

Appendix D

Cultural Resources

SLOVER DISTRIBUTION CENTER
DRAFT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
Assessor Parcel Numbers 0256-041-01, -02, -03, -47, and -48
Bloomington Community of
Unincorporated San Bernardino County, California

Prepared for:

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Project No. LAS1501

National Archaeological Data Base Information:

Type of Study: Cultural Resources Assessment/Inventory

Resources Recorded: None

Keywords: Bloomington

USGS Quadrangle: 7.5-minute Fontana, California (1980)



BCRCONSULTING LLC

September 1, 2015

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Lee & Associates to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 0256-041-01, -02, -03, -47, and -48 (the project) in the community of Bloomington, unincorporated San Bernardino County, California. Tasks completed for the scope of work include a cultural resources records search, a reconnaissance-level pedestrian cultural resources survey, technical report, and Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search (Appendix A). These tasks were performed in partial fulfillment of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements. The records search revealed that no cultural resources studies have taken place and no cultural resources have been previously recorded within one half-mile of the project site.

During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists did not discover any cultural resources, including prehistoric or historic archaeological sites or historic buildings, within the project boundaries. As a result BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural resources work or monitoring is necessary for proposed project activities. However, if previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving activities, a qualified archaeologist shall be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Lee & Associates to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 0256-041-01, -02, -03, -47, and -48 (approximately 17 acres; the project) in the community of Bloomington, unincorporated San Bernardino County, California. A reconnaissance-level pedestrian cultural resources survey of the project site was completed in partial fulfillment of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements. The project site is located in Section 28 of Township 1 South, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, in San Bernardino County. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Fontana, California* (1980) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

NATURAL SETTING

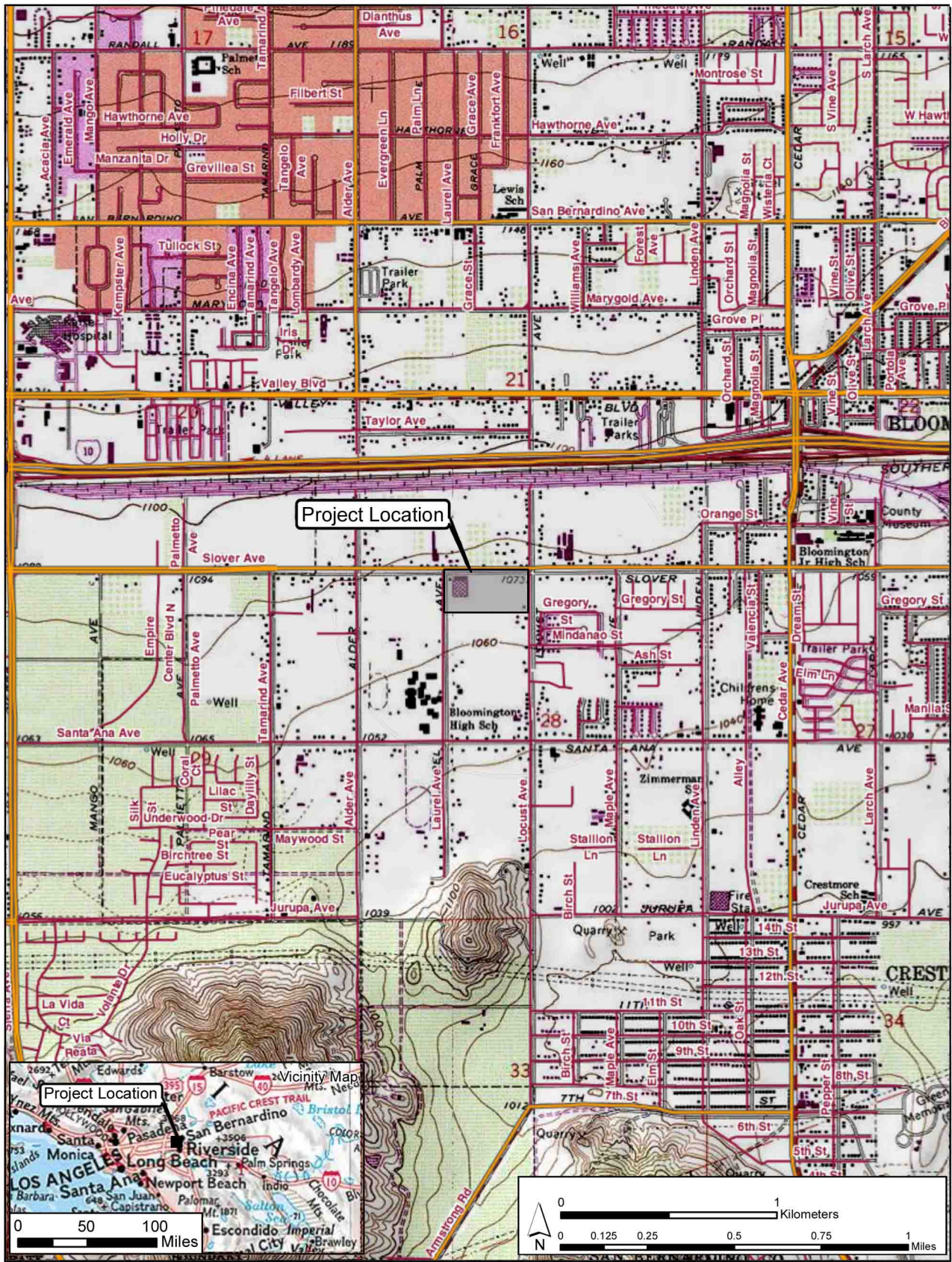
The elevation of the project site is approximately 1073 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The property has been subject to disturbances related to surface erosion, weed abatement, and excavation related to adjacent roads, and industrial and residential developments. The project site is covered with Holocene alluvial-fan deposits (Qyf 5) derived from the San Gabriel Mountains. This slightly dissected alluvium dominates the region (Morton and Matti 2001). The current study has not yielded any evidence that sediments have produced raw materials used in prehistoric tool manufacture within one mile of the project site. Local rainfall ranges from 5 to 15 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37). The project site is flat, although the general slope conveys local water from north to south (USGS 1996).

