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PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE VALLEY CORRIDOR SPECIFIC PLAN, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:
Placeworks
3 MacArthur Place, Suite 1100
Santa Ana, CA 92707

Authors:
Megan Wilson, Kim Scott and Sherri Gust

Principal Investigators:
Sherri Gust
Qualified Principal Paleontologist

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Area: 354.16 acres
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1518 West Taft Avenue
Orange, CA 92865
Office (714) 974-8300

Branch Offices
San Diego - Riverside - Morro Bay - Oakland

cogstone.com
Toll free (888) 333-3212

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

B.A.	Bachelors of Art
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
B.P.	Before Present
B.S.	Bachelors of Science
CA	California
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
Cogstone	Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.
County	San Bernardino County
CP	Cultural Resources Preservation
CRMP	Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
HRI	Historic Resources Index
M.A.	Masters of Art
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
M.S.	Masters of Science
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Protection Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
OHP	State of California Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
PRMP	Paleontological Resources Mitigation Plan
Project	Valley Corridor Specific Plan
PA	Project Area
SBCM	San Bernardino County Museum
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WWII	World War II

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. (Cogstone) conducted an assessment to identify any archaeological, historical, or paleontological resources present in the Valley Corridor Specific Plan (Project). The Project is located on Valley Boulevard in the City of Bloomington, San Bernardino County. The Project Area (PA) encompasses approximately 354 acres and is located along Valley Boulevard between the City of Bloomington's western boundary with the City of Fontana and eastern boundary with the City of Rialto). The proposed Project entails the designation of five land use districts that include the building of 1,093 residential units and 1,882,428 square feet of nonresidential building space.

The Project Area is mapped as young alluvial fan deposits, unit 5 and old alluvial fan deposit, unit 3. A search for paleontological records was completed at the San Bernardino County Museum and in published materials. The PA and a ten-mile radius were searched for resources. No fossil localities have been previously collected from within a 1-mile radius of the PA, but one locality is known from approximately 2 miles to the west-southwest. In Fontana the remains of a saber-toothed cat (*Smilodon* sp.) were recovered from an unknown depth. Other localities in similar sediments in San Bernardino and Riverside counties have produced ground sloths, mammoth, mastodon, dire wolves, short faced bears, horses, bison, and camel.

A search for archaeological and historical records was completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center. The search included a one mile-radius around the approximate 354 acre Project Area. Seven cultural resources investigations have been completed within the 354-acre PA with 12 cultural resources; two are historic archaeological resources and ten are historic-era built resources. One resource located within the PA, P-36-8542 is listed as a California Point of Historical Interest, the Bloomington Garage. A total of 33 cultural resources have been documented within a one-mile radius of the PA. Of these 33 resources, four are historic archaeological sites, one is a California Point of Historic Interest (P-36-15135), and 28 are historic-era built resources.

Based on the geologic mapping and fossils known from near to the Project, the PA is considered to be moderately sensitive for fossil resources at depth. If construction related excavations exceed seven feet below the surface is there potential to encounter any fossils. These sorts of impacts should be mitigated according to San Bernardino County Development Code. A qualified paleontologist should be retained and a Paleontological Resources Monitoring Plan should be prepared.

The PA is considered to have moderate sensitivity for the discovery of prehistoric archaeological deposits in subsurface contexts thus, a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan should be prepared by a qualified archaeologist. The potential for the PA to contain intact historic properties and historic archaeological materials is considered to be high. Therefore, it is recommended that prior to ground breaking activities a qualified archaeologist conduct an historic properties survey prior to the start of development. The results of an historic survey will determine where historic monitoring may be necessary.

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF STUDY

Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. (Cogstone) conducted an assessment to identify any archaeological, historical, or paleontological resources present in the Valley Corridor Specific Plan (Project). The Project is located on Valley Boulevard in the community of Bloomington, in an unincorporated area of San Bernardino County (County; Figures 1 and 2). This study includes cultural and paleontological record searches, Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands file search, and consultation results with Native American tribes. This study was requested by the County as the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

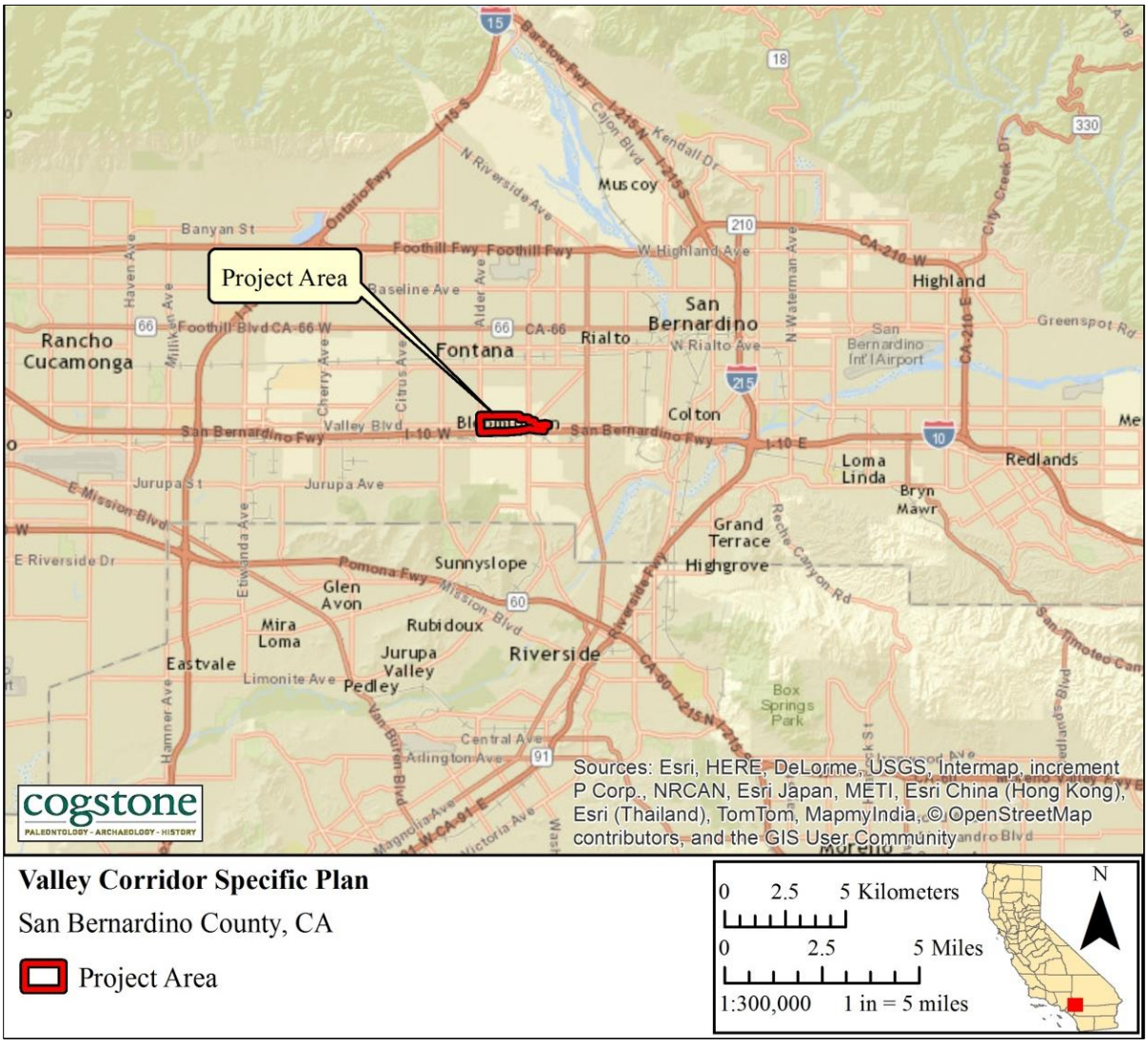

Figure 1. Project Vicinity

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project proposes to maintain and improve existing private and community assets with land use changes. Land use changes would involve replacing current conventional zoning districts with five Specific Plan land use districts: Mixed Use, Bloomington Enterprise, Commercial, Low and Medium Residential, and Medium and High Residential districts (Figure 3). Each district has its own development standards and strategies to individually and collectively contribute to the overarching planning principles. The five Valley Corridor Specific Plan land uses are:

1. **Valley Corridor/Mixed Use (VC/MU)**. The Mixed Use District will focus on providing a mix of commercial and residential uses to enable local residents to live, play, work, and shop in a connected community. This District will leverage new investment in the recent mixed-use housing community, the new library, and adjoining vacant parcels to provide a range of lifestyle and employment options. The Mixed Use District will also encourage the creation of complementary recreation and community meeting space, including the possible introduction of community gardens and agriculture.

2. **Valley Corridor/Bloomington Enterprise District (VC/BE).** The Bloomington Enterprise District will promote a wide range of office and light industrial businesses with development standards that accommodate entrepreneurs and business startups, as well as medium-scale and more established operations and business complexes. Staggered development intensity standards will encourage the assemblage of parcels up to five acres in size that may attract greater investment while ensuring that startup businesses remain feasible on smaller parcels.

3. **Valley Corridor/Commercial (VC/C)**. The Commercial District will provide shopping and employment opportunities centered on the intersection of Valley Boulevard and Cedar Avenue. West of Cedar Avenue, the Commercial District will feature an interconnected sequence of plazas, paseos, walkable streets, and distinct building designs to create a pedestrian-friendly town center or mercado area that celebrates Bloomington's history while reinforcing a sense of community for today's residents and businesses. The District will also continue to allow for the auto-oriented commercial areas east of Cedar Avenue to capitalize on vehicular traffic along the major roadways and Interstate 10.

4. **Valley Corridor/Low and Medium Residential (VC/LMR)**. The Low and Medium Density Residential District will accommodate residential choices ranging from detached residential homes, small lot detached homes, and townhouses at densities up to 10 units per acre. This district will also serve as a transition between the wide range of uses and development intensities along Valley Boulevard and the surrounding neighborhoods to the north.

5. **Valley Corridor/Medium and High Residential (VC/MHR)**. The Medium and High Density Residential District will accommodate a wide variety of housing types, densities, and designs that provide living opportunities for a broad range of income levels and lifestyles. This district will permit higher density detached and attached residential uses at densities between 10 and 24 units per acre.

PROJECT AREA

The Project Area (PA) is mapped on the Fontana 7.5' United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map, in sections 21 and 22 of Township 1 South, Range 5 West, in the San Bernardino Base Meridian (Figure 2). The Project includes approximately 354 acres of potential alterations to Valley Boulevard. The maximum vertical Project impacts are assumed to be in the form of sewer and flood control excavations and are estimated to be a maximum of 20 feet below the current ground surface.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Cogstone conducted the cultural and paleontological resources studies for the proposed development. Sherri Gust served as the Principal Investigator for this study and supervised all work. Gust is a San Bernardino County Qualified Paleontologist with a M.S. in Anatomy (Evolutionary Morphology) from the University of Southern California, a B.S. in Anthropology from the University of California at Davis, and over 36 years of experience in California archaeology and paleontology.

Kim Scott wrote the portions of this report pertaining to geology and paleontology and served as editor for this report. Scott has a M.S. in Biology with an emphasis In paleontology from California State University at San Bernardino, a B.S. in Geology with an emphasis in Paleontology from the University of California at Los Angeles, and over 20 years of experience in California paleontology and geology.

Megan Wilson performed the records search and prepared portions of this report including the Native American consultation and maps. Ms. Wilson is a Registered Professional Archaeologist with over four years of experience in southern California archaeology. She holds M.A. in Anthropology from California State University, Fullerton and a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of California, Los Angeles.

Short resumes of Cogstone staff are provided (Appendix A).

