CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

West Valley Logistics Center Project

City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California

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Project No. RBF1301

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Keywords: San Bernardino-Sonora Road, Prehistoric Campsite, Transmission Line
USGS Quadrangle: 7.5-minute Fontana, California (1980)

October 2, 2013
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to RBF Consulting to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the West Valley Logistics Center Project (289 acres; the project) located in the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. Tasks completed for the scope of work include research, an intensive-level pedestrian cultural resources survey, technical report, Native American Consultation, and a Paleontological Resources Assessment. These tasks were performed in partial fulfillment of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements. The research revealed that 30 cultural resources studies have taken place resulting in the recording of 23 cultural resources within one-mile of the project site. Of the 30 previous studies, one has previously assessed the entire project site, and three have assessed portions of the project site, resulting the recording of six cultural resources (two prehistoric and two historic-era) located within or immediately adjacent to its boundaries.

During field survey BCR Consulting archaeologists identified two of the four previously recorded resources located within the project site boundaries. These resources all require eligibility evaluation for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). They include a prehistoric campsite (CA-SBR-1573), a prehistoric isolated core-reduction flake (P-36-60232), the historic-era Sonora/San Bernardino Road (P-36-16417), and a portion of a historic-era transmission alignment (P-36-25455).

The prehistoric campsite (CA-SBR-1573) was not relocated within the project site boundaries during the current effort. Furthermore, it was plotted in an area that has been subject to significant modern disturbances. As a result it is considered destroyed, retains no integrity and is not considered a "historical resource" under CEQA. As an isolate, P-36-60232 has limited data potential and is not considered a "historical resource" under CEQA. The historic-era Sonora/San Bernardino Road (P-36-16417) has been designated as California Point of Historical Interest (C PHI) SBR-021, and as such is considered a "historical resource" under CEQA. However the segment plotted across the project site is no longer identifiable and as a result does not retain integrity. Therefore the segment within the project site is not considered a primary contributor to the historic significance of the resource and requires no further consideration under CEQA. P-36-25455 (a historic-era transmission alignment) is considered potentially eligible for the California Register due to its potential significance. Preservation is the preferred manner of treatment for the portion of P-36-25455 located within the project site. If preservation is feasible, there will be no direct impacts to the resource, and no additional consideration of P-36-25455 will be necessary. Furthermore, since substantial development has occurred in the vicinity of the resource, the development of the project site is not likely to result in significant indirect visual impacts to the resource. If preservation is not feasible, California register eligibility evaluation based on additional archival research and recordation should be conducted. If evaluation of P-36-25455 finds the resource not eligible for the California Register, no additional consideration will be necessary. If preservation is not possible and California Register evaluation does find this resource eligible for listing, mitigation measures will be recommended that will mitigate any proposed project-related impacts to a less than significant level.

The prehistoric cultural resources located within and immediately adjacent to the project site make the project site sensitive for buried prehistoric cultural resources, particularly near the following known archaeological sites (plotted in Appendix B):
BCR Consulting recommends that an archaeological monitor be present during all earthmoving activities occurring within 100 meters of each of the sites listed above. The monitor shall work under the direct supervision of a cultural resources professional who meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology. The monitor shall be empowered to temporarily halt or redirect construction work in the vicinity of any find until the project archaeologist can evaluate it. New discoveries or disturbances noted during earth moving may cause the archaeological monitoring requirement to be extended or diminished, as decided by the project archaeologist. If construction personnel identify previously undocumented cultural resources during earthmoving activities in areas not subject to the above monitoring, all work shall be halted in the vicinity of the discovery and a qualified archaeologist shall be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find. In the event of any new find, further treatment may be required, including site recordation, excavation, site evaluation, and data recovery.

During the Native American Consultation task, the Sacred Lands File Search conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) failed to reveal any Native American resources within one-half mile of the project site. The NAHC also provided a list of local Native American tribes, individuals, and organizations to contact regarding knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. BCR Consulting sent emails and certified letters to each of the entities listed, and received no responses containing specific knowledge of such cultural resources. Two entities did respond requesting further involvement, including Native American monitoring by their respective groups, and transfer of information. All Native American Consultation-related communications are provided in Appendix C. BCR Consulting recommends that the lead agency review all Native American correspondence, and consider all stated concerns.

The paleontological resources assessment (Appendix E) did not reveal vertebrate fossil localities directly within the project site or in the immediate vicinity from the same or similar sedimentary deposits as occur within the project site. As a result, unless field observations detect relatively fine-grained sedimentary deposits in the project site boundaries (which to-date have not), earthmoving activity related to the West Valley Logistics Center project will not require paleontological monitoring or mitigation.

If human remains are encountered, 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 RBF Consulting to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the West Valley Logistics Center Project (289 acres; the project) located in the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. An intensive-level pedestrian cultural resources survey of the project site was completed in partial fulfillment of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements. The project site consists of two non-contiguous blocks located in Section 33 of Township 2 South, Range 5 West, and Section 4 of Township 1 South, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. 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 ranges from approximately 997 to 1121 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The property was historically cultivated and has been subject to excavations and disturbances related to adjacent residential developments and off road vehicle use, particularly along the northern half of the southern block of the project site. The project site is located in the Peninsular Range geologic province of California. It sits within the Perris Block (Kenney 1999), which is bounded on the east by the San Jacinto Fault and on the west by the Elsinore Fault (Morton 1972, 1977). Local sediments are dominated by decomposed granitic alluvium derived from the Jurupa Mountains, which surround the project site to the west, north, and southeast. Some of this alluvium contains granitic cobbles suitable for use as prehistoric milling, evident from numerous prehistoric sites previously recorded in the vicinity. Local rainfall ranges from 5 to 15 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37). The project site’s northern block exhibits gentle slopes on its western boundary and steeper slopes on its eastern boundary. These generally convey water to the southeast via local drainages approximately three miles to the Santa Ana River. The project site’s southern block occupies a pass between peaks of the Jurupa Mountains that serves as a miniature divide conveying water northeast and southwest, respectively.

Seasonal grasses cover the majority of the project site and several stands of willow (Salix sp.) were noted in the southern block, and mature olive trees delineate most of its boundaries. In spite of recent and historical impacts, remnants of a formerly dominant coastal sage scrub vegetation community do remain sporadically in place. Signature plant species include black sage (Salvia mellifera), California brittlebush (Encelia californica), California buckwheat (Eriogonum fasciculatum), California sagebrush (Artemesia californica), deerweed (Lotus scoparius), golden yarrow (Eriophyllum confertiflorum), laurel sumac (Malosma laurina), lemonadeberry (Rhus integrifolia), poison oak (Toxicodendron diversilobum), purple sage (Salvia leucophila), 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 coruscans frontale), orange-throated whiptail (Cnemidophorus hyperythrus), 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).
Project Location

Reference: Topo! 2010 National Geographic; USGS Quad: Fontana (1980), CA

Project Location Site
West Valley Logistics Center

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Reference: Topo! 2010 National Geographic; USGS Quad: Fontana (1980), CA
CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

Various regional syntheses have been utilized in the archaeological literature for southern California. The following framework derives information from local studies to provide a useful overview for the project site.

