

**HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

**ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO. 0253-211-56**

**Bloomington Area  
San Bernardino County, California**

**For Submittal to:**

County of San Bernardino Planning Department  
385 North Arrowhead Avenue  
San Bernardino, CA 92415

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March 8, 2017  
CRM TECH Contract No. 3178

**Title:** Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel No. 0253-211-56, Bloomington Area, San Bernardino County, California

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**USGS Quadrangle:** Fontana, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 22, T1S R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

**Project Size:** Approximately 9.8 acres

**Keywords:** San Bernardino Valley region; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; no "historical resources" or "tribal cultural resources" under CEQA

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In February and March 2017, at the request of Howard Industrial Partners, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources survey on approximately 9.8 acres of vacant land in the unincorporated Bloomington area of San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel No. 0253-211-56, is located on the northeast corner of Cedar Avenue and Orange Street, in the southwest quarter of Section 22, T1S R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed Cedar Avenue Technology Park Project. The County of San Bernardino, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources" or "tribal cultural resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. Through the various avenues of research, this study did not encounter any "historical resources" or "tribal cultural resources" within the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the County of San Bernardino a finding of *No Impact* regarding cultural resources.

No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if substantial deposits of buried cultural materials, such as concentrated deposits of historic-period refuse, are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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## INTRODUCTION

In February and March 2017, at the request of Howard Industrial Partners, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources survey on approximately 9.8 acres of vacant land in the unincorporated Bloomington area of San Bernardino County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel No. 0253-211-56, is located on the northeast corner of Cedar Avenue and Orange Street, in the southwest quarter of Section 22, T1S R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed Cedar Avenue Technology Park Project. The County of San Bernardino, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources" or "tribal cultural resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area.

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

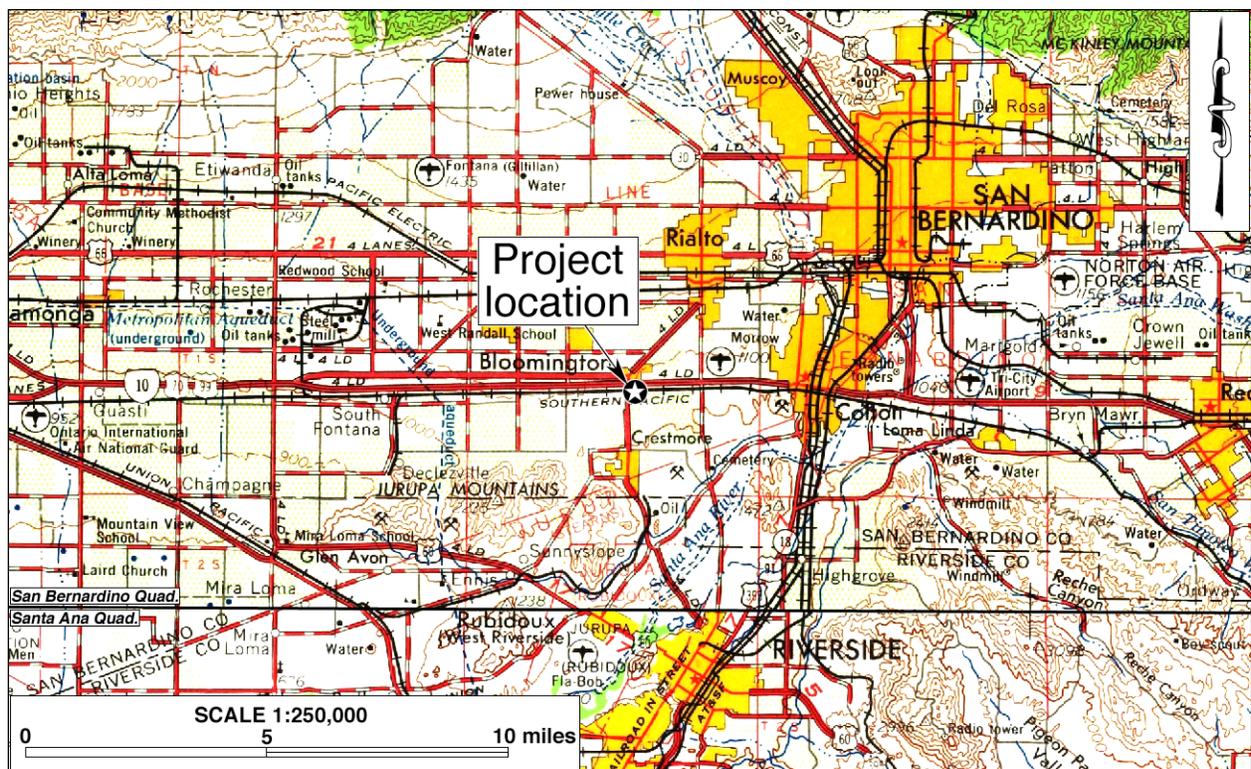


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino and Santa Ana, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangles [USGS 1969; 1979])

