from the BLM GLO (BLM 2018), archival topographic maps (NETR 2018), and aerial photographs (NETR 2018). The results of the review indicated that the entirety of the project area was planted in citrus groves with associated windrows by at least 1948, with some portions planted in groves by 1938. The groves and windrows have since been removed, with only remnants of various trees observable by the mid-2000s. The review additionally showed that at least two (2) historic age structures were once present in the project area near the intersection of Slover and Cactus Avenues. These structures were present by at least 1938, removed by 1994, and eventually replaced with a modern residence between 1994 and 2002. Three (3) additional residences are currently located in other portions of the project area and these buildings were all constructed in the 2000s. Thus, the four (4) residences currently located in the project area are considered modern in age (NETR 2018).

An SLS was completed by the NAHC and the search failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area (Appendix D). Information scoping letters were sent to the 25 contacts listed by the NAHC on March 29, 2018. As of the date of this report, three (3) responses have been received from the ACBCI, MBMI, and the Soboba Band. The ACBCI indicated that the project is not located within the Tribe's TUA and deferred to other Tribes in the area. The MBMI stated that the project is located within the Tribe's aboriginal territory, in an area considered to be a TUA, or in an area where the Tribe has cultural ties. For this reason, the MBMI requested additional project-related information to evaluate the potential for the project to impact TCRs, including the results of the records search and the pedestrian survey. Further, the MBMI specifically requested consultation on the proposed project. The Soboba Band stated that the project area is located within their TUA and is in an area considered culturally sensitive by the people of Soboba. Therefore, they requested consultation with the project proponent and the Lead Agency; the transfer of information regarding project developments; to act as a consulting entity for the project; Native American

monitoring to be completed by a representative of the Soboba Band; and that the requests of the Tribe be honored with regard to any encountered cultural items and/or human remains. All correspondence completed to date has been incorporated into Appendix E.

A pedestrian survey was conducted for the project area on April 4, 2018. During the pedestrian survey, no prehistoric resource sites or isolates were detected and several historic age features and artifacts were recorded as one (1) historic age site (SCA-1). SCA-1 consists of the remains of an irrigation or water conveyance system, two (2) windmills, and two (2) small refuse scatters and these features and artifacts generally reflect the historic era use of the project area for citrus production. SCA-1 was recorded onto a DPR 523 Form that was submitted to the SCCIC (Appendix F).

36-31941/CA-SBR-31941H (SCA-1) lacks integrity and the ability to yield information important to the history of the local area, California, or the nation (Criterion 4; Information Potential). Therefore, L&L recommends 36-31941/CA-SBR-31941H (SCA-1) not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR and not significant pursuant to CEQA. Recordation onto a DPR 523 Form exhausts this resource's research value and no further work is recommended prior to project implementation.

Based on the results of a records search completed at the SCCIC, as well as a pedestrian survey, recordation, and evaluation efforts completed by L&L, no known historical or archaeological resources pursuant to CEQA are located in the project area. These findings, in conjunction with previous soil disturbances in the project area from citrus cultivation and the construction of four (4) modern residences, render it unlikely that intact, subsurface archaeological deposits will be detected during project implementation. For this reason, the project area appears to have a moderate to low sensitivity for historic age and prehistoric archaeological resources and an archaeological mitigation-monitoring program is not recommended. However, it should be noted that the MBMI and the Soboba Band have indicated that the project area is culturally sensitive and/or that it lies within or near their respective TUAs. For these reasons, the MBMI and the Soboba Band have requested additional project information, coordination, consultation, and/or Native American monitoring.

In the event that previously unknown resources are encountered during any project-related ground disturbance, ground-disturbing activity should cease within 100 feet of the resource and a professional archaeologist shall be consulted to assess the find and to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified archeological personnel shall assist the Lead Agency by generating measures to protect the discovered resources commensurate with their significance. See Section 5.2 below.

5.1) Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

There is always the possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown and buried human remains. If human remains are discovered during any phase of construction, including disarticulated or cremated remains, all ground-disturbing activities should cease within 100 feet of the remains and the County Coroner and the Lead Agency (County of San Bernardino) should be immediately notified.

California State Health and Safety Code 7050.5 dictates that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to CEQA regulations and PRC Section 5097.98. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the NAHC shall be notified within 24 hours and the guidelines of the NAHC shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains. The Lead Agency shall also retain a professional archaeologist with Native American burial experience to conduct a field investigation of the find and consult with the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), if any, identified by the NAHC. As necessary and appropriate, the archaeologist may provide professional assistance to the MLD, including the excavation and removal of the human remains. The Lead Agency shall be responsible for approval of recommended mitigation as it deems appropriate, taking account of the provisions of State law, as set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) and PRC Section 5097.98. The project contractor shall implement approved mitigation measure(s), to be verified by the Lead Agency, prior to resuming ground-disturbing activities within 100 feet of where the remains were discovered.

5.2) Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

It is always possible that ground-disturbing activities may uncover presently obscured or buried and previously unknown cultural resources. In the event that buried cultural resources are discovered during construction, such resources could be damaged or destroyed, resulting in impacts to potentially significant cultural resources. If subsurface cultural resources are encountered during construction, if evidence of an archaeological site are observed, or if other suspected historic resources are encountered, it is recommended that all ground-disturbing activity cease within 100 feet of the resource. A professional archaeologist shall be consulted to assess the find and to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified archeological personnel shall assist the Lead Agency by generating measures to protect the discovered resources. Potentially significant cultural resources could consist of, but are not limited to: stone, bone, fossils, wood, or shell artifacts or features, including structural remains, historic dumpsites, hearths, and middens. Midden features are characterized by darkened soil

and could conceal material remains, including worked stone, fired clay vessels, faunal bone, hearths, storage pits, or burials and special attention should always be paid to uncharacteristic soil color changes. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction should be recorded on appropriate DPR Forms and evaluated for significance under all applicable regulatory criteria.

If the resources are determined to be historical resources as defined under §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, mitigation measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the Lead Agency. Appropriate mitigation measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds.

No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Lead Agency approves the measures to protect these resources. Any archaeological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be donated to a qualified scientific institution approved by the Lead Agency where they would be afforded long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.

6.0) REFERENCES CITED

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7.0) CERTIFICATION

CERTIFICATION: I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DATE: June 14, 2018 SIGNED: 

PRINTED NAME: Leslie Nay Irish, CEO, L&L Environmental, Inc.

DATE: June 14, 2018 SIGNED: 

PRINTED NAME: Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA, L&L Archaeologist

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A
Personnel Qualifications

Leslie Nay Irish
Principal Project Manager
Cal Trans (CT) 022889

Leslie Irish is the qualifying principal for WBE certification with CALTRANS, with both a State and Federal designation as a 100% WBE and Small Business Enterprise. Ms. Irish has multi-disciplinary experience in environmental, engineering, land development and construction management and administration.

Ms. Irish has more than 25 years of experience as a project manager on public and private NEPA / CEQA projects overseeing the areas of biology, archaeology, paleontology, regulatory services and state and federal level permit processing.

Ms. Irish is a certified to perform wetland / jurisdictional delineations and holds a responsible party permit for performing archaeological and paleontological investigations on (BLM) public lands. She has attended the desert tortoise handling class, passed the practicum and the test and was awarded a certificate. She remains an active participant in the oversight of mitigation monitoring and reporting programs, the installation and monitoring of revegetation programs and the development of project impact mitigation plans. Her principal office duties include a review of all environmental documents authored by the firm; oversight of regulatory permits, agency consultation and negotiations; impact mitigation review; and long-term permit compliance. Her field duties are more limited but include delineations / compliance monitoring and reporting (coordination), constraints analysis, plan for corrective measures and resolution of "problem projects".

Ms. Irish's responsibilities include direct contact with clients/project proponents, scientists and agencies and involve her in all aspects of the project from a request for proposal to project completion. Ms. Irish has a complex understanding of the industry from various perspectives. As a result, she uses her personal understanding of team member positions and responsibilities in her role as the principal management and quality control lead.

