

# **CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

**FRONTIER ENTERPRISES: MANGO – SOUTH HIGHLAND TOWNHOMES  
CITY OF FONTANA  
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

**LSA**

August 2021

# CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

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CITY OF FONTANA  
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for:

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LSA Project No. FTR2102

**National Archaeological Database Information:**

*Type of Study:* Reconnaissance Survey

*Sites Recorded:* None

*USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:* Fontana, California

*Acreage:* 6.45 acres

*Keywords:* Phase I, negative results, no monitoring recommended.



August 2021

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

LSA was retained by FH II Homebuilders, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Mango – South Highland Townhomes Project in the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. This cultural resources assessment was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

A cultural resources records search, additional research, and a field survey were conducted for the project area. No cultural resources are documented within the project parcels, no prehistoric resources are recorded within one mile, and survey results were negative, indicating low sensitivity for undocumented subsurface resources. Therefore, no further investigations or archaeological monitoring is recommended.

In the event previously undocumented archaeological resources are identified during earthmoving activities, further work in the area should be halted until the nature and significance of the find can be assessed by a qualified archaeologist.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to State Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County 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 and make recommendations or preferences for treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials, preservation of Native American human remains and associated items in place, relinquishment of Native American human remains and associated items to the descendants for treatment, or any other culturally appropriate treatment.

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## INTRODUCTION

LSA was retained by FH II Homebuilders, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Mango – South Highland Townhomes Project in the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. This assessment was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The research and field surveys were conducted to determine whether the proposed project could adversely affect any resources considered historical resources pursuant to CEQA. The project area (Assessor's Parcel Number 0240-121-22) on the southeast corner of Mango Cedar Avenue and Valley Boulevard. The project is depicted on the United States Geological survey (USGS) *Fontana, California* topographic quadrangle map in Township 1 North, Range 5 West in Section 32, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (USGS 1980; Figure 1). The project area is a currently vacant 6.45-acre lot. The proposed project is 107 townhomes and associated parking.

## NATURAL SETTING

### Climate and Watershed

The project region is characterized by a temperate climate, with dry, hot summers and moderate winters. Rainfall ranges from 12 to 16 inches annually (Beck and Haase 1974). Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter rain, with warm monsoonal showers in summer. The nearest natural reliable source of water is the Santa Ana River, which drains southwest.

### Biology

At an average elevation of approximately 1,520 feet, the project is within the Lower Sonoran Life Zone of California (Schoenherr 1992), which ranges from below sea level to 3,500 feet in elevation. Not all of the natural vegetation has been removed from the project by weed abatement disking. Pioneer species such as buckwheat, datura, foxtail brome, mustard, Russian thistle, telegraph weed, and xeric grasses were noted on the property. Extensive fauna are known locally, including many endemic species of reptiles, birds, and insects.

### Geology

The project area is located at the northern end of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province, a 900-mile-long northwest-southeast trending structural block that extends from the Transverse Ranges to the tip of Baja California and includes the Los Angeles Basin (California Geological Survey 2002; Norris and Webb 1976). The province is approximately 225 miles wide, extending from the Colorado Desert in the east, across the continental shelf to the Southern Channel Islands (Santa Barbara, San Nicolas, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente) in the west (Sharp 1976). This region is characterized by a series of mountain ranges separated by northwest-trending valleys subparallel to faults branching from the San Andreas Fault. The geology of this province is similar to that of the Sierra Nevada, with numerous rock outcroppings useful to the Native Americans for resource milling, shelter, and ceremonial art.