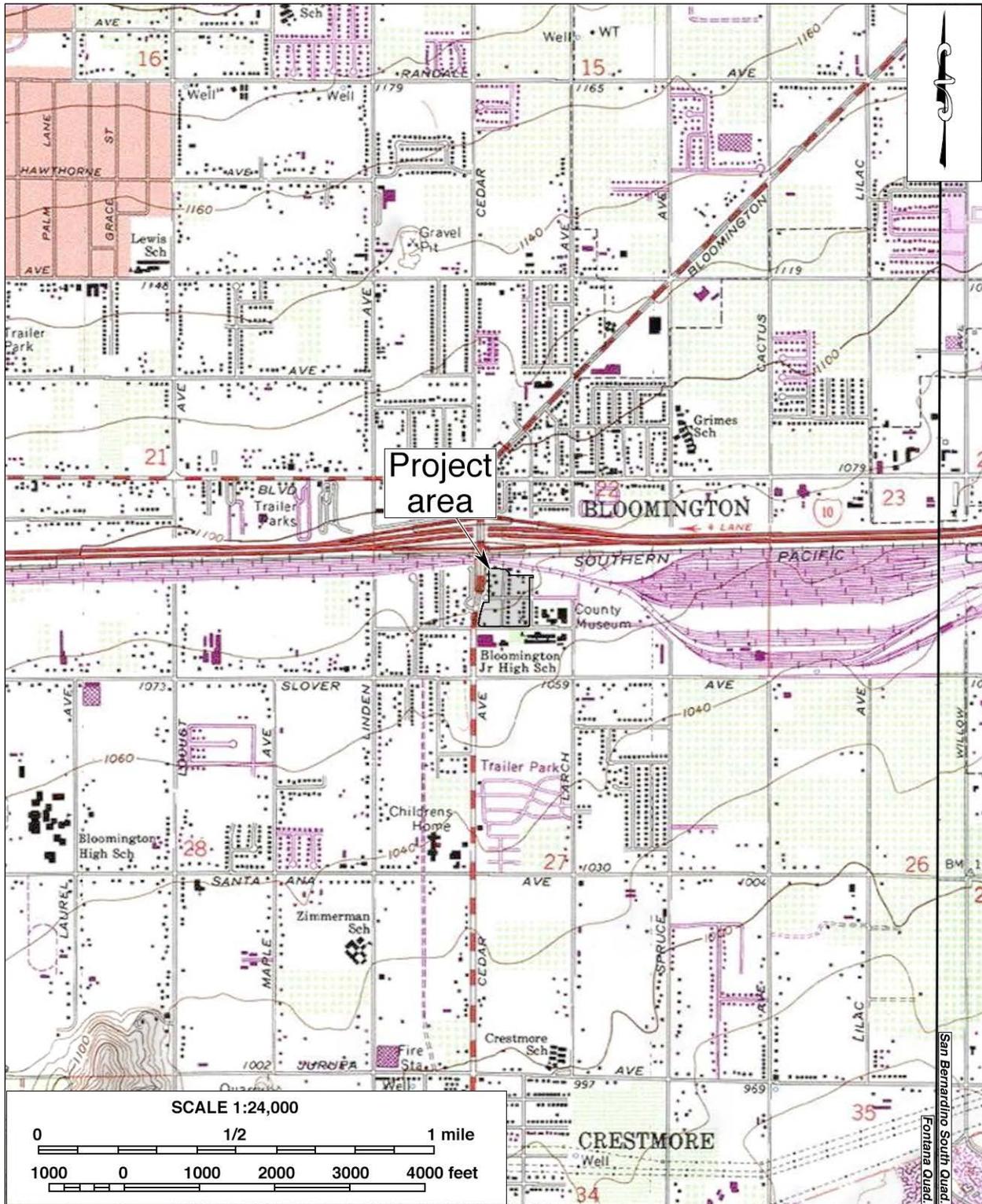


Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Fontana and San Bernardino South, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangles [USGS 1980a; 1980b])



Figure 3. Recent aerial photograph of the project area. (Based on Google Earth imagery)

## SETTING

### CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The small, formerly rural community of Bloomington is situated in the heart of the San Bernardino Valley, a broad inland valley defined by the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountain Ranges on the north and a series of low rocky hills on the south. The environment of the region is characterized by its temperate Mediterranean climate, with the average maximum temperature in July reaching above 90° Fahrenheit and the average minimum temperature in January hovering around 35°. Annual rainfall is typically less than 20 inches, most of which occurs between November and March.

The project area encompasses an irregularly-shaped parcel of vacant land bounded by the Union Pacific Railroad on the north, Cedar Avenue on the west, Orange Street on the south, and Vine Street on the east (Fig. 3). It lies in a mixed-use area on the south side of Interstate Highway 10 and the railroad, surrounded by undeveloped land to the west, the Bloomington Junior High School to the south, and an industrial property to the east. The terrain in the project area is relatively level, with elevations ranging between approximately 1,070 and 1,090 feet above mean sea level.

While no buildings are currently located in the project area, past development is evident, and two abandoned, asphalt-paved roads, known as Park Street and Church Street, bisect the property perpendicularly. The ground surface elsewhere in the project area has been disked and grubbed in the past, but is currently overrun with shrubs and low grasses such as datura, foxtails, and tumbleweeds (Fig. 4). Surface soils are made up of medium greyish brown fine to medium-grained sands mixed with small to large rocks.