Although recent and historic-period impacts have decimated local vegetation, remnants of a formerly dominant coastal sage scrub vegetation community have been sporadically observed in the area. Signature plant species include black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), California brittlebush (*Encelia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), deerweed (*Lotus scoparius*), golden yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), purple sage (*Salvia leucophylla*), sticky monkeyflower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*), sugar bush (*Rhus ovate*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), coastal century plant (*Agave shawii*), coastal cholla (*Opuntia prolifera*), Laguna Beach liveforever (*Dudleya stolonifera*), many-stemmed liveforever (*Dudleya multicaulis*), our Lord's candle (*Yucca whipplei*), prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia sp.*) (Williams et al. 2008:118-119). Signature animal species within Coastal Sage Scrub habitat include the kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys sp.*), California horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum frontale*), orange throated whiptail (*Cnemidophorus hyperthrus*), San Diego horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillii*), brown-headed cowbird (*Molothrus ater*), California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*), and San Diego cactus wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis*) (Williams et al. 2008:118-120). Local native groups made use of many of these species (see Lightfoot and Parrish 2008).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The local prehistoric cultural setting has been organized into many chronological frameworks (see Warren and Crabtree 1986; Bettinger and Taylor 1974; Lanning 1963; Hunt 1960; Wallace 1958, 1962, 1978; Campbell and Campbell 1935), although there is no definitive sequence for the region. The difficulties in establishing cultural chronologies for



western San Bernardino County are a function of its enormous size and the small amount of archaeological excavations conducted there. Moreover, throughout prehistory many groups have occupied the area and their territories often overlap spatially and chronologically resulting in mixed artifact deposits. Due to dry climate and capricious geological processes, these artifacts rarely become integrated in-situ. Lacking a milieu hospitable to the preservation of cultural midden, local chronologies have relied upon temporally diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points, or upon the presence/absence of other temporal indicators, such as groundstone. Such methods are instructive, but can be limited by prehistoric occupants' concurrent use of different artifact styles, or by artifact re-use or re-sharpening, as well as researchers' mistaken diagnosis, and other factors (see Flenniken 1985; Flenniken and Raymond 1986; Flenniken and Wilke 1989). Recognizing the shortcomings of comparative temporal indicators, this study recommends review of Warren and Crabree (1986), who have drawn upon this method to produce a commonly cited and relatively comprehensive chronology.

Ethnography

Although no prehistoric sites have been locally recorded, in general the project site is situated at an ethnographic nexus peripherally occupied by the Gabrielino and Serrano. Each group consisted of semi-nomadic hunter-gatherers who spoke a variation of the Takic language subfamily. Individual ethnographic summaries are provided below.

Gabrielino. The Gabrielino probably first encountered Europeans when Spanish explorers reached California's southern coast during the 15th and 16th centuries (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). The first documented encounter, however, occurred in 1769 when Gaspar de Portola's expedition crossed Gabrielino territory (Bean and Smith 1978). Other brief encounters took place over the years, and are documented in McCawley 1996 (citing numerous sources). The Gabrielino name has been attributed by association with the Spanish mission of San Gabriel, and refers to a subset of people sharing speech and customs with other Cupan speakers (such as the Juaneño/Luiseño/Ajachemem) from the greater Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family (Bean and Smith 1978). Gabrielino villages occupied the watersheds of various rivers (locally including the Santa Ana) and intermittent streams. Chiefs were usually descended through the male line and often administered several villages. Gabrielino society was somewhat stratified and is thought to have contained three hierarchically ordered social classes which dictated ownership rights and social status and obligations (Bean and Smith 1978:540-546). Plants utilized for food were heavily relied upon and included acorn-producing oaks, as well as seed-producing grasses and sage. Animal protein was commonly derived from rabbits and deer in inland regions, while coastal populations supplemented their diets with fish, shellfish, and marine mammals (Boscana 1933, Heizer 1968, Johnston 1962, McCawley 1996). Dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, pigeon, dove, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles were specifically not utilized as a food source (Kroeber 1925:652).