CREDENTIALS AND PERMITS

- ACOE, Wetlands Delineation Certification Update, 2015
- ACOE, Advanced Wetlands Delineation and Management, 2001
- ACOE, Wetlands Delineation and Management, 1999, Certificate No. 1257
- U.S. Government, Permit for Archaeology & Paleontology on Federal Lands, Responsible Party
- MOU, County of Riverside, Archaeology, Biology, Paleontology and Wetlands ID/Delineation
- CALTRANS WBE Certification
- Public Utilities Commission, WBE Certified
- WBENC, WBE Certified

EDUCATION

Certificate in Project Management, Initiating and Planning Projects, UC, Irvine, June 20, 2015
Foundations of Business Strategy, Darden School of Business, UVA, Jan 2014
Design Thinking for Business Innovation (audit), Darden School of Business, UVA, Nov 2013
Update, Storm Water Management BMPs, University of California, Riverside Extension, 2005
Certificate, Wetland Delineation & Management, ACOE, 2000 and Advanced Certificate: 2002
Certificate Program, Field Natural Environment, University of California, Riverside, 1993

Leslie Nay Irish
Continued

Certificate Program, Light Construction, Developmental Management, University of California, Riverside, 1987

Certificate Program, Construction Technologies, Administrative Management, Riverside City College, 1987

License B-General and C-Specialties (Concrete/Masonry) and General Law sections, 1986
Core Teaching and Administrative Management, Primary (K-3) and Early Childhood, Cal State, San Bernardino, Lifelong Learning Program, 1973-2005

Behavioral Sciences and Anthropology, Chaffey and Valley Jr./Community Colleges, 1973 – 1976

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

L&L Environmental, Inc. - Principal, Project Manager / Principal in Charge: 1993 - present: Site assessments, surveys, jurisdictional delineations, permit processing, agency consultation/negotiation, impact mitigation, project management, coordination, report writing, technical editing, and quality control.

Marketing Consultant - Principal: 1990 - 1993: Engineering / architectural, environmental, and water resource management consultant.

Warmington Homes - Jr. Project Manager: 1989 - 1990: Residential development, Riverside and Los Angeles Counties.

The Buie Corporation - Processor / Coordinator: 1987 - 1990: The Corona Ranch, Master Planned Community.

Psomas & Associates - Processor / Coordinator- 1986 - 1987: Multiple civil engineering and land surveying projects.

Irish Construction Company – Builder Partner: (concurrently with above) 1979 - 1990: General construction, residential building (spec. housing), and concrete and masonry product construction.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Member, Building Industry Association

Member, Southern California Botanists

Member, Archaeological Institute of America

Member, Society for California Archaeology

Member, California Chamber of Commerce

Member, CalFlora

Member, San Bernardino County Museum Associates

Member, Orange County Natural History Museum Associates

Life Member, Society of Wetland Scientists

1994-97 President, Business Development Association, Inland Empire

1993-94 Executive Vice President, Building Industry Association, Riverside County

2010 Chair of the Old House Interest Group – Redlands Area Historical Society

SYMPOSIA, SEMINARS, AND WORKSHOPS

Assembly Bill 52 Tribal Consultation Process Overview. Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians Cultural Resources Group. Temecula, CA. October 2015

ACOE Compensatory Mitigation Workshop – Wilshire Blvd Office, July 16, 2015

May 27, 2015, CWA Rule, Update, San Diego CA, October 20-23, 2015

Leslie Nay Irish
Continued

ACOE 2 Day Workshop, Mitigation Rule & Mitigation Checklist, Carlsbad, March 20, 2015
Desert Tortoise Handling Class, update (DT Consortium / Joint Agencies USFWS/CDFG) 2013
Update
Bedrock Food Processing Centers in Riverside County, TLMA, 2009
Nexus Geology-Archaeology, Riverside County, TLMA, 2009
Desert Tortoise Handling Class, (DT Consortium / Joint Agencies USFWS/CDFG), 2008
Certificate Granted
Ecological Islands and Processes (vernal pools, alkali wetlands, etc.), Southern California
Botanists, 2004
Low Impact Development, State Water Board Academy, 2004
Inland Empire Transportation Symposium, 2004
Western Riverside County MSHCP Review and Implementation Seminar, 2004
Field Botany and Taxonomy, Riverside City College, 2002
Construction Storm Water Compliance Workshop, BIA, 2002
Identifying Human Bone: Conducted by L&L Environmental, County Coroner and Page
Museum, 2002
CEQA/NEPA Issues in Historic Preservation, UCLA, 2000
CEQA and Biological Resources, University of California, Riverside, 2000
CEQA Law Update 2000, UCLA
Land Use Law/Planning Conference, University of California, Riverside
CALNAT "95", University of California, Riverside
Desert Fauna, University of California, Riverside
Habitat Restoration/Ecology, University of California, Riverside
Geology of Yosemite and Death Valley, University of California, Riverside
San Andreas Fault: San Bernardino to Palmdale, University of California, Riverside
Historic Designations and CEQA Law, UCLA

**Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA
Principal Investigator
Archaeologist**

Ms. Sanka has gained nearly 20 years of archaeological fieldwork and project-related experience in the U.S., including projects in Alaska, Arizona, California, Indiana, Maryland, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, and North Carolina. She has conducted all aspects of archaeological fieldwork; has authored and provided third party assessments of numerous cultural resources sections for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) environmental impact reports (EIR), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) environmental impact statements (EIS), NEPA environmental assessments (EA), constraints analyses and CEQA initial studies; and has certified more than 100 CEQA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)-compliant documents. She is a Registered Professional Archaeologist ([RPA] #15927, 2006), meets the Secretary of Interior (SOI) Standards for Archaeology and has served as a Principal Investigator on projects reviewed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). Ms. Sanka has spent over a decade working in the archaeological field in southern California. She is a Riverside County Certified Archaeologist (#103, 2007), a Certified San Diego County CEQA Consultant for Archaeological Resources (2010), and a Certified Orange County Archaeologist (2017). She is also qualified as a Principal Investigator for the BLM Cultural Resources Use Permit (CRUP) for the State of California and the State of Nevada (Historic Resources).

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

- 2014-present – Archaeologist, L&L Environmental, Inc. Redlands, CA. Perform field survey and site recordation for projects in southern California. Author, certify, and serve as the Principal Investigator for projects in southern California.
- 2014 – Cultural Resources Specialist, Burns & McDonnell. Kansas City, MO. Perform field survey and site recordation for projects in Carroll, Howard, Miami, and White Counties, IN.
- 2009-2014 – Associate Project Manager/Archaeologist, Atkins. San Bernardino, CA. Performed field surveys and subsurface testing programs throughout California and Alaska. Authored and certified numerous survey and testing program reports. Served as an Associate Project Manager, Principal Investigator, and Regional Cultural Lead for projects throughout California and Alaska.
- 2006-2009 – Project Manager/Archaeologist, Michael Brandman Associates (currently First Carbon Solutions). Irvine, CA. Performed field surveys, subsurface testing programs, and data recovery projects throughout southern California. Authored and certified numerous survey and testing program reports. Served as a Project Manager and Principal Investigator for projects throughout southern California.
- 2005-2006 – Archaeological Field Technician, ASM Affiliates. Pasadena, CA and Reno, NV. Performed field surveys, subsurface testing programs, and data recovery projects in Barstow (Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center [MCAGCC]), Fontana, Hemet, Moreno Valley, Palm Springs, Ridgecrest (China Lake Naval Air Warfare Station), and Twentynine Palms (MCAGCC), CA.
- 2005-2006 – Archaeological Field Technician, EDAW, Inc. (currently AECOM). San Diego and Los Angeles, CA. Performed field surveys and data recovery projects in El Centro (Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range), Los Angeles (Los Angeles Public School #9 Cemetery Relocation), and Oceanside (Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Air Station), CA.

Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA
Continued

- 2003-2004 – Archaeological Laboratory Technician, TRC-Garrow Associates, Inc. (currently TRC Solutions). Durham, NC. Performed subsurface testing programs and data recovery projects in Pokomoke City, MD (18-WO-183), Greensboro, NC, and Fayetteville, NC (Fort Bragg Army Airborne and Special Forces Installation). Completed artifact curation and collection management for 18-WO-183 and for various Fort Bragg collections.
- 2001-2003 – Teaching and Research Assistant, Duke University, Department of Religion. Durham, NC. Screened films, led group discussions, graded documents, and performed research on the Reformation Period to support faculty research projects.
- 2000 and 2002 – Trench Supervisor, North Carolina State University, Department of History. Aqaba, Kingdom of Jordan. Supervised up to five Jordanian archaeological technicians/laborers during trench excavations for the Roman Aqaba Project (RAP). Experience included the excavation of a probe along the Byzantine Era curtain wall and salvage archaeology within a Nabatean–Early Roman transition period domestic complex.
- 1999 – Student, Miami University, Department of Anthropology. Oxford, OH. Completed salvage excavation at Milford Works I.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California Archaeology
Register of Professional Archaeologists

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- 2015 – *Assembly Bill 52 Tribal Consultation Process Overview*. Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians Cultural Resources Group. Temecula, CA.
- 2013 – *Advanced Seminar: Reaching Successful Outcomes in Section 106 Review*. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). Palm Springs, CA.
- 2010 – *The Natural and Cultural History of Ancient Lake Cahuilla*. County of Riverside Transportation and Land Management Agency Continuing Education Professional Seminar. Palm Desert, CA.
- 2010 – *Connecting the Dots with a Regional Perspective: Village Footprints (Pechanga Cultural Resources Department)*. County of Riverside Transportation and Land Management Agency Continuing Education Professional Seminar. Palm Desert, CA.
- 2009 – *Geology for Archaeologists*. County of Riverside Transportation and Land Management Agency Continuing Education Professional Seminar. Palm Desert, CA.
- 2009 – *Riverside County History and Research Resources*. County of Riverside Transportation and Land Management Agency Continuing Education Professional Seminar. Palm Desert, CA.
- 2007 – *An Introduction to Professional Practice under Section 106 of the NHPA*. SWCA. Mission Viejo, CA.
- 2006 – *Project Management Fundamentals*. ZweigWhite AIA/CES course. Michael Brandman Associates, Irvine, CA.
- 2006 – *CEQA Basics: Understanding the California Environmental Process*. AEP. Chapman University, Orange, CA.
- 2006 – *Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) Land Use Planning and the Protection of Native American Cultural Places*. AEP. Irvine, CA.

Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA
Continued

EDUCATION

M.A., Religion (Hebrew Bible and Archaeology) – 2003, Duke University, Durham, NC

Graduate Certificate, Women's Studies – 2003, Duke University, Durham, NC

B.A., Anthropology, Comparative Religion (with Honors Thesis), and Classics – 2001, Miami University, Oxford, OH

**Shannon M. Smith, B.S., B.A.
Archaeologist**

Ms. Smith has gained 10 years of experience in archaeological field methods, laboratory analysis, and historical research. Her duties at L&L include supervising archaeological mitigation monitoring programs and completing Phase I surveys, California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) research, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands Search (SLS) requests, Native American information scoping, site records, and assisting senior staff with technical reports. She has attained a Bachelor of Science in Anthropology from the University of California, Riverside.

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

- 2017-present – Senior Archaeologist/Historian, L&L Environmental, Inc. Redlands, CA.
Supervises monitoring programs and performs field surveys, research, and completes site recordation for projects in southern California. Contributes to technical reports.
- 2013-2017 – Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) Office Assistant/Cultural Archaeologist, Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians. Temecula, CA. Assisted with report preparation and background research; organized electronic files, paper files, reports, and other office communications; and served as a cultural resource monitor.
- 2010-2013 – Archaeological Consultant, Various Companies. CA. Performed records searches, Phase I and Class II surveys, and field excavations. Also completed historical research, document and report production, and detailed laboratory analysis. Served as a supervisor for field crews, a tribal liaison, and completed on-site training and certification.
- 2007-2008 – Coordinator/Archivist, California Center for Native Nations. Riverside, CA. Coordinated special events, including the 2008 California Indian Conference (CIC). Organized and developed archival systems for the Center. Processed and archived historical documents, such as book collections, film, printed articles, and photographs. Managed daily office staff and activities and maintained the website.
- 2004-2006 – Research Analyst, Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside. Riverside, CA. Processed archaeological reports, reviewed and assigned state primary and trinomial numbers, and completed data entry.

EDUCATION

- B.S., Anthropology (California, Great Basin, and Southwest Archaeology Emphasis) – 2007, University of California, Riverside, Riverside, CA
- B.A., American History (Native American and Early American History Emphasis) – 2007, University of California, Riverside, Riverside, CA
- A.A./A.S. – 2004, Mount San Jacinto Community College, San Jacinto, CA

APPENDIX B

SCCIC Records Search Form

SCCIC JOB #	DATE	ACCESS #	TIME IN/OUT	COUNTY SEARCHED	CLIENT INFO	SCCIC USE ONLY	SCCIC INVOICE INFO
18728	3/22		Time in: 9:30 Time out: 2:30	CIRCLE ONE OR MORE Los Angeles Orange Ventura San Bernardino	Your Name Shannon Smith Company Name CAL Environmental Inc Billing Address SSmith@Uenviroinc.com E-Mail Address for invoice TB 17-598 Slover/Cactus Project Name	Copy Code 45 In-House Regular Rush Handling QC PDF Flat Fee Copies /PDF 480 Biblio Pgs /PDF 7 TOTAL Copies /PDF	# EMAIL _____ MAIL _____ N/C _____ VOID _____

APPENDIX C

Photographs



Photograph 1. Overview of the northern project area boundary, including Slover Avenue and Standpipe 2 from SCA-1 in the background. Photograph taken from the northeast project corner. View to the west.



Photograph 3. East façade of the modern residence located in the northeast corner of the project area. View to the west.



Photograph 2. Overview of the eastern project area boundary, including Cactus Avenue. Photograph taken from the northeast project corner. View to the south.



Photograph 4. East façade of the modern residence located in the southeast corner of the project area. View to the west.



Photograph 5. West façade of the northernmost modern residence located along the western project area boundary. View to the east.



Photograph 7. Overview of the northwest corner of the project area. View to the northeast.



Photograph 6. View of soil disturbances and debris located in the backyard of the southernmost modern residence located along the western project area boundary. View to the southeast.



Photograph 8. Overview of the project area taken from the northwest project corner. View to the southeast.



Photograph 9. Overview of the eastern portion of the project area taken from the northeast project corner. View to the southwest.



Photograph 10. Close-up of the Irrigation Valve from SCA-1.



Photograph 11. Close-up of the Well Pump from SCA-1.



Photograph 12. Close-up of Windmill 1 from SCA-1.



Photograph 13. Close-up of Windmill 2 from SCA-1.



Photograph 14. Close-up of an Olympic Beer can recorded as part of Refuse Scatter 2 from SCA-1.



Photograph 15. Close-up of a pull-tab Olympic Beer can recorded as part of Refuse Scatter 2 from SCA-1.

APPENDIX D

Sacred Lands Search

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Slover and Cactus Avenues Warehouse Project (L&L Project Number TB-17-598)

County: San Bernardino County

USGS Quadrangle Name: Fontana, CA

Township: 1 South Range: 5 West Section(s): 27

Company/Firm/Agency: L&L Environmental, Inc.

Contact Person: Jennifer M. Sanka, Archaeologist

Street Address: Physical Address – 721 Nevada Street, Suite 307 // Mailing Address - 700 East Redlands Boulevard, #U351

City: Redlands, CA Zip: 92373

Phone: 909-335-9897

Fax: 909-335-9893

Email: JSanka@llenviroinc.com

Project Description:

The proposed project is the construction of a 257,855 square foot building and associated parking within a project area that measures 13.27 acres. The proposed building will include office and warehouse space. The project is generally located in the southwestern portion of San Bernardino County, California. Specifically, it can be found within Section 27 of T1S, R5W as shown on the USGS *Fontana, CA 7.5'* topographic quadrangle map.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710



March 14, 2018

Jennifer M. Sanka
L&L Environmental, Inc.

Sent by E-mail: jsanka@llenviroinc.com

RE: Proposed Slover and Cactus Avenues Warehouse (L&L Project Number TB-17-598)
Project, near the City of Bloomington; Fontana USGS Quadrangle, San Bernardino County,
California

Dear Ms. Sanka:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

Attached is a list of tribes culturally affiliated to the project area. I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Gayle Totton in cursive script.