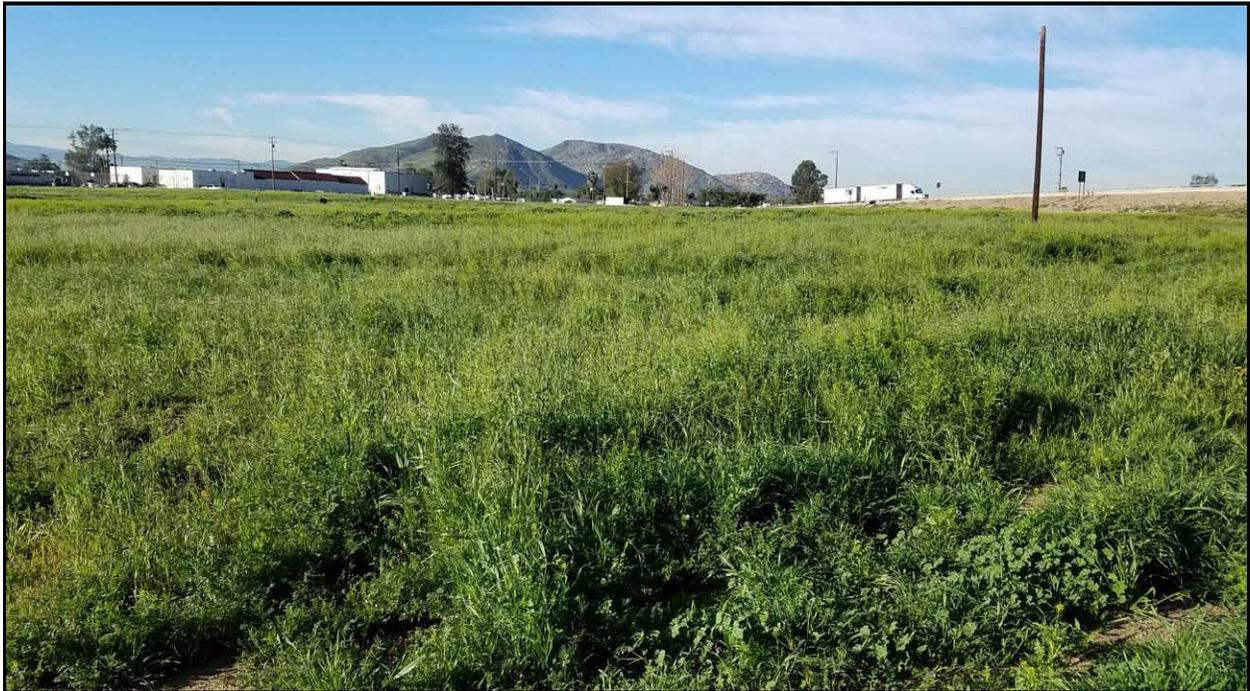


Figure 4. Current natural setting of the project area. (Photograph taken on February 16, 2017; view to the southwest)

## **CULTURAL SETTING**

### **Prehistoric Context**

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

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

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

### **Ethnohistoric Context**

The project area lies in an area where the traditional territories of the Serrano and Gabrielino Indians adjoined and overlapped with each other, at least during the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Periods. The homeland of the Gabrielinos, probably the most influential Native American group in aboriginal southern California (Bean and Smith 1978a:538), was centered in the Los Angeles Basin, and reached as far east as the San Bernardino-Riverside area. The homeland of the Serranos was primarily the San Bernardino Mountains, but also included the slopes and lowlands on the north and south flanks of the mountain range.

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

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

## **Historic Context**

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

For the bulk of the Spanish-Mexican period, the San Bernardino Valley was considered a part of the land holdings of Mission San Gabriel. The name “San Bernardino” was bestowed on the region at least by 1819, when a mission *asistencia* and an associated rancho were officially established under that name in the eastern end of the valley (Lerch and Haenszel 1981). After gaining independence from Spain in 1821, the Mexican government began in 1834 the process of secularizing the mission system in Alta California, which in practice meant the confiscation of the Franciscan missions’ vast land holdings, to be distributed later among prominent citizens of the province. During the 1830s-1840s, several large land grants were created in the San Bernardino Valley, but the Bloomington area was not involved in any of these, and thus remained public land when California became a part of the United States in 1848.

Used primarily as cattle ranches, the ranchos in the San Bernardino Valley saw little development until the mid-19th century, when a group of Mormon settlers from Salt Lake City founded the town of San Bernardino in 1851. After the completion of the Southern Pacific Railway in the late 1870s, and especially after the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway introduced a competing line in 1885, a phenomenal land boom swept through much of southern California, ushering in a number of new settlements in the San Bernardino Valley. In 1887, the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company purchased a large tract of land near the mouth of Lytle Creek, together with the necessary water

rights to the creek, and laid out the townsites of Bloomington, Rialto, and Rosena (now Fontana; Ingersoll 1904:619; Brown and Boyd 1922:249-250).

In 1896, the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company lost its holdings to its creditors and the entire enterprise was thrown into financial turmoil (Ingersoll 1904:620). The small community of Bloomington survived, thanks largely to the newly established citrus industry. The Bloomington post office began operation in 1892, a school was built, and a small business district gradually formed, surrounded by some 200 acres of citrus groves (Schuiling 1984:90; Garrett 1992:10). By 1893-1894, the town had taken shape, with its three major thoroughfares—present-day Valley Boulevard, Cedar Avenue, and Bloomington Avenue—all in place (USGS 1901).