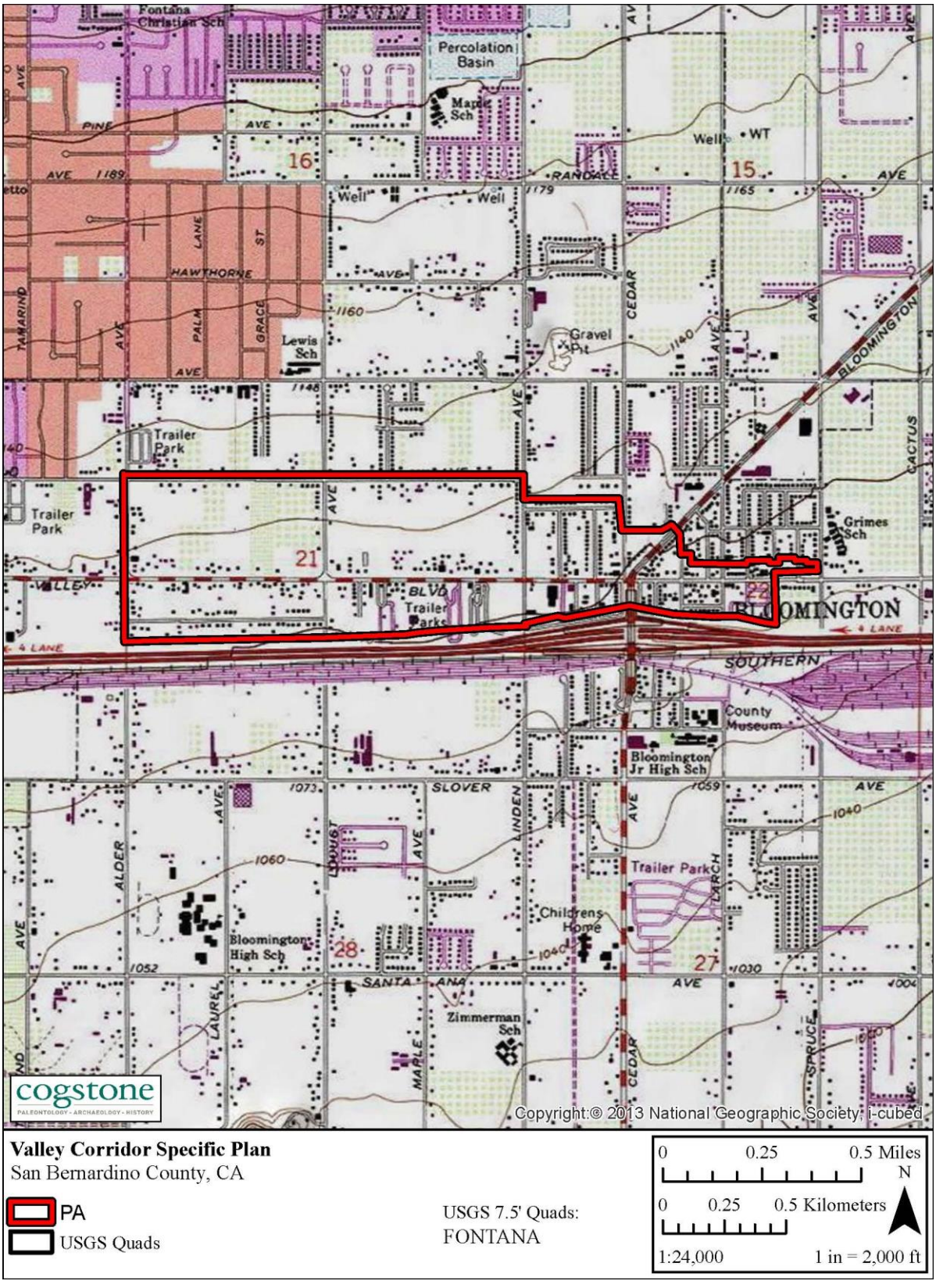

Figure 2. Proposed Valley Corridor Specific Plan Project Area

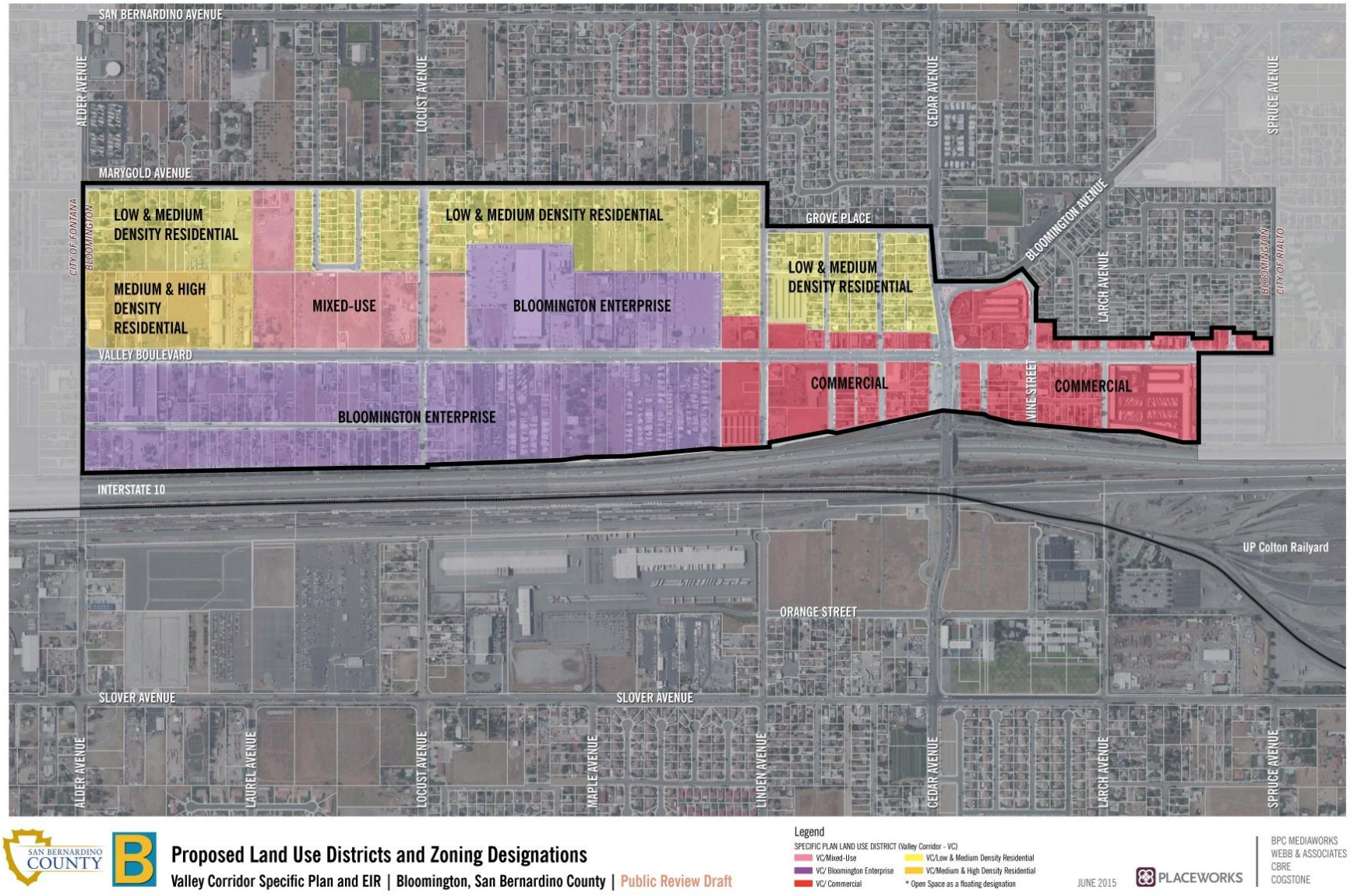

Figure 3. Valley Corridor Specific Plan Land Use Districts

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

This Project is subject to state and local legislation regarding paleontological, archeological and historic resources.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA): PALEONTOLOGY

CEQA (Chapter 1, Section 21002) states that: "It is the policy of the state that public agencies should not approve projects as proposed if there are feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures available which would substantially lessen the significant environmental effects of such projects, and that the procedures required are intended to assist public agencies in systematically identifying both the significant effects of proposed projects and the feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures which will avoid or substantially lessen such significant effects."

If paleontological resources are identified during the initial Project scoping studies as being within the proposed Project Area, the sponsoring agency must take those resources into consideration when evaluating project effects. The level of consideration may vary with the importance of the resource.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA): ARCHAEOLOGY

CEQA and subsequent guidelines (CEQA Statutes and Guidelines: California 2015) direct lead agencies to determine whether an archaeological site is an "historically significant" cultural resource. For purposes of this section, the term "historical resources" shall include the following:

(1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code (PRC) §5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations (CCR), Section 4850 et seq.).

(2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

(3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC§5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:

(A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

(B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

(C) 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

(D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

(4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in PRC §5020.1(j) or §5024.1 (CEQA 15064.5).

In addition to having significance, cultural resources must have integrity for the period of significance under consideration. The period of significance is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired, or significant individuals made their important contributions. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance. Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may have historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply put, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have

sufficient integrity for the CRHR, if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

The term "unique archaeological resource" has the following meaning under CEQA:
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:

(1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.

(2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.

(3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historical event or person [PRC§21083.2(g)].

A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource or unique archaeological resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. Effects on cultural properties that qualify as historical resources or unique archaeological resources can be considered adverse if they involve physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired.

The State of California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) administers the California Register program. As a recipient of federal funding, the OHP meets the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) with a State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) who enforces a designation and protection process, has a qualified historic preservation review commission, maintains a system for surveys and inventories, and provides for adequate public participation in its activities. As the recipient of federal funds that require pass-through funding to local governments, the OHP administers the Certified Local Government program for the State of California. The OHP also administers the California Register of Historical Landmarks and California Points of Local Historical Interest programs.

California Health and Safety Code

In the event that human remains are encountered during Project development and in accordance with the Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to their authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, they shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in

accordance with PRC Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods. Work may not resume in the vicinity of the find until all requirements of the health and safety code have been met.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY LAWS AND REGULATIONS: PALEONTOLOGY

Paleontological resources are protected by County ordinances (County of San Bernardino, 2015). County Development Code §82.20.040 defines a qualified paleontologist as meeting the following criteria:

> Education: An advanced degree (Masters or higher) in geology, paleontology, biology or related disciplines (exclusive of archaeology).
>
> Professional experience: At least five years professional experience with paleontologic (not including cultural) resources, including the collection, identification and curation of the resources.

County Development Code §82.20.030 requires that paleontologic mitigation programs include, but not be limited to:

> (a) All paleontological work will be supervised by a qualified paleontologist.
>
> (b) Field survey before grading. In areas of potential but unknown sensitivity, field surveys before grading shall be required to establish the need for paleontologic monitoring.
>
> (c) Monitoring during grading. A project that requires grading plans and is located in an area of known fossil occurrence, or that has been demonstrated to have fossils present in a field survey, shall have all grading monitored by trained paleontologic crews working under the direction of a qualified paleontologist, so that fossils exposed during grading can be recovered and preserved.
>
> Paleontologic monitors shall be equipped to salvage fossils as they are unearthed, to avoid construction delays, and to remove samples of sediments that are likely to contain the remains of small fossil invertebrates and vertebrates. Monitors shall be empowered to temporarily halt or divert equipment to allow removal of abundant or large specimens. Monitoring is not necessary if the potentially-fossiliferous units described for the property in question are not present, or if present are determined upon exposure and examination by qualified paleontologic personnel to have low potential to contain fossil resources.

(d) Recovered specimens. Qualified paleontologic personnel shall prepare recovered specimens to a point of identification and permanent preservation, including washing of sediments to recover small invertebrates and vertebrates. Preparation and stabilization of all recovered fossils is essential in order to fully mitigate adverse impacts to the resources.

(e) Identification and curation of specimens. Qualified paleontologic personnel shall identify and curate specimens into the collections of the San Bernardino County Museum Division of Geological Sciences, an established, accredited museum repository with permanent retrievable paleontologic storage. These procedures are also essential steps in effective paleontologic mitigation and CEQA compliance. The paleontologist must have a written repository agreement in hand prior to the initiation of mitigation activities. Mitigation of adverse impacts to significant paleontologic resources is not considered complete until curation into an established museum repository has been fully completed and documented.

(f) Report of findings. Qualified paleontologic personnel shall prepare a report of findings with an appended itemized of specimens. A preliminary report shall be submitted and approved before granting of building permits, and a final report shall be submitted and approved before granting of occupancy permits. The report and inventory, when submitted to the appropriate Lead Agency along with confirmation of the curation of recovered specimens into the collections of the San Bernardino County Museum, will signify completion of the program to mitigate impacts to paleontologic resources.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY LAWS AND REGULATIONS: ARCHAEOLOGY

Development Codes §82.12.010-82-12.050 covers County requirements for culture resources work (County of San Bernardino, 2015).

The Cultural Resources Preservation (CP) Overlay established by Sections 82.01.020 (Land Use Plan and Land Use Zoning Districts) and 82.01.030 (Overlays) is intended to provide for the identification and preservation of important archaeological and historical resources. This is necessary because:

(a) Many of the resources are unique and non-renewable; and

(b) The preservation of cultural resources provides a greater knowledge of County history, thus promoting County identity and conserving historic and scientific amenities for the benefit of future generations.

(c) Many of the resources are unique and non-renewable; and

(d) The preservation of cultural resources provides a greater knowledge of County history, thus promoting County identity and conserving historic and scientific amenities for the benefit of future generations.

County Development Code §82.12.020 states that the CP Overlay may be applied areas where archaeological and historic sites that warrant preservation are known or are likely to be present. Specific identification of known cultural resources is indicated by listing in one or more of the following inventories:

(a) California Archaeological Inventory;

(b) California Historic Resources Inventory (HRI);

(c) California Historical Landmarks;

(d) California Points of Historic Interest; and/or

(e) National Register of Historic Places.

County Development Code §82.12.030 states that: The application for a project proposed within the CP Overlay shall include a report prepared by a qualified professional that determines through appropriate investigation the presence or absence of County Development Code CP Overlay 82.12 Page 2-84 April 12, 2007 archaeological and/or historical resources on the project site and within the project area, and recommends appropriate data recovery or protection measures. The measures may include:

(a) Site recordation;

(b) Mapping and surface collection of artifacts, with appropriate analysis and curation;

(c) Excavation of sub-surface deposits when present, along with appropriate analysis and artifact curation; and/or

(d) Preservation in an open space easement and/or dedication to an appropriate institution with provision for any necessary maintenance and protection; and/or

(e) Proper curation of archeological and historical resource data and artifacts collected within a project area pursuant to federal repository standards. Such data and artifacts shall be curated at the SBCM. Pursuant to State Historical Resources Commission motion dated 7 Feb 1992, the repository selected should consider 36 CFR 79, Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archaeological Collection, Final Rule, as published Federal Register, 12 Sept 1990, or a later amended for archival collection standards.

County Development Code §82.12.040 states that:

(a) The proposed project shall incorporate all measures recommended in the report required by Section 82.12.030 (Application Requirements).
(b) Archaeological and historical resources determined by qualified professionals to be extremely important should be preserved as open space or dedicated to a public institution when possible.

County Development Code §82.12.050 states that:
If Native American cultural resources are discovered during grading or excavation of a development site of the site is within a high sensitivity Cultural Resources Preservation Overlay District, the local tribe will be notified. If requested by the tribe, a Native American Monitor shall be required during such grading or excavation to ensure all artifacts are properly protected and/or recovered.

BACKGROUND

REGIONAL GEOLOGIC SETTING

The Project exists in the Transverse Range Geomorphic Province which is one of the most tectonically active regions on Earth. To the north of the Project, the San Andreas Fault Zone travels up Cajon Pass where it is the boundary between the Pacific Plate and the North American Plate. The Transverse Range Province is an east-west trending series of steep mountain ranges and valleys, oblique to the normal northwest trend of California mountains and valleys, hence the name "Transverse." The province extends offshore to include the Channel Islands and eastward to include the Little San Bernardino Mountains.

The Transverse Ranges are a result of these two plates grinding past each other and "catching" along the bend in the San Andreas. The Pacific Plate is composed of numerous tectonic blocks that can move independently and rotate in response to the plates moving past each other. Intense north-south compression is squeezing the Transverse Ranges as the Pacific Plate moves north relative to the North American Plate, and as a result this is one of the most rapidly rising regions of the earth (Wagner 2002).

STRATIGRAPHY

The Project is located in the southwestern portion of San Bernardino County on the San Gabriel alluvial fan. Sediments from the San Gabriel Mountains have washed into the valleys below over thousands of years forming this fan. The Project is mapped as young alluvial fan deposits,

unit 5 and old alluvial fan deposit, unit 3 (Figure 4; Morton and Miller 2006). At the surface and immediate subsurface, the sediments are Holocene in age (less than 11,000 years old). Deeper sediments in the valley areas are Pleistocene in age, ranging from 2.6 million to 11,000 years old.

Young alluvial fan deposit, unit 5 (Qyf_5)

Late Holocene (typically less than 5,000 years old), unconsolidated alluvial fan deposits consist of silts, sands, and conglomerates off the San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountains. Forming a major portion of the alluvium in the San Bernardino Valley area, these sediments are too young to contain fossil resources, but they do overlie older alluvial deposits (Figure 4; Morton and Miller 2006).

Old alluvial fan deposit, unit 3 (Qof_3)

These middle to late Pleistocene (126,000 to 11,000 years old) alluvial fan deposits are composed of reddish-brown, moderately consolidated, soils, sands, and gravels (Morton and Miller 2006; Figure 4). Outcropping at the surface in only a portion of the PA, these deposits most likely to underlie the PA below the young alluvial fan deposits, unit 5.

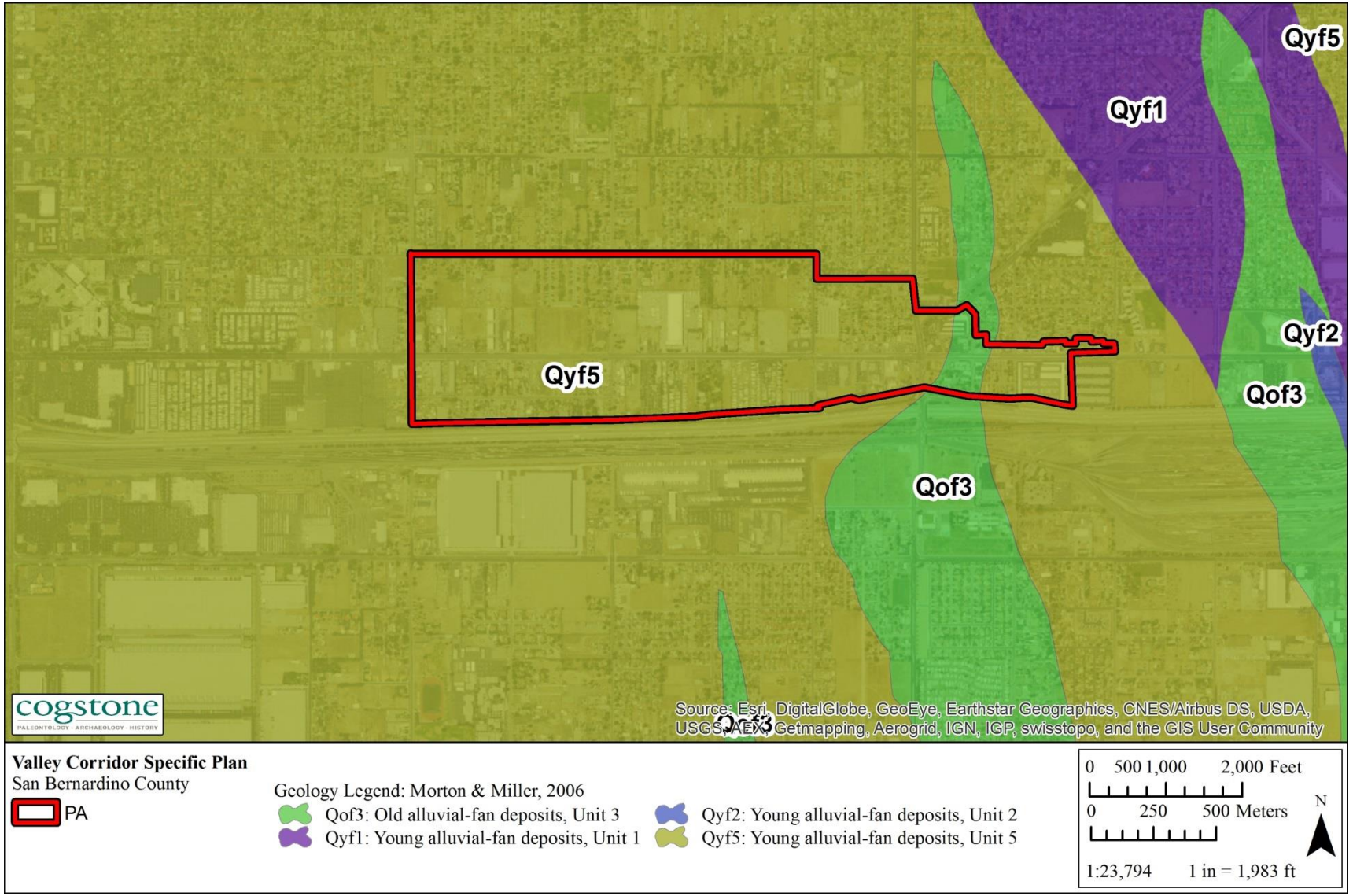

Figure 4. Geology of Project Area

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Prior to human disturbance, the vegetation of the area consisted of chaparral. Species chaparral include: California sagebrush (Artemisia californica), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), California or wild buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), purple sage (Salvia leucophylla), bush monkeyflower (Mimulus aurantiacus), bush sunflower (Encelia californica), coyote brush (Baccharis pilularis), woolly blue curls (Trichostema lanatum), canyon sunflower (Venegasia carpesioides), deerweed (Lotus scoparius), coast prickly pear (Opuntia littoralis), lupines (Lupinus spp.), and grasses. Local farming and other surface alteration activities have disrupted the natural vegetation, allowing nonnative vegetation to invade.