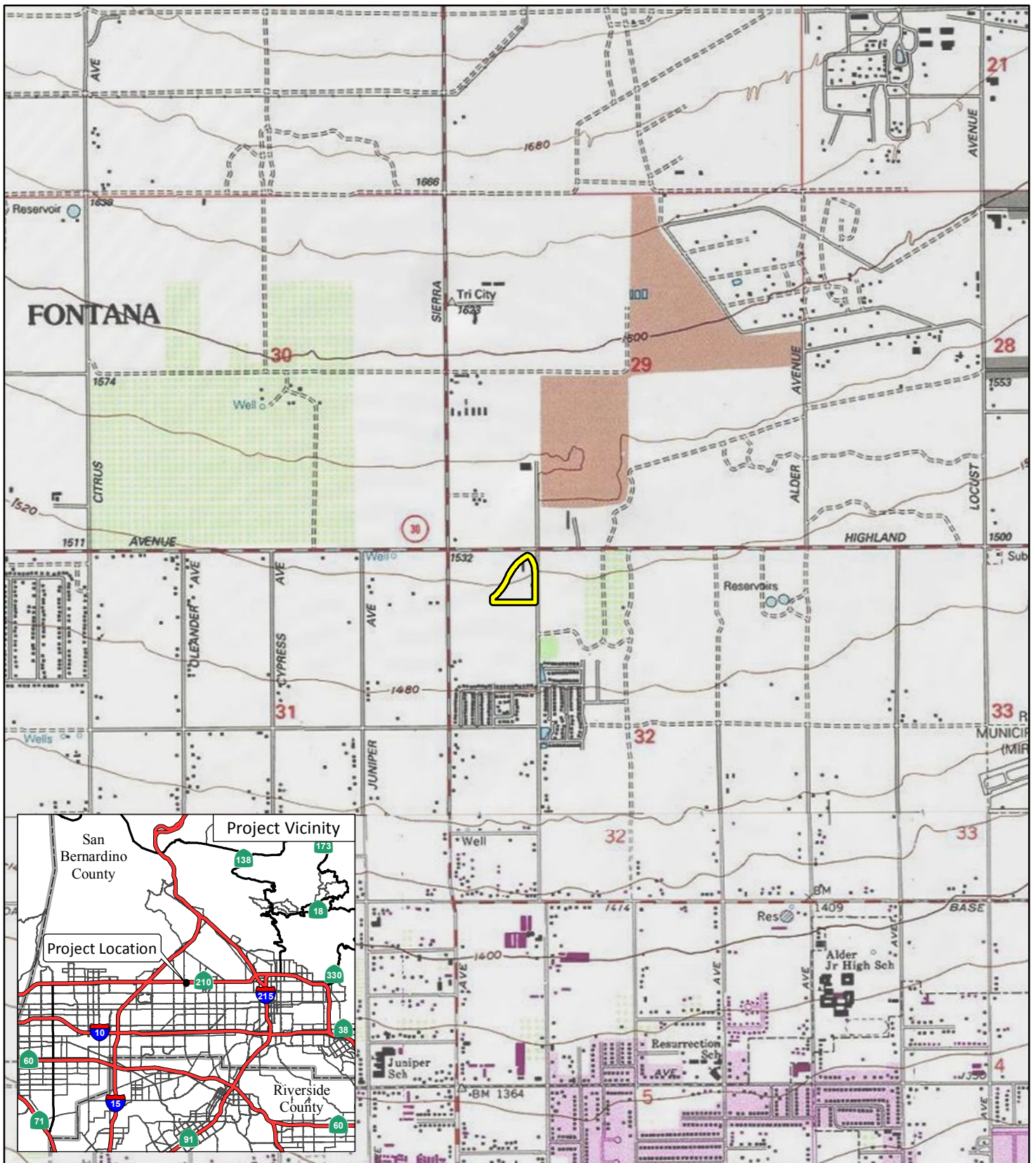


FIGURE 1

LSA

LEGEND

 Project Location



0 1000 2000  
FEET

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad - Devore (1988) and Fontana (1980), CA  
I:\FTR2102\GIS\MXD\ProjectLocation\_USGS.mxd (6/17/2021)

Frontier Enterprises:  
Mango - S Highland Townhomes  
Project Location and Vicinity



## CULTURAL SETTING

### Prehistory

Chronologies of prehistoric cultural change in Southern California have been attempted numerous times, and several are reviewed in Moratto (2004). No single description is universally accepted as the various chronologies are based primarily on material developments identified by researchers familiar with sites in a particular region and variation exists essentially due to the differences in those items found at the sites. Small differences occur over time and space, which combine to form patterns that are variously interpreted.

Currently, two primary regional culture chronology syntheses are commonly referenced in the archaeological literature. The first, Wallace (1955), describes four cultural horizons or time periods: Horizon I – Early Man (9000–6000 BC), Horizon II – Milling Stone Assemblages (6000–3000 BC), Horizon III – Intermediate Cultures (3000 BC–AD 500), and Horizon IV – Late Prehistoric Cultures (AD 500–historic contact). This chronology was refined (Wallace 1978) using absolute chronological dates obtained after 1955.