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
(916) 373-3714

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: This communication with its contents may contain confidential and/or legally privileged information. It is solely for the use of the intended recipient(s). Unauthorized interception, review, use or disclosure is prohibited and may violate applicable laws including the Electronic Communications Privacy Act. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender and destroy all copies of the communication.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
3/14/2018**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846 Cahuilla
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161

**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

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

**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

**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

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

**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

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

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

**Los Coyotes Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Los Coyotes Band of Mission
Indians**

John Perada, Environmental
Director
P. O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086
Phone: (760) 782 - 0712
Fax: (760) 782-2730

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 Slover and Cactus Avenues Warehouse Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
3/14/2018**

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources
Manager
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

**Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
- Pauma & Yuima Reservation**

Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 1289
Fax: (760) 742-3422

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

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

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

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

**San Fernando Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians**

Lee Clauss, Director of Cultural
Resources
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
Fax: (909) 864-3370
lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

**Santa Rosa Band of Mission
Indians**

Steven Estrada, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

Goldie Walker, Chairperson
P.O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909) 528 - 9027

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92583 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198

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 Slover and Cactus Avenues Warehouse Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
3/14/2018**

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

Cahuilla
Luiseno

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Carrie Garcia, Cultural Resources
Manager
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92583
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians**

Michael Mirelez, Cultural
Resource Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 399 - 0022
Fax: (760) 397-8146
mmirelez@tmdci.org

Cahuilla

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 Slover and Cactus Avenues Warehouse Project, San Bernardino County.

APPENDIX E

Native American Coordination



March 29, 2018

SAMPLE

REGARDING: INFORMATION REQUEST LETTER ASSOCIATED WITH ONE CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT PROJECT – THE SLOVER AND CACTUS AVENUES WAREHOUSE PROJECT, LOCATED ON ±13.27 ACRES IN THE BLOOMINGTON AREA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (USGS FONTANA, CA. 7.5-MINUTE TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE) (L&L PROJECT TB-17-598)

To Whom It May Concern:

L&L Environmental, Inc. (L&L) is in the process of completing a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliant cultural resources assessment for a project area totaling ±13.27 acres in the Bloomington area, San Bernardino County, California. The proposed project is the construction of a 257,855 square foot building with associated parking. The proposed building will include office and warehouse space.

Environmental regulations, including CEQA, consider the impacts a project may have on cultural resources. To determine whether the proposed project may impact any cultural resources, L&L has conducted research on the project area, including the request of a Sacred Land Search (SLS) from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC does not indicate that any NAHC-recorded Native American cultural resources are located in the project area. However, the NAHC recommends additional coordination with regard to planning and development projects in order to avoid any unanticipated discoveries. To this end, the NAHC has listed you as a contact and has indicated that you may have information about the potential for this project area to contain resources not found in the SLS. This letter is not associated with a formal consultation process, but is an information request that shall be included in our cultural resources assessment document.

We have enclosed maps showing the location of the project area. Generally, the project is located in the southwestern portion of San Bernardino County, California, to the south of Interstate 10 and to the west of Interstate 15 (Figure 1). Specifically, it can be found in Section 27 of Township 1 South, Range 5 West as shown on the USGS *Fontana, CA 7.5'* topographic quadrangle map (Figure 2). The project is located immediately to the southwest of the intersection of Slover Avenue and Cactus Avenue in the Bloomington area (Figure 3).

We wish to ask if you have any information or concerns about this project area and/or if the proposed project may have an impact on cultural resources that are important to you. Please feel free to contact me at 909.335.9897 or JSanka@llenviroinc.com if you have any questions or information or you may address and mail a response to my attention at our office.

\\DARWIN\Shared Folders\L&L Documents\SERVER PROJECT FILES\UNIFIED PROJECTS\TB-17-598 Slover-Cactus\ARS 2017-18\Report\Appendices\App E - NA Coordination\1 - TB-17-598_NA Scoping Letter_SAMPLE.docx

Celebrating 20 Years of Service to Southern CA and the Great Basin, WBE Certified (Caltrans, CPUC, WBENC)
Mailing Address: 700 East Redlands Blvd, Suite U, PMB #351, Redlands CA 92373
Delivery Address: 721 Nevada Street, Suite 307, Redlands, CA
Phone ☎ 909-335-9897 • ☎ 909-335-9893

Information Scoping Letter
Slover and Cactus Avenues Project, Bloomington Area, San Bernardino County, CA

March 2018

Sincerely,
L&L Environmental, Inc.



Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist

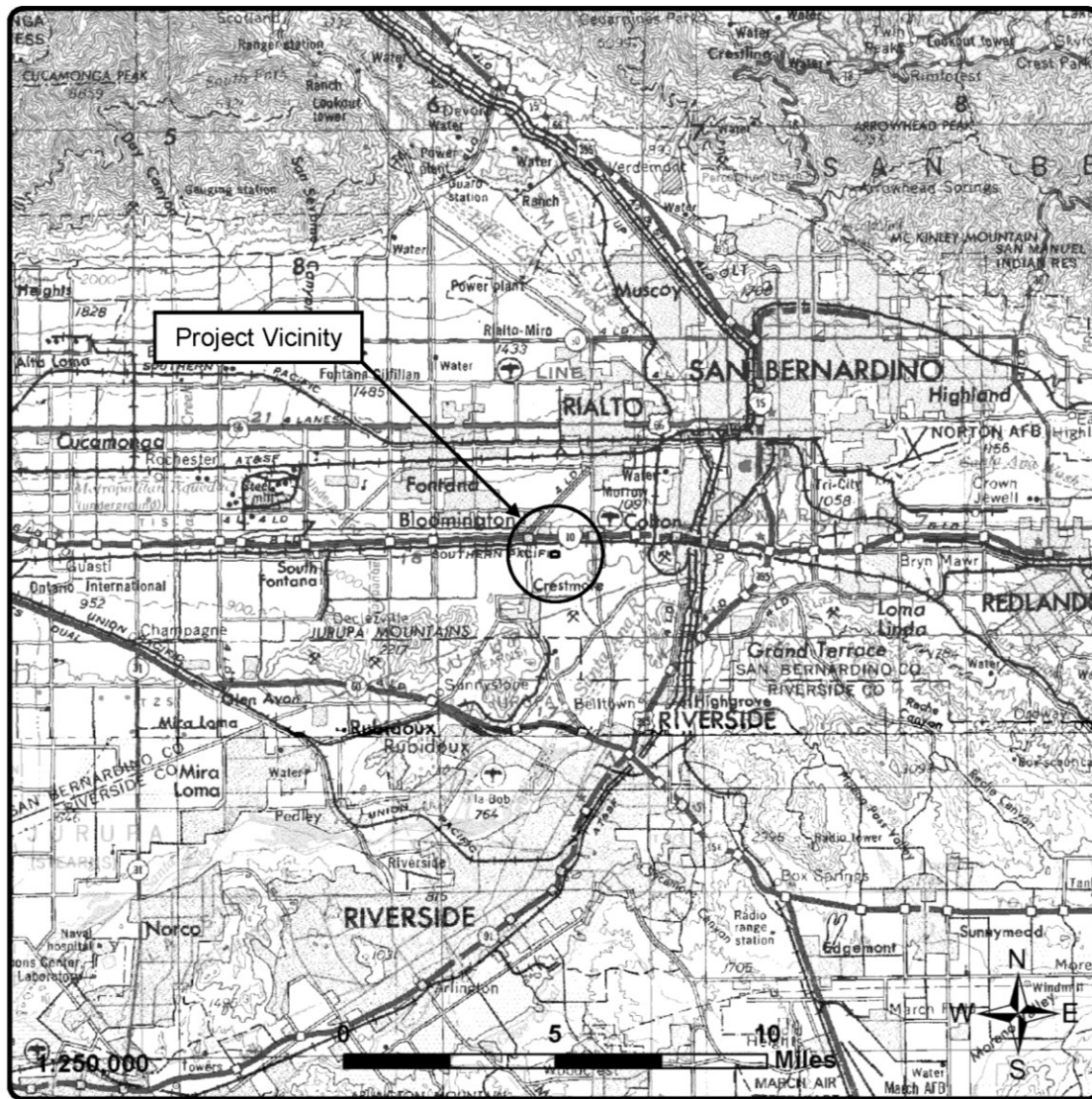
JMS/ss

Encl: Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map
Figure 2: Project Location Map
Figure 3: Aerial Photograph