Paleoindian (12,000 to 10,000 BP) and Lake Mojave (10,000 to 7,000 BP) Periods. Climatic warming characterizes the transition from the Paleoindian Period to the Lake Mojave Period. This transition also marks the end of Pleistocene Epoch and ushers in the Holocene. The Paleoindian Period has been loosely defined by isolated fluted (such as Clovis) projectile points, dated by their association with similar artifacts discovered in-situ in the Great Plains (Sutton 1996:227-228). Some fluted bifaces have been associated with fossil remains of Rancholabrean mammals approximately dated to ca. 13,300-10,800 BP near China Lake in the northern Mojave Desert. The Lake Mojave Period has been associated with cultural adaptations to moist conditions, and resource allocation pointing to more lacustrine environments than previously (Bedwell 1973). Artifacts that characterize this period include stemmed points, flake and core scrapers, choppers, hammerstones, and crescentics (Warren and Crabtree 1986:184). Projectile points associated with the period include the Silver Lake and Lake Mojave styles. Lake Mojave sites commonly occur on shorelines of Pleistocene lakes and streams, where geological surfaces of that epoch have been identified (Basgall and Hall 1994:69).

Pinto Period (7,000 to 4,000 BP). The Pinto Period has been largely characterized by desiccation of the southern California. As formerly rich lacustrine environments began to disappear, the artifact record reveals more sporadic occupation of the drier regions, indicating occupants’ recession into the cooler fringes (Warren 1984). Pinto Period sites are rare, and are characterized by surface manifestations that usually lack significant in-situ remains. Artifacts from this era include Pinto projectile points and a flake industry similar to the Lake Mojave tool complex (Warren 1984), though use of Pinto projectile points as an index artifact for the era has been disputed (see Schroth 1994). Milling stones have also occasionally been associated with sites of this period (Warren 1984).

Gypsum Period. (4,000 to 1,500 BP). A temporary return to moister conditions during the Gypsum Period is postulated to have encouraged technological diversification afforded by the relative abundance of available resources (Warren 1984:419-420; Warren and Crabtree 1986:189). Lacustrine environments reappear and begin to be exploited during this era (Shutler 1961, 1968). Concurrently a more diverse artifact assemblage reflects intensified reliance on plant resources. The new artifacts include milling stones, mortars, pestles, and a proliferation of Humboldt Concave Base, Gypsum Cave, Elko Eared, and Elko Corner-notched dart points (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Other artifacts include leaf-shaped projectile points, rectangular-based knives, drills, large scraper planes, choppers, hammer stones, shaft straighteners, incised stone pendants, and drilled slate tubes. The bow and arrow appears around 2,000 BP, evidenced by the presence of a smaller type of projectile point, the Rose Spring point (Rogers 1939; Schroeder 1953, 1961; Shutler 1961; Yohe 1992).
Saratoga Springs Period (1,500 to 800 BP). During the Saratoga Springs Period regional cultural diversifications of Gypsum Period developments are evident. Influences from Patayan/Yuman assemblages are apparent in the southern inland areas, and include buff and brown wares often associated with Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched projectile points (Warren 1984:423). Obsidian becomes more commonly used throughout southern California and characteristic artifacts of the period include milling stones, mortars, pestles, ceramics, and ornamental and ritual objects. Large villages evidence more structured settlement patterns, and three types of identifiable archaeological sites (major habitation, temporary camps, and processing stations) emerge (McGuire and Hall 1988). Diversity of resource exploitation continues to expand, indicating a much more generalized, somewhat less mobile subsistence strategy.

Shoshonean Period (800 BP to Contact). The Shoshonean period is the first to benefit from contact-era ethnography—and is subject to its inherent biases. Interviews of living informants allowed anthropologists to match artifact assemblages and particular traditions with linguistic groups, and plot them geographically (see Kroeber 1925; Gifford 1918; Strong 1929). During the Shoshonean Period continued diversification of site assemblages, and reduced Anasazi influence both coincide with the expansion of Numic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers across the Great Basin, Takic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers into southern California, and the Hopi across the Southwest (Sutton 1996). Hunting and gathering continued to diversify, and the diagnostic arrow points include desert side-notch and cottonwood triangular. Ceramics continue to proliferate, though are more common in the desert during this period (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Trade routes have become well established between coastal and inland groups during this period.

Ethnography

The project site is situated at an ethnographic nexus peripherally occupied by three groups: the Cahuilla, Luiseño, and Gabrielino. Each of the groups consisted of semi-nomadic hunter-gatherers who spoke a Cupan variation of the Takic language subfamily. Individual ethnographic summaries are provided below.

Cahuilla. Spanish missionaries first encountered the Cahuilla in the late 18th century. Early written accounts of the Cahuilla are attributed to mission fathers; later documentation was by Strong (1972), Bright (1998), and others. The territory of the Cahuilla ranges from the area near the Salton Sea up into the San Bernardino Mountains and San Gorgonio Pass (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). The Cahuilla are generally divided into three groups: Desert Cahuilla, Mountain Cahuilla, and Western (or Pass) Cahuilla (Kroeber 1925). The term Western Cahuilla is preferred over Pass Cahuilla because this group is not confined to the San Gorgonio Pass area (Bean and Smith 1978). The distinctions are believed to be primarily geographic, although linguistic and cultural differences may have existed to varying degrees (Strong 1972). Cahuilla territory lies within the geographic center of Southern California and the Cocopa-Maricopa Trail, a major prehistoric trade route, ran through it. The Cahuilla share a common tradition with Gabrielino, Serrano, and Luiseño, with whom they shared tribal boundaries to the west, north, and southwest respectively (Bean and Smith 1978:575). The Cahuilla situated their villages in close proximity to reliable water sources. Subsistence was based on a combination of hunting, gathering, and a sort of proto-agriculture that produced corn, beans, squash, and melons. The diverse habitat of the
Cahuilla allowed significant yields of their most important staples, which included acorns from six varieties of oak, piñon nuts, screw bean mesquite, and various cacti (Bean and Smith 1978:578; see also Lightfoot and Parrish 2009).

**Luiseño.** Similar to Cahuilla, the first written accounts of the Luiseño are attributed to the mission fathers, who named them after Mission San Luis Rey. Sparkman (1908), Oxendine (1983) and others produced later documentation. Prior to Spanish occupation of California, the territory of the Luiseño extended along the coast from Agua Hedionda Creek to the south, Aliso Creek to the northwest, and the Elsinore Valley and Palomar Mountain to the east. They encompassed an extremely diverse environment that included coastal beaches, lagoons and marshes, inland river valleys and foothills, and mountain groves of oaks and evergreens (Bean and Shipek 1978:551). The Luiseño lived in small communities, which were the focus of family life. Luiseño villages were politically independent, administered by a hereditary chief, and occupied by patrilineally linked extended families (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Shipek 1978). The Luiseño believed in private property, which covered items and land owned by the village, as well as items (houses, gardens, ritual equipment, trade beads, eagle nests, and songs) owned by individuals (Bean and Shipek 1978:551). Luiseño subsistence was based primarily on seeds like acorns, grass seed, Manzanita, sunflower, sage, chia, and pine nuts. Seeds were dried and ground to be cooked into a mush. Game animals such as deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, wood rat, mice, antelope, and many types of birds supplemented their vegetal intake (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009:341-362). The Luiseño utilized fire for crop management and communal rabbit drives (ibid.; Bean and Shipek 1978:552).

**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).
History
In Southern California, the historic era 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). Although the project site is primarily located in the Fontana city limits, its history is most closely associated with the development of travel routes, ranching and agriculture in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, which are summarized below.

Historic Roads. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries locals used one of a number of roads in the vicinity of the project site to access various regional centers, including San Bernardino, Rubidoux, and Agua Mansa (General Land Office 1907a; 1907b). Prior to the establishment of these local settlements, the San Bernardino-Sonora Road, also known as the northern branch of the Emigrant Trail, was the main route for 19th century wagon and foot passengers traveling across southern California (see also Research Results, below). Spanish Missionaries opened the road in about 1825 to access the San Bernardino Asistencia via the northern portion of the Jurupa Mountains (Beattie 1939:207). Jedediah Smith also used this route during his 1827 pioneering journey across southern California. In 1851 the road was designated a Los Angeles County Public Highway. During the later part of the 19th century modes of travel modernized and new surveys blazed new routes. As a result the original alignment of the San Bernardino Sonora Road broke up and became incorporated as a network of modern roads, highways, and interstates, and other portions became abandoned (Beattie and Beattie 1925:228).