The second cultural chronology (Warren 1968) is based broadly on Southern California prehistoric cultures and was also revised (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Warren's (1984) chronology includes five periods in prehistory: Lake Mojave (7000–5000 BC), Pinto (5000–2000 BC), Gypsum (2000 BC–AD 500), Saratoga Springs (AD 500–1200), and Protohistoric (AD 1200–historic contact). Changes in settlement pattern and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, which begins with gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, continues with the desiccation of the desert lakes, followed by a brief return to pluvial conditions, and concludes with a general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals that continue to the present (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

### Ethnography

The project area is near the intersection of the traditional cultural territories of the Gabrielino and Serrano (Kroeber 1925; Heizer 1968). Tribal territories were somewhat fluid and changed over time. The first written accounts of these Southern California tribes are attributed to the mission fathers, and later documentation was by others as indicated below.

#### *Gabrielino*

The territory of the Gabrielino included portions of Los Angeles, Orange, and San Bernardino Counties during ethnohistoric times, and also extended inland into northwestern Riverside County (Kroeber 1925; Heizer 1968). It encompassed an extremely diverse environment that included coastal beaches, lagoons and marshes, inland river valleys, foothills and mountains (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Gabrielino caught and collected seasonally available food resources, and led a semi-sedentary lifestyle, living in permanent communities along inland watercourses and coastal estuaries. Individuals from these villages took advantage of the varied resources available. Seasonally, as foods became available, native groups moved to temporary camps to collect plant foods such as acorns,

buckwheat, chía, berries, and fruits, and to conduct communal rabbit and deer hunts. They also established seasonal camps along the coast and near bays and estuaries to gather shellfish and hunt waterfowl (Hudson 1971).

The Gabrielino lived in small communities, which were the focus of family life. Patrilineally linked, extended families occupied each village (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Smith 1978a). Both clans and villages were apparently exogamous, marrying individuals from outside the clan or village (Heizer 1968). Gabrielino villages were politically independent and were administered by a chief, who inherited his position from his father. Shamans guided religious and medical activities, while group hunting or fishing was supervised by individual male specialists (Bean and Smith 1978a).

The Gabrielino were described by Johnston (1962), Blackburn (1962–1963), Hudson (1971), and others.

### *Serrano*

The Serrano lived in the area generally north of Cahuilla territory (western Riverside County), occupying much of present-day San Bernardino County and northeastern Los Angeles County, but there is some overlap in the ancestral areas. The term Serrano is Spanish for “mountaineer” or “highlander” and is derived from *sierra*, meaning “mountain range” and was given to people who inhabited the areas of the San Bernardino Mountains that had no associated mission (Bean and Smith 1978b). The Serrano culture group actually incorporates two divisions, a mountain division (referred to as the Mountain Serrano) and a desert division, referred to as the Desert Serrano (Sutton and Earle 2017).

The Serrano were hunter-gatherers who exploited whatever flora was available in the area they happened to be, generally it was acorns, pinion nuts, honey, mesquite, yucca, and cactus fruits, in addition to various seeds, bulbs, and roots. Plants were consumed both raw and cooked. Food processing involved the use of manos, metates, mortars, and pestles. Antelope, deer, mountain sheep, rabbits, and rodents were hunted and captured, and the most common hunting implements were the bow and arrow, throwing stick, traps, snares, and deadfalls. Meat was prepared in earth ovens, by boiling in watertight baskets, or by parching (Bean and Smith 1978b).

The Serrano had a patrilineal society composed of clans and families linked by both ancestry and ceremony, and most lived in small communities near reliable sources of water (springs, perennial seeps, streams, and small lakes) (Benedict 1924). The basic settlement unit of the Serrano was a village with a number of small satellite resource-gathering camps.

The Serrano were described by Benedict (1924), Bright (1975), Strong (1929), and others.

### **History**

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present). With the Spanish intrusion came a drastic change in lifestyle for the natives of Southern California. Incorporation of the indigenous populations into the mission system led to the disruption of native



cultures and changes in subsistence and land use practices. Mission San Gabriel, established in 1771, probably had a limited effect until the asistencia was established near Redlands, perhaps as early as 1819 (Harley 1988). Cattle ranch/farm settlements were established on or near Indian villages, primarily in the major drainages conducive to horticulture and animal husbandry. Within a short time, the missions controlled many ranchos where Indians lived and worked.