Historically the fauna of the region included deer, pronghorn, jackrabbit, rabbits, tortoises, and numerous bird species. In recent history, deer and pronghorn were driven from the area due to human activity.

PREHISTORIC SETTING

Approaches to prehistoric frameworks have changed over the years from being based on material attributes to radiocarbon chronologies to association with cultural traditions. Archaeologists defined a material complex consisting of an abundance of milling stones (for grinding food items) with few projectile points or vertebrate faunal remains dating from about 7,000 to 3,000 years Before Present (B. P.) as the "Millingstone Horizon" (Wallace 1955). Later, the "Millingstone Horizon" was redefined as a cultural tradition named the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) with various regional expressions including Topanga and La Jolla. Use by archaeologists varied as some adopted a generalized Encinitas Tradition without regional variations, some continued to use "Millingstone Horizon" and some used Middle Holocene (the time period) to indicate this observed pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010:1-2).

The Encinitas Tradition characteristics include abundant metates and manos, crudely made core and flake tools, bone tools, shell ornaments, very few projectile points with subsistence focusing on collecting (plants, shellfish, etc.). Faunal remains vary by location but can include shellfish, land animals, marine mammals and fish (Sutton and Gardner, 2010:7).

The Encinitas Tradition has been redefined to have four patterns (Sutton and Gardner, 2010: 8-25). These are (1) Topanga in coastal Los Angeles and Orange counties, (2) La Jolla in coastal San Diego County, (3) Greven Knoll in inland San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange and Los Angeles counties, and (4) Pauma in inland San Diego County.

Beginning 3,500 years B. P. Greven Knoll groups in the Project Area adopted new cultural traits which transformed them into Del Rey groups. Between 3,500 and 1,250 BP both the Greven Knoll sites and the Angeles phase I, II, and III sites of the Del Rey Tradition were present. Only Greven Knoll and Angeles phase IV, V, and VI are discussed in detail below.

The Del Rey Tradition characteristics included new settlement patterns, economic foci and artifact types that coincided with the arrival of a new, biologically distinctive population. The Intermediate and Late periods have not been well-defined. However, many have proposed that the beginning of the Intermediate marked the arrival of Takic groups (from the Mojave Desert, southern Sierra Nevada and San Joaquin Valley) and that the Late Period reflected the migration of Shoshonean groups (from the Great Basin). Related cultural and biological changes occurred on the southern Channel Islands about 300 years later (Sutton 2010).

The Del Rey Tradition replaces the Intermediate and Late designations for both the southern California mainland and the southern Channel Islands. Within the Del Rey Tradition are two regional patterns named Angeles and Island. The Del Rey Tradition represents the arrival, divergence, and development of the Gabrieliño in southern California (Sutton 2010).

PREHISTORIC CULTURES

The latest cultural revisions for the PA define traits for time phases of the Greven Knoll pattern of the Encinitas Tradition applicable to inland San Bernardino, Riverside, Los Angeles and Orange counties (Sutton and Gardner 2010). This pattern is replaced in the PA by the Angeles pattern of the Del Rey Tradition later in time (Sutton 2010).

Greven Knoll sites tend to be in valleys such as the San Bernardino Valley. These inland peoples did not switch from manos/metates to pestles/mortars like coastal peoples (circa 5,000 years B. P.); this may reflect their closer relationship with desert groups who did not exploit acorns. The Greven Knoll toolkit is dominated by manos and metates throughout its 7,500 year extent. In Phase I other typical characteristics were pinto dart points for atlatls or spears, charmstones, cogged stones, absence of shell artifacts and flexed position burials (Table 1). In Phase II, Elko dart points for atlatls or spears and core tools are observed along with increased indications of gathering. In Phase III, stone tools including scraper planes, choppers, hammerstones are added to the toolkit, yucca and seeds are staple foods, animals bones are heavily processed (broken and crushed to extract marrow) and burials have cairns above (Table 1). In addition, the Greven Knoll populations are morphologically Yuman (based on skeletal remains) while the later Angeles populations are biologically Shoshonean (Sutton and Gardner 2010; Sutton 2010).

The Angeles pattern generally is restricted to the mainland and appears to have been less technologically conservative and more ecologically diverse, with a largely terrestrial focus and greater emphases on hunting and nearshore fishing (Sutton 2010).

The Angeles IV phase is marked by new material items including Cottonwood points for arrows, *Olivella* cupped beads and *Mytilus* shell disks, birdstones (zoomorphic effigies with magico-religious properties) and trade items from the Southwest including pottery. It appears that populations increased and that there was a change in the settlement pattern to fewer but larger permanent villages. Presence and utility of steatite vessels may have impeded the diffusion of pottery into the Los Angeles Basin. The settlement pattern altered to one of fewer and larger permanent villages. Smaller special-purpose sites continued to be used (Sutton 2010).

Angeles V components contain more and larger steatite artifacts, including larger vessels, more elaborate effigies, and comals. Settlement locations shifted from woodland to open grasslands. In coastal settlements the exploitation of marine resources seems to have declined and use of small seeds increased. Many Gabrieliño inhumations contained grave goods while cremations did not (Sutton 2010).

The Angeles VI phase reflects the ethnographic mainland Gabrieliño of the post-contact (i.e., post-A.D. 1542) period. One of the first changes in Gabrieliño culture after contact was undoubtedly population loss due to disease, coupled with resulting social and political disruption. Angeles VI material culture is essentially Angeles V augmented by a number of Euroamerican tools and materials, including glass beads and metal tools such as knives and needles (used in bead manufacture). The frequency of Euroamerican material culture increased through time until it constituted the vast majority of materials used. Locally produced brownware pottery appears along with metal needle-drilled *Olivella* disk beads. The ethnographic mainland Gabrieliño subsistence system was based primarily on terrestrial hunting and gathering, although nearshore fish and shellfish played important roles. Sea mammals, especially whales (likely from beached carcasses), were prized. In addition, a number of European plant and animal domesticates were obtained and exploited. Ethnographically, the mainland Gabrieliño practiced interment and some cremation (Sutton 2010).

Table 1. Cultural Patterns and Phases

Phase	Dates B.P.	Material Culture	Other Traits
Greven Knoll I	8,500 to 4,000	Abundant manos and metates, Pinto dart points for atlatls or spears, charmstones, cogged stones and discoidals rare, no mortars or pestles, general absence of shell artifacts	No shellfish, hunting important, flexed inhumations, cremations rare
Greven Knoll II	4,000 to 3,000	Abundant manos and metates, Elko dart points for atlatls or spears, core tools, late discoidals, few mortars and pestles, general absence of shell artifacts	No shellfish, hunting and gathering important, flexed inhumations, cremations rare
Greven Knoll III (formerly Sayles complex)	3,000 to 1,000	Abundant manos and metates, Elko dart points for atlatls or spears, scraper planes, choppers, hammerstones, late discoidals, few mortars and pestles, general absence of shell artifacts	No shellfish, yucca and seeds as staples, hunting important but bones processed, flexed inhumations under cairns, cremations rare
Angles IV	1,000 to 800	Cottonwood arrow points for arrows appear, *Olivella* cupped beads and *Mytilus* shell disks appear, some imported pottery appears, possible appearance of ceramic pipes	Changes in settlement pattern to fewer but larger permanent villages, flexed primary inhumations, cremations uncommon
Angeles V	800 to 450	Artifact abundance and size increases, steatite trade from islands increases, larger and more elaborate effigies	Development of mainland dialect of Gabrieliño, settlement in open grasslands, exploitation of marine resources declined and use of small seeds increased, flexed primary inhumations, cremations uncommon
Angeles VI	450 to 150	Addition of locally made pottery, metal needle-drilled *Olivella* beads, addition of Euroamerican material culture (glass beads and metal tools)	Use of domesticated animals, flexed primary inhumations continue, some cremations

ETHNOGRAPHY

Much of the southern California archaeological literature argues that the Gabrieliño moved into southern California from the Great Basin around 4,000 B. P., "wedging" themselves between the Hokan-speaking Chumash, located to the north, and the Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay, located to the south (see Sutton, 2009 for the latest discussion). This Shoshonean Wedge, or Shoshonean "intrusion" theory, is counter to the Gabrieliño community's knowledge about their history and origins. Oral tradition states that the Gabrieliño have always lived in their traditional territory, with their emergence into this world occurring at Puvungna, located in Long Beach (Martinez and Teeter 2015:26).

The Gabrieliño speak a language that is part of the Takic language family. Their territory encompassed a vast area stretching from Topanga Canyon in the northwest, to the base of Mount Wilson in the north, to San Bernardino in the east, Aliso Creek in the southeast and the Southern Channel Islands, in all an area of more than 2,500 square miles (Figure 5; Bean and Smith, 1978; McCawley, 1996). At European contact, the tribe consisted of more than 5,000 people living in various settlements throughout the area. Some of the villages could be quite large, housing up to 150 people.

The Gabrieliño are considered to have been one of the wealthiest tribes and to have greatly influenced tribes they traded with (Kroeber 1976:621). Houses were domed, circular structures thatched with tule or similar materials (Bean and Smith 1978:542). The best known artifacts were made of steatite and were highly prized. Many common everyday items were decorated with inlaid shell or carvings reflecting an elaborately developed artisanship (Bean and Smith 1978:542).

The main food zones utilized were marine, woodland and grassland (Bean and Smith 1978). Plant foods were, by far, the greatest part of the traditional diet at contact. Acorns were the most important single food source. Villages were located near water sources necessary for the leaching of acorns, which was a daily occurrence. Grass seeds were the next most abundant plant food used along with chia. Seeds were parched, ground, and cooked as mush in various combinations according to taste and availability. Greens and fruits were eaten raw or cooked or sometimes dried for storage. Bulbs, roots, and tubers were dug in the spring and summer and usually eaten fresh. Mushrooms and tree fungus were prized as delicacies. Various teas were made from flowers, fruits, stems, and roots for medicinal cures as well as beverages (Bean and Smith 1978:538-540).

The principal game animals were deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, quail, dove, ducks, and other birds. Most predators were avoided as food, as were tree squirrels and most reptiles. Trout and other fish were caught in the streams, while salmon were

available when they ran in the larger creeks. Marine foods were extensively utilized. Sea mammals, fish, and crustaceans were hunted and gathered from both the shoreline and the open ocean, using reed and dugout canoes. Shellfish were the most common resource, including abalone, turbans, mussels, clams, scallops, bubble shells, and others (Bean and Smith 1978:538-540).

According to Cogstone's consultation with local Native American groups, prehistoric villages were located within the PA. Andrew Salas of the Gabrieliño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation commented that according to tribal and family knowledge, the Gabrieliño village of *Wastsmgna* was located in Bloomington, just north of the PA and that the village of *Homhoangna* or *Homhoa* was located just the east of the PA in between the Santa Ana River, Colton Avenue and the Southern Pacific Railroad (Figure 5). Mr. Salas made a point to mention that the documented (i.e. mapped) villages represent only the main villages, or village centers and that many smaller communities were located around them. He explained that villages overlapped each other and would cover vast territories (Andrew Salas personal communication 1990). Anthony Morales of the Gabrieliño/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians further commented that numerous habitation sites may be located in the PA because they parallel major freeways such as Interstate 10 as well as railways like the Southern Pacific Railroad that were originally travel and trade corridors for Native Americans living in the area. He also noted that the Santa Ana River is located just four miles from the PA, a major natural resource for local Native Americans that would have had numerous settlements along its length (Anthony Morales personal communication 2015).

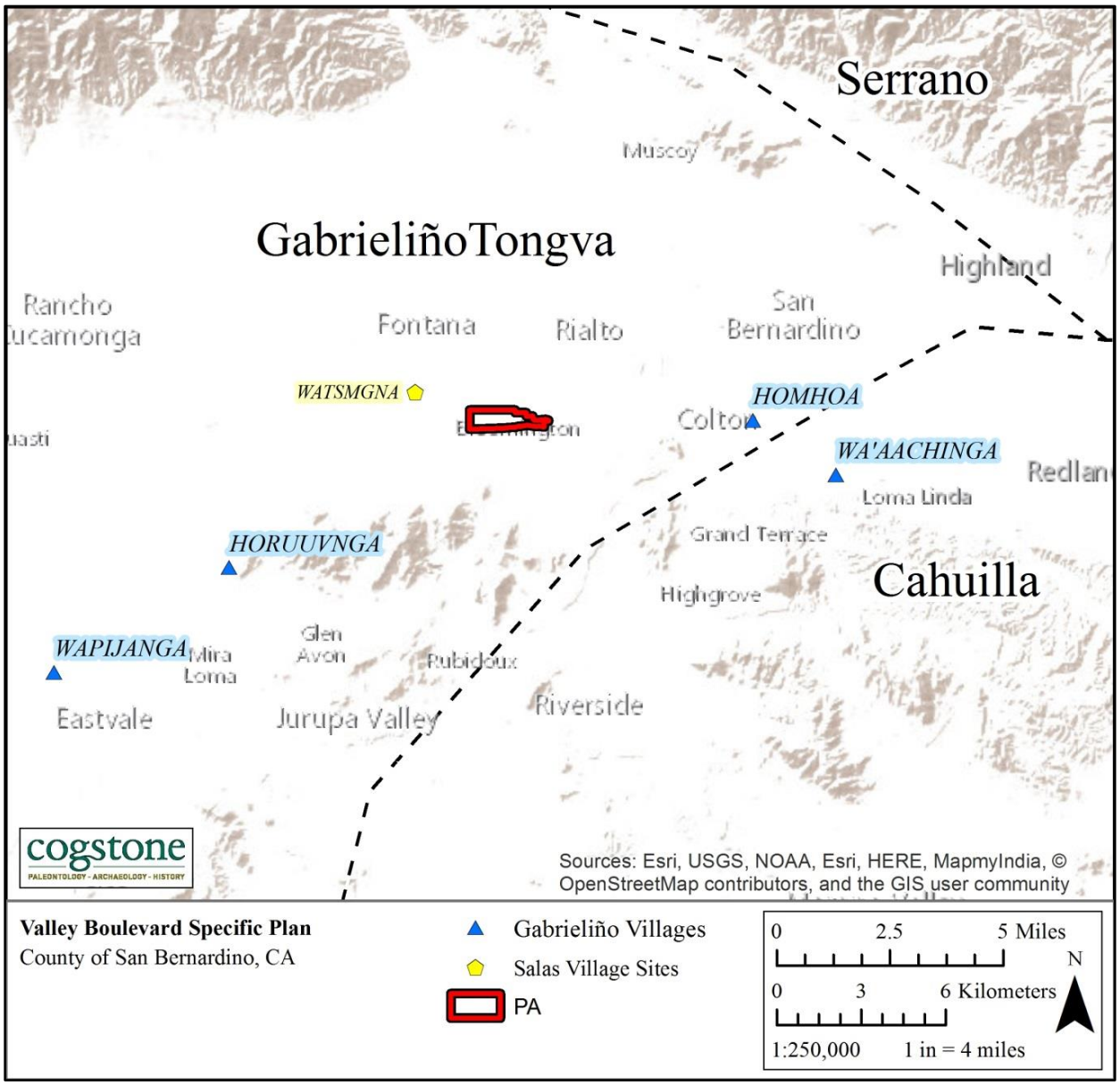

Figure 5. Native American Traditional Tribal Territories

HISTORICAL SETTING

In 1769, Spanish settlers began to enter and colonize Alta California. These initial settlers introduced the missions, presidios, pueblos and ranchos. The PA consisted of lands under the control of the Mission San Gabriel between 1771 and 1933 and were likely used to graze cattle. After the Mexican government took control of California and secularized the missions, many lands were given to Mexican citizens to settle. This PA, however, was not part of any Mexican land grant (Figure 5).