Ranching and Agriculture. The project site is situated on a portion of Juan Bandini’s Jurupa Rancho which, in 1838, was the first Mexican land grant awarded in Alta California. The rancho’s name has been the subject of some debate, but linguistic research suggests that Jurupa derives from the Gabrieleno word for a common local aromatic plant, probably Artemesia californica (Patterson 1971:121). In addition raising to sheep, cattle, and horses, Bandini grew grain, fruit, and garden produce at the Rancho. After statehood, the Land Act of 1851 required Mexican landowners to file a claim to all rancho holdings. Bandini’s patent was confirmed in 1855 and in 1857 he sold the majority of the 40,569-acre rancho (encompassing the project site) to his son-in-law Abel Stearns (U.S. Office of the Board of Commissioners 1855; Surveyor-General 1886). The acquisition made Stearns California’s largest landowner (Johnson 2005). He maintained and improved his ranch until his death in 1871. Despite intense growth throughout much of southern California, this portion of Western Riverside and San Bernardino County, including the project site, has largely remained rural.

PERSONNEL
David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the current study. He also conducted the cultural resources records search at the San Bernardino County Archaeological Information Center (SBAIC) at the San Bernardino County Museum in Redlands, and at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside. Additional research was performed through the UCR Science Library’s map collection and various archival and electronic resources. David Brunzell and BCR Consulting Staff Archaeologist Joseph Brunzell completed the field assessment. David Brunzell compiled the technical report.
RESEARCH DESIGN

This work was completed pursuant to the CEQA, Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The pedestrian cultural resources survey is intended to locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resources, including archaeological sites, features, isolates, and historic-era buildings, that exceed 45 years in age within defined project boundaries. The project site was examined using 15 meter transect intervals, where accessible.

The study is intended to determine whether cultural resources are located within the project boundaries, whether any cultural resources are significant pursuant to the above-referenced regulations and standards, and to develop specific mitigation measures that will address potential impacts to existing or potential resources. Tasks pursued to achieve that end include:

- Sacred Lands File Search through the Native American Heritage Commission, and sending consultation letters to recommended tribes and individuals
- Vertebrate paleontology resources report through Dr. Samuel McLeod of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County
- Cultural resources records search to review any studies conducted and the resulting cultural resources recorded within a one-mile radius of the project boundaries
- Additional research through various local and regional resources
- Systematic pedestrian survey of the entire project site
- California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) eligibility recommendations for any cultural resources discovered
- Development of recommendations and mitigation measures for any cultural resources documented within the project boundaries, following CEQA guidelines
- Completion of Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms for any discovered cultural resources.

METHODS

Research

Records Search. Prior to fieldwork, David Brunzell conducted a cultural resources records search at the SBAIC and the EIC. This research included a review of all prerecorded historic-era and prehistoric cultural resources, as well as a review of known cultural resources surveys and excavation reports generated from projects located within one mile of the project site. In addition, a review was conducted of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register, and documents and inventories from the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) including the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and the Inventory of Historic Structures.

Additional Research. Additional research was conducted through the UCR Science Library’s map collection, records of the Bureau of Land Management, the Riverside County Land Information System, San Bernardino County Geographic Information System, and
through various internet resources. BCR Consulting has also initiated a Sacred Lands File Search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) followed by communications with recommended tribes and individuals. The Sacred Lands File Search revealed no Native American cultural resources within one-half mile of the project site boundaries. The NAHC provided a list of potentially concerned tribes and individuals to be contacted regarding the current project. BCR Consulting sent letters and emails to those groups and individuals to document any concerns. The results of these communications are provided in Appendix C.

Field Survey
An intensive-level cultural resources field survey of the project site was conducted on February 15, 21, and 25, 2013. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across 100 percent of the project site, where accessible. Cultural Resources were recorded on DPR 523 forms (Appendix A). Ground visibility averaged approximately 20 percent within project boundaries. Digital photographs were taken at various points within the project site boundaries (Appendix F). These included overviews as well as detail photographs of all cultural resources. Cultural resources were recorded per the California OHP Instructions for Recording Historical Resources in the field using detailed note taking for entry on DPR Forms (see Appendix A), and Hand-held Garmin Global Positioning Systems (GPS) for mapping purposes.

Native American Consultation
During the Native American Consultation task, the Sacred Lands File Search conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) failed to reveal any Native American resources within one-half mile of the project site. The NAHC also provided a list of local Native American tribes, individuals, and organizations to contact regarding knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. BCR Consulting sent emails and certified letters to each of the entities listed, and received no responses containing specific knowledge of such cultural resources. Two entities did respond requesting further involvement, including Native American monitoring by their respective groups, and transfer of information. All Native American Consultation-related communications are provided in Appendix C.

RESULTS
Research
The records search at the SBAIC and EIC revealed that 30 cultural resources studies have taken place resulting in the recording of 23 cultural resources within one-mile of the project site. Of the 30 previous studies, one previously assessed the majority of the project site, and three have assessed small portions of the project site. Locations of the studies that have assessed portions of the current project site are depicted in Appendix B. A bibliography of all previous cultural resource studies in the research radius is provided in Appendix D. The bibliography highlights the relevant study number, date, and available findings for each study. Previous cultural resource studies have recorded six cultural resources (four prehistoric and two historic-era) located within or adjacent to its boundaries.
Table A. Cultural Resources Located Within One Mile of the Project Site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle</th>
<th>Cultural Resources Within One Mile of Project Site</th>
<th>Reports Within One Mile of Project Site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fontana, California</strong></td>
<td>San Bernardino County: CA-SBR-715, 714**, 793, 795, 796, 1573*, 1574, 1582, 5443, 5444, P-36-60232*, 13627, 16417**(CPHI-SBR-21), 25455**</td>
<td>San Bernardino County: 106-0015, 0357, 0388, 0439, 1443, 1499*, 1731*, 1771, 2287, 3999, 4000, 4370, 4375, 5064, 5065, 5066, 5643, 5972, 6127, 6129, 6532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Riverside County: P-33-2816, 3492, 3496, 3497, 3498, 13238, 14100, 16681, 17932*</td>
<td>Riverside County: 594, 979, 2380, 2595, 6386*, 6726, 7460, 8317, 8772*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Within project site boundaries; previous studies and cultural resource locations are depicted in Appendix B. **Adjacent to project site.