In the mid-1920s, with the creation of the National Highway System, Valley Boulevard became part of the original Ocean-to-Ocean Highway, making Bloomington an important stop on one of the nation's busiest interstate automobile arteries at the time. In the meantime, agriculture, most notably the thriving citrus industry, continued to serve as the backbone of the local economy. While its sibling towns of Rialto and Fontana gradually urbanized and became incorporated cities in 1911 and 1952, respectively, Bloomington remained largely rural well into the modern period. In recent decades, however, the accelerated urban growth in the two neighboring cities has expanded into what was traditionally considered the outlying areas of Bloomington, leaving the survival of not only the smaller community's rural character but also its very identity in question.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

On February 14, 2017, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo conducted the historical/archaeological resources records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), which is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for the County of San Bernardino. During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the SCCIC for a complete inventory of previously identified historical/archaeological resources and existing cultural resources studies within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or San Bernardino County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

### **NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION**

On February 7, 2017, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's sacred lands file. Following the commission's recommendations and previously established consultation protocol, CRM TECH further contacted 11 tribal representatives in the region in writing on February 22 for additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. The correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives is attached to this report in Appendix 2.

## **HISTORICAL RESEARCH**

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH historian Terri Jacquemain on the basis of published literature in local and regional history as well as historic maps and aerial photographs of the Bloomington area. The historic maps, including the U.S. General Land Office's (GLO) land survey plat map dated 1856 and the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1980, are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley. The aerial photographs, taken between 1938 and 2016, are available at the NETR Online website and through the Google Earth software.

## **FIELD SURVEY**

On February 16, 2017, CRM TECH archaeologist Daniel Ballester carried out the intensive-level field survey of the project area. The survey was conducted on foot by walking a series of parallel east-west transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart wherever practicable. In areas where regular transects were impracticable due to dense vegetation growth, the survey was conducted as closely to the original courses of the transects as possible. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility was relatively poor (5-50%) due to the thick, low-lying vegetation growth at the time of the survey, but adequate given the disturbed condition of the ground surface.

## **RESULTS AND FINDINGS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

According to records on file at the SCCIC, two linear surveys for a pipeline and a fiber-optic cable were previously completed along the northern project boundary in 1999 and 2000, but the project area as a whole had not been surveyed systematically for cultural resources prior to this study (Fig. 5). No historical/archaeological resources were previously recorded within the project area. Within a one-mile radius of the project location, SCCIC records indicate more than 20 other previous studies on various tracts of land and linear features (Fig. 5). Collectively, however, these studies covered less than 20% of the land within the scope of the records search.

As a result of the past studies in the vicinity, 42 historical/archaeological sites were previously recorded within the one-mile radius, all of them dating to the historic period. The vast majority of these, numbering 36 in all, consisted of buildings or groups of buildings, while the other six sites included structural remains, refuse scatters, irrigation features, and the Union Pacific (formerly Southern Pacific) Railroad. No prehistoric—i.e., Native American—cultural resources were identified within the scope of the records search.

The nearest among the 42 known sites, 36-020331 and 36-021607, both represented the original campus of the former Bloomington Middle School, which was constructed in 1936-1937 (Marvin 2003; Hollins 2008). Now occupied by offices of the Colton Joint Unified School District, these

