Appendix B

Cultural Resources Assessment

ARROWHEAD REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER
INITIAL STUDY
CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
Arrowhead Regional Medical Center
Fontana, San Bernardino County, California

Prepared for:
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Project No. MBI1903

National Archaeological Data Base Information:
Type of Study: Cultural Resources Assessment/Inventory
Resources Recorded: None
Keywords: Fontana
USGS Quadrangle: 7.5-minute Fontana, California (1980)

December 5, 2019
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Michael Baker International to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed Arrowhead Regional Medical Center Project (the project) located in the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. Tasks completed for the scope of work include a cultural resources records search, reconnaissance-level pedestrian cultural resources survey, Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission, and paleontological resources overview. These tasks were performed in partial fulfillment of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements. The records search revealed that 11 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of three cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project site. None of the previous studies has assessed the project site and no cultural resources have been previously recorded within its boundaries.

During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists did not discover any cultural resources, including prehistoric or historic archaeological sites or historic buildings, within the project boundaries. As a result BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural resources work or monitoring is necessary for proposed project activities. However, if any cultural resources are encountered before or during grading, the developer should retain a qualified archaeologist to monitor construction activities and to take appropriate measures to protect or preserve them for study.

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

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Michael Baker International to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed Arrowhead Regional Medical Center Project (the project) located in the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. The project site is located in Section 31 of Township 1 North, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, in the City of Fontana. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Fontana, California (1980) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

NATURAL SETTING

The elevation of the project site is approximately 1410 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The property has been subject to disturbances related to surface erosion, grading, building construction and subsequent demolition, and construction and maintenance of adjacent streets. The project site sediments naturally include alluvial-fan deposits derived from the San Gabriel Mountains (Morton and Matti 2001). The current study has not yielded any evidence that such sediments have produced raw materials used in prehistoric tool manufacture. Local rainfall ranges from 5 to 15 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37). The project site is flat, although the general slope conveys local water from northeast to southwest (USGS 1980).

Although recent and historic-period impacts have decimated local vegetation, remnants of a formerly dominant coastal sage scrub vegetation community have been sporadically observed in the area. Signature plant species include black sage (Salvia mellifera), California brittlebush (Encelia californica), California buckwheat (Eriogonum fasciculatum), California sagebrush (Artemesia californica), deerweed (Lotus scoparius), golden yarrow (Eriophyllum confertiflorum), laurel sumac (Malosma laurina), lemonadeberry (Rubus integrifolia), poison oak (Toxicodendron diversilobum), purple sage (Salvia leucophylla), sticky monkeyflower (Mimulus aurantiacus), sugar bush (Rhus ovata), toyon (Heteromeles arbutifolia), white sage (Salvia apiana), coastal century plant (Agave shawii), coastal cholla (Opuntia prolifera), Laguna Beach liveforever (Dudleya stolonifera), many-stemmed liveforever (Dudleya multicaulis), our Lord’s candle (Yucca whipplei), prickly pear cactus (Opuntia sp.) (Williams et al. 2008:118-119). Signature animal species within Coastal Sage Scrub habitat include the kangaroo rat (Dipodomys sp.), California horned lizard (Phrynosoma coronatum frontale), orange throated whiptail (Chlamidophorus hypernthus), San Diego horned lizard (Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillii), brown-headed cowbird (Molothrus ater), California gnatcatcher (Polioptila californica californica), California quail (Callipepla californica), and San Diego cactus wren (Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis) (Williams et al. 2008:118-120). Local native groups made use of many of these species (see Lightfoot and Parrish 2009).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The local prehistoric cultural setting has been organized into many chronological frameworks (see Warren and Crabtree 1986; Bettinger and Taylor 1974; Lanning 1963; Hunt 1960; Wallace 1958, 1962, 1978; Campbell and Campbell 1935), although there is no definitive sequence for the region. The difficulties in establishing cultural chronologies for western San Bernardino County are a function of its enormous size and the small amount of
archaeological excavations conducted there. Moreover, throughout prehistory many groups have occupied the area and their territories often overlap spatially and chronologically resulting in mixed artifact deposits. Due to dry climate and capricious geological processes, these artifacts rarely become integrated in-situ. Lacking a milieu hospitable to the preservation of cultural midden, local chronologies have relied upon temporally diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points, or upon the presence/absence of other temporal indicators, such as groundstone. Such methods are instructive, but can be limited by prehistoric occupants’ concurrent use of different artifact styles, or by artifact re-use or re-sharpening, as well as researchers’ mistaken diagnosis, and other factors (see Flenniken 1985; Flenniken and Raymond 1986; Flenniken and Wilke 1989). Recognizing the shortcomings of comparative temporal indicators, this study recommends review of Warren and Crabree (1986), who have drawn upon this method to produce a commonly cited and relatively comprehensive chronology.