The SBAIC plotted a branch of the historic-era San Bernardino/Sonora Road bisecting the southern block of the project site. The SBAIC has designated this road P-36-16417 and it has been listed as California Point of Historical Interest (CPHI)-SBR-21 (see also and Field Results). Additional map research confirmed the location of historic-era roads coinciding with the SBAIC plot (Figure 2; General Land Office 1907a, 1907b; USGS 1901), although these roads were not named on the map. Aerial photos show that these roads are gone by 1938 (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1938). By 1948 the southern block of the project site was occupied by a vineyard owned by Mr. Louis Guierri. It was one of many similar southern California operations used to supply grapes to Mr. Guierri’s Los Angeles-based Santa Fe Vintage Company (California Board of State Viticultural Commissioners 1955). Mr. Guierri’s company oversaw the vineyard operation and constructed a building complex in the north-central portion of the southern block of the project site (Figure 3; Padon 1987:5; USGS 1953; USDA 1948, 1959). The building complex has since been removed (USGS 1980). The vineyard continued to supply the Santa Fe Vintage Company until selling to Mr. Joseph Schneider in 1976. After purchasing the property, Mr. Schneider leased it to grape growers until 1983, when local markets were no longer viable (Padon 1987:6).
Research has also indicated that P-36-25455 is part of a transmission alignment that has been in place since 1938 (United States Department of Agriculture 1938, USGS 1938). The earliest local use of electricity that was remotely generated occurred in 1892 when the San Antonio Light and Electric Company formed to bring power to the City of Pomona, 14 miles from its generation plant. As technology advanced transmission lines began to expand across southern California, particularly throughout Los Angeles. Despite advances, power supply challenges prompted the California State Railroad Commission and the Committee on Petroleum of the State Council on Defense to encourage power companies to integrate their transmission lines in 1917. Integrated lines would allow unused power from one source to be used elsewhere as demands dictated (Williams 1997:245, California Department of Parks and Recreation 2013). The “California model” was successfully implemented and quickly spread through neighboring states as well as the northeast (ibid.). As P-36-25455 predates the next (post-World War II) power boom, this model is considered its progenitor.

Field Survey

During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists updated the records for the four previously recorded resources located within the project site boundaries (see Records Search Results above) on Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms (see Appendix A). These include a prehistoric campsite (CA-SBR-1573), a prehistoric isolated core-reduction flake (P-36-60232), the historic-era Sonora/San Bernardino Road (P-36-16417), and a historic-era transmission alignment (P-36-25455). No previously unrecorded resources were recorded within the project site boundaries. A description of each cultural resource follows and resource locations are provided in Appendix B. Please note that cultural resource locations are confidential and should not be publically distributed.

CA-SBR-1573. Site records on file at the SBAIC indicate that this resource was originally recorded in 1937 and revisited in 1949 and 1962 by Gerald Smith. The site record notes a prehistoric campsite and scattered artifacts in sand dunes near an old basin or creek concentrated to the east of Locust Avenue, including some artifacts described within the project site. Beth Padon revisited the site in 1987 and recorded no surface remnants. She noted that sediments in the area “appeared bulldozed or dumped behind the border of olive trees” (Padon 1987:9). On two separate field visits, BCR Consulting personnel conducted a systematic pedestrian survey at five-meter intervals where the plotted resource was nearest to the project site. This area exhibited high surface visibility, and had been subject to significant modern disturbances. These disturbances include mechanical excavation and dumping related to export of fill materials. No site remains were relocated during this effort.

P-36-60232. A report on file at the SBAIC indicates that Beth Padon originally recorded this resource in 1987 (Padon 1987). The site record was not found during the records search, however Ms. Padon’s report notes the presence of a single isolated prehistoric core-reduction flake. BCR Consulting personnel conducted a systematic pedestrian survey of the area at five-meter intervals, using a hand-held GPS unit to approximate a 100-meter buffer around the mapped location. The isolate was not relocated during the current effort.

P-36-16417 (Cphi-SBR-21). The SBAIC plotted this resource as the San Bernardino/Sonora Road within the southern block of the project site. Although no site records were available to note the presence of this road within the project site, its
approximate location was confirmed during independent map research (see Research Results above). BCR Consulting personnel conducted systematic pedestrian survey in the plotted road area at five-meter intervals but failed to relocate any trace of the historic-era road.

**P-36-25455.** This site was plotted by the SBAIC based on the continuation of an alignment recorded approximately three miles west of the project site by Jennifer M. Sanka and W. Gillean Atkins in 2012. They note the presence of a historic-era transmission right-of-way consisting of lattice-style transposition towers. BCR Consulting noted the presence of one lattice-style tower within the plotted alignment in the southern block of the project site.

**SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS**

During the research and field survey, two prehistoric and two historic-era resources were identified within the project site. CEQA (PRC Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2 and CCR Title 145, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5) calls for the evaluation and recordation of historic and archaeological resources. The criteria for determining the significance of impacts to cultural resources are based on Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines and Guidelines for the Nomination of Properties to the California Register. Properties eligible for listing in the California Register and subject to review under CEQA are those meeting the criteria for listing in the California Register, National Register, or designation under a local ordinance.

**Significance Criteria**

**California Register of Historical Resources.** The California Register criteria are based on National Register criteria. For a property to be eligible for inclusion on the California Register, one or more of the following criteria must be met:

1. It is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S.;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or U.S. history;
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values; and/or
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource’s period of significance to “obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources.” (CCR 4852 [d][2]). The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.
Evaluations

CA-SBR-1573. The prehistoric campsite (CA-SBR-1573) was not relocated during the current effort, or by the most recent previous study (Padon 1987). Padon’s study indicated that crews reexamined along Locust Avenue (within the current project site) for evidence of CA-SBR-1573, and noted that sediments in the area “appeared bulldozed or dumped behind the border of olive trees” (ibid.:9). Based on this finding, the study recommended archaeological monitoring, but did not recommend any systematic excavation (ibid.:10). BCR Consulting personnel carefully surveyed the area within the project site boundaries that was nearest the plotted site location and noted that this area exhibited high surface visibility, and had been subject to significant modern disturbances. These disturbances include mechanical excavation and dumping related to export of fill materials (see also Field Survey Results above). Furthermore, although the earliest recordings note some artifacts located within the project site (see Field Survey Results and Appendix A), no sketch maps of CA-SBR-1573 was recovered during the research task, and the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center plotted it outside (adjacent to the east of) the project site in an area that is now completely occupied by a 1960s housing development. As a result of these factors, CA-SBR-1573 is considered destroyed, retains no integrity, and is not considered a “historical resource” under CEQA.

P-36-60232. As an isolate, P-36-60232 has limited data potential and is not considered eligible for the California Register. It is not considered a “historical resource” under CEQA and requires no further consideration.

P-36-16417. The historic-era Sonora/San Bernardino road has been designated as CPHI SBR-021 and as such is considered a “historical resource” under CEQA. However the segment plotted across the project site is no longer identifiable and as a result does not retain integrity. Therefore the segment within the project site is not considered a primary contributor to the historic significance of the resource and requires no further consideration under CEQA.

P-36-25455. The portion of the historic-era transmission alignment (P-36-25455) that crosses the project site consists of a single tower connected to the greater alignment. P-36-25455 is considered potentially eligible for the California Register due to its potential significance under criteria 1, 2, and 3. Because of the resource’s potential to meet California Register Criteria, BCR Consulting recommends that it is potentially eligible for the California Register.

RECOMMENDATIONS

BCR Consulting conducted a cultural resources assessment of the West Valley Logistics Center Project located in the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. This work has been completed in partial fulfillment of CEQA. During the research and field survey, two prehistoric and two historic-era resources were identified within or immediately adjacent to the project site. Research and fieldwork completed for this study indicate that CA-SBR-1573, P-36-60232, and P-36-16417 are not eligible for California Register listing, and as such are not considered “historical resources” under CEQA. However, P-36-25455 (a historic-era transmission alignment) is considered potentially eligible for the California Register due to its potential significance. Preservation is the preferred manner of treatment.
for the portion of P-36-25455 located within the project site. If preservation is feasible, there will be no direct impacts to the resource, and no additional consideration of P-36-25455 will be necessary. Furthermore, since substantial modern development has occurred elsewhere in the vicinity of the resource, the development of the project site is not likely to result in indirect visual impacts to the resource. If preservation is not feasible, California register eligibility evaluation based on additional archival research and recordation should be conducted. If evaluation of P-36-25455 finds the resource not eligible for the California Register, no additional consideration will be necessary. If preservation is not possible and California Register evaluation does find this resource eligible for listing, mitigation measures will be recommended that will mitigate impacts to a less than significant level.