Serrano. Kroeber (1925) applied the generic term "Serrano" to four groups, each with distinct territories: the Kitanemuk, Tataviam, Vanyume, and Serrano. Only one group, in the San Bernardino Mountains and West-Central Mojave Desert, ethnically claims the term Serrano. Bean and Smith (1978) indicate that the Vanyume, an obscure Takic population, was found along the Mojave River at the time of Spanish contact. The Kitanemuk lived to the north and west, while the Tataviam lived to the west. All may have used the western San Bernardino County area seasonally. Serrano villages consisted of small collections of

willow-framed domed structures situated near reliable water sources. A lineage leader administered laws and ceremonies from a large ceremonial house centrally located in most villages. Local Serrano relied heavily on acorns and piñon nuts for subsistence, although roots, bulbs, shoots, and seeds supplemented these. When available, game animals commonly included deer, mountain sheep, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds –particularly quail (Bean and Smith 1978:571).

History

Historic-era California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

Spanish Period. The first European to pass through the area is thought to be a Spaniard called Father Francisco Garces. Having become familiar with the area, Garces acted as a guide to Juan Bautista de Anza, who had been commissioned to lead a group across the desert from a Spanish outpost in Arizona to set up quarters at the Mission San Gabriel in 1771 near what today is Pasadena (Beck and Haase 1974). Garces was followed by Alta California Governor Pedro Fages, who briefly explored the region in 1772. Searching for San Diego Presidio deserters, Fages had traveled through Riverside to San Bernardino, crossed over the mountains into the Mojave Desert, and then journeyed westward to the San Joaquin Valley (Beck and Haase 1974).

Mexican Period. In 1821, Mexico overthrew Spanish rule and the missions began to decline. By 1833, the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act, and the missions, reorganized as parish churches, lost their vast land holdings, and released their neophytes (Beattie and Beattie 1974).

American Period. The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by a significant drought further diminished the economic impact of local ranching. This decline combined with ubiquitous agricultural and real estate developments of the late 19th century, set the stage for diversified economic pursuits that have continued to proliferate to this day (Beattie and Beattie 1974; Cleland 1941).

PERSONNEL

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the current study. Mr. Brunzell provided project oversight and completed the technical report. BCR Consulting Staff Archaeologist Judy Bernal, B.A., performed the cultural resources records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton. She also completed the pedestrian field survey.

METHODS

Records Search

Prior to fieldwork, an archaeological records search was conducted at the SCCIC. This included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, as well as a review of known cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports generated from projects completed within one half-mile of the project site. In addition, a review was conducted of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), and documents and inventories from the California Office of Historic Preservation including the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and the Inventory of Historic Structures.

Field Survey

An archaeological pedestrian field survey of the project site was conducted on August 25, 2015. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across 100 percent of the project site. Soil exposures, including natural and artificial clearings were carefully inspected for evidence of cultural resources.

RESULTS

Records Search

Data from the SCCIC revealed that no cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of no cultural resources within a one half-mile radius of the project site. The nearest cultural resource was a prehistoric site approximately one mile to the south of the project site in the Jurupa Mountains. The project site has never been assessed for cultural resources, and there were no previously recorded resources located within its boundaries. The records search is summarized as follows:

Table A. Cultural Resources and Reports Located Within One Half-Mile of the Project Site

| USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle | Cultural Resources Within One Half-Mile of Project Site | Studies Within One Half-Mile of Project Site |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| <i>Fontana, California</i> (1980) | None | None |

Field Survey

During the field survey, Judy Bernal carefully inspected the project site, and identified no cultural resources within its boundaries. Surface visibility was approximately 60 percent within the project site. Ground disturbances were severe and resulted from a variety of natural and artificial factors, including surface erosion, weed abatement, and excavation related to adjacent roads, and industrial and residential developments.

RECOMMENDATIONS

BCR Consulting conducted a Cultural Resources Assessment of APNs 0256-041-01, -02, -03, -47, and -48 in the community of Bloomington, unincorporated San Bernardino County, California. This work was completed pursuant to CEQA. The records search and field survey did not identify any cultural resources (including prehistoric or historic archaeological sites or historic buildings) within the project site. Furthermore, records search results combined with

surface conditions have failed to indicate sensitivity for buried cultural resources. Based on these results, BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural resource work or monitoring is necessary for any earthmoving proposed within the project site. However, if previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving activities, a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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APPENDIX A

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH**

replacement letter

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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August 31, 2015

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Sent by Email: david.brunzell@yahoo.com
Number of Pages: 4

RE: Bloomington Development Project, Fontana USGS Quadrangle, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. Brunzell:

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

As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.1, 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 require public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section. (Public Resources Code Section 21080.1(d))

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

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.1(d), formal notification must include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. The NAHC believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the APE, such as:

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

- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
 - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.
 3. The results of any Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission. A search of the SFL was conducted with negative results.
 4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
 5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

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

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

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

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: rob.wood@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Rob Wood
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

APPENDIX B

PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: Project Site Overview (West View)



Photo 2: Project Site Overview (North View)