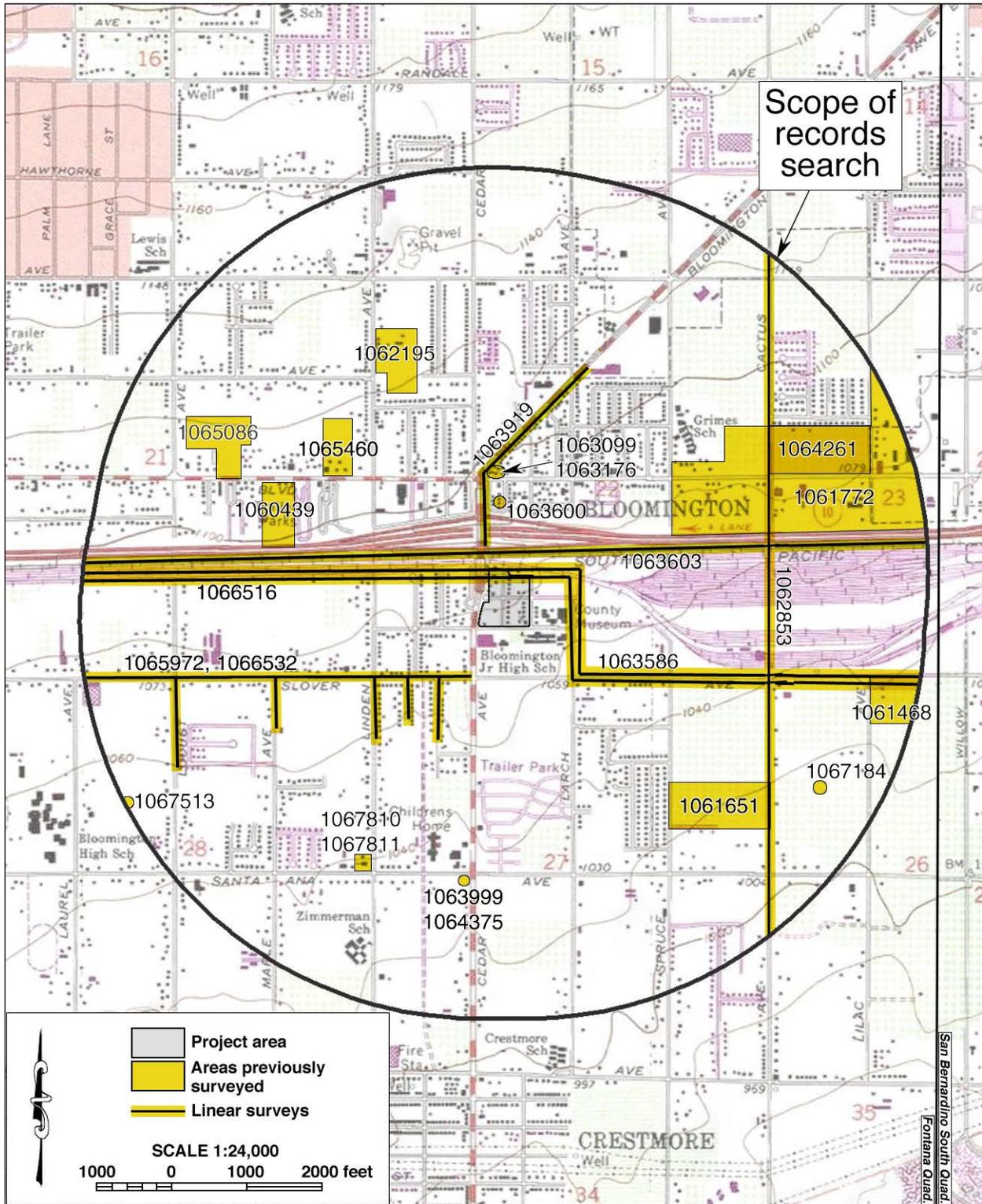


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by SCCIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

buildings are located at 10435 Cedar Avenue, across Orange Street from the project location. While a 2003 study found the cluster of three buildings to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a property associated with New Deal-era work-relief programs and embodying Art Deco architecture of the 1920s-1930s (Marvin 2003:5), a 2008 study found the primary building in the group not to meet the requirements of those criteria (Hollins 2008:2).

A third site recorded near the project area, 36-010330 (CA-SBR-10330H), consisted of the segment of the former Southern Pacific Railroad mainline in San Bernardino County, now a part of the Union Pacific Railroad system. Lying just to the north of the project location, this rail line was constructed in 1875 as a part of the Southern Pacific mainline between California and Texas. A 1999 study concluded that the site was eligible for the National Register due to the important role that the Southern Pacific Railroad once played in the growth of the southern California region (Ashkar 1999:2). Subsequent studies focusing on various segments of the rail line, however, typically found these segments not to be eligible for the lack of historic integrity (Harper 2008:1; Tibbet 2010:2; Paul 2012:2). None of the other previously recorded sites was found in the immediate vicinity of the project area.

## **NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION**

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC reported in a letter dated February 9, 2017, that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the project area, but recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. For that purpose, the NAHC provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see App. 2). Upon receiving the NAHC's response, on February 22, 2017, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to all nine individuals on the referral list and the organizations they represent (see App. 2). In addition, as referred by the appropriate tribal government staff, Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director for the Gabriellino Tongva Nation, and Raymond Huaute, Cultural Resource Specialist for the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, were also contacted. To date, none of the tribal representatives has responded to the inquiries.

## **HISTORICAL RESEARCH**

Historic maps consulted for this study demonstrate clear signs of human activities in the project vicinity at least by the 1850s, when several roads were noted traversing to the north and the south of the project location (Fig. 6). By the mid-1890s, a few years after the founding of the tiny town of Bloomington and two decades after the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad, the forerunner of today's Cedar Avenue had extended to the west side of the project area, and a lone building had appeared in the southernmost portion of the project area, probably a farmstead (Fig. 7).

Situated approximately a quarter-mile south of the center of Bloomington, the project area evidently hosted a budding residential neighborhood by the late 1930s, with more than a dozen buildings lining Cedar Avenue, Orange Street, Vine Street, Park Street, and Church Street (Fig. 8; NETR Online 1938). The number of buildings in the project area continued to grow during the 1940s-1950s, and by 1959 the area had taken on the typical character of a densely populated suburban housing tract (Fig. 9; NETR Online 1948; 1959). In 1966-1967, however, some of the residences on the western edge of the neighborhood were removed to accommodate a realignment of Cedar Avenue (NETR Online 1966; 1967).