The prehistoric cultural resources located within and immediately adjacent to the project site make the project site potentially sensitive for buried prehistoric cultural resources, particularly near the following known archaeological sites (plotted in Appendix B):

- P-19-17932
- CA-SBR-1573
- CA-SBR-714

BCR Consulting recommends that an archaeological monitor be present during all earthmoving activities occurring within 100 meters of each of the sites listed above. The monitor shall work under the direct supervision of a cultural resources professional who meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology. The monitor shall be empowered to temporarily halt or redirect construction work in the vicinity of any find until the project archaeologist can evaluate it. New discoveries or disturbances noted during earth moving may cause the archaeological monitoring requirement to be extended or diminished, as decided by the project archaeologist. If construction personnel identify previously undocumented cultural resources during earthmoving activities in areas not subject to the above monitoring, all work shall be halted in the vicinity of the discovery and a qualified archaeologist shall be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find. In the event of any new find, further treatment may be required, including site recordation, excavation, site evaluation, and data recovery.

During the Native American Consultation task, the Sacred Lands File Search conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) failed to reveal any Native American resources within one-half mile of the project site. The NAHC also provided a list of local Native American tribes, individuals, and organizations to contact regarding knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. BCR Consulting sent emails and certified letters to each of the entities listed, and received no responses containing specific knowledge of such cultural resources. Two entities did respond requesting further involvement, including Native American monitoring by their respective groups, and transfer of information. All Native American Consultation-related communications are provided in Appendix C. BCR Consulting recommends that the lead agency review all Native American correspondence, and consider all stated concerns.

The paleontological resources assessment (Appendix D) did not reveal vertebrate fossil localities directly within the project site or in the immediate vicinity from the same or similar sedimentary deposits as occur within the project site. As a result, unless field observations detect relatively fine-grained sedimentary deposits in the project site boundaries (which to-
date have not), earthmoving activity related to the West Valley Logistics Center project will not require paleontological monitoring or mitigation.

If human remains are encountered, 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 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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1938 *Fontana, California* 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map.  
1980 *Fontana, California* 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map.

United States Department of Agriculture  

U.S. Office of the Board of Commissioners  

Warren, Claude N.  

Warren, Claude N. and R.H. Crabtree  

Williams, James  

Williams, Patricia, Leah Messinger, Sarah Johnson  

Woodford, A.O., J.E. Schuellhamer, J.E. Woonder, and R.F. Yerkes  
Yohe, Robert M., II
APPENDIX A

DPR 523 FORMS
This resource was originally recorded in 1937 and revisited in 1949 and 1962 by Gerald Smith. The site record notes a prehistoric campsite and scattered artifacts in sand dunes near an old basin or creek concentrated to the east of Locust Avenue. Diane Lewis revisited the site in 1971 and noted no new components. Beth Padon revisited the site in 1987 and recorded no surface remnants, but did note the possibility for buried remains. BCR Consulting personnel conducted a systematic pedestrian survey at five-meter intervals where the plotted resource coincided with the project site (west of Locust Avenue between 11th and 7th Streets). No site remains were relocated during this effort.
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM
Archeological Site Survey Record

Site Name: Crestmore County: San Bernardino

1. Site # 5 2. Quad maps: ___________________ 15', Fontana 7 1/2
3. SW of NE of ____ of ____ of ____ of section ____
   Twp. 1S, Rng. 5W, ____ Base Meridian. 4. Elevation 1200'
5. Location Centered on locust between Lucapa and 11th, and 11th
to 7th between locust and Maple.
6. Previous designation for site Crestmore Ranch, Crestmore
7. Owner ___________________________ 8. Address ______________________
9. Tenants and attitude toward excavation ______________________

17. Description of site Camp sites and scattered artifacts in sand dunes to
   south and west of old basin or creek
18. Dimension area 2500' N/S 1200' E/W or depth
19. Vegetation various weeds ______ 20. Nearest water 2 miles now, believed to
21. Soil of site Blown sand and pebbles ______ 22. Surrounding soil Same
23. Cultivation Grain in part, vineyard ______ 24. Erosion Extreme wind
25. Buildings, roads, etc. See 5 (cut through by several streets, 7th, 8th R.
26. Previous excavation none
27. Vandalism Closing pecked, planned
28. Cultural remains Matrix, pipes, corn, pipe, cobs, shells, pottery, mull stone and
   Some matrix in basalt on north and of site west of present
29. Remarks: 
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Site</td>
<td>SBGM-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Map USGS Fontana</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Country</td>
<td>San Bernardino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Twp.</td>
<td>1 S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>5 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Location</td>
<td>Centered on Locust between Jurupa and 12th, and 11th to 7th between Locust and Maple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. On Contour elevation</td>
<td>1000'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Previous designations for site</td>
<td>Crestmore Rancho, Crestmore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Owner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Previous owners, dates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Present tenant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Attitude toward excavation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Description of site</td>
<td>Camp site sand scattered artifacts in sand dunes to south and west of old basin or creek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Area</td>
<td>2500' N/S 1200' E/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Depth</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Height</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Vegetation</td>
<td>Various weeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Nearest water</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Soil of site</td>
<td>Blown sand and pebbles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Surrounding soil type</td>
<td>Same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Previous excavation</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Cultivation</td>
<td>Grain in past, vineyard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Erosion</td>
<td>Extreme wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Buildings, roads, etc. Cut through by several streets(7th, 8th, -11th, Locust)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Possibility of destruction</td>
<td>Housing project planned for this area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. House pits</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Other features</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Burials</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Artifacts</td>
<td>Metate, mano, points, scrapers, choppers, paint stones Some metates in bedrock on north end of site, west of Locust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Remarks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Published references</td>
<td>Masterkey, Vol.XVI, No. 4, July, 1942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Other Museum Reference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Sketch map</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Date</td>
<td>12-21-62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Recorded by</td>
<td>Smith.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Photos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Archaeological Survey Site Record.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Crestmore Ranch</th>
<th>Topog, Sheet San Bernardino</th>
<th>No. of Site</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Township</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Range</td>
<td>5 west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>Liles Mrs.</td>
<td>miles 2 1/2 from Bloomington</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**General surroundings** The site is located in the rolling sand dunes North of the Jurupa Range of Mountains.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Site</th>
<th>Permanent campsite</th>
<th>Area of Site</th>
<th>40 acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elevation</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Nearest water</td>
<td>2 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houses</td>
<td>Burials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Remarks** See Traces of Ancient Man at Bloomington, California----

The "Masterkey", July 1942

Metates, manos, scrapers, choppers, hammer stones, projectile points, knives, chippings, perforators.

*See Masterkey*

*July 1, 1942*

*Site labelled Feb. 1, 1949*

Reported By *Gerald A. Smith*
A report on file at the SBAIC indicates that Beth Padon originally recorded this resource in 1987. The site record was not found during the records search, however Ms. Padon’s report notes the presence of a single isolated prehistoric core-reduction flake. BCR Consulting personnel conducted a systematic pedestrian survey of the area at five-meter intervals, using a hand-held GPS unit to approximate a 100-meter buffer around the mapped location. The isolate was not relocated during the current effort.
The SBAIC plotted this resource as the San Bernardino/Sonora Road. Within the current study area, it spans Section 33 (T1S, R5W, SBBM) from the northwest quarter to the northeast quarter. Its approximate location was confirmed during independent map research (see General Land Office 1907). BCR Consulting personnel conducted systematic pedestrian survey in the plotted road area at five-meter intervals but failed to relocate any trace of the historic road.