Prior to the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Southern California's economic base was cattle ranching and mining (Cleland 1941). Due to mineral wealth, San Bernardino County was created in 1853 from portions of Los Angeles and San Diego Counties. Transportation, agriculture, and the control of water were central themes in the settlement, development, and growth of the County (Robinson 1979).

### *San Bernardino County*

San Bernardino County was created in 1853 from portions of Los Angeles and San Diego Counties due to mineral wealth, and the City of San Bernardino was incorporated as the County Seat the following year. Gold was discovered in Holcomb and Bear Valleys in the San Bernardino Mountains in 1860, and placer mining began in Lytle Creek. Silver was mined at Ivanpah in 1870 and the silver mines of the Calico district were developed in the 1880s. Borax was first discovered in 1862 in the Searles Dry Lake area near Trona (Hoover et al. 1990). Agriculture ultimately replaced mining as the County's economic base, with thousands of acres under cultivation by the beginning of World War I (McGroarty 1914).

### *Fontana*

The area that would later become Fontana was part of a land grant to Don Antonio Maria Lugo from the Spanish Governor of California (Pio Pico) in 1813. Lugo's sons sold a portion of the land (including part of what is now Fontana) to a group of Mormon settlers in 1851 (Richards 1966) and the Semi-Tropical Land & Water Company subsequently acquired the Fontana portion of the Rancho and laid out a townsite in 1887 (Gudde 1998). In the early 1900s, the Fontana Development Company acquired the land and established a community called Rosena, changed to Fontana in 1913 (Gudde 1998). Fontana was selected as the site for the Kaiser Company's steel mill in 1942 and was incorporated ten years later with a population of 13,695 as Southern California's leading producer of steel and related products (Goodwin 2003). The steel industry dominated the City's economy until the late 1970s, when Kaiser Steel began to reduce production and manpower, and closed the mill in 1983 (Goodwin 2003). The plate steel and rolling mill plant was subsequently acquired by California Steel Company, which continues to produce steel products.

## **METHODS**

### **Records Search**

On August 13, 2021, the cultural resources records search was conducted for the project area at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton. It included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within one mile of the project, as well as a review of known cultural resource survey and excavation reports. In addition, the Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) was searched. Appendix A contains the records search bibliography.

## Additional Research

In June 2021, Senior Cultural Resources Manager/Archaeologist Riordan Goodwin reviewed historic period maps and aerial photographs.

## Field Survey

On June 18, 2021, Mr. Goodwin surveyed the project area by walking transects spaced approximately 10 meters apart, with particular attention given to exposed areas and rodent back dirt for cultural residues.

## Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search

On July 22, 2021, LSA submitted a request to the NAHC to review its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the proposed project.

## RESULTS

### Records Search

Data from the SCCIC indicate there have been 27 cultural resource studies previously conducted within one mile of the proposed project, three of which included portions of the project area (Bissell 1986; Alexandrowicz et al. 1992; Hogan 2004). Although no cultural resources are documented within the project area, 32 historic period archaeological sites and built resources (residences and a motel) were recorded within one mile (Table A). The nearest resource (36-007332, standing ruins, associated features and refuse) is approximately 700 feet west of the project area.

**Table A: Cultural Resources Within One Mile**

Primary #	Trinomial #	Site Description	Status Codes
36-006583	CA-SBR-6583H	Historic period foundations, refuse, landscaping	—
36-006584	CA-SBR-6584H	Historic period standing ruins, foundations	—
36-006585	CA-SBR-6585H	Historic period farm complex, well	—
36-006586	CA-SBR-6586H	Historic period farm complex, well, refuse deposit	—
36-006589	CA-SBR-6589H	Historic period water conveyance feature	6Y
36-007327	CA-SBR-7327H	Historic period foundations, well	—
36-007328	CA-SBR-7328H	Historic period foundations, well, water conveyance feature	—
36-007329	CA-SBR-7329H	Historic period refuse, water conveyance feature, landscaping	—
36-007330	CA-SBR-7330H	Historic period refuse deposit, well, water conveyance feature, landscaping	—
36-007331	CA-SBR-7331H	Historic period standing ruins, foundations, wall, water conveyance feature	—
36-007332	CA-SBR-7332H	Historic period standing ruins, refuse, well, water conveyance feature	—
36-008696	CA-SBR-8696H	Military built environment, foundations, road	—
36-010660	CA-SBR-10660H	Historic period foundations, refuse	—
36-010909	CA-SBR-10909H	Historic period foundations, refuse, landscaping	—
36-014198	—	16223 Highland Avenue – White/Coombs House c. 1930	6Z