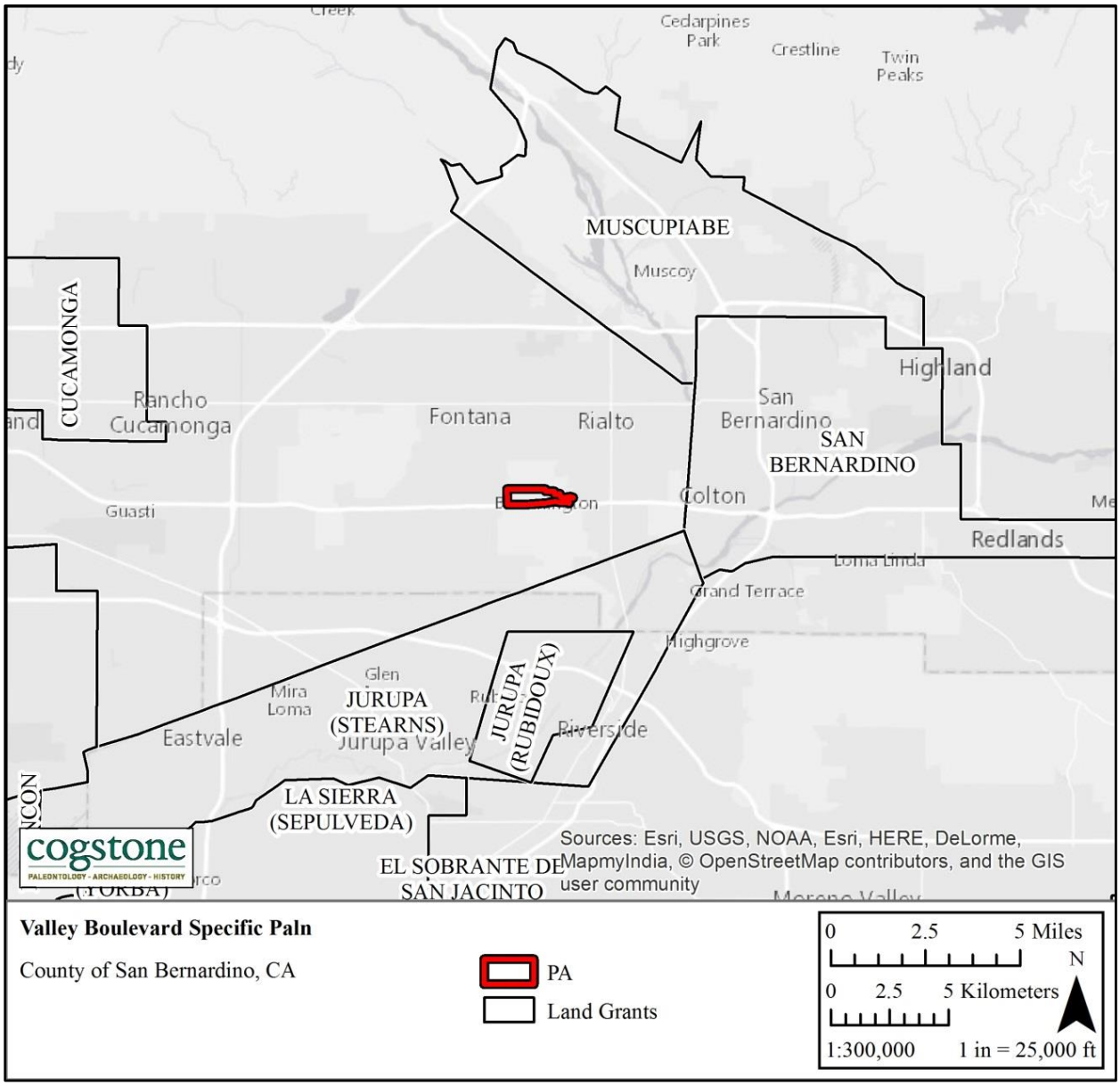

Figure 6. Land Grant Map

Soon after American control was established (1848), gold was discovered in California. There was a tremendous influx of Americans and Europeans. The Homestead Act (1862) opened many areas, including the PA, to settlement.

Bloomington was originally developed as part of the land holdings of the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company which was formed in 1887. Initially, the area was settled by homesteaders and farmers, and quickly became a diversified agricultural area with citrus, grain, poultry, and swine being the leading commodities.

In 1907, the Riverside Portland Cement Company built a large plant near the historic town of Crestmore (southern Bloomington). In order to provide transportation for employees, the Riverside Portland Cement Company built a standard gauge railroad to Riverside. This line was known as the Pacific-Electric Crestmore Line and on May 20, 1911 the line was opened to Bloomington. The original community, known as Crestmore, is generally located between Locust Avenue and Larch Avenue, south of Jurupa Avenue, extending to the San Bernardino-Riverside County line. The Pacific-Electric Crestmore Line (Riverside-Rialto) provided local service for many years. The Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company (now known as West Valley Water District) laid out the town sites of Bloomington, Rialto, Fontana, and Sansevaine. The town site for Bloomington, after being surveyed in April, 1888, was bounded on the north by Valley Boulevard, on the south by Slover Avenue, on the east by Larch Avenue, and on the west by Linden Avenue.

The area faced a transition in 1942 when nearby Fontana was selected as the site for the Kaiser Steel Mill (Figure 7), located southwest of the PA. The mill was originally built in World War II (WWII) to supply steel for Kaiser's wartime shipyards, which produced hundreds of ships on the west coast in just a few years. Fontana was incorporated June 25, 1952 with a population of 13,695 and became Southern California's leading producer of steel and related products. The steel industry dominated the area's economy once the mill was built. In the late 1970s, Kaiser Steel began to cut down on production and manpower and the steel mill closed in 1984. The plate steel and rolling mill plant was acquired by California Steel Company, which continues to produce steel products to this day.

Bloomington is one of the few unincorporated portions of the County in the area. Presently, large parts of the community are still rural and many residents continue to keep and raise animals.

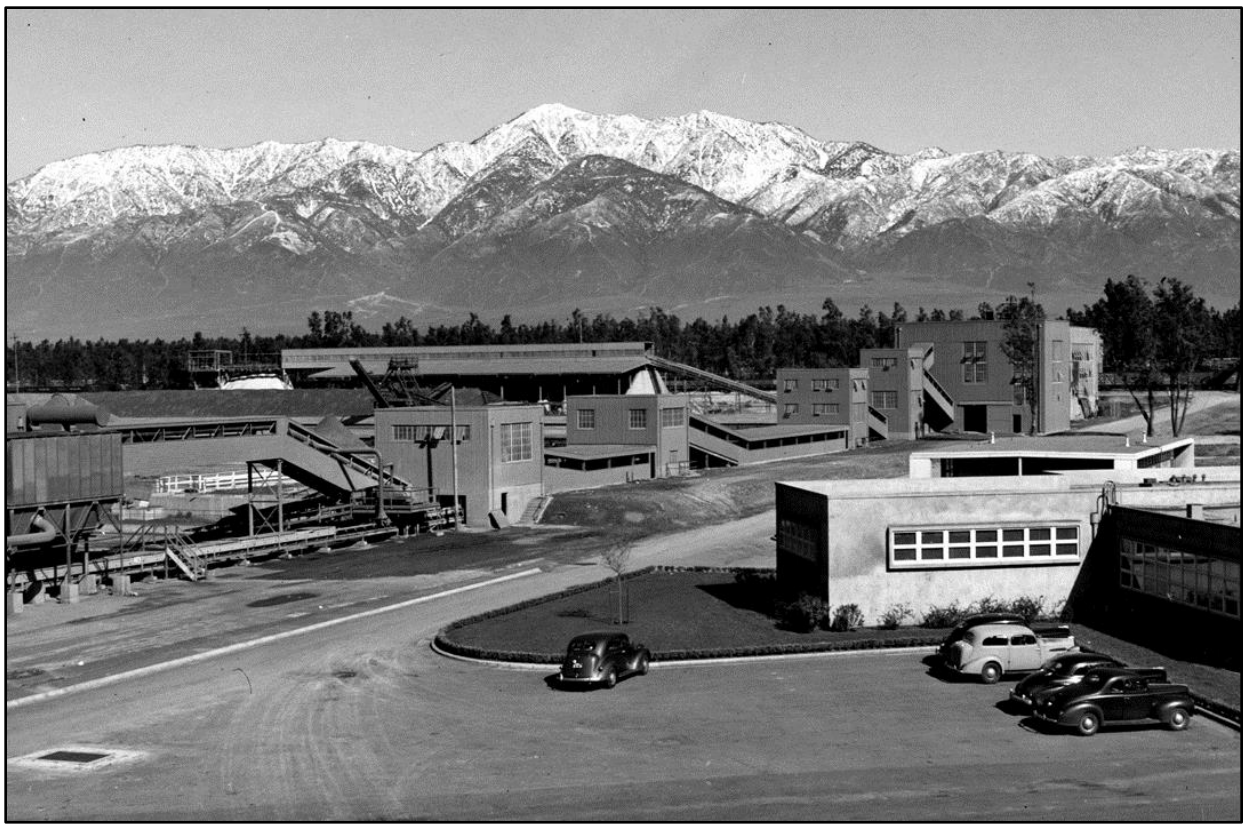

Figure 7. Historic Kaiser Steel Mill in 1944

LITERATURE REVIEW AND RECORD SEARCHES

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESULTS

A search for paleontological records was completed at the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM; Scott 2013; Appendix B) and in published materials (Jefferson 1991a, 1991b). The PA and a ten-mile radius were searched for resources. No fossil localities have been previously collected from within a 1-mile radius of the PA, but one locality is known from approximately 2 miles to the west-southwest. In Fontana the remains of a saber-toothed cat (*Smilodon* sp.) were recovered from an unknown depth (SBCM 5.1.11; Scott 2013). Other localities in similar sediments in San Bernardino and Riverside counties have produced ground sloths, mammoth, mastodon, dire wolves, short faced bears, horses, bison, and camel (Scott 2008, 2013).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RECORDS SEARCH

RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

A search for archaeological and historical records was completed by Megan Wilson at the South Central Coastal Information Center located at the California State University, Fullerton on July 24, 2015. The search included a one mile-radius around the PA.

Results of the records search indicated that 43 cultural resources investigations have been completed previously within a one-mile radius of the PA. Seven cultural resources investigations have been completed within the 354 acre Project boundaries (Table 3).

Table 3. Cultural Studies within a One-mile Radius
(All resources in this table are in the Fontana USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle.)

Report No.	Author	Title	Year	Distance from PA
1060439	Hearn, Joseph E.	Archaeological-Historical Resources assessment: Zone 1, Carbon Canyon Channel, Chino Area	1976	In PA
1061443	Chario, Kathleen C. and Marie G. Cottrell	Archaeological Resources Assessment Conducted for the Southern Pacific Business Park City of Fontana, San Bernardino County California	1984	1 mi
1062195	Farnsworth, Paul	Cultural Resource and Historic Structures Surveys of the Linden Avenue Development Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California	1989	.25 mi
1062391	Van Horn, David M.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Study of the 4.6-Acre Kaiser Parking Facility in Fontana, San Bernardino County	1991	1 mi

Report No.	Author	Title	Year	Distance from PA
1062853	Foster, John M., James J. Schmidt, Carmen A. Weber, Gwendolyn R. Romani, and Roberta S. Greenwood	Cultural Resources Investigation: Inland Feeder Project, MWD of Southern CA	1991	.5 mi
1063099	Alexandrowicz, J. Stephan	Historic Preservation Investigations at the Northeast Corner of Valley Boulevard and Cedar Avenue, Bloomington, County of San Bernardino, California: The Identification Program	1996	In PA
1063176	Love, Bruce and Bai "Tom" Tang	Cultural Resources Evaluation Report	1997	1 mi
1063506	McDonald, Meg and John D. Goodman II	Archaeological Inspection of Guzzlers 6304 and 6312 Mountain Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, California	2001	.25 mi
1063600	Mason, Roger and Brant A. Brechbiel	Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: CM 015-13 Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California	1998	In PA
1063603	Love, Bruce	Installation of Reclaimed Water Pipelines	1998	1 mi
1063919	WSA	Report on Cultural Resources Mitigation and Monitoring Activities, Fluor Global Services San Bernardino Level (3) Fiber Optics Installation	2001	1 mi
1064372	Thai, Erika	Installation of WTS Facility for Nextel	2004	.5 mi
1065006	Mirro, Michael	Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 17 Acres within the Strawberry Flats Project Area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service	2005	1 mi
1065086	McCormick, Steven and Sherri Gust	Archaeological Resource Survey and Assessment Report for the Valley Boulevard Project (APN 0252-091-04, 08, 25, 39) San Bernardino County, California	2006	In PA
1065460	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Michael Hogan	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Assessor's Parcel Nos. 0252-091-16 and 0252-101-21 to 23 in the Community of Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California	2007	1 mi
1065497	Bonner, Wayne	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Telecommunications Facility Candidate IE04877 (Ranch Self Storage), 17780 Valley Boulevard, Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California	2006	In PA
1065972	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Slover Avenue Improvements from West of Laurel Avenue to Maple Avenue in the Community for Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California	2008	.5 mi
1066099	Gregory, Carrie J. and Holly Warner	Historical Assessment and Technical Report for the Kaiser Fontana Medical Center Hospital Replacement Project, Fontana, San Bernardino County, California	Unknown	1 mi

Report No.	Author	Title	Year	Distance from PA
1066099	Gregory, Carrie J.	Historical Assessment and Technical Report for the Kaiser Fontana Medical Center Hospital Replacement Project, Fontana, San Bernardino County, California	2008	1 mi
1066516	Jones and Stokes	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Proposed Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Riverside, Los Angeles and Riverside Counties	1999	.25 mi
1066532	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Supplemental and Comprehensive Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Slover Avenue Improvements Project Between Tamarind Avenue and Cedar Avenue in Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California	2009	.5 mi
1066790	Bonner, Wayne H. and Sarah A. Williams	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE24781-B (1st Baptist Church), 17244 Randall Avenue, Fontana, San Bernardino County, California	2010	1 mi
1066965	Johnson, Brent	Direct PA Historic Architectural Assessment for MetroPCS California, LLC	2011	.5 mi
1067055	Ghabhlain, Sinead Ni	Sierra and Slover Cultural Resources Survey	2002	.5 mi
1067183	Unknown	New Tower ("NT") Submission Packet FCC Form 620	2012	1 mi
1060319	Farrell, Nancy	Archaeological-Historical Resources Assessment: Zone 1, Carbon Canyon, Chino Area	1976	In PA
1060399	Hearn, Joseph E. and Ruth D. Simpson	Archaeological-Historical Resources Assessment: of Land Proposed to be Used for Construction of Road Maintenance Yard Facilities in the Needles Area	1976	1 mi
1060439	Hearn, Joseph E.	Archaeological-Historical Resources Assessment of Bloomington Park and Recreation District- Two Locations	1976	In PA
1060780	Brooks, Richard H., Richard Wilson, and Sheilagh	An Archaeological Inventory Report of the Owlshead/Amargosa- Mojave Basin Planning Units of the Southern California Desert Area	1979	1 mi
1061443	DelChario, Kathleen C, and Marie G. Cottrell	Archaeological Resources Assessment Conducted for the Southern Pacific Business Park, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California	1984	.5 mi
10601468	Hammond, Stephen R.	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Colton/San Bernardino Maintenance station, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County	1984	1 mi
10601651	Lerch, Michael K.	Negative Resource Field Reconnaissance	1987	1 mi
1061772	Hallaran, Kevin B. and Karen K. Swope	Environmental Impact Evolution: An Archaeological Assessment of the Rialto Gateway Project, San Bernardino County , California	1988	.25 mi
1063566	Love, Bruce	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Communications Facility 535.1, City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, CA.	1999	1 mi
1063603	Love, Bruce	Installation of Water Pipes Along Interstate 10 Between Colton and Fontana	1998	.25 mi