Ethnography

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

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

Serrano. Kroeber (1925) applied the generic term “Serrano” to four groups, each with distinct territories: the Kitanemuk, Tataviam, Vanyume, and Serrano. Only one group, in the San Bernardino Mountains and West-Central Mojave Desert, ethnically claims the term Serrano. Bean and Smith (1978) indicate that the Vanyume, an obscure Takic population, was found along the Mojave River at the time of Spanish contact. The Kitanemuk lived to the north and west, while the Tataviam lived to the west. All may have used the western San Bernardino County area seasonally. Serrano villages consisted of small collections of willow-framed domed structures situated near reliable water sources. A lineage leader
administered laws and ceremonies from a large ceremonial house centrally located in most villages. Local Serrano relied heavily on acorns and piñon nuts for subsistence, although roots, bulbs, shoots, and seeds supplemented these. When available, game animals commonly included deer, mountain sheep, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds—particularly quail (Bean and Smith 1978:571).

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

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

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

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

Local Sequence (see McKenna and Brunzell 2001:4-7). During the early 19th century, Anglo trader Michael White traveled across southern California with explorer Jedediah Smith. Having befriended the Lugo family of Rancho San Bernardino, White settled in California by 1840. As an accepted member of the local Mexican community he became known as Miguel Blanco and was granted Rancho de Muscupiabe (northeast of the project site) by California Governor Manuel Micheltoreno in 1843 (Avina 1932:74). After California became a state, Anglo settlement continued to increase. By the late 1850s Mormon pioneers from Salt Lake City had purchased Rancho San Bernardino and began to settle at
Rancho de Muscupiabe (Beck and Haase 1974:38). By the 1860s large tracts owned by the U.S. Government became available for homesteading.

Due to various population pressures, the Mormon pioneers began to recede to Salt Lake City in the 1870s. In the wake of the Mormon exoduses, Greenberry Ferdinand Rubidoux Benton (GFRB) Perdew and his family settled near the present-day intersection of Summit Avenue and Citrus. Perdew’s developments included a local school and post office, which attracted other members of the Perdew family, as well as the Scofield family, the Myers family, and the Ousterhout family. These people formed the settlement of Grapeland, which was named for grape and raisin vines planted locally between the 1860s and 1890s. Grapeland owed its early viability to these enterprising individuals, and to the entry of the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe Railroads, locally established in 1875 and 1887 respectively. In spite of burgeoning agricultural developments, water was difficult to come by and D.G. Scofield began to develop a local reservoir and canal system. Water rights were eventually acquired for Lytle Creek and the Grapeland Irrigation District was formed in an attempt to eliminate the need for marginally productive dry farming. While the district did construct reservoirs, canals, and ditches during the 1890s, shortages could not be overcome to the satisfaction of potential recipients, and by 1901 the Grapeland Irrigation District lost its rights to Lytle Creek. Those rights were eventually sold to the Fontana Development Company, signifying the end of Grapeland as an independent entity (McKenna and Brunzell 2001:5-6). Significant development of the area did not resume until the Fontana Development Company surveyed and laid out a small community along the Santa Fe railroad. American rancher and entrepreneur Azariel Blanchard (A.B.) Miller purchased 17,000 acres locally and was largely responsible for transforming the area into a profitable center for citrus, poultry, and livestock. A.B. Miller is credited with founding the community of Fontana in 1913 (Fontana Unified School District 2008). Like much of southern California, the success of railroads and agriculture during the early 20th century set the stage for expansion of agricultural and real estate development in the teens and twenties. After the slowdown of the depression years, demands related to World War II punctuated an economic revival. Expansion was particularly spurred on by the entry of Kaiser Steel into the area. Kaiser’s local steel mill was constructed to supply wartime shipyards (Center for Land Use Interpretation 2013), which helped form the municipal and residential developments that persist in Fontana to this day.

PERSONNEL

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the current study and compiled the technical report. BCR Consulting Staff Archaeologist Joseph Orozco, M.A., RPA, completed the cultural resources records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC). Mr. Orozco and BCR Consulting Staff Archaeologist Nicholas Shepetuk completed the pedestrian field survey.

METHODS

Records Search

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

Field Survey
An archaeological pedestrian field survey of the project site was conducted on September 6, 2019. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across 100 percent of the project site that exhibited soil exposures. These were carefully inspected for evidence of cultural resources.

RESULTS

Records Search
Data from the SCCIC revealed that 11 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of three cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project site. None of the previous studies has assessed the project site and no cultural resources have been previously recorded within its boundaries. The records search is summarized as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USGS 7.5 Min. Quad.</th>
<th>Cultural Resources Within One Mile of Project Site</th>
<th>Studies Within One Mile of Project Site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fontana, Calif. (1980)</td>
<td>P-36-10658H: Concrete Foundation (1/4 Mile NW)</td>
<td>SB-106-3601, 4250, 4258, 4262, 4263, 5642, 6535, 6787, 6914, 7086, 7202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P-36-10909H: Concrete Foundation (1/4 Mile SW)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P-36-24867: Historic-period church (1 Mile SE)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Historic aerial photos indicate that a building was present on the project site by 1980 but had been demolished by 2009 (see www.historicaerials.com).