**Table A: Cultural Resources Within One Mile**

Primary #	Trinomial #	Site Description	Status Codes
36-014199	—	16273–16283 Highland Avenue – McAdam House c. 1944	6Z
36-014200	—	16295 Highland Avenue – motel c. 1938	6Z
36-014201	—	16491 Highland Avenue – residence c. 1930	6Z
36-014202	—	16687 Highland Avenue – Poissant residence c. 1920	6Z
36-015291	—	16211 Highland Avenue – Blackstone House c. 1924	5S3?
36-015376 (/-015396?)*	—	Historic Grapeland Homestead and Water Works District c. 1890	—
36-015497	—	Baseline Road c. 1853	—
36-019911	—	6619 Oleander Avenue – residence c. 1949	6Z
36-019912	—	6607 Oleander Avenue – residence c. 1949	6Z
36-019913	—	6531 Oleander Avenue – residence c. 1933	6Z
36-020648	—	6807 Juniper Avenue – residence c. 1946	6Z
36-020649	—	7146 Sierra Avenue – residence c. 1947	6Z
36-021564	CA-SBR-13869H	Historic period foundations, refuse	—
36-021613	—	1352 Alder Avenue - residences c. 1944–1952	6Z
36-021614	—	1478 Alder Avenue - residence c. 1940	6Z
36-029447	CA-SBR-29447H	Historic period foundations, refuse	—
36-029913	CA-SBR-29913H	1446 Alder Avenue - White Homestead c. 1958	6Z

\*Listed in Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD)

### Additional Research

Online research revealed that there are buildings within the project area from the late 1950s that had been removed by the mid-1990s (HistoricAerials.com 2021).

### Field Survey

Mr. Goodwin conducted the pedestrian survey of the entire project area utilizing transects spaced approximately 10 meters apart. The majority of the project area surface was disturbed by vegetation-abatement disking but visibility was excellent, with approximately 95 percent of the ground surface unobscured by vegetation or debris. Soils are cobble-rich silty alluvium with some boulders. Temporally ambiguous building or construction debris (concrete, brick, asphalt, and rebar fragments) and modern refuse was noted throughout the site. No cultural resources were identified.

### Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search

On August 19, 2021, the NAHC responded with positive results for sacred tribal resources within the project site. These results were provided to the City the same day they were received.

## FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A cultural resources records search, additional research, and a field survey were conducted for the project area. No cultural resources are documented within the project parcels, no prehistoric resources are recorded within one mile and survey results were negative, indicating low sensitivity

for undocumented subsurface resources. Therefore, no further investigations or archaeological monitoring is recommended.

In the event human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to State Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify an 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 and make recommendations or preferences for treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials, preservation of Native American human remains and associated items in place, relinquishment of Native American human remains and associated items to the descendants for treatment, or any other culturally appropriate treatment.

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## **APPENDIX A**

### **RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Reports highlighted in orange are located within the project area but have NOT been scanned and are unavailable at this time.

