APPENDIX D

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
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CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
FOR THE
BOYLE WAREHOUSE PROJECT
CITY OF FONTANA
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
Master Case No. 19-055, Design Review No. 19-022

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October 15, 2019

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Reviewed by: Stephen O’Neil, M.A., RPA
UltraSystems Environmental Inc.

Date: October 15, 2019
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

This Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory was prepared at the request of the City of Fontana’s Planning Department. This assessment was completed as part of an addendum to the Southwest Industrial Specific Plan Update and Annexation (SWIP) Program Final Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) for this California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)-compliant documentation for the Boyle Warehouse Project (project). The project is located within the Slover West Industrial District (SWD) of the SWIP. The project proposes a warehouse facility.

The proposed project requires an addendum to the SWIP Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR), in compliance with CEQA. To supplement the SWIP Addendum, UltraSystems conducted cultural resources investigations to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The project application is for Master Case No. 19-055 and Design Review No. 19-022. The project is located in southwest Fontana (Attachment A, Figure 1) on APNs: 0237-053-02, -09, -10, -11. The background research and archival study included a one-half-mile buffer surrounding the project site’s boundary. In general, the project is located in a mixed residential and commercial area that includes a mature developed landscape.

1.2 Previous Site Development

The project site consists of four parcels of land: The western portion of the project site, addressed 15950 Boyle Avenue, was a pet training school; it is now an unpaved vacant lot. The eastern portion of the project site, addressed 16010 Boyle Avenue, contained a building in the past as did the 15972 Boyle Avenue portion; these buildings have both been demolished. The rest of the project site was mainly used for trailer and vehicle parking.

1.3 Project Description

The Boyle Warehouse Project is located on an approximately 5.5-acre site at 15950, 15972, 15990 and 16010 Boyle Avenue, between Catawba on the west and a dead end on the east with Citrus Avenue on the other side, in the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County. The project site is located on the north side of Boyle Avenue (Attachment A, Figure 2). The site is currently vacant because the previously existing residences, support buildings and trees have been recently cleared. The site is surrounded by a mix of both older and recent single-family residences to the west, south and east; a city water plant to the southeast, and the Union Pacific Railroad tracks along the north boundary (with the I-10/San Bernardino Freeway immediately north of the tracks).

The project proposes the following: (1) grading and site preparation, (2) utilities improvements, (3) construction of the warehouse building and truck yard, and (4) landscaping. This would be a concrete tilt-up warehouse building with 30-foot-high warehouse clearance and glazed office areas. The proposed warehouse building would include 3,000 square feet of built-out office improvements on the ground floor and a 3,000-square-foot mezzanine floor for additional office space. Fourteen dock-high loading bays and two ground-level loading doors would be provided along the northern edge of the warehouse building. An Early Suppression Fast Response (ESFR) warehouse sprinkler system is proposed to allow for high stacking of goods. Concrete paving would be provided.
throughout the warehouse building. The project would include a gated and secure loading/storage and truck yard area (in the northern portion of the project site) with a 130-foot loading depth.

Regional access to the site is provided by the I-10 (San Bernardino) Freeway via Citrus Avenue, then east onto Slover Avenue that connects with Catawba Avenue. The project is specifically located on the Fontana, Calif., USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle, Range 05 W, Township 01 S, in the SE ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 24.

Area of Potential Effect

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed project encompasses the maximum extent of ground disturbance required by the project design (see Attachment A, Figure 2 and Figure 3). The surface area of the APE is approximately five acres - the majority of this area is subject to direct ground disturbances during construction.

1.4 Methods

A cultural resources records search was completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton, which is the local California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) facility. The records search was conducted to identify previously recorded cultural resources (prehistoric and historic archaeological sites/isolates, historic buildings, structures, objects, or districts) within the project area and to also determine previous cultural resource surveys. The project site and a one-mile buffer zone are included in the search radius for archival studies. These records included a review of previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and a review of listed cultural resource survey reports within that same geographical area. Due to the 11 years that has lapsed since the original CHRIS records search was completed (Tang, 2008) and the seven years since the PEIR was prepared (RBF Consulting, 2012), an updated CHRIS records search is required. In addition, there was a request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search of their Sacred Lands File (SLF) as a part of the historical/archaeological background research conducted for the Addendum to the SWIP PEIR.

Mr. Stephen O’Neil, M.A., RPA, Cultural Resources Manager at UltraSystems (herein referred to as Mr. O’Neil), contacted the NAHC requesting a SLF Search. The cultural resources record search was conducted by Mrs. Megan B. Doukakis, M.A., and supervised by Mr. O’Neil, M.A., RPA, who qualifies as a Principal Prehistoric Archaeologist and Historic Archaeologist per United States Secretary of the Interior Standards (see Attachment B). A pedestrian survey was not required for this project.

Disposition of Data

This report will be filed with the SCCIC, California State University, Fullerton; the City of Fontana Planning Department; and UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., Irvine, California. All field notes and other documentation related to the study will remain on file at the Irvine office of UltraSystems.
2.0 SETTINGS

2.1 Natural Setting

The City of Fontana is located in the western portion of the San Bernardino Valley. This is a broad inland valley defined by the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountain Ranges to the north and is ringed by a series of low rocky hills to the south. The region’s environment is characterized by a temperate Mediterranean climate, with average maximum temperatures in July reaching 95°F (degrees Fahrenheit) and the average minimum temperature in January at around 46°F. Rainfall is typically less than 15 inches annually, most of which occurs between November and March.

The project site encompasses two separate but related geological deposits (Morton and Miller, 2003). The extreme southeast corner of the project site is underlain by Young Alluvial Fan Deposits, unit 1 (Qyf1). This deposit consists of slightly to moderately consolidated sand and pebble-boulder gravel and dates to the Holocene (11,650 years before present [ybp]) to Late Pleistocene (126,000 to 11,650 years ybp) (Morton and Miller, 2003). The majority of the project area is underlain by Young Alluvial Fan Deposits, unit 5 (Qyf5). This deposit consists of unconsolidated to slightly consolidated sand and pebble-boulder gravel and dates to the Holocene (11,650 ybp) (Morton and Miller, 2003). The soil at the project site is described as “young Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the San Gabriel Mountains.” The geology of the site is also characterized by the origin of the material. At the project site and surrounding area, the young alluvial fans were deposited by Lytle Creek which emerges from the San Gabriel Mountains.