Report No.	Author	Title	Year	Distance from PA
1064261	McKenna, Jeanette	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of THE Colton Joint Unified School District Middle School No. 5 in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, CA	2004	.5 mi
1064375	Kyle, Carolyn	Cultural Resources Assessment For AT&T Wireless for AT&T Wireless Facility 950-003-035, Located at 10974 Cedar Ave, City of Bloomington, San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, CA	2004	1 mi
1064634	Tibbett, Casey	Historic/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Walmart Supercenter Project, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California	2004	1 mi
1066917	Bonner, Wayne H. and Sarah A. Williams	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results fort-Mobile USA Candidate IE24778E (Inland Lighthouse Church Monopole), 1123 South Cactus Avenue, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California.	2010	1 mi
1067184	Billa, Loma	Archaeological Assessment Report for Excei/MLAX04226A Wireless Facility located at 2353 South Cactus Avenue, Bloomington in San Bernardino County, California.	2012	1 mi
1067513	Puckett, Heather R.	Byme, 10720 Locust Avenue, Bloomington CA 92316	2013	1 mi
1067806	Puckett, Heather R.	Cultural Resources Summary of the Proposed Verizon Wireless, Inc. Property at the Ramsey Site, 17244 Randall Avenue, Fontana, San Bernardino County, California 92335	2013	1 mi
1067811	Crawford, Kathleen	Direct PA Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE04876D (IE876 Bloomington Congregation UCC) 18450 Santa Ana Avenue, Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California	2014	1 mi

Results of these cultural resources studies indicate that there are 12 cultural resources recorded within the PA (Figure 4). Two of these resources (P-36-8543 and P-36-8544) are historic archaeological sites and the remaining 10 are historic-era built environments (P-36-8542, P-36-8551, P-36-20568, P-36-20569, P-36-20570, P-36-20571, P-36-20572, P-36-20573, P-36-21608 and HRI-73925). P-36-8542, the Bloomington Garage is listed as California Point of Historic Interest (CPHI) No. P755 and is listed on the OHP Historical Resource Index (HRI) as No. 72976. A total of 33 cultural resources have been documented within a one-mile radius of the PA (Table 4). Of these 33 resources, four are historical archaeological sites, 29 are historic-era built resources, and one resource, the original San Bernardino County Museum (P-36-15135) is listed as a California Point of Historic Interest No. P142 and is also listed on the OHP Historical Resource Index, No. 90992.

Table 4. Previously Recorded Resources within One-Mile Radius of the PA
(All resources in this table are in the Fontana USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle.)

Primary Number (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Site Type	Address	Year	Distance from the PA
8543	8543	Historic Site		1996	In PA
8544	8544	Historic Trash Scatter		1996	In PA
6868	6868	Historic Trash Scatter		1980	.25 mi
8927	8927	Historic Refuse Deposit		1997	.25 mi
27338	17152	Historic cement and cobble weir box		2015	.5 mi
11567	11567	Historic Farm w/foundations and landscaping		2002	1 mi
Historic Built Resources					
8542	8542	CA Point of Historic Interest: Bloomington Garage; HRI No. 72976; CPHI No. P755	18732 Valley Blvd.	1990	In PA
8551	-	Historic LaGue Residence	18750 Valley Blvd.	1997	In PA
20568	-	Historic Residence	18338 Valley Blvd.	2007	In PA
20569	-	Historic Residence	18338 Valley Blvd.	2007	In PA
20570	-	Historic Commercial Building	18412 Valley Blvd.	2007	In PA
20571	-	Historic Commercial and Residential Buildings	18412 Valley Blvd.	2007	In PA
20572	-	Historic Commercial Building	18434 Valley Blvd.	2007	In PA
20573	-	Historic Commercial Building	18434 Valley Blvd.	2007	In PA
21608	-	Historic Residence	18687 Commercial St.	2008	In PA
20336	-	Historic Residence	10169 Church St.	2003	.25 mi
10330	-	Southern Pacific Railroad/ Union Pacific Railroad		1999, 2002, 2008, 2010, 2012	.25 mi
15135	-	CA Point of Historic Interest: San Bernardino County Museum; HRI No. 90992; CPHI No. P142	18860 Orange Ave.	1969	.25 mi
20000	-	Historic Multifamily Residence	17363 San Bernardino Ave.	2002	.5 mi
20317	-	Historic Residence	18575 Slover Ave.	2003	.25 mi
20318	-	Historic Residence	18583 Slover Ave.	2003	.25 mi
20319	-	Historic Residence	18593 Slover Ave.	2003	.25 mi
20320	-	Historic Residence	18605 Slover Ave.	2003	.25 mi
20321	-	Historic Residence	18619 Slover Ave.	2003	.25 mi
20322	-	Historic Residence	18639 Slover Ave.	2003	.25 mi
20323	-	Historic Multifamily Residence and Farm Stand	10510 Cedar Ave., 18667 and 18653 Slover Ave.	2003	.25 mi
20324	-	Historic Residence	18560 Slover Ave.	2003	.25 mi
20325	-	Historic Residence	10485 Orchard St.	2003	.25 mi
20326	-	Historic Residence	18598 Slover Ave.	2003	.25 mi
20327	-	Historic Residence	18600 Slover Ave.	2003	.25 mi
20328	-	Historic Residence	18630 Slover Ave.	2003	.25 mi
20329	-	Historic Residence	10470 Cedar Ave.	2003	.25 mi

Primary Number (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Site Type	Address	Year	Distance from the PA
20330	-	Historic Residence	10450 Cedar Ave.	2003	.25 mi
20331	-	Historic Educational Building	10435 Cedar Ave.	2003	.25 mi
20332	-	Historic Commercial and Government Buildings	10076 and 10074 Cedar Ave.	2003	.25 mi
20333	-	Historic Residence	10056 Cedar Ave.	2003	.25 mi
20334	-	Historic Residence	10044 Cedar Ave.	2003	.25 mi
20335	-	Historic Residence	18821 Lynwood St.	2003	.25 mi
21610	-	Historic, vernacular Craftsman-style residence	9935 Bloomington Ave	2008	.25 mi
21606	-	Historic Residence	10400 Orchard St.	2008	.5 mi
21607	-	Historic Educational Building	10435 Cedar Ave.	2008	.5 mi
23576	-	Historic Commercial Building	9693 Alder Ave.	2011	.5 mi
14467	-	Historic Kaiser Medical Building	9961 Sierra Ave.	2008	1 mi
21605	-	Historic Residence	18908 Slover Ave.	2008	1 mi
HRI-73925	-	Historic Residence	9995 Alder Ave.	Unk	In PA

RESOURCES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

Twelve cultural resources are located within the PA (Figure 8). A brief description of each site is provided below.

P-36-08542

This resource is the Bloomington Garage and is listed as a California Point of Historic Interest, No. 755 and is listed on the Office of Historic Preservation's Historical Resource Index, No. 72976. The site originally included the Bloomington Garage and the LaGue Residence and were originally built in 1912 and 1914, respectively, and located on corner of Cedar Avenue and Valley Boulevard (Brienes 1991). However, the Bloomington Garage was relocated to the intersection of Orchard Street and Commercial Street in order to make way for an AM/PM station sometime after 1997 (Chasteen 2014).

P-36-08543

This historic archaeological site consists of portions of the original footings of the Bloomington Garage and LaGue residence (P-36-08542, see above). P-36-8543 included the basements for both structures, cesspools and septic tanks, a waterline from the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company, and a trash pit that exhibited domestic and personal artifacts ranging from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Historical background research also shows that a blacksmith shop dating to the early 1910s was located on the southernmost portion of the site (Love and Tang 1997).

P-36-08544

This historic feature consists of a road subgrade made of solid compacted gravel. A waterline was located beneath the road subgrade indicated by a vertical steel pipe and nearby cap labeled

"WATER". Historical sources indicate that the site around P-36-8544 was once occupied by the right-of-way of the Pacific Electric Railroad, which paralleled the diagonal Bloomington Avenue on its northwestern side. In the 1940's or 1950's the rail line was removed and new traffic lanes were added to Bloomington Avenue (southbound). In the 1980's, a realignment of Bloomington Avenue left this segment abandoned, and the southbound lanes were removed. The solid compacted gravel road subgrade represents the remains of the former Bloomington Avenue traffic lanes (Love and Tang 1997).

P-36-08551

This resource, located at 18750 Valley Boulevard, is a two story wood-frame residential house that embodies the characteristics of a modest example of the Craftsman style, built in 1914 by Dan LaGue and has been referred to as the LaGue residence. It was formally part of P-36-08542; however, the Bloomington Garage was relocated to the corner of Commercial Street and Orchard Street. Originally the residence stood west of the Bloomington Garage but was rotated in 1937 to accommodate a street widening project. Shortly afterwards the veranda was enclosed to create more interior space and few alterations have been made to the building since then (Tang 1997).

P-36-20568

Located at 18338 Valley Boulevard, this one-story, single-family residence represents a wood-framed Craftsman style bungalow. Archival records indicate that the residence was built by Willis and Catherine R. Reifsnyder around 1927 (Smallwood 2007).

P-36-20569

Located at 18338 Valley Boulevard, this one-story, single-family residence is a wood-framed vernacular building, rectangular in plan and rests on concrete footings. The residence was one of several small dwellings built on the property and remains the only one standing. Built sometime after 1948 behind the original residence at that location (P-36-20568), it was once referred to as the "Wan-A-Stay Inn" (Smallwood 2007).

P-36-20570

Located at 18412 Valley Boulevard, this resource consist of a one-story, box shaped commercial building. The simple design demonstrates the some influence of the post-WWII Modernist movement in American architecture. It was built sometime between 1946-1956 and was originally used as a grocery store, and in 1960 it was called the "Save-A-Minit Market" (Smallwood 2007).

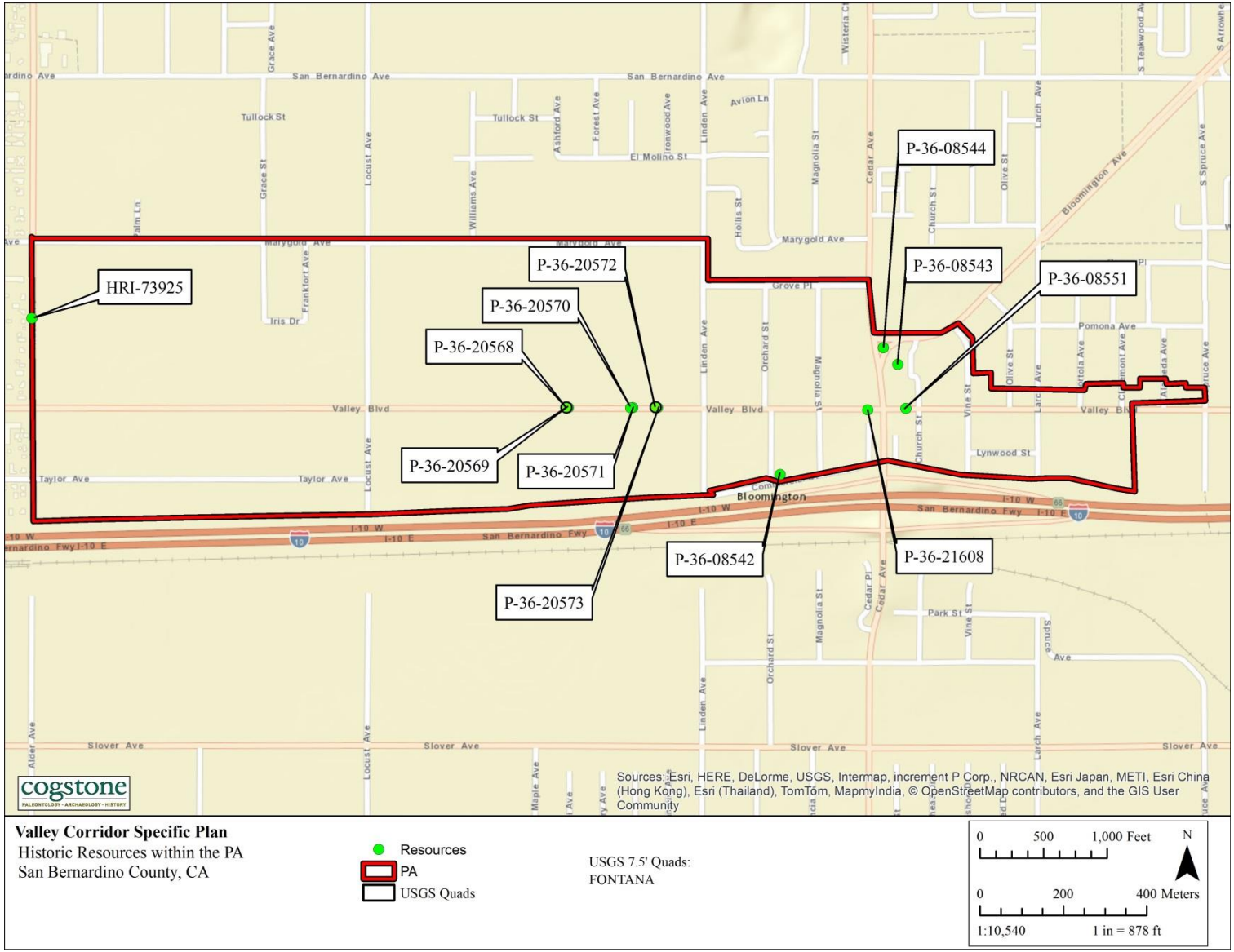

Figure 8. Resources Located within the Project Are

P-36-20571
Located also at 18412 Valley Boulevard, is a wood-framed, ranch-style building that was built sometime between 1946-1956 and originally served as a residence. At the time of the 2007 evaluation, the building was being used as an office building for the "American Recycling" business (Smallwood 2007).

P-36-20572
Located at 18434 Valley Boulevard, this resource is a post-WWII one-story commercial building, square in plan and rests on a concrete slab. The building was built sometime between 1945 and 1947 (Tang 2007).

P-36-20573
Located also at 18434 Valley Boulevard, this resource is a post WWII one-story wood-frame building that is rectangular in plan and rests on a concrete slab. There is very little information on this particular resource and it was determined that the building was constructed sometime between 1945 and 1947 (Tang 2007).

P-36-21608
Located at 18687 Commercial Street, this resource is one-story, single-family vernacular bungalow. It was built sometime between 1940 and 1943 (Hollins 2008).

HRI-73925
Located at 9995 Alder Avenue, this resource is listed on the Office of Historic Preservation's Historic Resource Index (HRI) as a historic residence built in 1931.

OTHER SOURCES CONSULTED

A variety of additional sources were consulted to obtain data regarding the resources located within the PA (Table 5).