Field Survey
During the field survey, Mr. Orozco and Mr. Shepetuk carefully inspected the project site and identified no cultural resources within its boundaries. Surface visibility was approximately 100 percent. Ground disturbances were severe and resulted from a variety of natural and artificial factors, including construction and subsequent demolition of the modern building indicated in the Records Search section above, natural surface erosion, and construction and maintenance of adjacent streets.

RECOMMENDATIONS
BCR Consulting conducted a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed project, pursuant to CEQA. The records search and field survey did not identify any cultural resources (including prehistoric or historic archaeological sites or historic buildings) within the project site. Furthermore, records search results combined with surface conditions have failed to indicate sensitivity for buried cultural resources. Based on these results, BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural resources work or monitoring is necessary for proposed project activities. However, if any cultural resources are encountered before or during grading, the developer should retain a qualified archaeologist to monitor construction activities and to take appropriate measures to protect or preserve them for study.
If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.
REFERENCES

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Bean, Lowell John, and Charles Smith

Beattie, George W., and Helen P. Beattie

Beck, Warren A., and Ynez D. Haase

Bettinger, Robert L., and R.E. Taylor

Boscana, Father Geronimo
1933 Chinigchinich: Alfred Robinson’s Translation of Father Geronimo Boscana’s Historic Account of the Belief, Usages, Customs and Extravagancies of the Indians of this Mission of San Juan Capistrano Called the Acagchemem Tribe. Fine Arts Press, Santa Ana.

Campbell, E., and W. Campbell

Center for Land Use Interpretation

Cleland, Robert Glass
1941 The Cattle on a Thousand Hills—Southern California, 1850-80. San Marino, California: Huntington Library.

Flenniken, J.J.

Flenniken, J.J. and A.W. Raymond

Flenniken, J.J. and Philip J. Wilke
Fontana Unified School District

Heizer, Robert F.

Hunt, Alice P.

Jaeger, Edmund C., and Arthur C. Smith

Johnston, B.E.

Kroeber, Alfred L.

Lanning, Edward P.

Lightfoot, Kent G., Otis Parrish

McCawley, William

McKenna, Jeanette and David Brunzell
2001 A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Tract 16191, a 10 Acre Parcel in the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. On File at the SCCIC.

Morton, Douglas M., and Matti, Jonathan C.

United States Geological Survey
1980 Fontana, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map.

Wallace, William J.


APPENDIX A

PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS
Photo 1: Project site overview (Northwest View)

Photo 2: Project site overview (West View)
APPENDIX B

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION COMMUNICATIONS
Dylan Williams
BCR Consulting

VIA Email to: Dylan.r.will@gmail.com

RE: Native American Consultation, Pursuant to Senate Bill 18, Government Code §65352.3 and §65352.4, Arrowhead Regional Medical Center Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. Williams:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties.

Government Code §65352.3 and §65352.4 require local governments to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of avoiding, protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to cultural places when creating or amending General Plans, Specific Plans and Community Plans.

The law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction. The NAHC believes that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

The NAHC also believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

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

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

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

3. The result of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the NAHC was **negative**.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

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

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

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation  
Andrew Salas, Chairperson  
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admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians  
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Gabrielino/Tongva Nation  
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson  
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sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council  
Robert Dorame, Chairperson  
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Fax: (562) 761-6417  
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Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe  
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This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 6097.98 of the Public Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Government Code Sections 65352.3 and 65352.4 et seq for the proposed Arrowhead Regional Medical Center Project, San Bernardino County.
APPENDIX C

PALEONTOLOGICAL OVERVIEW
September 6, 2019

BCR Consulting LLC
Dylan Williams
505 West 8th Street
Claremont, California 91711

Dear Mr. Williams,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for the Arrowhead Regional Medical Center Project in San Bernardino County, California.

The geologic unit underlying the 1-mile radius of this project is Pliocene-Holocene Quaternary alluvium that has high potential for fossils. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius. However, other Pliocene-Holocene Quaternary alluvium units have produced significant paleontological finds, including those associated with the Diamond Valley Lake Project in Hemet, California, near your project area. The Diamond Valley Lake Project resulted in over 250,000 Pleistocene fossil specimens and hundreds of fossil localities.

Any fossils recovered from the project area would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with development of the project area would impact the paleontologically sensitive Pliocene-Holocene units and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation program be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the current study area.

If you have any questions, or would like further information about the Diamond Valley Lake Project, please feel free to contact me at amcdonald@westerncentermuseum.org.

Sincerely,

Andrew McDonald
Curator