2.2 Cultural Setting

2.2.1 Prehistoric Context

The earliest evidence of human occupation in the Inland Empire region (consisting of the southwestern corner of San Bernardino and western Riverside counties) was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains, overlooking the San Jacinto Valley, dating to around 9,500 radiocarbon years (rcy) before present (B.P.) (before present = A.D. 1950) (Horne and McDougall, 2008). Another prehistoric archaeological site found near the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, close to the confluence of Temescal Wash and the San Jacinto River, dates between 8,000 and 9,000 B.P. (Grenda, 1997). Additional sites with isolated Archaic dart points, bifaces, and other associated flaked stone artifacts are considered to be from the same age range and have been found in the Cajon Pass area, typically atop knolls with good viewsheds (Basgall and True, 1985; Goodman, 2002; Goodman and McDonald, 2001; Milburn et al., 2008).

The regional prehistory of Southern California has been characterized by various cultural chronologies, including those developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), and others. Specifically, the prehistory of the Inland Empire region has been addressed by O’Connell et al. (1974), Keller and McCarthy (1989), Grenda (1993), and Horne and McDougall (2008). Although the beginning and ending dates of different cultural periods vary, the regional framework can be generally broken into four primary periods:

- Paleoindian and Lake Mojave (Terminal Pleistocene and Early Holocene) (ca. 11000 to 6000 calibrated years [cal] B.C.). This time period is characterized by highly mobile foraging strategies and a broad spectrum of subsistence pursuits. These earliest expressions of
aboriginal occupation in America were marked by the use of large projectile points (Fluted and Concave Base Points) that are an element of the Western Clovis expression. Following the earliest portions of this time span there was a change in climate coincident with the retreat of glaciers. Large bodies of water existed and lakeside aboriginal adaptations were common. Large stemmed points (Western Stemmed – Lake Mojave and Silver Lake) accompanied by a wide variety of formalized stone tools were employed with the aid of atlatls (dart throwers) and are representative of an adaptation that was in part focused on lacustrine environments.

- Millingstone Horizon (ca. 6000 cal. B.C. to cal. A.D. 1000), during which time mobile hunter-gatherers became more sedentary and plant foods and small game animals came into more use. This prehistoric cultural expression is often characterized by a large number of millingstones (especially well-made, deep basin metates) and formalized, portable handstones (manos). Additionally, the cultural assemblage is dominated by an abundance of scraping tools (including scraper planes and pounding/pulping implements), and only a slight representation of dart-tipped projectile points (Pinto, Elko and Gypsum types).

- Late Prehistoric Period (ca. A.D. 1000 to 1500), during which a more complex social organization, more diversified subsistence base and an extensive use of the bow and arrow is evidenced. Small, light arrow points, expedient millingstones and, later, pottery mark this period along with the full development of regional Native cultures and tribal territories.

- Protohistoric Period (ca. cal. A.D. 1500 to 1700s) ushered in long-distance contacts with Europeans, and thereby led to the Historic Period (ca. A.D. 1700 to contemporary times). Small arrow points are recognized as a hallmark of this time period.

Geospatial analyses of known prehistoric sites in inland Southern California suggest that longer-term residential settlements of the Native population were more likely to occur in sheltered areas. Such locations were near the base of hills and/or on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges. Further, these favored locations were near permanent or reliable sources of water. These were areas that were largely level encampments situated on the unprotected valley floor. The residential sites were used for resource procurement and travel. The use of such geographical settings is supported by the ethnographic literature. These reports identify the foothills as preferred areas for settlement (Bean and Smith, 1978a; 1978b). The project area is situated at the base of the Jurupa Hills, an ideal location for prehistoric seasonal habitation site.

### 2.2.2 Ethnohistoric Context

The project lies within the territory of the Gabrieleno (Tongva) ethnolinguistic group (Bean and Smith, 1978a:538), who speak a language classified as a member of the Uto-Aztecan language family. This language is further affiliated as an element of the Northern Takic Branch of that linguistic group (Golla, 2011).

The Gabrieleno, with the Chumash, were considered the most populous, wealthiest, and therefore most powerful ethnic nationalities in aboriginal Southern California (Bean and Smith, 1978a:538). Unfortunately, most Gabrieleno cultural practices had declined before systematic ethnographic studies were instituted. Today, the leading sources on Gabrieleno culture are Bean and Smith (1978a), Johnson (1962), and McCawley (1996).
According to the recent research, Takic groups were not the first inhabitants of the region. Archeologists suggest that a Takic in-migration may have occurred as early as 2,000 years ago, replacing or intermarrying with a more ancient indigenous people represented by speakers of a Hokan language (Howard and Raab, 1993; Porcasi, 1998). By the time of European contact, the Gabrielino territory included the southern Channel Islands and the Los Angeles Basin. Their territory reached east into the present-day San Bernardino-Riverside area and south to the San Joaquin Hills in central Orange County.

Different groups of Gabrielino adopted several subsistence strategies, based on gathering, hunting, and fishing. Because of the similarities to other Southern California tribes in economic activities, inland Gabrielino groups’ industrial arts, exemplified by basket weaving, exhibited an affinity with those of their neighbors (Kroeber, 1925). Coastal Gabrielino material culture, on the other hand, reflected an elaborately developed artisanship most recognized through the medium of steatite, which was rivaled by few other groups in Southern California.

The intricacies of Gabrielino social organization are not well known. There appeared to have been at least three hierarchically ordered social classes, topped with an elite consisting of the chiefs, their immediate families, and other ceremonial specialists (Bean and Smith, 1978a). Clans owned land, and property boundaries were marked by the clan’s personalized symbol. Villages were politically autonomous, composed of non-localized lineages, each with its own leader. The dominant lineage’s leader was usually the village chief, whose office was generally hereditary through the male line. Occasionally several villages were allied under the leadership of a single chief. The villages frequently engaged in warfare against one another, resulting in what some consider to be a state of constant enmity between coastal and inland groups.

The Fontana region was within the eastern Tongva culture area. The central Tongva lands was the Los Angeles Basin; however, it extended east to include portions of the San Bernardino Valley. In the San Bernardino Valley, the Tongva’s neighbors were the Serrano on the north and the Cahuilla farther east. Away from the Santa Ana River this area was not well watered. Therefore, this portion of the territory was not as densely populated as the coastal territory.