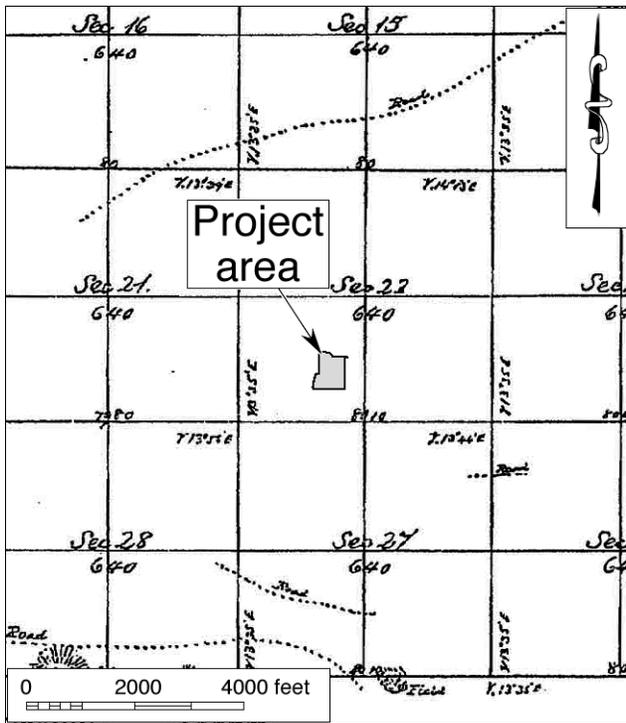


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1852-1856. (Source: GLO 1856)

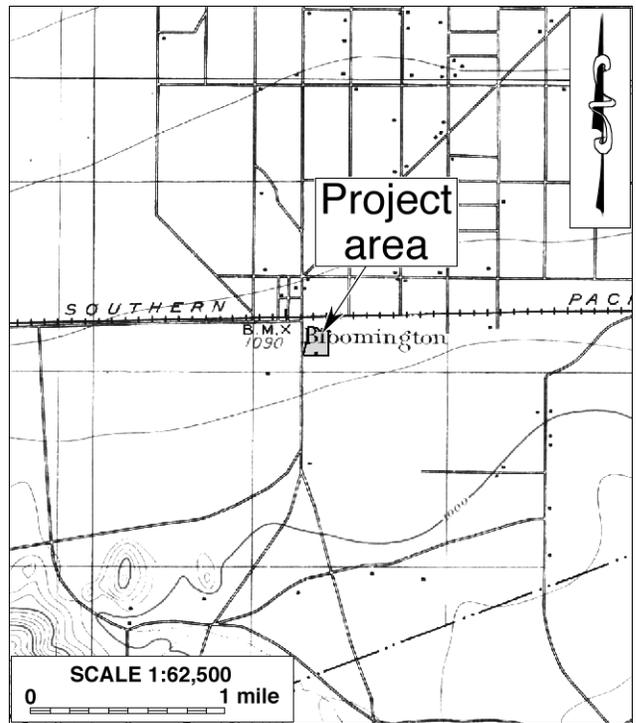


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1893-1894. (Source: USGS 1901)

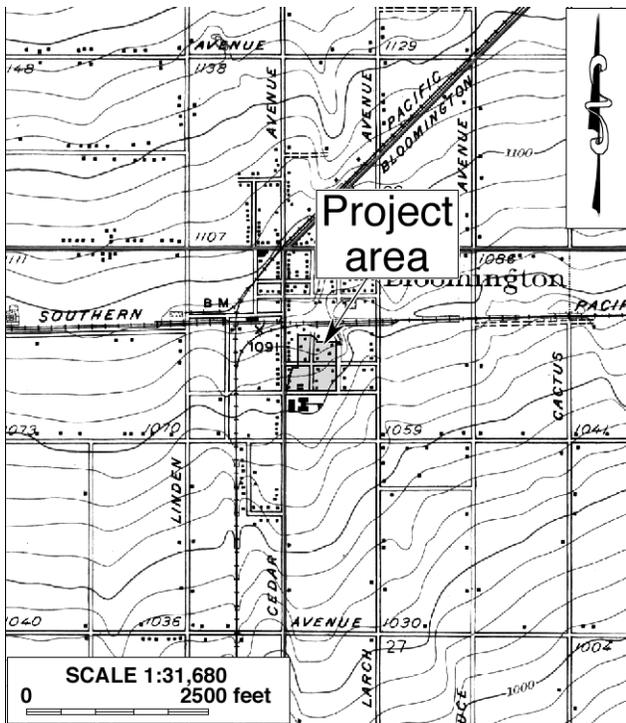


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1938. (Source: USGS 1943)

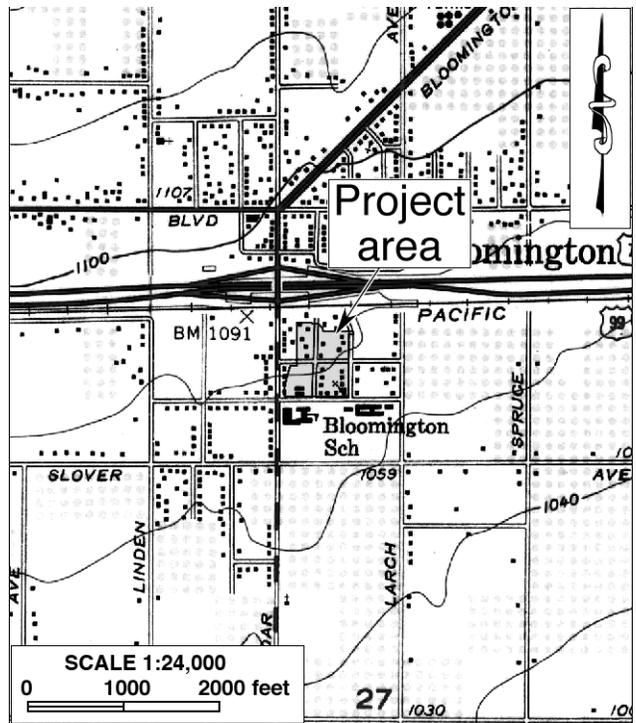


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1952-1953. (Source: USGS 1953)