Information Scoping Letter

Slover and Cactus Avenues Project, Bloomington Area, San Bernardino County, CA

March 2018



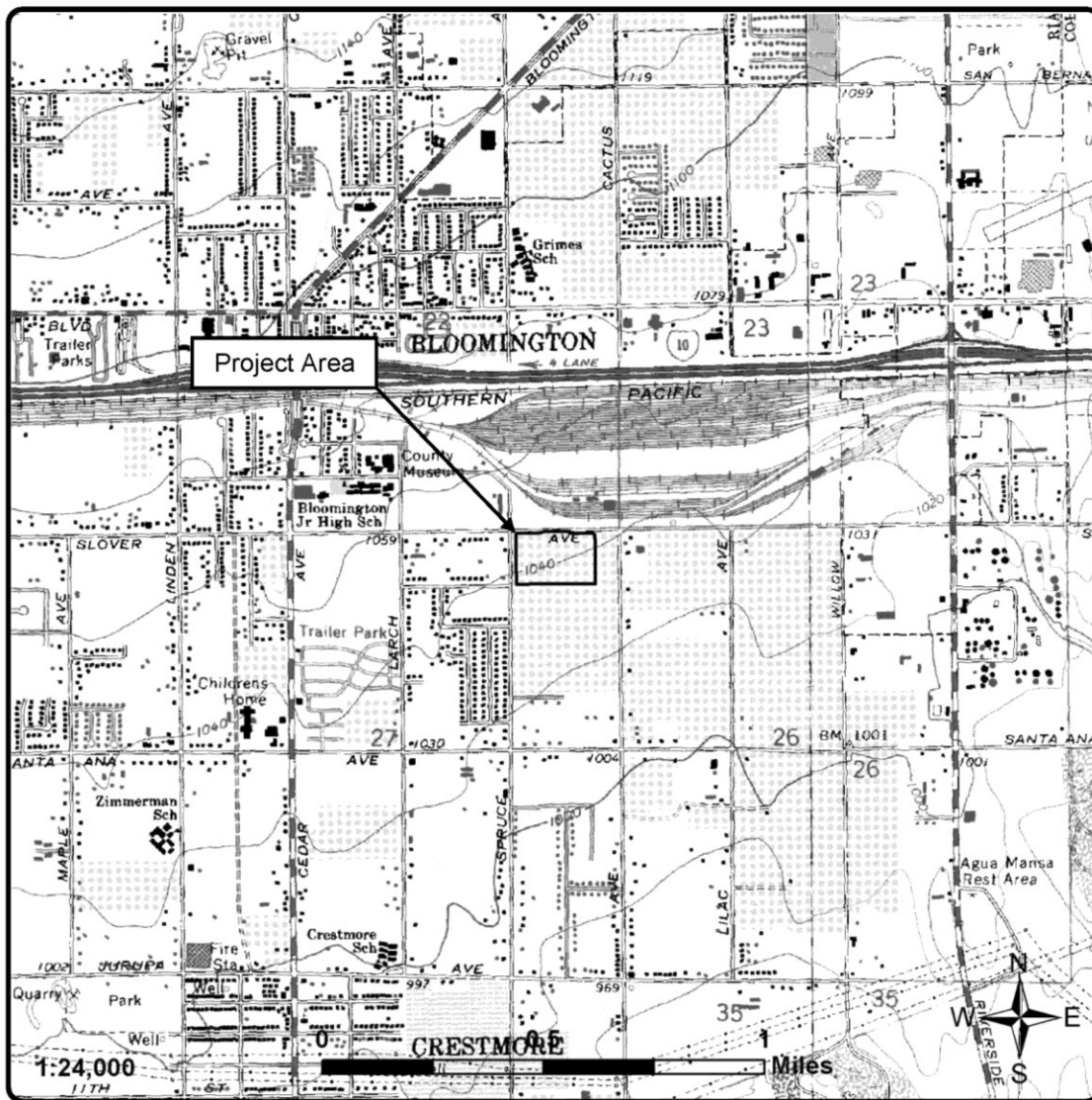
L&L Environmental, Inc.

BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

TB-17-598
March 2018

Figure 1

Project Vicinity Map
Slover and Cactus Avenues Warehouse
Bloomington Area
County of San Bernardino, California



L&L Environmental, Inc.

BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

TB-17-598
March 2018

Figure 2

Project Location Map
(USCS Fontana [1980] quadrangle,
Section 27, Township 1 South, Range 5 West)
Slover and Cactus Avenues Warehouse
Bloomington Area
County of San Bernardino, California



L&L Environmental, Inc.

BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

TB-17-598
March 2018

Figure 3

Aerial Photograph
(Photo obtained from Google Earth, October 2016)
Slover and Cactus Avenues Warehouse
Bloomington Area
County of San Bernardino, California

L&L Project # TB-17-598

Fossum, Larry (TRBL) <lfossum@aguacaliente.net>

Mon 4/9/2018 4:38 PM

To: Jennifer Sanka <jsanka@lleviroinc.com>;

Dear Jennifer:

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

Cordially,

Larry Fossum
On behalf of
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin
Director of Historic Preservation

The information contained in this message may be privileged and confidential and protected from disclosure. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, or an employee or agent responsible for delivering this message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution, or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify us immediately by replying to the message and deleting it from your computer.

April 30, 2018

Attn: Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA, Archaeologist
L & L Environmental, Inc.
700 East Redlands Boulevard, Suite U, PMB #351
Redlands, CA 92373



RE: The Slover and Cactus Avenues Warehouse Project (L&L Project TB-17-598) – immediately to the southwest of the intersection of Slover Avenue and Cactus Avenue – in the Bloomington area, San Bernardino County, CA

The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians appreciates your observance of Tribal Cultural Resources and their preservation in your project. The information provided to us on said project has been assessed through our Cultural Resource Department, where it was concluded that although it is outside the existing reservation, the project area does fall within the bounds of our Tribal Traditional Use Areas. This project location is in proximity to known sites, is a shared use area that was used in ongoing trade between the tribes, and is considered to be culturally sensitive by the people of Soboba.

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is requesting the following:

1. To initiate a consultation with the project proponents and lead agency.
2. The transfer of information to the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians regarding the progress of this project should be done as soon as new developments occur.
3. Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians continues to act as a consulting tribal entity for this project.
4. Working in and around traditional use areas intensifies the possibility of encountering cultural resources during the construction/excavation phase. For this reason the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requests that Native American Monitor(s) from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resource Department to be present during any ground disturbing proceedings. Including surveys and archaeological testing.
5. Request that proper procedures be taken and requests of the tribe be honored (Please see the attachment)

Multiple areas of potential impact were identified during an in-house database search. Specifics to be discussed in consultation with the lead agency.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joe", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581
Phone (951) 654-5544 ext. 4137
Cell (951) 663-5279
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cultural Items (Artifacts). Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer should agree to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. Where appropriate and agreed upon in advance, Developer's archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of NHPA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.

The Developer should waive any and all claims to ownership of Native American ceremonial and cultural artifacts that may be found on the Project site. Upon completion of authorized and mandatory archeological analysis, the Developer should return said artifacts to the Soboba Band within a reasonable time period agreed to by the Parties and not to exceed (30) days from the initial recovery of the items.

Treatment and Disposition of Remains.

A. The Soboba Band shall be allowed, under California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a), to (1) inspect the site of the discovery and (2) make determinations as to how the human remains and grave goods shall be treated and disposed of with appropriate dignity.

B. The Soboba Band, as MLD, shall complete its inspection within twenty-four (24) hours of receiving notification from either the Developer or the NAHC, as required by California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a). The Parties agree to discuss in good faith what constitutes "appropriate dignity" as that term is used in the applicable statutes.