Reference:
To recap, the San Bernardino-Sonora Road is currently listed as a California Point of Historic Interest, and thus meets CEQA's definition of a "historical resource." This historic wagon road was abandoned at least by the 1870s, leaving no identifiable archaeological remains in the area. Its successor, Mission Road or Cottonwood Row, as it was known in historic times, has served the same function since then, at least locally (Fig. 1). As the focal point of much of the settlement and development activities in the vicinity from the 1870s to the 1950s, Mission Road has become the centerpiece of the City-designated historic district bearing its name. As such, it is considered a primary contributor to the historic significance of the Mission Road Historic District.

Figure 1. Mission Road (San Bernardino/Sonora Road)

Report Citation:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—RESOURCES AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

County San Bernardino  Name San Bernardino-Sonora Road, Ontario

Location Euclid Avenue, at the intersection of J Street.

Historical Significance: This was the northern branch of the Emigrant Trail which forked near Aguanga and continued via Beaumont, Redlands, Old San Bernardino, Colton, and Agua Mansa, and crossed the present Euclid Avenue in Ontario a mile north of the Southern Pacific railroad tracks.

Between 1822 and 1827, the San Gabriel Mission Fathers used this road to reach the San Bernardino Asistencia, and Jedediah Smith followed this route in 1827 on his way out of southern California.

THIS POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST IS NOT A STATE REGISTERED HISTORICAL LANDMARK.

COMMENDED: 

Approved: 

Signature—Chairman, County Board of Supervisors
Signature—Chairman, Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee

Date

January 26, 1973

R-147 (4-66)
This site was plotted by the SBAIC based on the continuation of an alignment recorded approximately three miles west of the project site by Jennifer M. Sanka and W. Gillean Atkins in 2012. They note the presence of a historic-period transmission right-of-way consisting of lattice-style transposition towers. BCR Consulting noted the presence of one lattice-style tower within the plotted alignment located at 462055mE/3765921mN (NAD 27). The alignment crosses the southern portion of the west half of Section 33 (T1S, R5W, SBBM) from the southwest to northeast.
**P1. Other Identifier:**

*Resource Name or #:* HCP-001

**P2. Location:**

- **County:** San Bernardino
- **USGS 7.5' Quad:** San Bernardino South, CA
- **Date:** 1967 (Photorevised 1980)
- **T 1S; R 5W; 1/4 of Sec 24 and the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Sec 25; S.B.B.M.
- **City:** Colton
- **City:** Colton
- **Zip:** 92324
- **UTM:** Intersection of HCP-001 and Slower Avenue (southern terminus of resource segment; Zone: 11; 046705E m
- **Elevation:** 1030 feet

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

HCP-001 is a historic app power transmission right-of-way (ROW) observable in archival topographic maps dating to 1942 (USGS 1942 San Bernardino, CA 15-minute map).

From a modern topographic map review, HCP-001 generally trends southeast from its intersection with Slower Avenue toward the modern San Bernardino and Riverside County border at Armstrong Road as shown on the USGS Fontana, CA 7.5-minute map (1967, photorevised 1980). This resource also trends north and then east from its intersection with San Bernardino Avenue to near the Rogers Elementary School (Colton Unified School District) as shown on the USGS San Bernardino, CA 7.5-minute map (1967, photorevised 1980). Topographic mapping from 1942 shows this resource as extending beyond the vicinity of the modern Rogers Elementary School (USGS 1942 San Bernardino, CA 15-minute map).

Only the segment of HCP-001 found within the current project's Area of Potential Effect (APE) was observed and recorded (See Location Map). This transmission line has likely been subject to maintenance activities undertaken over time, and currently exhibits lattice style Transmission towers.

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP11 - Engineering Structure

**P4. Resources Present:**

- **Building**
- **Structure**
- **Object**
- **Site**
- **District**
- **Element of District**
- **Other** (Isolates, etc.)

**P5a. Photo or Drawing:** (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

**P5b. Description of Photo:** (View, date, accession #) Overview of HCP-001, taken from the intersection of the resource and Slower Avenue, View to the north.

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

- **Historic**
- **Prehistoric**
- **Both**

**P7. Owner and Address:**

- **Name:** J M Sanka and W. Gillean
- **Affiliation:** Atkins East Hospitality Lane, Suite 401
- **Address:** San Bernardino, CA 92408

**P9. Date Recorded:**

- **November 16, 2012**

**P10. Survey Type:**

- **Pedestrian Survey**

**P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none") Atkins (J. Sanka and W. Gillean). 2013. Cultural Resources Assessment Habitat Conservation Plan for the Federally Endangered Delta Sand's Flower-living Fly. City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California.

*Attachments:*

- Location Map
- Sketch Map
- Continuation Sheet
- Building, Structure, and Object Record
- Archaeological Record
- District Record
- Linear Feature Record
- Milling Station Record
- Rock Art Record
- Artifact Record
- Photograph Record
- Other (List)

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information*
L1. Historic and/or Common Name:
L2a. Portion Described: [ ] Entire Resource [ ] Segment [ ] Point Observation
Designation:
b. Location of point or segment: (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.) The segment considered is found within the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 25 of T1S, R5W and the east half of Section 24 of T1S, R5W as depicted on the USGS San Bernardino South, CA topographic map (1967, photorevised 1980). The segment commences at the intersection of the resource at Slover Avenue (0467056 mE/3769224 mN [NAD 83]) and trends to the north, to the northern boundary of the current APE at the intersection of San Bernardino Avenue and Eucalyptus Avenue (0467052 mE/3770848 mN [NAD 83]. See Location Map for the segment recorded.
L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)
HCP-001 is a historic power transmission right-of-way exhibiting lattice style Transposition towers. No additional features are associated with this resource as found within the current APE (See Location Map).
L4. Dimensions: (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)
a. Top Width: N/A
b. Bottom Width: N/A
c. Height or Depth: None
d. Length of Segment: Approximately 1.10 miles (5,721 feet).
L5. Associated Resources:
L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)
HCP-001 is found within a generally urbanized area interspersed with residential, retail, commercial, and industrial development, as well as vacant lands. The resource segment traverses a relatively flat area situated at about 1030 feet above sea level.
L7. Integrity Considerations: The portion of the segment considered herein has likely been subject to maintenance activities undertaken over time, but follows the ROW as depicted since the early 1940s on archival topographic maps.

L8a. Photograph, Map, or Drawing (See Primary Record)

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing (View, scale, etc.) (See Primary Record)

L9. Remarks:

L10. Form Prepared by: (Name, affiliation, and address) JM Sanka and W. Gillean Atkins 680 East Hospitality Lane, Suite 460
San Bernardino, CA 92408

L11. Date: 11/16/12
APPENDIX B

CONFIDENTIAL CULTURAL RESOURCE LOCATIONS
(NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION)
APPENDIX C

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION
Hi Dave,

I'd like to request a Sacred Lands File search and list of potentially interested tribes for the West Valley Logistics Center project. This undertaking will involve the development of industrial buildings located in Section 33 of Township 1 South, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. It is depicted on the USGS *Fontana* (1980), California 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle (see attached map).