Table 5. Additional Sources Consulted for the Bloomington Project

Source	Results
National Register of Historic Places (1979-2002 and supplements)	Negative
Historical United States Geological Survey topographic maps (USGS 2012)	Positive; buildings are present in the PA as early as 1896 and by 1943 numerous buildings dot Valley Boulevard and the former Bloomington Avenue. Post-WWII there is significant development in and around the PA (Figure 9).
Historical United States Department of Agriculture aerial photos	Positive; the intersection of Valley Boulevard and Bloomington Avenue has significant development as early as 1938 and Valley Boulevard was lined with agricultural fields and associated residences and structures.
CRHR (1992-2010)	Positive; P-36-8542, (P755) Bloomington Garage
California Historical Landmarks (1995 and supplements to 2010)	Negative
OHP HRI (2013)	Positive; Table 6; Figure 8
California Points of Historical Interest (1992 to 2010)	Positive; P-36-8542, (P755) Bloomington Garage
California Department of Transportation Historic Bridge Inventory (Caltrans, 2007)	Negative
Local Historical Register Listings	N/A
Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records	Positive; Table 4

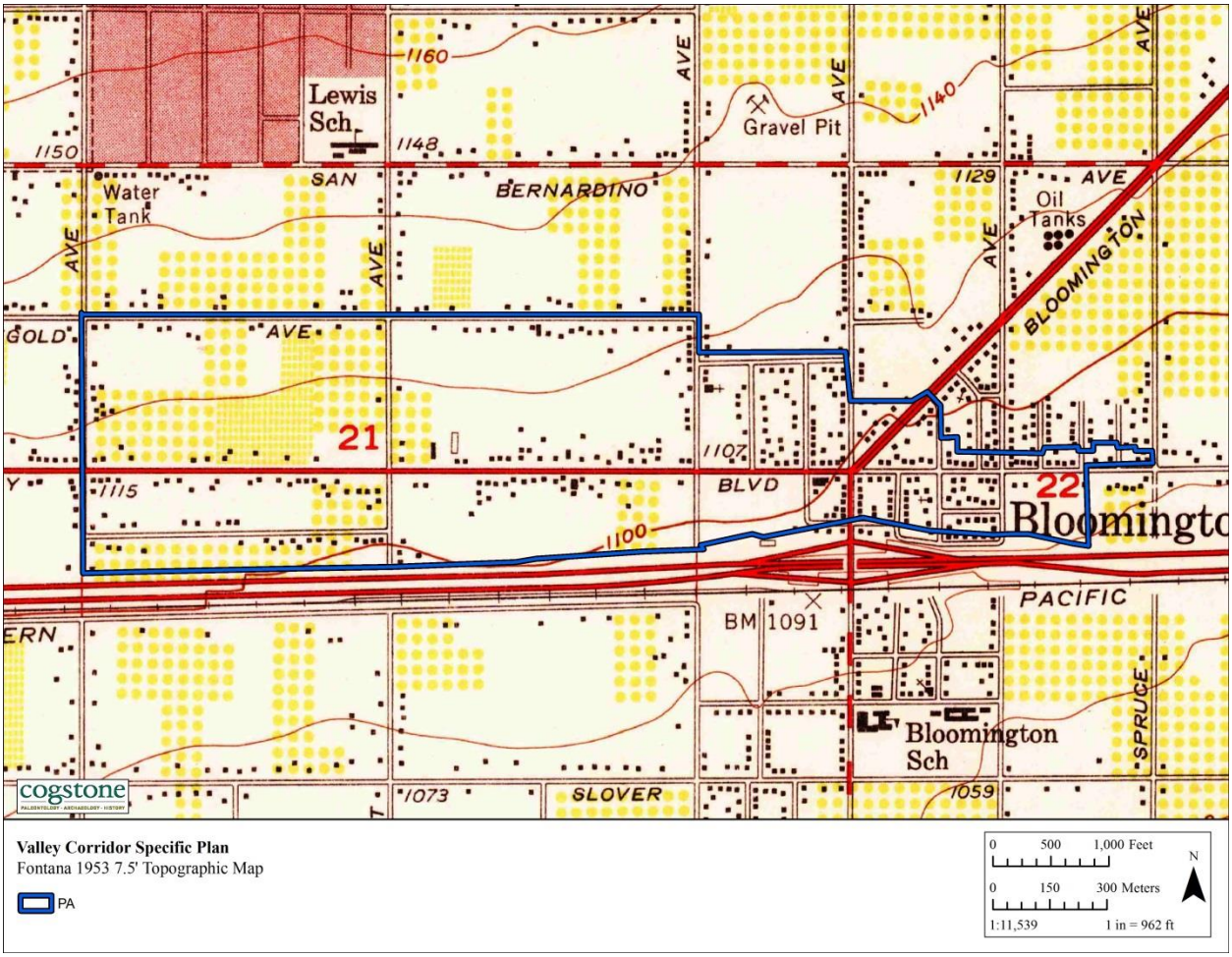

Figure 9. 1953 Historic Topographic Map of the Valley Corridor Specific Plan

A search of the Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) list of Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) located at the South Central Coastal Information Center was reviewed and indicated that two historic listings are located within the PA (Table 6).

Table 6. Office of Historic Preservation's Historic Resource Inventory Listings in PA

HRI No.	Address	Description	NR Code	Distance from PA
73925	9995 Alder Ave	1931 Historic Residence	6Y	In PA
72976	18732 Valley Blvd	1912 Bloomington Garage and LaGue Residence	7L	In PA

An online search of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office Records revealed that two land patents were obtained for portions of the PA from 1870 to 1957 (Table 7; BLM, 2015).

Table 7. Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records

Name	Date	Acres	Aliquots	Section	T	R
Federal Farm Mortgage Corp, USA	1957	0	NE ¼ SW ¼	22	1S	5W
		5.0	SW ¼ SW ¼	21	1S	5W
Andrew J. Pope	1870	8339.03	All	22	1S	5W

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

CEQA consultation was conducted by Cogstone. The County is required to separately consult with tribes under SB 18 for this update. Cogstone contacted the NAHC requesting Sacred Lands File search on July 24, 2015. The NAHC responded on August 4, 2015 stating there were no known sacred lands within or immediately adjacent to the PA. The NAHC requested that four individuals representing three Native American tribal organizations be contacted for further information regarding potential sacred sites or traditional cultural properties within close proximity to the PA.

Letters requesting information on any heritage sites and containing maps and study information were sent on August 4, 2015 requesting information on any known cultural heritage sites. An example of the letter can be found in Appendix C. Follow up emails were sent on August 6, 2015 and a final contact attempt was made via phone call on August 17, 2015. All three Native American tribal organizations responded.

On August 8, 2015 Mr. Dunlap on behalf of the Gabrieliño/Tongva Nation responded that he has no objections to the proposed zone changes. He did express his concerns regarding future development in the Specific Plan Area that involves subsurface construction. Mr. Dunlap noted that the PA is located within the traditional territory of the Gabrieliño/Tongva Nation and requested that a Native American monitor be present to assist a professional archaeologist during construction activity. He further requested that the Native American monitor be selected from the Gabrieliño/Tongva Nation tribal group.

On July 30, 2015 Mr. Salas responded on behalf of the Gabrieliño Band of Mission Indians that the PA is located within known villages and known trading routes of their people. Therefore if there is any ground disturbance whatsoever, they would like to request their tribal monitors be present. Mr. Salas included a map with the general location of known villages for the Tribe based on tribal and family knowledge. These tribal locations have been incorporated into the Tribal

boundaries map in Figure 5. Mr. Salas also commented that Gabrieliño villages overlapped each other covering vast territory and that many habitation areas were never documented. His group feels that the PA is very sensitive for prehistoric cultural resources.

On August 17, 2015 Mr. Morales responded on behalf of the Gabrieliño/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians. He had no objections to the rezoning but he did strongly recommend archaeological survey prior to new development and Native American and archaeological monitoring when groundbreaking activities begin for new developments. His reasons requesting survey and monitoring where that: 1) major freeways such as Interstate 10 as well as railways like the Southern Pacific Railroad were originally travel and trade corridors for Native Americans living in the area and that sites may be located along these travel corridors; 2) the lack of prehistoric records at the South Central Coastal Information Center is largely due to the early development of the region which predates the implementation of any environmental protection laws like CEQA and the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA); and 3) due to the proximity to the Santa Ana River, an area that Mr. Morales considers a cultural landscape or a cultural resource to the Gabrieliño peoples, the PA should be surveyed and monitored. Finally, he requested that when groundbreaking activities begin to retain a Native American monitor from the Gabrieliño/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians.

IMPACT ANALYSIS AND MITIGATION

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the geologic mapping and fossils known from near to the Project, the PA is considered to be moderately sensitive for fossil resources at depth. If construction-related excavations exceed seven feet below the surface is there potential to encounter fossils. Due to the fairly flat topography of the PA, deep impacts are only likely to occur during excavations for underground parking structures, utilities, and flood control channels. These sorts of impacts can be mitigated according to County Development Codes (see Regulatory Environment section, above).

PRECONSTRUCTION PHASE

Paleontological resources shall be mitigated according to State and County regulations (see Regulatory Environment section, above).

In accordance with San Bernardino County Development Codes §82.20.030 -§82.20.040, the lead agency shall retain a San Bernardino County qualified paleontologist to determine the presence or absence of paleontological resources located within the PA prior to any construction activities. The results of the survey findings shall be summarized into a report along with a Paleontological Resources Mitigation Plan (PRMP), should that portion of the Project surveyed warrant it based on proposed vertical impacts.

A PRMP should be prepared by a qualified paleontologist and should include the following elements:

- Preconstruction paleontological resources sensitivity training for earthmoving personnel to include documentation of training (sign in sheets, hardhat stickers).
- A signed repository agreement.
- Field and laboratory methods for recovered fossils (must be consistent with repository requirements).
- Production of a Paleontological Resources Monitoring Report upon completion of Project earthmoving

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Paleontological monitoring is recommended for ground-disturbing activities more than seven feet deep within native sediments, including trenching and excavations. The paleontological resources monitor should be supervised by a County qualified paleontologist.

In the event that paleontological resources are exposed during Project implementation, the monitor/ paleontologist must be empowered to temporarily halt construction activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery while it is evaluated for significance. Construction activities could continue in other areas. If paleontological resources are discovered while the monitor/ paleontologist is not present, work in the immediate area must be halted within 50 feet and the monitor/ paleontologist notified immediately to evaluate the resource(s) encountered. If any paleontological resources discovery proves to be significant, additional work, such as data recovery or excavation may be warranted.

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECOMMENDATIONS

The PA is considered to have moderate sensitivity for the discovery of prehistoric resources. However due to the known historic-era structures within the PA, there is a high potential for encountering historic-era buried (i.e. privies, trash pits, or structural remains) or undocumented surface archaeological materials during construction, especially near the intersection of the former Bloomington Avenue (where the standard gauge railroad to Riverside once operated) and Cedar Avenue near Valley Boulevard, where the early turn-of-the century community of Crestmore once stood. Another area of historic sensitivity occurs along Valley Boulevard where recorded historic structures exist and where many historic buildings once stood (Figure 8). Historic resources may also be encountered along Marygold Avenue and Grove Place to the north, Alder Avenue to the west and Taylor and Commercial Streets to the south.

Additionally, two previously recorded resources located within the PA meet San Bernardino County Development Codes §82.12.010 -§82.12.050 criteria. P-36-015135, the Original San Bernardino County Museum and P-36-008542 and the Bloomington Garage are both California Points of Historic Interest and listed on the HRI.

PRECONSTRUCTION PHASE

In accordance with County Development Code §82.12.030 the Project shall retain a qualified archaeologist to determine the presence or absence of archaeological and/or historical resources located within the PA prior to any construction activities. The results of the survey findings shall be summarized into a report along with any site recordings and site updates.

Grading, excavation and other surface and subsurface excavation in defined areas of the proposed Project have the potential to impact significant cultural resources. A Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan (CRMP) should be prepared by a qualified archaeologist and should include the following elements:

- Preconstruction cultural resources sensitivity training for earthmoving personnel to include documentation of training (sign in sheets, hardhat stickers).
- A signed repository agreement.
- Field and laboratory methods for recovered artifacts (must be consistent with repository requirements).
- Production of a Cultural Resources Monitoring Report upon completion of Project earthmoving

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Construction monitoring is recommended for ground-disturbing activities within native soils/sediments, especially in the southern half of the PA. The cultural resources monitor should meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for archaeologists (NPS, 1983).

In the event that cultural resources are exposed during Project implementation, the monitor/archaeologist must be empowered to temporarily halt construction activities 50 feet of the discovery while it is evaluated for significance. Construction activities could continue in other areas. If cultural resources are discovered while the monitor/archaeologist is not present, work in the immediate area must be halted and the monitor/archaeologist notified immediately to evaluate the resource(s) encountered. If any cultural resources discovery proves to be significant, additional work, such as data recovery or excavation, may be warranted.

HUMAN REMAINS

Although unlikely, the discovery of human remains is always a possibility. In the event that human remains are encountered during project development, all work must cease in the vicinity of the find immediately. In accordance with the Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods. Work may not resume in the vicinity of the find until all requirements of the health and safety code have been met.

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APPENDIX A: QUALIFICATIONS

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

SHERRI GUST
Principal Investigator for Archaeology/Paleontology

EDUCATION

1994 M. S., Anatomy (Evolutionary Morphology), University of Southern California, Los Angeles
1979 B. S., Anthropology (Physical), University of California, Davis

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Gust is a Qualified Principal Paleontologist and a Registered Professional Archaeologist with more than 35 years of experience. She has managed projects and on-call task orders for county and city public works CIP projects. Ms. Gust meets national standards in archaeology set by the Secretary of Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*. She is accepted as a principal investigator for both prehistoric and historical archaeology by the State Office of Historic Preservation's Information Centers. She has expertise in the paleontology of the western United States including research, survey, assessment of impacts/effects, significance criteria and determinations, management plans, mitigation implementation, fossil identification and analysis.

SELECTED PROJECTS

As-Needed Environmental Documentation and Regulatory Permit Consultant Support Services, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Los Angeles, CA. Cultural and paleontological resources assessment for the Eastern Ave Hill Complex Improvements IS/MND associated with slope stabilization, erosion control and vegetation restoration. The complex houses county fire and sheriff facilities. Sub to Aspen Environmental Group. Principal Investigator. 2014-2017

On-Call Cultural Resources Services, Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, CA. Mesquite Regional Landfill Drainage Repair Project in El Centro, Imperial County, involving a BLM Class III Pedestrian survey; Union Street Trunk Sewer Section 1 in Downey and Commerce, providing cultural resources sensitivity training of construction forces and on-call support during construction.; and San Jose San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant East Process Optimization Facilities Plan cultural resources assessment in Whittier. Principal Investigator. 2014-2017

On-Call Environmental and Regulatory Support Services, Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Riverside County, CA. Providing cultural and paleontological resource construction monitoring services during excavation and construction of various storm drain projects. Prepare mitigation plans and compliance reports. Principal Investigator. 2012-2014

On-Call Archaeolgical Cultural Historic Paleontological Resources, County of San Bernardino Department of Public Works. Projects to be completed for the Transportation Corridors, Solid Waste Management Facilities, and Flood Control District Facilities. Principal Investigator. 2014-2017

As-Needed Environmental Services for FHWA-Funded Projects, County of San Diego Department of Public Works. Cultural and paleontological resource assessments for road, bridge, park, and trail improvement projects. Principal Investigator. Sub to ICF. 2013-2016

Marina del Rey 18-Inch Waterline Replacement Phase IIIB Project, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Marina del Rey, Los Angeles County, CA. Archaeological monitoring during ground disturbing activities for two alignments along Fiji Way and Via Marina. Monitoring compliance report. Sub to Michael Baker Intl./RBF Consulting. Principal Archaeologist. 2014

Sun Ranch Drainage Improvements, San Juan Capistrano Public Works Department, Orange County, CA. Archaeological, paleontological and Native American monitoring for a 0.5- mile buried concrete pipeline installation project, along a natural drainage course to accommodate peak storm water flows. Principal Investigator. 2012

Imperial Channel Improvements, Orange County Public Works, Fullerton, Orange County, CA. Cultural resources technical study, including literature review, records search and NAHC consultation, to identify potential cultural resources in the vicinity of the proposed improvements to a portion of the channel. The APE is 2.2 acres and consists of removing and reconstructing existing rock rip rap and underlying soils. Sub to Placeworks. Principal Archaeologist. 2012

First Street Trunk Line, City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Los Angeles County, CA. Conducted a paleontological resources assessment and monitoring for the construction of a large sewer line roughly 11,000 feet long and 60 inches in diameter along with added access holes, flow meters, valves, and regulator station. The project area was approximately 2.8 linear miles along First Street between Van Ness and Beverly Boulevard. Prepared the final assessment report and mitigation plan. Subsequently, was contracted to provide mitigation monitoring for paleontological resources. Principal Paleontologist. Sub to EDAW. 2005; 2007-2009

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PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

MEGAN PATRICIA WILSON
Archaeologist/GIS Specialist

EDUCATION

2014 M.A. Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton *cum laude*

2013 GIS Certificate, California State University, Fullerton

2006 B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles *cum laude*

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Wilson is a Registered Professional Archaeologist and cross-trained paleontologist with experience in survey, excavation, and laboratory preparation/curation analysis. Her key research areas include prehistoric subsistence and settlement patterns of coastal southern California, protohistoric and historic archaeology of southern California and the Great Basin, and paleoenvironmental reconstructions based on archaeological flora and faunal analysis. She is GIS proficient and assists with the digitizing and mapping of spatial data for archaeology projects. Ms. Wilson has five years of experience in southern California archaeology.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Paradise Valley Specific Plan, Glorious Land Company, unincorporated Riverside County, CA. The project involves construction of a master-planned community. Of the 5, 000-acre project area, 1,800 acres are slated for development, leaving the remaining 3,200 acres as open space. Coordination with the BLM was required regarding off-site power and fiber optic lines situated on federal lands. Conducted records search and archive research. Cogstone also conducted NAHC consultation, archaeological and paleontological resources survey and APE mapping for inclusion in the Supplemental Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report.