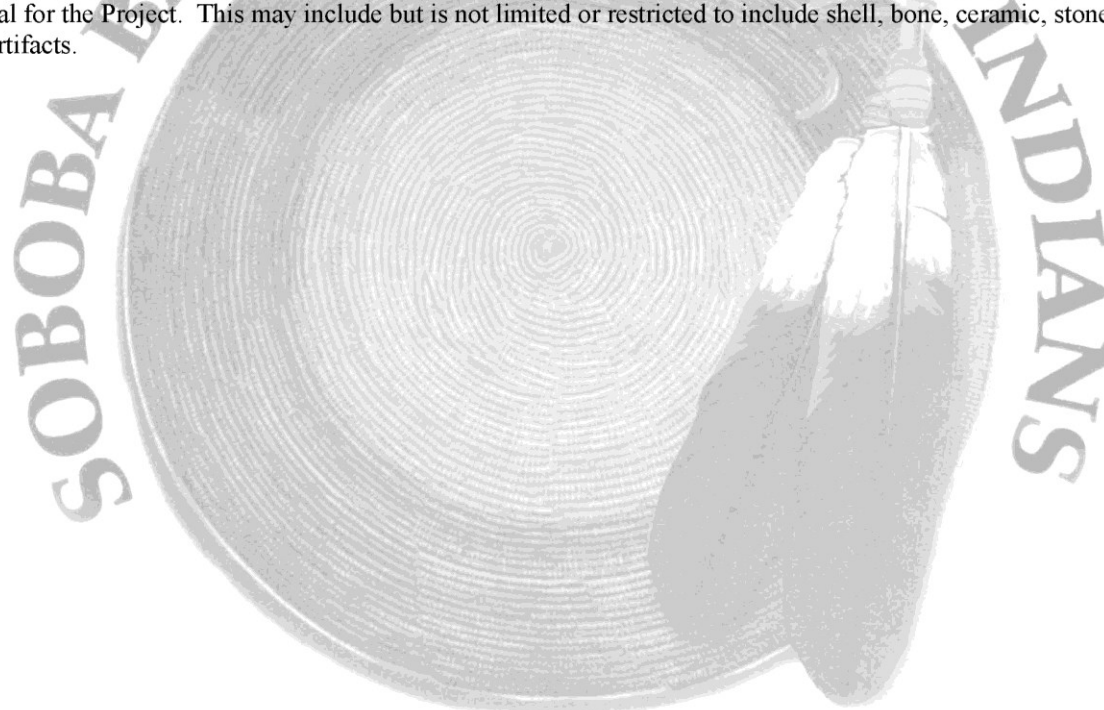
C. Reburial of human remains shall be accomplished in compliance with the California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a) and (b). The Soboba Band, as the MLD in consultation with the Developer, shall make the final discretionary determination regarding the appropriate disposition and treatment of human remains.

D. All parties are aware that the Soboba Band may wish to rebury the human remains and associated ceremonial and cultural items (artifacts) on or near, the site of their discovery, in an area that shall not be subject to future subsurface disturbances. The Developer should accommodate on-site reburial in a location mutually agreed upon by the Parties.

E. The term "human remains" encompasses more than human bones because the Soboba Band's traditions periodically necessitated the ceremonial burning of human remains. Grave goods are those artifacts associated with any human remains. These items, and other funerary remnants and their ashes are to be treated in the same manner as human bone fragments or bones that remain intact

Coordination with County Coroner's Office. The Lead Agencies and the Developer should immediately contact both the Coroner and the Soboba Band in the event that any human remains are discovered during implementation of the Project. If the Coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American, or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, the Coroner shall ensure that notification is provided to the NAHC within twenty-four (24) hours of the determination, as required by California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 (c).

Non-Disclosure of Location Reburials. It is understood by all parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or cultural artifacts shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act. The Coroner, parties, and Lead Agencies, will be asked to withhold public disclosure information related to such reburial, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code § 6254 (r). Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer agrees to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. Where appropriate and agreed upon in advance, Developer's archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of NHPA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.



Confidentiality: The entirety of the contents of this letter shall remain confidential between Soboba and L & L Environmental, Inc. No part of the contents of this letter may be shared, copied, or utilized in any way with any other individual, entity, municipality, or tribe, whatsoever, without the expressed written permission of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.



MORONGO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
12700 PUMARRA RD BANNING, CA 92220
OFFICE 951-755-5025 FAX 951-572-6004

Date: 5/9/2018

Re:
Slover and Cactus Avenues Warehouse Project

Dear,
Jennifer M. Sanka
Archaeologist
L&L

Thank you for contacting the Morongo Band of Mission Indians (MBMI) Cultural Heritage Department regarding the above referenced project(s). After conducting a preliminary review of the project, the tribe would like to respectfully issue the following comments and/or requests:

- The project is located outside of the Tribe's aboriginal territory and is not within an area considered to be a traditional use area or one in which the Tribe has cultural ties. We recommend contacting the appropriate tribe(s) who may have cultural affiliations to the project area. We have no further comments at this time.
- The project is located within the Tribe's aboriginal territory or in an area considered to be a traditional use area or one in which the Tribe has cultural ties. In order to further evaluate the project for potential impacts to tribal cultural resources, we would like to formally request the following:
 - A thorough records search be conducted by contacting one of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Archaeological Information Centers and a copy of the search results be provided to the tribe.
 - Tribal monitor participation during the initial pedestrian field survey of the Phase I Study of the project and a copy of the results of that study. In the event the pedestrian survey has already been conducted, MBMI requests a copy of the Phase I study be provided to the tribe as soon as it can be made available.
 - MBMI Tribal Cultural Resource Monitor(s) be present during all required ground disturbing activities pertaining to the project.
- The project is located with the current boundaries of the Morongo Indian Reservation. Please contact the Morongo Cultural Heritage Department for further details.

Please be aware that this letter is merely intended to notify your office that the tribe has received your letter requesting tribal consultation for the above mentioned project and is requesting to engage in consultation. Specific details regarding the tribe's involvement in the project must be discussed on a project by project basis during the tribal consultation process. This letter does not constitute "meaningful" tribal consultation nor does it conclude the consultation process. Under federal and state law, "meaningful" consultation is understood to be an ongoing government-to-government process and may involve requests for additional information, phone conferences and/or face-to-face meetings. If you have any further questions or concerns regarding this letter, please contact the Morongo Cultural Heritage office at (951) 755-5139.

Sincerely,

Raymond Huaute
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Email: rhuaute@morongo-nsn.gov
Phone: (951) 755-5025

APPENDIX F

DPR 523 Form

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION PRIMARY RECORD	Primary # 36-31941 HRI # Trinomial CA-SBR-31941H
Other Listings Review Code	Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 9 *Resource Name or #: SCA-1
 P1. Other Identifier: Slover and Cactus Avenues (SCA)-1

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County San Bernardino and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Fontana Date 1980 T 1S; R 5W; NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec 27; S.B. B. M.

c. Address Slover and Cactus Avenues City Bloomington Zip 92316

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11S, 0464477 mE// 3769133 mN (NAD83) – Approximate center point of the site.

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs): 0257-071-03-0000, 0257-071-04-0000, and 0257-071-39-0000. Elevation: 1,040-1,050 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Directions to Resource: From eastbound Interstate 10 (I-10), take the Cedar Avenue exit toward Bloomington (Exit 66). Turn right onto Cedar Avenue and continue for about 0.30 mile. Take the second left onto Slover Avenue and proceed for 0.75 mile to its intersection with Cactus Avenue. The site is located immediately to the southwest of the intersection of Slover and Cactus Avenues.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

SCA-1 consists of the remains of an irrigation or water conveyance system, two (2) windmills, and two (2) small refuse scatters. These features and artifacts generally reflect the historic era use of the site for citrus production, as the site once exhibited citrus groves and associated windrows. This land use pattern predates the earliest available aerial photographs dating to 1938 and the groves and windrows were largely removed by the mid-2000s (NETR 2018). The detected features and artifacts are generally in fair to poor condition.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH4: Privies/Dumps/Trash Scatters; AH5: Wells/Cisterns; AH6: Water Conveyance System

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



*P5b. Description of Photo: (view date, accession #) Overview of SCA-1, facing southeast. April 4, 2018.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

Historic Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address: _____

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) S.M. Smith and J.M. Sanka
L&L Environmental, Inc.
721 Nevada St., Suite 307
Redlands, CA 92373

*P9. Date Recorded: April 4, 2018

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive Pedestrian

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") L&L Environmental, Inc. (J.M. Sanka). 2018. Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment for the Slover and Cactus Avenues Warehouse Project, ±13.27 Acres in the Bloomington Area, San Bernardino County, California.