In 1980, some 30 buildings remained present in the project area (NETR Online 1980). Between then and 1994, all buildings within the project boundaries were removed, leaving only the abandoned alignments of Park Street and Church Street (NETR Online 1994). Since then, the entire project area has been left vacant and undeveloped to the present time (NETR Online 1994-2012; Google Earth 1994-2016).

## FIELD SURVEY

The intensive-level field survey produced negative results for potential cultural resources. It was confirmed during the survey that the only features surviving from the former residential neighborhood in the project area were the asphalt-paved remnants of Park Street and Church Street, two nondescript, minor suburban residential streets (Fig. 10). No other features or artifacts more than 50 years of age were encountered within or adjacent to the project boundaries. Scattered modern refuse was noted over much of the project area, but none of these items is of any historical/archaeological interest.



Figure 10. Remnants of Park Street in the project area.  
(Photo taken on February 16, 2017; view to the east)

## DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within the project area and to assist the County of San Bernardino in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of “historical resources” or “tribal cultural resources” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

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

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

- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

For “tribal cultural resources,” PRC §21074, enacted and codified as part of a 2014 amendment to CEQA through Assembly Bill 52, provides the statutory definition as follows:

“Tribal cultural resources” are either of the following:

- (1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
  - (A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
  - (B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
- (2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

As discussed above, no potential “historical resources” or “tribal cultural resources” were previously identified in the project area, and none was found during the present survey. Although the project area was once occupied by a densely populated residential neighborhood, all buildings had been demolished prior to 1994, and the only features left are the abandoned remains of two small streets. These minor, ubiquitous, and fragmented features of the historical infrastructure, surviving out of context, show no potential for a close association with any significant persons or events in history or for any important archaeological data, nor do they demonstrate any special merits in terms of design, construction, and engineering. As such, they have little potential for any historic significance, and do not warrant further study or formal recordation and evaluation as possible “historical resources.”

Although ground visibility in the project area was relatively poor at the time of field survey, the property appears to be relatively low in potential for subsurface archaeological deposits of prehistoric or early historic origin. In addition to the lack of such deposits previously discovered nearby, the extensive ground disturbances associated with the development and demolition of the residential neighborhood during the 20th century further reduces the likelihood for such deposits to survive intact in the project area. Any late-historic-period cultural deposits that may be found subsurface in the project area are likely to be of a ubiquitous nature, such as the typical domestic refuse, and are unlikely to yield new or important archaeological data for the study of history. Based on these findings, the present study concludes that no “historical resources” or “tribal cultural resources” are present within the project area.

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

CEQA establishes that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a “historical resource” or a “tribal cultural resource” is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (PRC §21084.1-2). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.”

In summary of the research results presented above, no “historical resources” or “tribal cultural resources,” as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, were encountered throughout the course of the study. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the County of San Bernardino:

- No “historical resources” or “tribal cultural resources” exist within or adjacent to the project area, and thus the project as currently proposed will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resources” or “tribal cultural resources.”
- No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If substantial deposits of buried cultural materials, such as concentrated deposits of historic-period refuse, are encountered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

## REFERENCES

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**APPENDIX 1:  
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

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

**Education**

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

**Professional Experience**

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

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

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

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

## **PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST**

**Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA\***

### **Education**

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

### **Professional Experience**

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

### **Research Interests**

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

### **Cultural Resources Management Reports**

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

### **Memberships**

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

**PROJECT HISTORIAN/REPORT WRITER**  
**Terri Jacquemain, M.A.**

**Education**

- 2004 M.A., Public History and Historic Resource Management, University of California, Riverside.
- M.A. thesis: Managing Cultural Outreach, Public Affairs and Tribal Policies of the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Indio, California; internship served as interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, June-October, 2002.
- 2002 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 2001 Archaeological Field School, University of California, Riverside.
- 1991 A.A., Riverside Community College, Norco Campus.

**Professional Experience**

- 2003- Historian/Architectural Historian/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/ Colton, California.
- Author/co-author of legally defensible cultural resources reports for CEQA and NHPA Section 106;
  - Historic context development, historical/archival research, oral historical interviews, consultation with local communities and historical organizations;
  - Historic building surveys and recordation, research in architectural history; architectural description
- 2002-2003 Teaching Assistant, Religious Studies Department, University of California, Riverside.
- 2002 Interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians.
- 2000 Administrative Assistant, Native American Student Programs, University of California, Riverside.
- 1997-2000 Reporter, *Inland Valley Daily Bulletin*, Ontario, California.
- 1991-1997 Reporter, *The Press-Enterprise*, Riverside, California.