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00682	NADB-R - 1060682; Voided - 78-9.4	1978	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF PARCELS 239-221-17, 18, RIALTO AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00824	NADB-R - 1060824; Voided - 79-8.3	1979	SIMPSON, RUTH D.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, TENTATIVE TRACT NUMBER 11077, FONTANA AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00867	NADB-R - 1060867; Voided - 79-11.10	1979	SMITH, GERALD A.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, 10 ACRE PARCEL ON JUNIPER BETWEEN WALNUT AND HIGHLAND AVE., FONTANA-RIALTO AREA		
SB-01611	NADB-R - 1061611; Paleo - ; Voided - 86-12.7	1986	BISSELL, RONALD M.	A CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE OF THE LA CUESTA PROPERTY, FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	RMW PALEO	36-006588
SB-01611A		1986	RASCHKE, ROD	ASSESSMENT OF THE PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES FOR THE LA CUESTA SPECIFIC PLAN, FONTANA, CALIFORNIA	RMW PALEO	
SB-01737	NADB-R - 1061737; Voided - 87-10.8	1987	HATHEWAY, ROGER G. and JEANETTE A. MCKENNA	DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY REPORT FOR THE LA CUESTA PROPERTY: HISTORICAL, ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES	HATHEWAY AND MCKENNA	36-011505
SB-01960	NADB-R - 1061960; Voided - 89-11.6	1989	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS OF THE PHASE I TREE RELOCATION PROPERTY WITHIN THE PROPOSED SIERRA LAKES PROJECT AREA, FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	
SB-01983	NADB-R - 1061983; Voided - 89-12.3	1989	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE LA CUESTA/SIERRA LAKES TREE RELOCATION PROJECT AREA, PHASES 2, 3, 4, AND 5, FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	
SB-02064	NADB-R - 1062064; Voided - 90-1.11	1990	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE LA CUESTA/SIERRA LAKES TREE RELOCATION PROJECT AREA PHASE 6, FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	36-006583, 36-006585, 36-006586, 36-006587, 36-006588, 36-006589

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-02096	NADB-R - 1062096; Voided - 90-4.9	1990	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	PHASE II INVESTIGATIONS: HISTORIC DOCUMENTATION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATIONS OF SITES WITHIN THE LA CUESTA/SIERRA LAKES TREE RELOCATION PROJECT AREA, FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL	36-006583, 36-006584, 36-006585, 36-006586, 36-006588, 36-006589
SB-02205	NADB-R - 1062205; Voided - 90-12.3	1990	SWANSON, MARK T.	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF A CIRCA 200-ACRE TRACT AT ART SCHOLL MEMORIAL AIRPORT/MIRO FIELD, RIALTO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	RESEARCH ASSOCIATES	36-006780, 36-006781
SB-02621	NADB-R - 1062621; Voided - 92-2.20A-B	1992	ALEXANDROWICZ, J. STEVEN, ANNE Q. DUFFIELD-STOLL, JEANETTE A. MCKENNA, SUSAN R. ALEXANDROWICZ, ARTHUR A. KUHNER, and ERIC SCOTT	CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN THE NORTH FONTANA INFRASTRUCTURE AREA, CITY OF FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING SERVICES	36-004296, 36-006110, 36-006111, 36-006251, 36-006583, 36-006584, 36-006585, 36-006586, 36-006587, 36-006588, 36-006589, 36-006807, 36-006808, 36-006809, 36-006810, 36-006811, 36-006812, 36-006813, 36-006814, 36-006815, 36-006816
SB-03538	NADB-R - 1063538	1995	WHITE, LAURIE and ROBERT S. WHITE	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FLRO THE 3000 +/- ACRE CITY OF RIALTO AIRPORT AREA SPECIFIC PLAN, NORTH RIALTO, CA. 29PP	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	36-006110, 36-006250, 36-006329, 36-006780, 36-006781
SB-03634	NADB-R - 1063634	1998	COTTERMAN, CARY	HISTORIC STRUCTURES EVALUATIO OF WWII ORDINANCE STORAGE IGLOOS IN SUPPORT OF THE MID-VALLEY LANDFILL EXPANSION, RIALTO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 41PP	TETRA TECH	36-008696
SB-04016	NADB-R - 1064016	1997	MACKO, MICHAEL	HISTORICAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL & PALEONTOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TEH MID-VALLEY SANITARY LANDFILL EXPANSION, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 39PP	MACKO, INC	36-008696, 36-008697, 36-008698
SB-04020	NADB-R - 1064020	1996	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	HISTORIC DOCUMENTATION & ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATIONS OF HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN THE SIERRA LAKES TREE LOCATION PROJECT AREA, FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 596PP	MCKENNA ET AL	36-006583, 36-006584, 36-006585, 36-006586, 36-006587, 36-006588, 36-006589