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

DPR 523A (9/2013)

*Required information

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

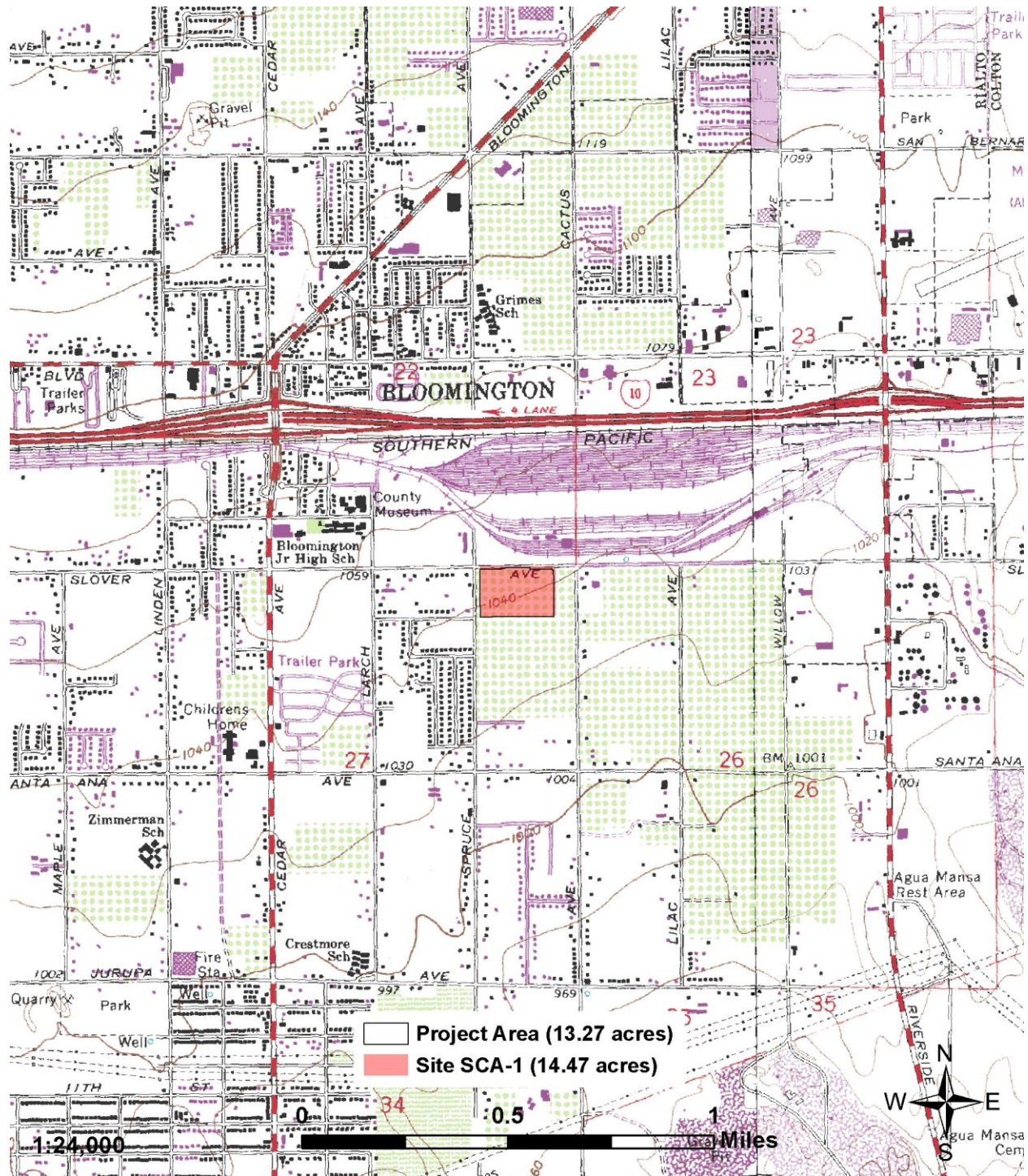
Primary # 36-31941
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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) SCA-1

*Map Name: Fontana, CA

*Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of map: 1980



DPR 523J (9/2013)

* Required information

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

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*Resource Name or #: SCA-1

*A1. Dimensions: a. Length: 950 feet (East-West) x b. Width: 630 feet (North-South)

Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other: Measured using Google Earth Measurement Tools and from the sketch map. See Sketch Map.

Method of Determination: (Check any that apply.): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation

Topography Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary

Other (Explain): Site occupies APNs 0257-071-03-0000, 0257-071-04-0000, and 0257-071-39-0000.

Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain: Intensive pedestrian survey with good surface visibility and features observable at the ground surface.

Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined Disturbances Vegetation Other (Explain): The site has been impacted by past agricultural activities, mechanized weed abatement activities, and the construction of four modern residences.

A2. Depth: None Unknown Method of Determination: No exploratory subsurface work completed.

*A3. Human Remains: Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain): None observed.

*A4. Features (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.): See Continuation Sheet.

*A5. Cultural Constituents (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.): See Continuation Sheet.

*A6. Were Specimens Collected? No Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

*A7. Site Condition: Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances.): The detected features and artifacts are generally in fair to poor condition and the citrus groves and windrows that once occupied the site have been removed.

*A8. Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction.): The Santa Ana River is located about 2.00 miles to the southeast of the site.

*A9. Elevation: 1,040-1,050 feet AMSL

A10. Environmental Setting (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The site is generally flat and the vegetation can be characterized as developed/disturbed/ornamental. Disturbances and ornamental landscaping are present in the immediate vicinity of four modern single-family residences, while the remainder of the site has been disked. Several mature trees are present in the central portion of the site and a few citrus trees are present in the western portion (L&L 2017).

A11. Historical Information: The site has been used for citrus production since before 1938 and at least two (2) historic age structures were once present in the northeast corner of the site, near the intersection of Slover and Cactus Avenues. These structures were present by at least 1938, removed by 1994, and eventually replaced with a modern residence between 1994 and 2002 (NETR 2018).

*A12. Age: Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914 1914-1945 Post 1945 Undetermined

Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual

historic dates if known: The features and artifacts associated with SCA-1 generally reflect the historic era use of the site for citrus production, as the site once exhibited citrus groves and associated windrows. This land use pattern predates the earliest available aerial photographs dating to 1938 and the groves and windrows were largely removed by the mid-2000s (NETR 2018). The presence of pull-tab beer cans in Refuse Scatter 2 indicates that these particular cans were deposited after the introduction of the pull-tab in 1962 (Goodman 2002).

A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations): The features and artifacts associated with SCA-1 generally reflect the historic era use of the site for citrus production. However, Refuse Scatters 1 and 2 may be related to refuse dumping episodes from travelers along Slover Avenue based on their locations (see Sketch Map).

A14. Remarks: See Continuation Sheet.

A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references): See Continuation Sheet.

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): See Photograph Record.