**Membership**

California Preservation Foundation.

## **PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**

**Daniel Ballester, M.S.**

### **Education**

- 2013 M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.  
1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.  
1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.  
1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.
- 2007 Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.  
2002 “Historic Archaeology Workshop,” presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

### **Professional Experience**

- 2002- Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.  
2011-2012 GIS Specialist for Caltrans District 8 Project, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.  
2009-2010 Field Crew Chief, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.  
2009-2010 Field Crew, ECorp, Redlands.  
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.  
1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.  
1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.  
1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

## **PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**

**Nina Gallardo, B.A.**

### **Education**

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

### **Professional Experience**

- 2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- Surveys, excavations, construction monitoring, field recordation, mapping, records searches, and Native American liaison.

### **Honors and Awards**

- 2000-2002 Dean’s Honors List, University of California, Riverside.

**APPENDIX 2**

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH  
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES\***

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\* A total of 11 local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this report.

**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

**Project:** Cedar Avenue Technology Park Project; APN 0253-211-56 (CRM TECH Contract No. 3178)

**County:** San Bernardino

**USGS Quadrangle Name:** Fontana, Calif.

**Township** 1 South **Range** 5 West **SB BM; Section(s)** 22

**Company/Firm/Agency:** CRM TECH

**Contact Person:** Nina Gallardo

**Street Address:** 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B

**City:** Colton, CA **Zip:** 92324

**Phone:** (909) 824-6400 **Fax:** (909) 824-6405

**Email:** Ngallardo@crmtech.us

**Project Description:** The primary component of the project is to develop a technology park on 10 acres of land located along the north side of Orange Street, between Cedar Avenue and Vine Street (APN 0253-211-56), in the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.

*February 7, 2017*

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
(916) 373-5471 FAX



February 9, 2017

Nina Gallardo  
CRM Tech

Sent by E-mail: ngallardo@crmtech.us

RE: Proposed Cedar Avenue Technology Park Project, City of Fontana; Fontana and San Bernardino USGS  
Quadrangles, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties. Please note that the intent of the reference codes below is to avoid or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects under AB-52.

As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 **require public agencies** to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources:

**Within 14 days** of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section. (Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d))

The law does not preclude agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with their jurisdictions. The NAHC believes that in fact that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d), formal notification must include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. The NAHC believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the APE, such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
  - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE;
  - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
  - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
  - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the potential APE; and
  - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
  - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

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

3. The results of any Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission. A search of the SFL was completed for the project with negative results.
4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our consultation list contains current information.

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

Sincerely,



*for* Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.  
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Consultation List  
San Bernardino County  
2/10/2017**

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

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

**San Fernando Band of Mission  
Indians**

John Valenzuela, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 221838  
Newhall, CA, 91322  
Phone: (760) 885 - 0955  
tsen2u@hotmail.com  
Kitanemuk  
Serrano  
Tataviam

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

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

**San Manuel Band of Mission  
Indians**

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

**Gabrielino /Tongva Nation**

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

**Serrano Nation of Mission  
Indians**

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

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of  
California Tribal Council**

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

**Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe**

Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson  
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite  
1100  
Los Angeles, CA, 90067  
Phone: (626) 676 - 1184  
Gabrielino

**Morongo Band of Mission  
Indians**

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

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 6097.98 of the Public Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Cedar Avenue Technology Park Project, San Bernardino County.

February 22, 2017

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

RE: Cedar Avenue Technology Park Project; APN 0253-211-56  
10 Acres in the City of Bloomington  
San Bernardino County, California  
CRM TECH Contract #3178

Dear Mr. Salas:

I am writing to bring your attention to an ongoing CEQA-compliance study for the proposed project referenced above. The project entails the construction of a commercial business park on approximately 10 acres of undeveloped land in APN 0253-211-56, located on the northeast corner of Orange Street and Cedar Avenue. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Fontana and San Bernardino South, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles, depict the location of the project area in Section 22, T1S R5W, SBBM.

According to records on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), there are no known historical/archaeological sites within the boundaries of the project area. Outside the project boundaries but within a one-mile radius, SCCIC indicate that 42 historical/archaeological sites were previously recorded. All 42 of these known sites dated to the historic period, including 36 buildings, a blacksmith shop site, the Southern Pacific Railroad/Union Pacific Railroad, a water conveyance system, and refuse scatters. None of the sites were of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin. During an intensive-level field survey conducted on February 16, 2017, no potential historical/archaeological resources were encountered within or adjacent to the project area.

In a letter dated February 9, 2017, the Native American Heritage Commission reports that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the project area, but recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information (see attached). Therefore, as part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area.

As part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area. Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value in or near the project area, or any other information to consider during the cultural resources investigations. Any information or concerns may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agency, namely the County of San Bernardino.

We would also like to clarify that, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, CRM TECH is not involved in the AB 52-compliance process or in government-to-government consultations. The purpose of this letter is to seek any information that you may have to help us determine if there are cultural resources in or near the project area that we should be aware of. Thank you for your time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo  
Project Archaeologist/Native American liaison  
CRM TECH  
Email: [ngallardo@crmtech.us](mailto:ngallardo@crmtech.us)

Encl.: NAHC response letter and project location map