High Desert Corridor/ SR 138 Widening Project, FHWA/Caltrans District 7, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA. The project involves construction of a new, approximately 63-mile long, east-west freeway/expressway between SR 14 in Los Angeles County and SR 18 in San Bernardino County. Field pedestrian survey for Extended Phase I (XPI) Testing, subsurface testing of four archaeological sites in the Area of Potential Effects (APE), and lab work. Caltrans is the lead federal and state agency; compliance with Section 106 and CEQA required. Tasks included paleontological records, GIS maps, and organizing artifacts. Sub to Parsons Transportation Group. Archaeology Technician. 2014-2015

Dune Palms Bridge, Project Design and Environmental Documents, La Quinta, Riverside County, CA. The project involved replacing a low water crossing spanning the Coachella Valley Storm Water Channel at Dune Palms Road. Conducted record search, sacred lands search, and NAHC consultation. Cogstone also conducted an intensive field survey, APE mapping, and prepared a Historic Properties Survey Report (HPSR) with appended Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) to support the PA&ED/PSR/PS&E documents. In addition, the project is located within known boundaries of prehistoric Lake Cahuilla, which has previously produced significant fossils. Cogstone conducted a paleontological sensitivity analysis and prepared a Paleontological Identification Report (PIR). Sub to Parsons Brinckerhoff. Archaeologist. 2014

I-10 Grove Avenue Interchange, Ontario, San Bernardino County, CA. Archaeological and paleontological records search, historic map search, and NAHC consultation to support preparation of PIR/PER, PMP, HPSR/ASR, and HRER documents. Sub to Parsons Transportation Group. Archaeologist. 2015

Temecula Park and Ride at I-15, Caltrans District 8, Temecula, Riverside County, CA. Conducted records search, sacred land search, NAHC consultation, and created all project maps for inclusion in Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) and Archaeological Survey Report (ASR). This project involved the construction of a park and ride area. Sub to Michael Baker/RBF. Archaeologist. 2014

Del Sur Solar EIR, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, CA. Conducted records search, prepared GIS maps and updated site records for a cultural resources assessment on behalf of the City of Lancaster for a proposed 100 MW solar facility on ~725 acres in the western portion of the Antelope Valley along with a 2-4 mile gen-tie line to Antelope Substation. Reviewed regulatory environment and environmental document. Sub to Aspen Environmental Group. Archaeologist. 2015

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PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

KIM SCOTT
Field & Lab Director for Paleontology

EDUCATION

2013 M.S. Biology with paleontology emphasis, California State University San Bernardino
2000 B.S., Geology with paleontology emphasis, University of California, Los Angeles

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Scott has more than 18 years of experience in California paleontology. She is a qualified geologist and paleontologist with extensive survey, monitoring and fossil salvage experience. In addition, she has special skills in fossil preparation (cleaning and stabilization) and preparation of stratigraphic sections and other documentation for fossil localities. Scott serves as company safety officer and is the author of the company safety and paleontology manuals.

SELECTED PROJECTS

State Route 91 HOV Project, Caltrans District 8, Riverside. Paleontology Field and Lab Director. Co-authored a combined Paleontological Identification/Evaluation Report and Paleontological Mitigation Plan for the SR 91 High Occupancy Vehicle Lane Addition between Adams St. and the 60/91/215 Interchange in Riverside. Subsequently co-authored Paleontological Monitoring Report. 2011-2014

Ranchero Road-BNSF Grade Separation, Caltrans District 8, City of Hesperia, Hesperia. Paleontology Field and Lab Director. Directed paleontological resources monitoring for the duration of all ground disturbing activities in native sediments greater than five feet deep. 2011-2013

Avenue 52 Grade Separation, Coachella, Caltrans District 8, Riverside County. Paleontology Field and Lab Director. Performed paleontological record searches, background research, reconnaissance survey, and co-authored PIR/PER. 2012

Interstate 15 Joint Point of Entry, Caltrans District 8, San Bernardino County. Paleontology Field and Lab Director. Directed survey and co-authored a combined Paleontological Identification/Evaluation Report for a new combined agricultural inspection and commercial vehicle enforcement facility near the California-Nevada border. 2011.

Interstate 15 Bridges, Caltrans District 8, San Bernardino County. Paleontology Field and Lab Director. Co-authored a combined Paleontological Identification/Evaluation Report for the replacement of Cenda Ditch Bridge and Wheaton Wash Bridge east of Mountain Pass, CA. 2011

US 95 Vertical Curve Correction, Caltrans District 8, south of Needles. Paleontology Field and Lab Director. Directed survey and co-authored a combined Paleontological Identification/Evaluation Report and Paleontological Mitigation Plan for a vertical curve correction project south of Needles. 2011

State Route 58 Realignment, Caltrans District 8, Barstow. Paleontology Field and Lab Director. Directed survey and co-authored a combined Paleontological Identification/Evaluation Report for a project to realign SR 58 in a ten mile stretch near Hinkley. 2010

State Route 247 Widening, Caltrans District 8, Yucca Valley. Paleontology Field and Lab Director.Directed survey and co-authored a combined Paleontological Identification/Evaluation Report for a project to widen SR 247 between Yucca Valley and Flamingo Heights. 2009

State Route 58 Realignment, Caltrans District 8, San Bernardino County. Paleontology Field and Lab Director.Directed survey and co-authored a combined Paleontological Identification/Evaluation Report for a project to realign SR 58 from the Kern County line to east of Kramer. 2009

APPENDIX B: PALEONTOLOGY RECORDS SEARCH

28 May 2013

Cogstone Resource Management
attn: Sherri Gust
1518 W. Taft Avenue
Orange, CA 92865

re: **PALEONTOLOGY LITERATURE AND RECORDS REVIEW, BLOOMINGTON AFFORDABLE HOUSING PROJECT, COMMUNITY OF BLOOMINGTON, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Dear Ms. Gust,

The Division of Geological Sciences of the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM) has completed a literature review and records search for the above-referenced development in the Community of Bloomington, San Bernardino County. The proposed project property is located in the northwestern quadrant of section 21, Township 1 South, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as seen on the Fontana, California 7.5' United States Geological Survey topographic quadrangle map (1967 edition, photorevised 1980).

Previous geologic mapping (Bortugno and Spittler, 1986; Morton, 2003) indicates that the study area is situated entirely upon Holocene fan alluvium derived from Lytle Creek (= **Qyfl**). This Holocene alluvium has low potential to contain significant nonrenewable paleontologic resources, and so is assigned low paleontologic sensitivity. However, this alluvium forms a thin sedimentary veneer overlying older Pleistocene alluvium in the subsurface; this subsurface Pleistocene alluvium has high potential to contain fossil resources, and so is assigned high paleontologic sensitivity. Pleistocene alluvium elsewhere in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties and the Inland Empire has been repeatedly demonstrated to have high paleontologic sensitivity (Jefferson, 1991; Reynolds and Reynolds, 1991; Anderson and others, 2002; Springer and others, 2009, 2010; Scott, 2010). Fossils recovered from these Pleistocene sediments represent extinct taxa including mammoths, mastodons, ground sloths, dire wolves, sabre-toothed cats, large and small horses, large and small camels, and bison (Jefferson, 1991; Reynolds and Reynolds, 1991; Anderson and others, 2002; Springer and others, 2009, 2010; Scott, 2010).

For this review, I conducted a search of the Regional Paleontologic Locality Inventory (RPLI) at the SBCM. The results of this search indicate that no previously-recorded paleontologic resource localities are present within the boundaries of the proposed development property, nor from within one mile in any direction. The nearest locality that has yielded fossils from Pleistocene older

alluvium is SBCM 5.1.11, located in Fontana and situated approximately three miles west-southwest of the proposed study area. This locality yielded fossil remains of the extinct sabre-toothed cat, *Smilodon*.

Recommendations

The results of the literature review and the check of the RPLI at the SBCM demonstrate that excavation in conjunction with development may have high potential to adversely impact significant nonrenewable paleontologic resources present at depth within the boundaries of the proposed project site. A qualified vertebrate paleontologist must therefore be retained to develop a program to mitigate impacts to such resources, including full curation of recovered significant resources (see Scott and others, 2004). This mitigation program should be consistent with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Scott and Springer, 2003), as well as with regulations currently implemented by the County of San Bernardino.

The County of San Bernardino (Development Code §82.20.040) defines a qualified vertebrate paleontologist as meeting the following criteria:

Education: An advanced degree (Masters or higher) in geology, paleontology, biology or related disciplines (exclusive of archaeology).

Professional experience: At least five years professional experience with paleontologic (not including cultural) resources, including the collection, identification and curation of the resources.

The County of San Bernardino (Development Code §82.20.030) requires that paleontologic mitigation programs include, but not be limited to:

(a) Field survey before grading. In areas of potential but unknown sensitivity, field surveys before grading shall be required to establish the need for paleontologic monitoring.

(b) Monitoring during grading. A project that requires grading plans and is located in an area of known fossil occurrence, or that has been demonstrated to have fossils present in a field survey, shall have all grading monitored by trained paleontologic crews working under the direction of a qualified professional, so that fossils exposed during grading can be recovered and preserved. Paleontologic monitors shall be equipped to salvage fossils as they are unearthed, to avoid construction delays, and to remove samples of sediments that are likely to contain the remains of small fossil invertebrates and vertebrates. Monitors shall be empowered to temporarily halt or divert equipment to allow removal of abundant or large specimens. Monitoring is not necessary if the potentially-fossiliferous units described for the property in question are not present, or if present are determined upon exposure and examination by qualified paleontologic personnel to have low potential to contain fossil resources.

(c) Recovered specimens. Qualified paleontologic personnel shall prepare recovered specimens to a point of identification and permanent preservation, including washing of sediments to recover small invertebrates and vertebrates. Preparation and stabilization of all recovered fossils is essential in order to fully mitigate adverse impacts to the resources.

(d) Identification and curation of specimens. Qualified paleontologic personnel shall identify and curate specimens into the collections of the Division of Geological Sciences, San Bernardino County Museum, an established, accredited museum repository with permanent retrievable paleontologic storage. These procedures are also essential steps in effective paleontologic mitigation and CEQA compliance. The paleontologist must have a written repository agreement in hand prior to the initiation of mitigation activities. Mitigation of adverse impacts to significant paleontologic resources is not considered complete until curation into an established museum repository has been fully completed and documented.

(e) Report of findings. Qualified paleontologic personnel shall prepare a report of findings with an appended itemized of specimens. A preliminary report shall be submitted and approved before granting of building permits, and a final report shall be submitted and approved before granting of occupancy permits. The report and inventory, when submitted to the appropriate Lead Agency along with confirmation of the curation of recovered specimens into the collections of the San Bernardino County Museum, will signify completion of the program to mitigate impacts to paleontologic resources.

References

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Springer, K., E. Scott, J.C. Sagebiel, and L.K. Murray, 2010. Late Pleistocene large mammal faunal dynamics from inland southern California: the Diamond Valley Lake local fauna. *In* E. Scott and G. McDonald (eds.), Faunal dynamics and extinction in the Quaternary: papers honoring Ernest L. Lundelius, Jr. Quaternary International 217: 256-265.

Please do not hesitate to contact us with any further questions you may have.

Sincerely,

Eric Scott, Curator of Paleontology
Division of Geological Sciences
San Bernardino County Museum

APPENDIX C: NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

Megan Wilson

From: Sanchez, Katy@NAHC <katy.sanchez@nahc.ca.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, August 04, 2015 1:58 PM
To: Megan Wilson
Subject: RE: Sacred Lands File Search for San Bernardino County, Fontana Quad
Attachments: Valley Corridor Project San Bernardino.pdf

Hi Megan,

The SB 18 list, which is very similar, is for General Plan and Specific Plans in the County, so don't use that one. Here is a list of Native Americans to contact for your project in the Fontana Quad in San Bernardino County. There were no Sacred Sites found, so please consult the Native Americans on this list. Thanks for the email!!

Katy Sanchez
Native American Heritage Commission
(916) 373-3712

From: Megan Wilson [MWilson@cogstone.com]
Sent: Tuesday, August 04, 2015 9:53 AM
To: Sanchez, Katy@NAHC
Subject: Sacred Lands File Search for San Bernardino County, Fontana Quad

Good afternoon Katy,
I wanted to include this letter from the Client-regarding the Valley Corridor Specific Plan. They had requested a list under SB-18 consultation and you responded on July 15, with a list of individuals to contact. You also responded that a Sacred Lands File Search came up negative for the PA. I also included the original SLF request from me.
I wanted to see if I can use the SLF search results and contact list you provided on Jul 15 to start my Native American consultation.

Please let me know,
Thanks, Megan

From: Megan Wilson
Sent: Friday, July 24, 2015 3:47 PM
To: Nahc@nahc.ca.gov<mailto:Nahc@nahc.ca.gov>
Subject: Sacred Lands File Search for San Bernardino County, Fontana Quad

Good afternoon,
I would like to request a Sacred Lands File search for the Valley Blvd. Project located in San Bernardino County in the Fontana quad. Please see the attached PDF for the formal request.
If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Megan Wilson, M.A., R.P.A.
Archaeologist & GIS Technician
Cogstone
Paleontology, Archaeology and History
1518 W Taft Ave, Orange, CA 92865-4157
714-974-8300 ex. 108

Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
August 4, 2015

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indian
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 Gabrielino Tongva
San Gabriel , CA 91778
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
(626) 483-3564 Cell

(626) 286-1262 Fax

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

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrielino
Covina , CA 91723
gabrielenoindians@yahoo.
(626) 926-4131

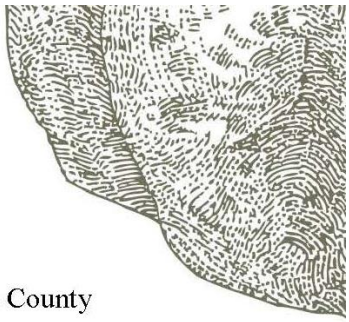
Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director
P.O. Box 86908 Gabrielino Tongva
Los Angeles , CA 90086
samdunlap@earthlink.net
(909) 262-9351

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Valley Corridor Project, San Bernardino County.

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY



July 24, 2015

Re: Valley Boulevard Project, City of Bloomington, San Bernardino County
Cogstone Project No. 2582

Dear Representative;

The Valley Corridor Specific Plan project area would create a Project boundary stretching 1.25 miles along Valley Boulevard between Bloomington's western boundary with the City of Fontana (Alder Avenue) and eastern boundary with the City of Rialto (Spruce Avenue). The boundary would include properties fronting Valley Boulevard and extend north to Marygold Avenue and south to Interstate 10. The Specific Plan would create new zoning in this area and provide a gross project boundary of approximately 355 acres that includes a little over 60 acres of existing unparcelized right-of-way (ROW). The area bounded by Marygold Avenue, Spruce Avenue, Interstate 10, and Alder Avenue, as shown, constitutes the "Project" for purposes of CEQA.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on Jul4 24, 2015 to perform a search of the Sacred Lands File. The NAHC responded on August 4, 2015, that they had no record of Native American sacred sites or heritage resources in the immediate vicinity of the Project Area (PA). The NAHC also provided a list of Native American individuals/organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources within PA and recommended that we contact you, among others.