Please send the list to my email or the below fax number, and please get in touch with any questions.*

Thanks,

--

Joseph Brunzell  
Staff Archaeologist  
**BCR Consulting LLC**  
1420 Guadalajara Place  
Claremont, Ca. 91711  
Phone: 909/210-7452  
Fax: 909/621-7678  
www.bcrconsulting.net

*See Figure 1 of report.*
February 22, 2013

Mr. Joseph Brunzell, Staff Archaeologist
BCR Consulting, LLC
1420 Guadalupe Place
Claremont, CA 91711

Sent by FAX to: 909-621-7676
No. of Pages: 4

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts List for the "West Valley Logistics Center Project" located in the Fontana area; San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Brunzell:

A record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area, the Area of Potential Effect (APE) as defined above. Also, the absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area (Areas of Potential Effect or APE). Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites. A Native American tribe or individual may be the only source of the presence of traditional cultural places.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes, individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of those individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst
Native American Contacts
San Bernardino County
February 20, 2013

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA 92593
(951) 770-8100
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov
(951) 506-9491 Fax

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

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Joseph Hamilton, Chairman
P.O. Box 391670
Cahuilla
Anza, CA 92539
admin@ramonatrib.com
(951) 763-4105
(951) 763-4325 Fax

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Michael Contreras, Cultural Heritage Prog.
12700 Pumarra Road
Cahuilla
Banning, CA 92220
(951) 201-1865 - cell
mcontreras@morongo-nsn.gov
(951) 822-0105 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Carla Rodriguez, Chairwoman
28569 Community Center Drive
Serrano
Highland, CA 92346
(909) 864-8933
(909) 864-3724 - FAX
(909) 864-3370 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Daniel McCarthy, M.S., Director-CRM Dept.
28569 Community Center Drive
Serrano
Highland, CA 92346
(909) 864-8933, Ext 3248
dmccarthy@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
(909) 862-5152 Fax

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
PO Box 693
San Gabriel, CA 91778
GTribalcouncil@aol.com
(626) 286-1632
(626) 286-1758 - Home
(626) 286-1262 - FAX

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Goldie Walker, Chairwoman
P.O. Box 343
Patton, CA 92368
(909) 528-9027 or
(909) 528-9032

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 7059.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5087.4 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed West Valley Logistics Center Project; located in the Fontana area; San Bernardino County, California for which a Sacred Land Use File search and Native American Contact list were requested.
Native American Contacts
San Bernardino County
February 20, 2013

Ernest H. Siva
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Tribal Elder
9570 Miss Canyon Road          Serrano
Banning             , CA 92220  Cahuilla
sliva@dishmail.net
(951) 849-4675

SOBOBA BAND OF LUISENO INDIANS
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487                    Lullseno
San Jacinto     , CA 92581
jonliveros@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 663-5279
(951) 654-5544, ext 4137

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 7080.8 of the Health and Safety Code,
Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5087.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed
West Valley Logistics Center Project, located in the Fontana area, San Bernardino County, California for which a Sacred Lands Pile
search and Native American Contacts list were requested.
Native American Consultation Summary for the West Valley Logistics Center Project, Fontana, San Bernardino County.

Native American Heritage Commission replied to BCR Consulting LLC request on February 22, 2013. Results of Sacred Land File Search did not indicate presence of Native American cultural resources, and recommended that the below entities be contacted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups Contacted</th>
<th>Letter/Email Date</th>
<th>Response from Tribes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager, Pechanga Band of Mission Indians</td>
<td>Letter: 2/23/13 Email: 2/23/13</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sam Dunlap, Gabrielo Tongva Nation</td>
<td>Letter: 2/23/13 Email: 2/23/13</td>
<td>2/25/13: Mr. Dunlap responded by email to recommend archaeological monitoring, and Native American monitoring (by the Gabrielo Tongva Nation tribal group) for all subsurface construction activity associated with the proposed project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Hamilton, Chairman, Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians</td>
<td>Letter: 2/23/13 Email: 2/23/13</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Contreras, Cultural Heritage, Morongo Band of Mission Indians</td>
<td>Letter: 2/23/13 Email: 2/23/13</td>
<td>Email came back undeliverable: <a href="mailto:mcontreras@morongo-nsn.gov">mcontreras@morongo-nsn.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carla Rodriguez, Chairwoman, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians</td>
<td>Letter: 2/23/13 Email: N/A</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel McCarthy, M.S., Director-CRM Department, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians</td>
<td>Letter: 2/23/13 Email: 2/23/13</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldie Walker, Chairwoman, Serrano Nation of Mission Indians</td>
<td>Letter: 2/23/13 Email: N/A</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ernest Siva, Tribal Elder, Morongo Band of Mission Indians</td>
<td>Letter: 2/23/13 Email: 2/23/13</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Department, Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians</td>
<td>Letter: 2/23/13 Email: 2/23/13</td>
<td>March 8, 2013: Mr. Ontiveros responded requesting consultation with developer/owner; transfer of info. to Soboba as project progresses; Soboba Monitors present during ground disturbances; requests of tribes be honored (letter attached).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
February 23, 2013

Paul Macarro  
Cultural Resources Manager  
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians  
P.O Box 1477  
Temecula, California 92593

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the West Valley Logistics Center Project, Fontana, San Bernardino County, and Unincorporated Riverside County, California

Dear Paul:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American groups and individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located within Section 33 of Township 1 South, Range 5 West, and Section 4 of Township 2 South, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, and is depicted on the Fontana (1980), California USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle (see attached).

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting, Attn: David Brunzell, 1420 Guadalajara Place, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by March 8, 2013. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA  
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist  
Attachment: USGS Map
February 23, 2013

Sam Dunlap
Cultural Resources Director
Gabrielino Tongva Nation
P.O. Box 86908
Los Angeles, California 90086

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the West Valley Logistics Center Project, Fontana, San Bernadino County, and Unincorporated Riverside County, California

Dear Sam:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American groups and individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located within Section 33 of Township 1 South, Range 5 West, and Section 4 of Township 2 South, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, and is depicted on the Fontana (1980), California USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle (see attached).

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting, Attn: David Brunzell, 1420 Guadalajara Place, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by March 8, 2013. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist
Attachment: USGS Map
Begin forwarded message:

From: sam dunlap <samdunlap@earthlink.net>
Date: February 25, 2013, 11:33:23 AM PST
To: joseph brunzell <joebrunzell@gmail.com>
Subject: Re: Tribal Consultation for the West Valley Logistics Center Project, Fontana, San Bernardino County, and Unincorporated Riverside County, California
Reply-To: sam dunlap <samdunlap@earthlink.net>

Joseph,

Based upon the information provided by your office I would recommend archaeological monitoring for all subsurface construction activity associated with the proposed project. I would also request that a Native American monitoring component be provided for subsurface construction activity on this project. Since the proposed project is within the traditional tribal territory of the Gabrielino Tongva Nation I would request that the Native American monitor be selected from our tribal group.

Please feel free to contact me to provide a Native American monitor.

Sincerely,

Sam Dunlap
Cultural Resource Director
Gabrielino Tongva Nation

-----Original Message-----
From: joseph brunzell
Sent: Feb 23, 2013 11:27 AM
To: samdunlap@earthlink.net
Subject: Tribal Consultation for the West Valley Logistics Center Project, Fontana, San Bernardino County, and Unincorporated Riverside County, California

Dear Sam,
February 23, 2013

Joseph Hamilton
Chairman
Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, California 95239

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the West Valley Logistics Center Project, Fontana, San Bernardino County, and Unincorporated Riverside County, California

Dear Joseph:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American groups and individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located within Section 33 of Township 1 South, Range 5 West, and Section 4 of Township 2 South, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, and is depicted on the Fontana (1980), California USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle (see attached).

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting, Attn: David Brunzell, 1420 Guadalajara Place, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by March 8, 2013. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist
Attachment: USGS Map
February 23, 2013

Michael Contreras  
Cultural Heritage  
Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, California 92220

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the West Valley Logistics Center Project, Fontana, San Bernardino County, and Unincorporated Riverside County, California

Dear Michael:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American groups and individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located within Section 33 of Township 1 South, Range 5 West, and Section 4 of Township 2 South, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, and is depicted on the Fontana (1980), California USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle (see attached).