The village of Jurupa, also spelled Huruuvnga, was somewhat west of Riverside (McCawley, 1996:49). Its proximity to Fontana is attested by Native consultants who described a “long range of hills at Jurupa – west of Riverside,” termed Shokaava by the José Zalvidea, the Tongva consultant to researcher J.P. Harrington (McCawley, 1996:50). These hills likely correspond to the Jurupa hills lying two-and-a-quarter miles south of the project site. In the late Mission Period or just thereafter, much of the region was populated by the Serrano (Bean and Smith, 1978b), who migrated into the area following the removal of the Gabrielino to Mission San Gabriel.

The first Franciscan establishment in Gabrielino territory and the broader region was Mission San Gabriel, founded in A.D. 1772. Priests from the mission proselytized the Tongva throughout the Los Angeles Basin. As early as 1542, however, the Gabrielino were in peripheral contact with the Spanish even during the historic expedition of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo. However, it was not until 1769 that the Spaniards took steps to colonize the territory of aboriginal Californians. Within a few decades, most of the Gabrielino were incorporated into Mission San Gabriel and other missions in Southern California (Engelhardt, 1931). Due to introduced diseases, dietary deficiencies, and forceful reduccion (removal of non-agrarian Native populations to the mission compound), Gabrielino population dwindled rapidly from these impacts. By 1900, the Gabrielino community had almost ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group. In the late 20th century, however, a renaissance of Native American activism and cultural revitalization of Gabrielino descendants took
place. Among the results of this movement has been a return to a traditional name for the tribe, the Tongva, which is employed by several of the bands and organizations representing tribal members. Many of the Tongva bands focus on maintaining and teaching traditional knowledge, with special focus on language, place names and natural resources.

2.2.3 Historic Context

2.2.3.1 Spanish/Mexican Era

In 1772, three years after the beginning of Spanish colonization of Alta California, Lt. Pedro Fages, governor of the new province, and a small force of soldiers under his command became the first Europeans to set foot in the San Bernardino Valley (Beck and Haase, 1974:15). The colonizers were followed in the next few years by two other famed Spanish explorers, Lt. Colonel Juan Bautista de Anza and Fr. Francisco Garcés, who traveled through the valley in the mid-1770s. Despite these early visits, for the next 40 years this inland valley received little impact from the Spanish colonization activities. The Spanish incursions into Alta California were concentrated along the coast.

For the bulk of the Spanish-Mexican Period, the San Bernardino Valley was considered a part of the land holdings of Mission San Gabriel. The name “San Bernardino” was bestowed on the region by about 1819, when the mission _assistencia_ and an associated rancho were officially established under this name in the eastern area of the valley (Lerch and Haenszel, 1981). After gaining independence from Spain, in 1834 the Mexican government began the process of secularizing the missions in Alta California, which in practice meant the confiscation of the Franciscan missions’ vast land holdings that were to have been returned to the Native population, to be distributed among prominent citizens of the province. During the 1830s and the 1840s, several large land grants were created near present-day Fontana, but the project itself does not fall within the boundaries of any private ranchos and remained public land when California became a part of the United States in 1848.

2.2.3.2 The American Period to Founding of Fontana

Used primarily as cattle ranches, the ranchos around Fontana saw little development until the mid-19th century. A colony of Mormon settlers from Salt Lake City founded the town of San Bernardino in 1851. The Southern Pacific Railroad was completed in the mid-1870s, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad introduced a competing rail line in the 1880s during a phenomenal land boom that swept through much of Southern California (Dumke, 1944). The boom ushered in a number of new settlements in the San Bernardino Valley. In 1887, the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company purchased a large tract of land near the mouth of Lytle Creek. With that acquisition and accompanied by the necessary water rights to the creek, Semi-Tropic laid out the townsites of Rialto, Bloomington, and Rosena (Schuiling, 1984:90).

While Rialto and Bloomington were soon settled and began to grow, little development took place at Rosena before the collapse of the 1880s land boom and the ensuing financial collapse of the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company (Schuiling, 1984:90, 102). In 1905, Azariel Blanchard “A.B.” Miller (1878-1941), widely considered the founder of present-day Fontana, arrived in Rosena. Miller hailed from the Imperial Valley and, along with his associates, soon established Fontana Farms on a tract of land that eventually reached 20,000 acres (Anicic, 2005:32-40). Within the first ten years of the 20th century, an irrigation system was constructed and much of the land was
planted in grain and citrus (Schuiling, 1984:102). Miller’s Fontana Farms became synonymous with the location, which led to Rosena being renamed as Fontana in 1913.

Up to Miller’s death in 1941, Fontana remained primarily an agrarian settlement. It was recognized as the town where domesticated animal husbandry of poultry, hog, and rabbit played a particularly important role in the local economy (Schuiling, 1984:102). During World War II, however, the establishment of the Kaiser Steel Mill initiated an alteration of this agrarian setting. With further industrial enterprises moving into the area, Fontana became known as a center of heavy industry, a characterization that lasted until recent years (Schuiling, 1984:106).

The Kaiser Steel Mill ceased operations in 1983. In response to demand for affordable housing, Fontana, like many other cities in the San Bernardino Valley became a "bedroom community" for the more developed cities of Los Angeles and western San Bernardino and Riverside counties.

Fontana’s progression from its agricultural roots to an industrial center and a suburban residential community represents a prominent and characteristic trend in the history of the region. Historical maps and aerial photographs reflect similar trends in the growth of the project area as well as nearby neighborhoods. The land along Santa Ana Avenue that was primarily agricultural fields was recast with notable industrial development between 1967 and 1994.

During the post-WWII era, agriculture gave way to suburban development as residential neighborhoods and light industry gradually spread over former farmlands (NETR Online, 2019: 1959, 1966).

2.2.3.3 Project Site Land Use History

Historic aerial maps are available for Fontana, the earliest dating to 1938. These maps indicate that the project site and surrounding area were used in part for agriculture until 1959 at which point residential buildings start to appear.