A record search of the PA and a one-mile buffer was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information on July 23, 2015. No prehistoric archaeological resources are located within the PA or within a one mile radius of the Project Area. Numerous historic resources were documented in the PA. If you would like additional information regarding the historic resources recorded, please feel free to contact me and I will share those results with you.

We would appreciate your providing any comments, issues and/or concerns relating to cultural resources within the PA All information provided regarding cultural and historic sites or other areas of concern will be confidential. Please contact me by phone 714-974-8300, email mwilson@cogstone.com, or fax 714-974-8303. Your response within two weeks of receipt of this letter will be appreciated. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Megan Wilson, M.A., R.P.A
Archaeologist and GIS Technician
(714) 974-8300 x.108
mwilson@cogstone.com

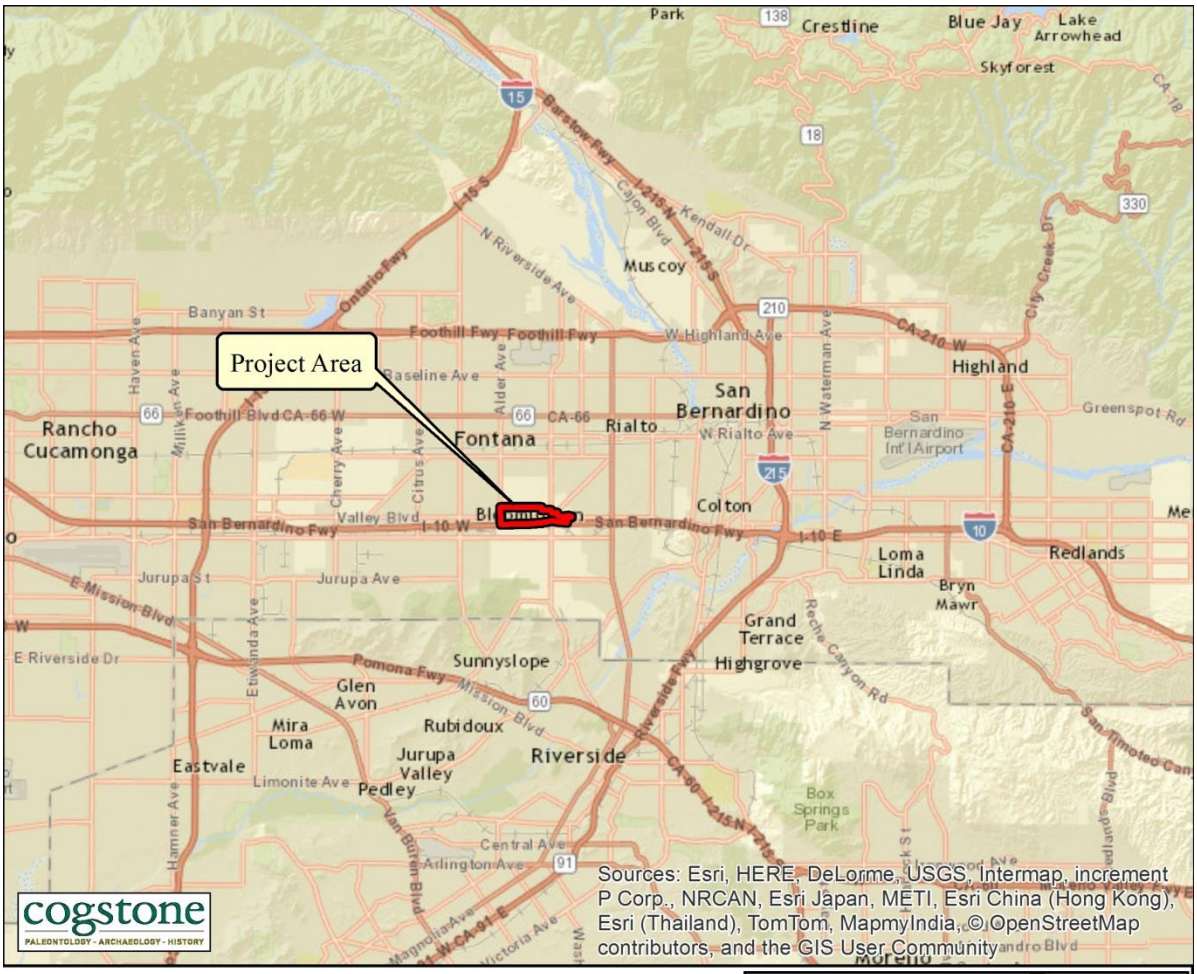
Attachments: Project vicinity map
Project location map
Project aerial map

1518 West Taft Avenue
Orange, CA 92865
Office (714) 974-8300

Branch Offices
San Diego - Riverside - Morro Bay - Oakland

Federal Certifications 8(a), SDB, 8(m) WOSB
State Certifications DBE, WBE, SBE, UDBE

cogstone.com
Toll free (888) 333-3212


Project Area
Park
Crestline
Blue Jay
Lake Arrowhead
Skyforest
Barstow Fwy
I-215 N
I-215 S
Cajon Blvd
Kendall Dr
N Riverside Ave
Muscoy
Ontario Fwy
I-15 S
Banyan St
Foothill Fwy
W Highland Ave
CA-210 W
Highland
City Creek Dr
Haven Ave
Baseline Ave
Alder Ave
Rancho Cucamonga
Foothill Blvd CA-66 W
Fontana
CA-66
Rialto
San Bernardino
N Waterman Ave
San Bernardino Int'l Airport
CA-210 E
Greenspot Rd
Cherry Ave
Citrus Ave
Valley Blvd
San Bernardino Fwy
I-10 W
I-10 E
Colton
Loma Linda
Redlands
Bryn Mawr
Jurupa St
Jurupa Ave
E Mission Blvd
Grand Terrace
Reche Canyon Rd
E Riverside Dr
Sunnyslope
Highgrove
Pomona Fwy
Mission Blvd
Glen Avon
Etiwanda Ave
Mira Loma
Rubidoux
Riverside
Eastvale
Limonite Ave
Jurupa Valley
Pedley
Hamner Ave
Van Buren Blvd
Central Ave
Arlington Ave
Box Springs Park
Magnolia Ave
Victoria Ave
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community
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PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY
Valley Corridor Specific Plan
San Bernardino County, CA
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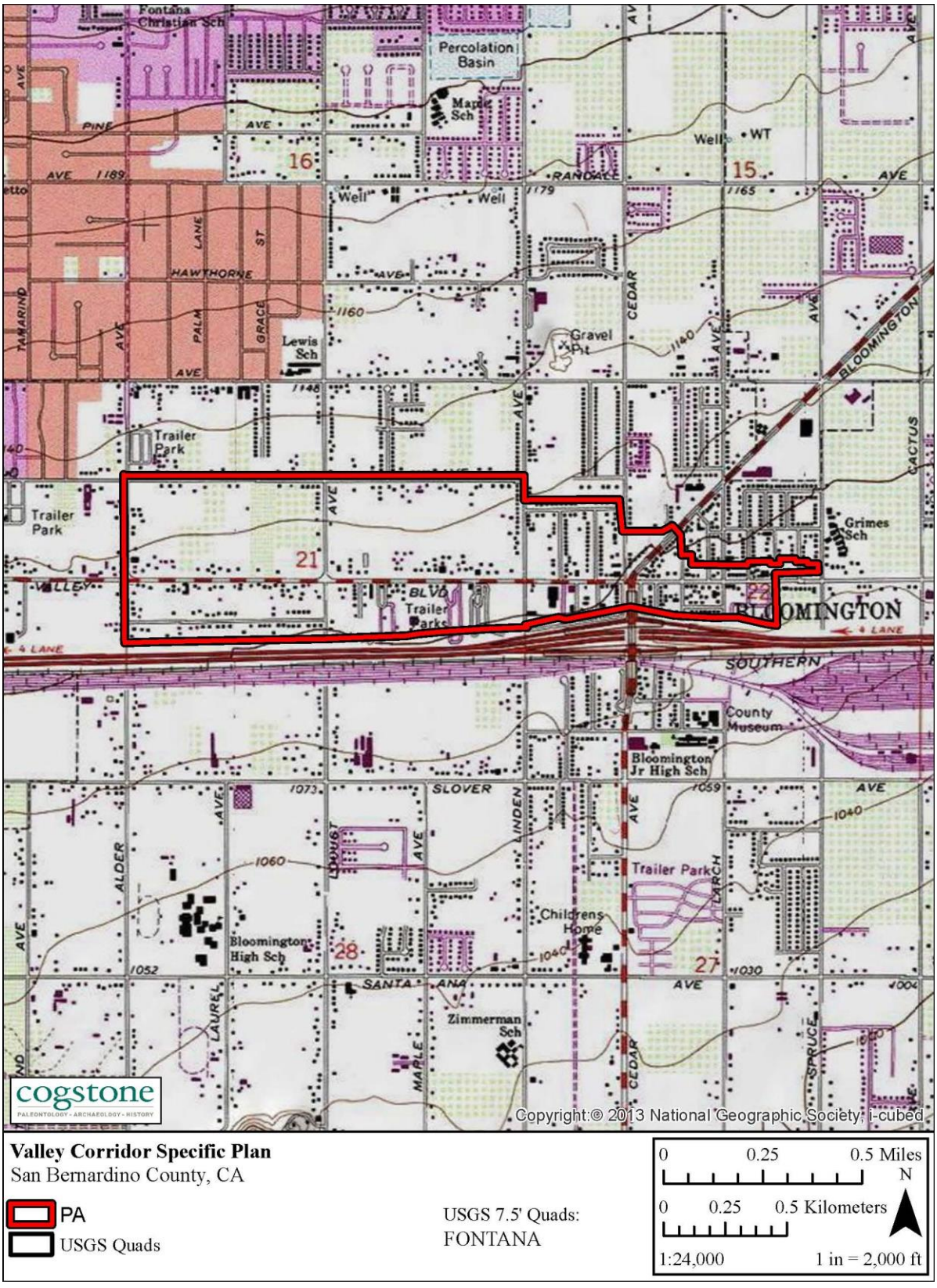
Fontana Christian Sch
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GRACE
Lewis Sch
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SOUTHERN
County Museum
Bloomington Jr High Sch
SLOVER
LINDEN
ALDER
LOCUST
LARCH
Childrens Home
Bloomington High Sch
28
27
SANTA ANA
Zimmerman Sch
MAPLE
SPRUCE
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Valley Corridor Specific Plan
San Bernardino County, CA
PA
USGS Quads
USGS 7.5' Quads:
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N
0 0.25 0.5 Kilometers
1:24,000
1 in = 2,000 ft

Native American Group/Individual	Date(s) and Method of First Contact Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Second Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Third Attempt	Date(s) of Replies Rec'd	Comments
Gabrieliño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation Andrew Salas, Chairperson P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA 91723	7/24/2015 email	-	-	7/30/2015, email	On July 30, 2015 Mr., Salas responded on behalf of the Gabrieliño Band of Mission Indians that the Project Area is located within known villages and known Trading Routes of their people. Therefore if there is any ground disturbance what's so ever we would like to request our tribal Monitors be present. Mr. Salas included a map with the general location of known villages for the Tribe based on tribal and family knowledge. These tribal locations have been incorporated into the Tribal boundaries map in Figure 5. Mr. Salas also commented that Gabrielino villages overlapped each other and covered vast areas and that many habitation areas were never documented. His group feels that area is very sensitive for prehistoric cultural resources.
Gabrieliño/Tongva Nation- Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director and Sandonne Goad, Chairperson P.O. Box 86908 Los Angeles, CA 90086	7/24/2015, email	8/6/2015, email	-	8/8/2015, email	On August 8, 2015 Mr. Dunlap on behalf of the Gabrieliño/Tongva Nation responded that he has no objections to the proposed zone changes. He did express his concerns regarding future development in the Specific Plan Area that involves subsurface construction. Mr. Dunlap noted that the Project Area is located within the traditional territory of the Gabrieliño/Tongva Nation and requested that a Native American monitor be present to assist a professional archaeologist during construction activity. He further requested that the Native American monitor be selected from the Gabrieliño/Tongva Nation tribal group.
Gabrieliño/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians-Anthony Morales, Chairperson P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA 91778	7/24/2015, email	8/6/2015, email	7/17/2015, phone conversation.	7/17/2015, phone conversation.	On August 17, 2015 Mr. Morales responded on behalf of the Gabrieliño/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians. He had no objections to the rezoning but he did strongly recommend archaeological survey prior to new development and Native American and archaeological monitoring when groundbreaking activities begin for new developments. His reasons requesting survey and monitoring where that: 1) major freeways such as Interstate 10 as well as railways like the Southern Pacific Railroad were originally travel and trade corridors for Native Americans living in the area and that sites may be located along these travel corridors; 2) the lack of prehistoric records at the South Central Coastal Information Center is largely due to the early development of the region which predates the implementation of any environmental protection laws like CEQA and NEPA; and 3) due to the proximity to the Santa Ana River, an area that Mr. Morales considers a cultural landscape or a cultural resource to the Gabrieliño peoples, the PA should be surveyed and monitored. Finally, he requested that when groundbreaking activities begin to retain a Native American monitor from the Gabrieliño/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians.

Megan Wilson

From: Andy <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, July 30, 2015 12:46 PM
To: Megan Wilson
Cc: Chris - LUS Warrick; Katy@NAHC Sanchez; Dr. Christina Swindall Martinez; Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno
Subject: RE: Request for Consultation, Valley Blvd. Project, San Bernardino County
Attachments: IMG_2911.PNG; ATT00001.txt; FullSizeRender.jpg; ATT00002.txt

Dear
Megan Wilson

The project location is within the known villages & known Trading Routes of our people. Therefore if there is any ground disturbance what's so ever we would like to request our tribal Monitors Be present .
Please keep in mind The Native American Heritage Commission refers lead agencies to the respective Native American Tribe because they are not the experts on each tribe's cultural resources, nor do they have complete history (both written and/or oral) regarding the sensitivity and location of historic villages, trade routes, cemeteries and sacred/religious sites on any given tribe. Down below there are 2 Maps I added 1 of our village map location within the project and the other which is yours.

Thank you Andy

Megan Wilson

From: Andy <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>
Sent: Tuesday, August 18, 2015 1:06 PM
To: Megan Wilson
Subject: Re: Valley blvd project
Attachments: image2.jpeg; ATT00001.txt; image1.jpeg; ATT00002.txt

Megan please remember these villages are only the main villages but around them there were many . Just like our cities we live in today, we have our main city where city hall and everything is located then around the city the rest of the community . The villages overlapped each other and would cover vast areas . There are areas of known Native inhabitant that were not even documented . No offense but the maps you shared with me I have to say there are some villages in wrong locations.

Just like Siba or Shevaanga which is the village my family decent from, people and historians have claimed it is in san Gabriel which is incorrect . Siba is over at La Mision veija area today called Savannah. They changed the name of the area today from Shevaanga to Savannah. I hope u understand

Megan Wilson

From: sam dunlap <samdunlap@earthlink.net>
Sent: Saturday, August 08, 2015 12:41 PM
To: Megan Wilson
Subject: Re: Valley Blvd. Project, San Bernardino County

Megan,

Thank you for the request for consultation on the Valley Corridor Specific Plan. After review of the material provided by your office I would like to state that I have no objections to the proposed zone changes. However, I would like to express my concerns regarding any future development in the Specific Plan project area that involves subsurface construction activity. Since the project area is within the traditional tribal territory of the Gabrielino Tongva Nation I would request that a Native American monitor be present to assist a professional archaeologist in assessing and identifying any cultural resources that may be impacted during construction activity. I also request that the Native American monitor be selected from our tribal group with my approval.

Sincerely,

Sam Dunlap
Cultural Resource Director
Gabrielino Tongva Nation
(909) 262-9351 cell