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting, Attn: David Brunzell, 1420 Guadalajara Place, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by March 8, 2013. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA  
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist  
Attachment: USGS Map
February 23, 2013

Carla Rodriguez
Chairwoman
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, California 92346

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the West Valley Logistics Center Project, Fontana, San Bernardino County, and Unincorporated Riverside County, California

Dear Carla:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American groups and individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located within Section 33 of Township 1 South, Range 5 West, and Section 4 of Township 2 South, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, and is depicted on the Fontana (1980), California USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle (see attached).

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting, Attn: David Brunzell, 1420 Guadalajara Place, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by March 8, 2013. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist
Attachment: USGS Map
February 23, 2013

Daniel McCarthy, M.S.
Director-CRM Department
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, California 92346

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the West Valley Logistics Center Project, Fontana, San Bernardino County, and Unincorporated Riverside County, California

Dear Daniel:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American groups and individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located within Section 33 of Township 1 South, Range 5 West, and Section 4 of Township 2 South, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, and is depicted on the Fontana (1980), California USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle (see attached).

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting, Attn: David Brunzell, 1420 Guadalajara Place, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by March 8, 2013. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

Attachment: USGS Map
February 23, 2013

Anthony Morales
Chairperson
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, California 91778

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the West Valley Logistics Center Project, Fontana, San Bernardino County, and Unincorporated Riverside County, California

Dear Anthony:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American groups and individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located within Section 33 of Township 1 South, Range 5 West, and Section 4 of Township 2 South, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, and is depicted on the Fontana (1980), California USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle (see attached).

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting, Attn: David Brunzell, 1420 Guadalajara Place, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by March 8, 2013. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist
Attachment: USGS Map
February 23, 2013

Goldie Walker  
Chairwoman  
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 343  
Patton, California 92369

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the West Valley Logistics Center Project, Fontana, San Bernardino County, and Unincorporated Riverside County, California

Dear Goldie:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American groups and individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located within Section 33 of Township 1 South, Range 5 West, and Section 4 of Township 2 South, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, and is depicted on the Fontana (1980), California USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle (see attached).

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting, Attn: David Brunzell, 1420 Guadalajara Place, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by March 8, 2013. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA  
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist  
Attachment: USGS Map
February 23, 2013

Ernest Siva
Tribal Elder
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
9570 Mias Canyon Road
Banning, California 92220

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the West Valley Logistics Center Project, Fontana, San Bernardino County, and Unincorporated Riverside County, California

Dear Ernest:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American groups and individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located within Section 33 of Township 1 South, Range 5 West, and Section 4 of Township 2 South, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, and is depicted on the Fontana (1980), California USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle (see attached).

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting, Attn: David Brunzell, 1420 Guadalajara Place, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by March 8, 2013. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

Attachment: USGS Map
February 23, 2013

Joseph Ontiveros
Cultural Resources Department
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, California 92581

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the West Valley Logistics Center Project, Fontana, San Bernardino County, and Unincorporated Riverside County, California

Dear Joseph:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American groups and individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. The proposed project is located within Section 33 of Township 1 South, Range 5 West, and Section 4 of Township 2 South, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, and is depicted on the Fontana (1980), California USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle (see attached).

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting, Attn: David Brunzell, 1420 Guadalajara Place, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by March 8, 2013. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist
Attachment: USGS Map
February 28, 2013

Attn: David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist
BCR Consulting
440 West 7th Street
Claremont, CA 91711

Re: West Valley Logistics Center Project, Fontana, San Bernardino County, and the Unincorporated area of Riverside County, California

The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians appreciates your observance of Tribal Cultural Resources and their preservation in your project. The information provided to us on said project has been assessed through our Cultural Resource Department, where it was concluded that although it is outside the existing reservation, the project area does fall within the bounds of our Tribal Traditional Use Areas.

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is requesting the following:

1. To initiate a consultation with the Project Developer and Land owner.

2. The transfer of information to the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians regarding the progress of this project should be done as soon as new developments occur.

3. Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians continues to act as a consulting tribal entity for this project.

4. Working in and around traditional use areas intensifies the possibility of encountering cultural resources during the construction/excavation phase. For this reason the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requests that Native American Monitor(s) from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resource Department to be present during any ground disturbing proceedings. Including surveys and archaeological testing.

5. Request that proper procedures be taken and requests of the tribe be honored (Please see the attachment)

Sincerely,

Joseph Ontiveros
Director of Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581
Phone (951) 654-5544 ext. 4137
Cell (951) 663-5279
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov
Cultural Items (Artifacts). Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer should agree to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. When appropriate and agreed upon in advance, the Developer’s archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of NHPA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.

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

Treatment and Disposition of Remains.

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

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

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

D. All parties are aware that the Soboba Band may wish to rebury the human remains and associated ceremonial and cultural items (artifacts) on or near, the site of their discovery, in an area that shall not be subject to future subsurface disturbances. The Developer should accommodate on-site reburial in a location mutually agreed upon by the Parties.
E. The term "human remains" encompasses more than human bones because the Soboba Band's traditions periodically necessitated the ceremonial burning of human remains. Grave goods are those artifacts associated with any human remains. These items, and other funerary remnants and their ashes are to be treated in the same manner as human bone fragments or bones that remain intact.

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

Non-Disclosure of Location Reburials. It is understood by all parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or cultural artifacts shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act. The Coroner, parties, and Lead Agencies, will be asked to withhold public disclosure information related to such reburial, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code § 6254 (r).

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES
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<th>Report No.</th>
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APPENDIX E

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
24 January 2013

BCR Consulting
1420 Guadalajara Place
Claremont, CA  91711

Attn: David Brunzell, Principal Investigator / Archaeologist

re: Paleontological resources for the proposed West Valley Logistics Center Project, in the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, project area

Dear David:

I have conducted a thorough check of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed West Valley Logistics Center Project, in the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, project area as outlined on the portion of the Fontana USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 23 January 2013. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie within the project boundaries, nor do we have any localities very nearby from the same or similar sedimentary deposits as occur within the proposed project area.

In some of the proposed project area, the steep elevated portions around the margins, there are bedrock exposures of igneous or metamorphic rocks that will not contain recognizable fossils. In most of the proposed project area though, the lower lying central portions, there are surficial sediments composed of older Quaternary alluvial fan deposits in the south and younger Quaternary alluvial fan deposits in the north, both derived from the surrounding hills. We have no localities nearby from these deposits and, because they are adjacent to the source igneous and metamorphic rocks, they are relatively coarse-grained and unlikely to contain significant vertebrate fossils. Our closest fossil vertebrate locality in older Quaternary sediments is LACM 1207, directly southwest of the proposed project area just north of the city of Corona, where a specimen of a fossil deer, *Odocoileus*, was found but from sediments deposited in a fluvial environment.
Excavations in the igneous and metamorphic rocks exposed around the margins of the proposed project area will not encounter any fossils. Excavations in the relatively coarse-grained Quaternary deposits exposed in most of the proposed project area probably will not encounter significant vertebrate fossil remains either. Unless an on-site inspection detects relatively fine-grained sedimentary deposits in the proposed project area, excavations in the proposed project area would require no paleontological mitigation.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice
APPENDIX F
PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS
Photo 1: Northern Block of Project Site (Southeast)

Photo 2: Highly Disturbed Western Edge of CA-SBR-1573 (South)
Photo 3: P-36-25455- Transmission Tower Overview (East)

Photo 4: Project Overview
Approximate Location of San Bernardino/Sonora Road (West)
Photo 5: P-19-17932: Site Overview (SE of Project Site)