In a 1938 aerial, the project site appears to be a part of single large open property with one structure visible in the southwest portion; lots with orchards were to the east, west, south and southwest but not on the project site. By the time of the 1948 aerial map there is an east-west oriented row of trees along the property’s north boundary, possibly eucalyptus trees that could have acted as a wind break for agricultural fields, though only the far eastern parcel had crops planted in north/south rows. The western three-quarters of the project site appears to be occupied by an improvised dirt racing circle. By 1959, residential properties have replaced the agriculture use along Boyle Avenue east of Catawba Avenue including the project area. Starting in 1966 the four parcels were fenced to combine the middle two parcels into a single use area and this fenced division can be seen through 2016. In the 2002 aerial, a commercial property is visible in the project area with one residential property on either side of it to the east and west, and the surrounding orchards are gone except a few olive trees in a parcel to the southwest. Numerous small structures are scattered through the north half of the center parcel as well as possibly numerous trucks and other vehicles are parked there visible in the 2002, 2005, and 2009 aerial maps. By 2010 through 2016 some of the earlier structures are still visible, but the vehicles are gone. The residential properties in the east and west portions of the project site remain relatively unchanged from 1994 through 2016 (NETR Online 2019: 1938-2016). All buildings and landscaping on the project site have now been removed.
The land immediate surrounding the project site followed the same general pattern of development as the project site by converting to residential lots by 1959. Much of the land in the outer perimeter of the project site was used for orchard farming into the early 1990s. After 1994, all the farms in the area to the south had been converted into truck and car sales, rentals and storage facilities (NETR Online 2019: 1959-2016).

The earliest topographic map for the project area is dated 1896 (USGS, 1896). The 1896 through 1938 topographic maps indicate that a road ran north-south through the project area and connected to the rail line just north of the project area. The formal streets of Boyle Avenue, Catawba Avenue and Slover Avenue first appear on the 1943 map (USGS 1943). The 1954, 1967, 1973, and 1980 topographic maps indicate multiple buildings in the southern portion of the property along Boyle Avenue (USGS, 1954, 1967, 1973, 1980). During a field visit to the project site in October 2019 a sign attached to the original chain-link fence in front of the western lot (15950 Boyle Avenue) indicated that the “West Coast K-9 Academy” had operated here until recently, but the associated structure is no longer present. As noted above, all buildings and landscaping on the project site have been removed.
3.0 RESEARCH METHODS

The cultural resources inventory and related archival research included a background cultural resources records check (archival research) at the SCCIC, California State University, Fullerton. Additionally, a SLF search was requested from the NAHC.

3.1 Records Search

A cultural resource records search was completed by Megan Black Doukakis at the SCCIC on August 8, 2019 to identify cultural resources on or near the project site. The local CHRIS center for San Bernardino County maintained at the SCCIC was reviewed to identify resources that have been previously evaluated for historic significance, and to identify any previous completed cultural resources survey reports relevant to the project site.

Official records and maps for cultural resources and surveys in Fontana, the National Register of Historic Places; Listed Properties and Determined Eligible Properties (2012), and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (2012) were reviewed.

For the current study, the scope of the records search included a one-half-mile buffer zone from the project’s footprint (see Attachment A, Figure 3). The research effort was completed to assess the sensitivity of the project site for both surface and subsurface cultural resources and to assist in determining the potential to encounter such resources, especially prehistoric—i.e., Native American—cultural remains, during earth-moving activities associated with construction of the proposed project.

3.2 Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File

On September 13, 2019, Mr. O’Neil contacted the NAHC via email and facsimile notifying them of the project activities and requested a search of their SLF. The NAHC replied on September 30, 2019 (Attachment C).
4.0 FINDINGS

4.1 Records Search

4.1.1 Recorded Archaeological Sites

Based on the cultural resources records search, it was determined that no cultural resources have been previously recorded within the project site boundary. Within the one-half-mile buffer zone, there are 15 historic-era cultural resources. Table 4.1-1 summarizes this resource.

The premier historic feature in the vicinity of the project site is linear in nature – Southern Pacific Railroad (CA-SBR-10330H), which runs adjacent to the north boundary of the project site. Running east/west is the parallel set of standard gauge railroad tracks that makes up this railroad feature (see Table 4.1-1). The railroad was originally constructed in 1883. This setting has been replaced by light industrial use, suburban development, and wholesale citrus industry within the project area. However, this segment retains only its integrity of location and association. Many of the railroad components are new and include the use of concrete ties and pandrol clips. With these changes has come a loss of integrity of materials and workmanship. The Southern Pacific Railroad where it passed through the Fontana area does not appear to retain eligibility under National register of Historic Places Criteria A, B, or C, or CRHR Criteria 1, 2, or 3.

The remaining 14 historic resources consist of 11 single-family residences and four commercial buildings with construction dating from 1927 through 1954. Several of the residences date to the early Twentieth Century farming community in Fontana, while the majority are among the first tract homes of this southern portion of town, eight of which date from 1952 to 1955.