Original Media/Negatives Kept at:

*A17. Form Prepared by: J.M. Sanka Date: May 19, 2018

Affiliation and Address: L&L Environmental, Inc. 721 Nevada Street, Suite 307, Redlands, CA 92373

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SKETCH MAP

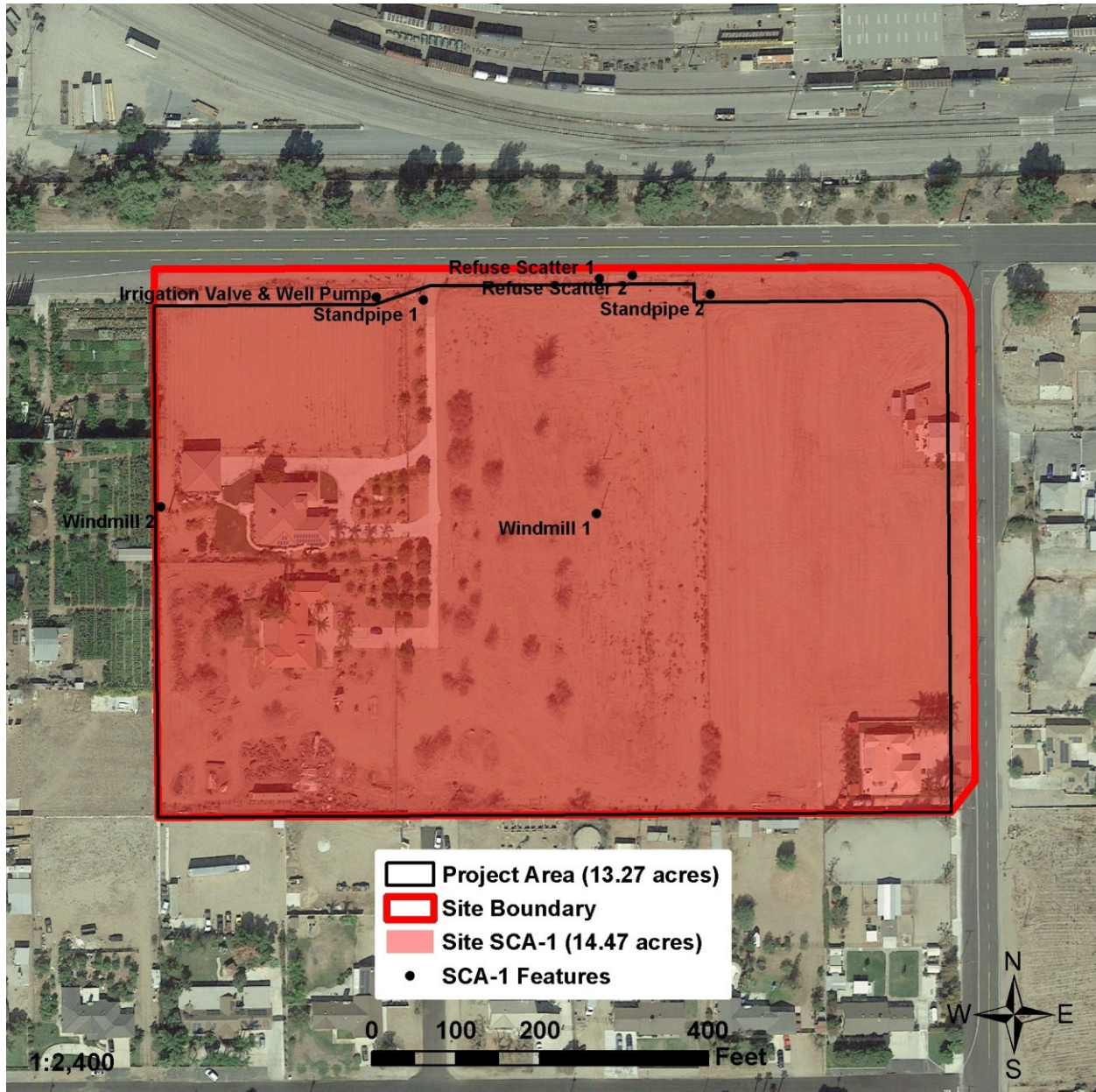
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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) SCA-1

*Drawn By: J. Sonnentag of L&L Environmental, Inc.

*Date: May 18, 2018



DPR 523K (1/95)

* Required information

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

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Property Name: SCA-1

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***A4. Features:**

The site consists of the remains of an irrigation or water conveyance system, two windmills, and two small refuse scatters. The remains of the water conveyance system are comprised of two large standpipes (Standpipes 1 and 2), 10+ smaller standpipes, an irrigation valve, and well pump (Irrigation Valve and Well Pump). The site also contains two windmills (Windmills 1 and 2) and two small refuse scatters that are located immediately to the south of Slover Avenue (Refuse Scatters 1 and 2). The site features are shown in relation to the site boundaries in the sketch map (see Sketch Map) and additional information is provided by feature below:

- Standpipe 1 measures 6 feet 2 inches in height x 2 feet 11 inches in diameter and is located at: 0464422mE//3769214mN (NAD83).
- Standpipe 2 measures 5 feet 8 inches in height x 1 foot 9 inches in diameter and is located at: 0464526mE//3769215mN (NAD83).
- Irrigation Valve and Well Pump are located at: 0464405mE//3769215mN (NAD83). The Well Pump exhibits modern materials, as it currently utilizes polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe.
- Windmill 1 is located at: 0464484mE//3769136mN (NAD83).
- Windmill 2 is located at: 0464326mE//3769143mN (NAD83). Note that this UTM reading was taken approximately 10 feet away from the feature, to the north.

***A5. Cultural Constituents:** Refuse Scatter 1 is located at 0464486mE//3769221mN (NAD83) and measures approximately 4 feet in diameter. The scatter contains one whole can and six end caps. The complete can exhibits a church key opening and machine solder and measures 6 inches in height x 3 ¾ inches in diameter. The end caps all measure 3 ¾ inches in diameter and four of the caps have church key openings. Refuse Scatter 2 is located at 0464498mE//3769222mN (NAD83) and measures about 3 feet in diameter. This scatter consists of four pull-tab Olympic beer cans. The beer cans measure 8 inches in height x 3 ½ inches in diameter.

A14. Remarks:

To be considered eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), a resource must possess integrity and demonstrate eligibility under at least one of the CRHR criteria. The detected features and artifacts associated with SCA-1 are generally in fair to poor condition and the citrus groves and windrows that once occupied the site have been removed. In addition, some of the features exhibit modern materials that compromise the integrity of the site, such as the Well Pump that utilizes PVC pipe. For these reasons, this site does not appear to retain sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for inclusion in the CRHR. Further, these features represent the remnants of typical historic era agricultural infrastructure that are ubiquitous on former grove lands throughout southern California. As such, they fail to demonstrate the ability to yield information important to the history of the local area, California, or the nation (Criterion 4; Information Potential). Therefore, L&L recommends this site as not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

A15. References:

Goodman, J. D. 2002. Historical Artifacts Dating Guide. Prepared for the U.S. Forest Service Region 5 Heritage Meetings, San Diego, CA. April 2002.

L&L Environmental, Inc. (L&L). 2017. Burrowing Owl Habitat Assessment, Slover and Cactus Warehouse Project, Bloomington Area, San Bernardino County, California.

Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR). 2018. Historic Aerials and Topographic Maps. Website accessed April 2018. <http://www.historicaerials.com>

DPR 523L (9/2013)

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION PHOTOGRAPH RECORD	Primary # 36-31941 HRI# Trinomial CA-SBR-31941H
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Page 6 of 9 Project Name: Slover and Cactus Avenues Warehouse Project Year 2018
 Camera Format: Digital Lens Size: N/A
 Film Type and Speed: N/A Negatives Kept at: N/A – All digital data on-file at L&L Environmental, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
4	4		1	Overview of the northern boundary of SCA-1, including Standpipe 2.	West	
4	4		2	Close-up of the Irrigation Valve.	Close-up	
4	4		3	Close-up of the Well Pump.	Close-up	
4	4		4	Close-up of Windmill 1.	Close-up	
4	4		5	Close-up of Windmill 2.	Close-up	
4	4		6	Close-up of an Olympic Beer can recorded as part of Refuse Scatter 2.	Plan View	
4	4		7	Close-up of a pull-tab Olympic Beer can recorded as part of Refuse Scatter 2.	Plan View	



Photograph 1: Overview of the northern boundary of SCA-1, including Standpipe 2. View to the west.

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

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Project Name: Slover and Cactus Avenues Warehouse Project Year 2018



Photograph 2: Close-up of the Irrigation Valve.



Photograph 3: Close-up of the Well Pump.

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Project Name: Slover and Cactus Avenues Warehouse Project Year 2018



Photograph 4: Close-up of Windmill 1.



Photograph 5: Close-up of Windmill 2.

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Project Name: Slover and Cactus Avenues Warehouse Project Year 2018



Photograph 6: Close-up of an Olympic Beer can recorded as part of Refuse Scatter 2. Plan view.



Photograph 7: Close-up of a pull-tab Olympic Beer can recorded as part of Refuse Scatter 2. Plan view.

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