Table 4.1-1
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN A HALF-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT BOUNDARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Casey Tibbet</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Caprise D. Harper</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Riordan Goodwin</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S. Ashkar</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-013852H</td>
<td>Judith Marvin</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>This is a single-family structure at 16111 Hunter Avenue, a one-story frame modern tract residence with an end-gable roof clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are stucco atop a concrete foundation. It was constructed in 1954. It is not eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Number</td>
<td>Author(s)</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-013853H</td>
<td>Judith Marvin</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>This structure at 16157-B Valley Blvd. is a one-story frame house formerly a residence and now partially used as a business. Has a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>moderately-pitched gable roof clad in composition shingles. It has a wraparound porch on the north and east sides, and a brick chimney.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The yard is now used to store cars for Rock 'N Roll Motors. It was constructed in 1944. It is not eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-013854H</td>
<td>Judith Marvin</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>The Union 76 Gasoline Station and Food Mart at 16111 Valley Blvd is a one-story modern commercial building with flat roof, gasoline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pumps and a canopy. It was constructed in 1952. It is not eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-013855H</td>
<td>Judith Marvin</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>The Smog Busters automotive garage at 10129 Citrus Avenue is a one-story rectangular frame commercial building with a low-pitched gable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>roof with an attached shed. The south side has three garage bays. It was constructed in 1952. It is not eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-013856H</td>
<td>Judith Marvin</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>This is a single-family structure at 10161 Citrus Avenue, a one-story frame modern tract residence with a roof consisting of multiple hips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and a gable, clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are stucco atop a concrete foundation and have an attached garage. It was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>constructed in 1948. It is not eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-013857H</td>
<td>Judith Marvin</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>This is a single-family structure at 10177 Citrus Avenue, a one-story frame modern tract residence with a roof consisting of multiple hips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and a gable, clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are stucco atop a concrete foundation, with a concrete driveway and walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>It was constructed in 1948. It is not eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Number</td>
<td>Author(s)</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-013858H</td>
<td>Judith Marvin</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>This is a single-family structure at 10207 Citrus Avenue, a simple one-story Vernacular Tudor Revival rectangular residence. The end-gable roof is moderately pitched, clad in tarpaper and gravel. The exterior walls are stucco atop a concrete foundation, and have a large brick chimney. It was constructed in 1932. It is not eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-013859H</td>
<td>Judith Marvin</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>This is a single-family structure at 16116 Washington Drive, a one-story frame modern tract residence with a hip roof clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are stucco atop a concrete foundation. The home has an attached garage. No alterations were noted. It was constructed in 1952. It is not eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-013860H</td>
<td>Judith Marvin</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>This is a single-family structure at 16116 Washington Drive, a one-story frame modern tract residence with an end-gable roof clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are clad in horizontal board siding and brick facing beneath the porch atop a concrete foundation. It has a partial-width recessed porch. It was constructed in 1952. It is not eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-013861H</td>
<td>Judith Marvin</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>This is a single-family structure at 16112 Boyle Avenue, a one-story frame modern L-shaped tract residence with an end-gable roof clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are stucco atop a concrete foundation, and have a double garage. It was constructed in 1952. It is not eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Site Number | Author(s) | Date | Type | Description
---|---|---|---|---
36-013862H | Judith Marvin | 2001 | Historic | This is a single-family structure at 10462 Citrus Avenue, a one-story frame modern tract residence with an end-gable roof clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are stucco atop a concrete foundation. No alterations were noted. It was constructed in 1955. It is not eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR.

36-013863H | Judith Marvin | 2000 | Historic | This is a single-family structure at 10444 Citrus Avenue, a one-story U-shaped frame residence with a low-pitched cross-gable roof clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are mortared cobblestone as is the double garage atop a concrete foundation. It was constructed in 1927. While distinctive of the vernacular characteristics of cobblestone construction in the San Bernardino Valley, it is not an outstanding example of its type. It does not appear to be eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR.

36-013864H | Judith Marvin | 2001 | Historic | This is a single-family structure at 16085 Boyle Avenue, a one-story frame modern tract residence with an end-gable roof clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are stucco atop a concrete foundation. It was constructed in 1953. It is not eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR.

36-013865H | Judith Marvin | 2000 | Historic | This is the Citrus Market, a food and liquor market at 16156 Valley Boulevard, a one-story modern rectangular commercial building with a flat roof. The exterior walls are stucco atop a concrete foundation, with simple boxed cornice at the roofline. It was constructed in 1950. It is not eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR.

### 4.1.1 Previous Cultural Resource Investigations

According to the records at the SCCIC, there have been 10 previous cultural resource studies within the one-half-mile buffer of the project (Table 4.1-2) (See Attachment D). All but two of these studies are located outside of the project boundary, and none of them identified cultural resources within the one-half-mile buffer zone of the project site.
The survey and investigation for the installation of water pipes along I-10 between the cities of Colton and Fontana (Love, 1998) included the northern edge of the project bordered by the I-10 freeway and the Union Pacific Railroad tracks. No resources were found in this area.

**Table 4.1-2**

**KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN A HALF-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT BOUNDARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Number</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SB-03506</td>
<td>McDonald, Meg, and John Goodman</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Archaeological Inspection of Guzzlers 6404 &amp; 63132, Mountaintop Ranger District, SBNF, CA. 22PP.</td>
<td>36-010085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB-03603</td>
<td>Love, Bruce</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Installation of Water Pipes Along I-10 Between Colton and Fontana, 10PP.</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB-03770</td>
<td>McKenna, Jeanette A.</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>A Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of the Fontana Unified School District High School #5 Site in the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, CA. 33PP.</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB-04252</td>
<td>Duke, Curt</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Assessment: Cingular Wireless Facility No. SB 146-01, San Bernardino County, CA 5PP.</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB-04321</td>
<td>Encarnación, Deirdre, and Josh Smallwood</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract Map #16533 Near the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, CA. 19PP.</td>
<td>36-007045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB-04374</td>
<td>Thal, Sean</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Etiwanda/CA-8515A. 14PP.</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB-04864</td>
<td>Alexandrowicz, John Stephen</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>An Historical Resources Investigation at APN: 0237-052-23, Boyle Avenue, San Bernardino County, California.</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB-05495</td>
<td>Wlodarski, Robert</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Records Search Results for the Proposed Cingular Wireless Communications Site RS0051-01 (Miller Blades) Located at 15810 Boyle Avenue, City of Fontana. San Bernardino County, California.</td>
<td>36-023214, 36-023215</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2 Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File

On September 13, 2019, Mr. O'Neil contacted the NAHC via email and facsimile notifying them of the project, requesting a search of their SLF. The results of the search request were received September 30, 2019, at the office of UltraSystems from Mr. Steven Quinn, Associate Governmental Program Analyst. The NAHC letter stated that “A record search of the NAHC SLF was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative [emphasis in the original].” (See Attachment C.)
5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Site Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation of significance under the CEQA uses criteria found in eligibility descriptions from the CRHR. Generally, a resource is to be considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the California Register [Public Resources Code § 5024.1; California Code of Regulations § 15064.5(a)(3)]. These criteria provide that a resource may be listed as potentially significant if it:

- Is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage.
- Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic value.
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

5.2 Potential Effects

No cultural resources will be adversely affected by the project. However, the presence of buried cultural (prehistoric and/or historic archaeological) resources cannot be ruled out. If prehistoric and/or historic artifacts are observed during subsurface excavation, work should be stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor should be brought in to assess the finds.
6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No prehistoric or historic archaeologic resources were identified during the CHRIS records research phase of the project. Historical records indicate that there had been a residence and associated farm/agricultural buildings on the project site. However, these structures appear to have been fully removed and there is no remaining material evidence of their presence. The potential for subsurface cultural deposits is also minimal.

The cultural resources study findings suggest that there is a low potential for finding additional resources.

Due to the disturbed nature of the project site, it is not recommended that an archaeological monitor be present during ground-disturbing activities. However if prehistoric and/or historic items are observed during subsurface activities, work should be stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor be retained to assess the findings and retrieve the material.

If human remains are encountered during excavations associated with this project, work will halt in that area and the San Bernardino County Coroner will be notified (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are of recent human origin or older Native American ancestry. If the coroner, with the aid of the supervising archaeologist, determines that the remains are prehistoric, they will contact the NAHC. The NAHC will be responsible for designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will make recommendations as to the manner for handling these remains and further provide for the disposition of the remains, as required by § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. Following notification by the NAHC, the MLD will make these recommendations within 48 hours of having access to the project site following notification by the NAHC. These recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials (§ 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code).

Due to the mixed residential/commercial/agricultural use of the project area over the past several decades the ground here has been disturbed, though the native surface soil has remained in place throughout the site. There is one historic property was identified within the half-mile buffer zone, the Southern Pacific Railroad (36-010336), it is outside but immediately adjacent to the project boundary. Results of the CHRIS records search and prior investigations for the SWIP PEIR indicate it is highly unlikely that historic properties could be adversely affected by project construction.
REFERENCES

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1944 The Boom of the Eighties. Huntington Library, San Marino, California.

Engelhardt, Zephyrin, O.F.M.

Goodman, John D.

Goodman, John D., II, and M. McDonald

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Grenda, Donn
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REFERENCES


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Keller, Jean S., Jean Salpas, and Daniel F. McCarthy

Kroeber, Alfred

Lerch, Michael K., and Arda M. Haenszel

Love, Bruce
1998  Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Installation of Water Pipes Along I-10 Between Colton and Fontana. (Survey Report SB-1063603.) CRM TECH, Riverside, California. On file at South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

McCawley, William

Milburn, Doug, U.K. Doan, and John D. Goodman II

Morton, Douglas M. and Fred K. Miller

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O’Connell, James F., Philip J. Wilke, Thomas F. King, and Carol L. Mix (editors.)
REFERENCES


Porcasi, Judith F.

RBF
2012  Final Program Environmental Impact Report (SCH # 2009091089) Southwest Industrial Park Specific Plan Update and Annexation. On file, Planning Division, City of Fontana, California.

Schuiling, Walter C.

Tang, Bai “Tom”

USDA (United States Department of Agriculture)

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)
1896  San Bernardino, Calif. 7.5’, USGS Quadrangle map.
1943  Fontana, Calif. 7.5’, USGS Quadrangle map.
1954  San Bernardino 7.5’, Calif., USGS Quadrangle map.
1967  Fontana, Calif. 7.5’, USGS Quadrangle map.
1973  Fontana, Calif. 7.5’, USGS Quadrangle map.
1980  Fontana, Calif. 7.5’, USGS Quadrangle map.

Warren, Claude N.
ATTACHMENT A
PROJECT MAPS
Figure 1
Project Regional Location Map
Figure 2
Project Study Area
Figure 3
Topographic Map with APE Shown and Half-Mile Buffer Zone
ATTACHMENT B
PERSONNEL BACKGROUND
Stephen O’Neil, M.A., RPA  
*Cultural Resources Manager, Cultural Anthropology/Archaeology*

**Education**

- M.A., Anthropology (Ethnography emphasis), California State University, Fullerton, CA, 2002  
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, CA, 1979

**Professional and Institutional Affiliations**

- California Mission Studies Association  
- City of Laguna Beach Environmental Sustainability Committee, appointed 2012  
- Orange County Natural History Museum; Board Member  
- Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Board Member and Past President  
- Society for California Archaeology

**Professional Registrations and Licenses**

- Register of Professional Archaeologists (No. 16104) (current)  
- Riverside County, CA, Cultural Resource Consultant (No. 259) (current)  
- Cultural Resource Field Director, BLM Permit (CA-13-19) – California, 2013  
- NEPA and CEQ Consultation for Environmental Professionals; course by the National Association of Environmental Professionals, 2013

**Professional Experience**

Mr. O’Neil has 30 years of experience as a cultural anthropologist in California. He has researched and written on archaeology, ethnography, and history. Mr. O’Neil has archaeological experience in excavation, survey, monitoring, and lab work. Most of this has been on Native American prehistoric sites, but also includes Spanish, Mexican, and American period adobe sites. His supervisory experience includes excavation and survey crew chief and project director of an adobe house excavation. He has a wide range of expertise in Phase I & II Environmental Site Assessments, archaeological resource assessment surveys, salvage operations, and cultural background studies for various EIR projects. Mr. O’Neil has worked for cultural resource management firms as well as government agencies and Native American entities. He has prepared technical reports as well as published journal articles.

**Select project experience**

*Inglewood Avenue Corridor Widening Project, City of Lawndale, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013-2014*

Mr. O’Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. The City of Lawndale is widening Inglewood Avenue from Marine Avenue north. The project uses Caltrans funds and the cultural resources report was prepared in Caltrans format. A separate historic properties report was prepared as well. Prepared for Huitt-Zollars Engineering.

*Via Ballena Storm Drain Relocation, City of San Clemente, Orange County, CA: 2013*

Mr. O’Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area has a damaged...
storm drain under Via Ballena that was causing earth movement and erosion. The requirements for state funding, and cultural resources inventory report was required. Prepared for the City of San Clemente.

**Pine Canyon Road – Three Points Road to Lake Hughes Road, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013**

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This nine-mile portion of Pine Canyon Road lies partially within the Angeles National Forest. A series of widening and culvert repairs is planned by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW). An assessment was made of possible cultural resources, historic and prehistoric that may be affected by the construction, and four historic sites were recorded. Prepared for LACDPW.

**Alton Parkway Extension Project, Cities of Irvine and Lake Forest, Orange County, CA: 2012**

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological and paleontological monitoring, archaeological excavation, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. Alton Parkway was extended 2.1 miles between the cities of Irvine and Lake Forest. For the portion within the City of Irvine, UltraSystems conducted monitoring and excavation services. One prehistoric site was excavated and reported on; a series of living features were discovered and also reported. The final monitoring report described the paleontological and archaeological findings. A separate technical report on the archaeological excavations was also prepared. Mr. O'Neil directed research into historic and prehistoric background and prepared the final assessment of potential impacts. Prepared for the Orange County Department of Public Works.

**NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System (LA-RICS), Los Angeles County, CA: 2011-2014**

Mr. O'Neil is part of the UltraSystems team currently preparing technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS, an $800-million emergency communications system due to be operational in 2016. LA-RICS will provide a highly-coordinated emergency communications system to all first responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. Mr. O'Neil is the cultural and historical resources studies team leader, directing five researchers. These studies include coordination of field visits to all 260-plus locations for an archaeologist and/or an architectural historian with agency escorts to observe and record any onsite prehistoric and historic features, performing records and literature searches at archaeology information centers and local archives, contacting local agencies for historically listed structures and districts, coordinate public notices of the project throughout Los Angeles County, consultation with the NAHC and all local tribal organizations, and direct consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). This information was compiled by Mr. O’Neil and is used to prepare FCC historical resource forms which were submitted to the SHPO for review.
Megan B. Doukakis, M.A.
Archaeological Technician

Education

- M.A. Public Archaeology, California State University, Northridge, 2012–2018
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, 2011
- University of California, Los Angeles - Pimu Catalina Archaeological Field School, 2010
- International Scholar Laureate Program: Delegation on Anthropology and Archaeology in China, 2009
- Earthwatch Institute, “Unearthing Mallorca’s Past” archaeological excavation, Mallorca, Spain, 2005

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- Phi Kappa Phi National Honor Society, 2011
- Sigma Alpha Lambda, National Leadership and Honor Organization, 2010
- Society for California Archaeology Membership 2012–2015

Professional Experience

Mrs. Doukakis has worked in the field of cultural resource management for seven years at environmental firms. Before this Mrs. Doukakis had participated in multiple field schools in Southern California and abroad. She has experience in survey, excavation, laboratory work, and information searches. Mrs. Doukakis holds the title of Archaeological Technician at UltraSystems Environmental. Prior to this, she completed a CRM internship at UltraSystems. These positions have provided her with the opportunity to contribute to proposals, final reports, project scheduling, archaeological record searches and paleontological, archaeological and Native American monitor organizing for projects.

Select project experience

Results of the Condition Assessment, Site Monitoring, and Effects Treatment Plan (CASMET)

Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

Client: Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Duration: 5/11 to 9/11

Mrs. Doukakis conducted survey and excavation for the USMC Base Camp Pendleton condition assessment project. Areas were tested around Camp Pendleton for the presence and condition of cultural material previously recorded. She also conducted laboratory work and curation for the material collected within excavations. Mrs. Doukakis contributed to the final report with background records searches and prehistoric and historic background writing for the report.

Archaeological Excavation Results Report for the Alton Parkway Extension Project, Orange County, CA

Client: Orange County Department of Public Works; Contract: $357,170, 10/10 to 6/12

Mrs. Doukakis participated in the Alton Parkway project, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA. She was responsible for cleaning and cataloging the artifacts recovered from the excavation and surface collections. She also contributed to the final report by compiling the historical background information.
Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties - ADA Wheelchair Access Ramp Improvement Project, City of Lake Forest, Orange County, CA  
**Client:** City of Lake Forest/Penco, **Contract:** $2,981.62, **Duration:** 6/12 to 7/12

Mrs. Doukakis contributed to the cultural resource records search, field survey, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area required wheelchair access ramps on every corner in this neighborhood. An assessment of the possible cultural resources that may be affected with this construction was made for the City of Lake Forest. Mrs. Doukakis contributed the historic and prehistoric background, and the assessment of the possible resources in the area.

Tenaska Solar Projects Imperial Solar Energy Center–South; Imperial Solar Energy Center–West; and Wistaria Ranch, Imperial County, CA

**Client:** Tenaska/CSOLAR Development, **Contract:** $3,441,809, 10/13 to 8/15.

Mrs. Doukakis conducted Native American contacts for field monitoring, coordinated with subcontractors to initiate cultural and paleontological field surveys, for the several solar energy projects being handled by UltraSystems Environmental in the El Centro area, Imperial County, CA. She contributed different parts of the survey report and monitoring program documents, including historic and prehistoric background, editorial review. At ISEC-West, Mrs. Doukakis was responsible for contacting and organizing Tribal monitors for this project. She contacted tribal organizations and inquired about their interest in providing tribal monitors for this project. She directly organized with Native American groups to sign agreements, and fill out tax paperwork. She was also responsible for organizing and keeping track of and gathering field log from monitors from six tribal groups. She also recovered previously recorded artifacts in the field before the start of the project.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System - Long Term Evolution, Los Angeles County, CA

**Client:** LARICS Joint Powers Authority, **Contract:** $3,051,312, 1/12 to 1/15.

UltraSystems’ team prepared technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS-LTE, an $800-million emergency communications system that will provide a highly coordinated emergency communications system to all first-responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. For this project Mrs. Doukakis conducted record searches at the South Central Coastal Information Center for the Department of Commerce on over 300 project sites throughout the County of Los Angeles. She helped prepare letters to the NAHC and tribal organizations associated with the project area. Mrs. Doukakis contributed to contacting, organizing, and scheduling architectural historians to conduct historical research around the project areas. Letters were written for contact to local agencies and cities. A public notice was constructed and published in three local newspapers. Mrs. Doukakis also constructed hundreds of Federal Communications Commission 620 and 621 forms for submission to California State Historic Preservation Office.

Newton Canyon Monitoring Project, CA

**Client:** County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, **Contract:** $2,930.00, **Duration:** 7/13 to 12/13

Mrs. Doukakis was an archaeological monitor for this project. She monitored all ground disturbing activities as well as lightly surveying the area for cultural material. Mrs. Doukakis also conducted the records center research at the South Central Coastal Information Center at CSUF. Through email, letter, and telephone correspondence, Mrs. Doukakis contacted the NAHC and associated tribal groups.
Lisa Ahn, B.A.
Archaeological Assistant

PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY
Lisa Ahn has over three years of archaeological experience in California. She has conducted pedestrian archaeological surveys, test and full scale excavations, and archaeological monitoring. She has extensive experience in the curation of archaeological materials in compliance with NAGPRA, state and federal historic preservation laws, and best practices. Lisa Ahn also has experience with the California Historical Resources Information System, Phase I and II Cultural Resource Inventories, ISMNDs, ICRMPs, EIR documents and project proposals.

SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Historic Brochures/Signage for Naval Air Station North Island (NASNI), NAVFAC SW, Coronado, California
UltraSystems Environmental Inc. was tasked with the design and production of information panels and a brochure that describes and illustrates the installation’s cultural resource program or related theme. Lisa Ahn contributed to the production of professional, interpretive signs related to a cultural resource theme as identified in the Task Order, suitable for public display. An informational brochure was produced, along with two sets of informational panels on the military history of Rockwell Field and NAS North Island.

Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory for Los Alamitos High School Multi-Story STEMS Building Project IS/MND, Los Alamitos, California
UltraSystems Environmental Inc. was tasked with providing historical and archaeological cultural services in support of an Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration for the construction of a multi-story building. Lisa Ahn assisted in an intensive pedestrian survey of the project area. During the survey, the project site was carefully inspected for any indication of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e. 50 years or older).

Archaeological Survey Report for the City of Fontana Safe Routes to School Project, Fontana, California
UltraSystems Environmental Inc. was tasked with providing historical and archaeological cultural services for the City of Fontana’s Pedestrian Improvements Project. Lisa Ahn assisted in conducting research through the California Historical Resources Information System at the South Central Coastal Information Center. This information was incorporated into the Archaeological Survey Report.

Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory for North County ITS Palmdale Extension Project IS/MND, Palmdale, California
UltraSystems Environmental Inc. was tasked with providing historical and archaeological cultural services in support of an Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration for the installation of fiber optic infrastructure and traffic upgrades. Lisa Ahn assisted in research and technical writing for the Cultural Resource Inventory letter report.
ATTACHMENT C
NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION RECORDS SEARCH
September 13, 2019

Government Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, California 95691

Subject: Cultural Resources Study, Boyle Warehouse Project, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7028.

Dear NAHC Staff,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by the City of Fontana (City) to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Boyle Warehouse / Southwest Industrial Park (SWIP) Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) Addendum Project. The Project consists of the proposed construction of a warehouse and related facilities in the City of Fontana, California. I am requesting a Native American Contact List of interested tribes, organizations and individuals in the general Project area, and a search of the Sacred Lands File for potential traditional cultural sites.

The Project site is comprised of four parcels (APN Nos. 0237-053-02, -09, -10, and -11) on approximately 5.5 acres. The proposed Project will include the demolition of any current buildings, though the Project site is essentially vacant with the exception of some residential structures and scattered trees. The new structure will consist of a 126,665 square foot warehouse including 3,000 sq. ft. of office space and a 3,000 sq. ft. mezzanine. Related on-site improvements will include trash enclosures, screen walls and perimeter fencing, paved parking (85 spaces) and access, and drainage improvements. Primary vehicle access would be from Boyle Avenue via two 35-foot wide driveways.

The Project is located in southern Fontana, specifically at 15950, 15972, 15990 and 16010 Boyle Avenue, and may be seen on the Fontana, Calif., USGS topographical quadrangles, R 96 W, T 15 N, in N 1/2 of the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 24. This is on the northeast corner of the Catarina Avenue/Boyle Avenue intersection, in the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County. The Project site is surrounded by light industry and commercial except to the north where the Project edge is bounded by railroad tracks and the I-10/San Bernardino Freeway. This is shown on the enclosed map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Stephen O’Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.765.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.765.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com
September 30, 2019

Stephen O’Neil
UltraSystems

VIA Email to: soneil@ultrasystems.com

RE: Boyle Warehouse Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. O’Neil:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. 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. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report No.</th>
<th>Other IDs</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tr>
<td>SB-00459</td>
<td>NADB-R-1060459; Volded -76-12.7</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>KALDENBERG, RUSSEL L.</td>
<td>AMERICIR EVAPORATION POND LEASE</td>
<td>BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</td>
<td>36-010885</td>
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<td>SB-03506</td>
<td>NADB-R-1063506</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>MCDONALD, NIEC and JOHN GOODMAN</td>
<td>ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSPECTION OF GUZZLERS 648 &amp; 6312, MOUNTAINTOP RANGER DISTRICT, SBNF, CA, 25PP</td>
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<td>SB-03603</td>
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<td>1986</td>
<td>LOVE, BRUCE</td>
<td>INSTALLATION OF WATER PIPES ALONG I-10 BETWEEN COLTON AND FONTANA, 10PP</td>
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<td>SB-03770</td>
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<td>2003</td>
<td>MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.</td>
<td>A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION OF THE FONTANA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL #5 SITE IN THE CITY OF FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 5PP</td>
<td>MCKENNA ET AL.</td>
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<td>SB-04252</td>
<td>NADB-R-1064252</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>DUKE, CURT</td>
<td>CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: CIRCULAR WIRELESS FACILITY NO. SB 146-01, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 5PP</td>
<td>LSA</td>
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<td>SB-04301</td>
<td>NADB-R-1064301</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>ENCARNACION, DEIRDRE and JOSH SMALLWOOD</td>
<td>HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: TENTATIVE TRACT MAP #16633 NEAR THE CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 19PP</td>
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<td>SB-04374</td>
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<td>2004</td>
<td>THAL, SEAN</td>
<td>ETIWAHWA/CA-5515A. 14PP</td>
<td>EARTH TOUCH</td>
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<td>SB-04864</td>
<td>NADB-R-1064864</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Alexandrowicz, John Stephen</td>
<td>An Historical Resources Investigation at APN: 0237-052-23, Boyle Avenue, San Bernardino County, California.</td>
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<td>SB-05495</td>
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<td>Wlodarski, Robert</td>
<td>Records Search Results for the Proposed Cingular Wireless Communications Site R5051-01 ( Miller Blades) located at 15110 Boyle Avenue, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.</td>
<td>Cellular Archaeological Resource Evaluations</td>
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<td>SB-06720</td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>Loftus, Shannon</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey Clean Site CA-RVSS255A, ISL713 Valley Blvd, Fontana, San Bernardino County, California 92335</td>
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