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-04022	NADB-R - 1064022	1999	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	REPORT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING ACTIVITIES AT THE SIERRA LAKES PROJECT SITE, CITY OF FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 129PP	MCKENNA ET AL	36-006583, 36-006584, 36-006585, 36-006586, 36-006587, 36-006588, 36-006589
<b>SB-04207</b>	NADB-R - 1064207	2004	HOGAN, MICHAEL	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: FONTANA AUTO MALL OVERLAY ZONE, CITY OF FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 26PP	CRM TECH	36-006251, 36-007327, 36-007332, 36-014197, 36-014200, 36-014201, 36-014202, 36-015291
SB-04250	NADB-R - 1064250	2000	WHITE, LAURIE S.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR AT&T WIRELESS SITE #C570.2 (BASELINE/SIERRA), CITY OF FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 6PP	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	
SB-04253	NADB-R - 1064253	2002	SCHMIDT, JAMES	BASELINE DETERIORATED POLE REPLACEMENT (POLE #1245011E), SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY. 3PP	COMPASS ROSE	
SB-04872	NADB-R - 1064872	2005	Smallwood, Josh	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Fontana Promenade Specific Plan and EIR, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.	CRM Tech	36-010658, 36-020648, 36-020649
SB-06966	NADB-R - 1066966	2006	Dice, Michael	Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment and Paleontological Records Review Renaissance Specific Plan Project, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-06981		2011	Clark, Jennifer	Request for Section 106 Review for the collocation on an existing 72.5 foot high monopalm and the expansion on the existing leased space to located at the Crown Castle site known as Highland #880207, located at 16733 South Highland Avenue in Fontana, San Bernardino County, California	GTI	
SB-06986	NADB-R - 1066986	2010	Glover, Amy and Sherri Gust	Phase I Resources Assessment Report for the Falcon Ridge Substation Project in the Cities of Fontana and Rialto, San Bernardino County, California.	Cogstone	
SB-07202		2012	Wlodarski, Robert	Record Search Results for the proposed AT&T Wireless Telecommunications Site LAC570 (Baseline/Sierra) located at 7347 Juniper Avenue, Fontana, California	CARE	36-010658, 36-010660, 36-010909, 36-015497

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-07960		2010	Self, William	Class III Cultural Resources Survey Addendum for the Proposed Calnev Expansion Project, California Portion San Bernadino County, California	William Self Associates, Inc.	36-000827, 36-000828, 36-003731, 36-005351, 36-006109, 36-006117, 36-006506, 36-006693, 36-006699, 36-006708, 36-007091, 36-007309, 36-007371, 36-008127, 36-008131, 36-008133, 36-008544, 36-008857, 36-010148, 36-010317, 36-012335, 36-013632, 36-015497, 36-020321, 36-020324, 36-020325, 36-020326, 36-020327, 36-020328, 36-020329, 36-020330, 36-022659, 36-022660, 36-022661, 36-022662, 36-022663, 36-022664
SB-08104	Paleo -	2014	Brunzell, David	Cultural Resources Assessment Sierra and Summit Project, Phase II (42.3 Acres) Fontana, San Bernardino County, California	BCR Consulting LLC	
SB-08261		2016	McKenna, Jeanette A.	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS OF THE PROPOSED ALTA SURVEY PROJECT AREA, LOCATED ON ALDER AVENUE, APNs 0240-201-32, -34, and -35 (6.6 Acres), IN THE CITY OF RIALTO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	McKENNA et al.	36-029913



**APPENDIX B**

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

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

August 19, 2021

Rory Goodwin  
LSA

Via Email to: [rory.goodwin@lsa.net](mailto:rory.goodwin@lsa.net)

**Re: Native American Consultation, Pursuant to Senate Bill 18 (SB18), Government Codes §65352.3 and §65352.4, as well as Assembly Bill 52 (AB52), Public Resources Codes §21080.1, §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2, Frontier Enterprises: Mango – South Highland Townhomes Project, San Bernardino County**

Dear Mr. Goodwin:

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

Government Codes §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.

Public Resources Codes §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2 requires public agencies 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 tribal cultural resources as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects.

The law does not preclude local governments and agencies from 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.

Best practice for the AB52 process and in accordance with Public Resources Code §21080.3.1 (d), is to do the following:

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

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that lead agencies include in their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential affect (APE), such as:



CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

SECRETARY  
**Merri Lopez-Keifer**  
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
Karuk

COMMISSIONER  
**William Mungary**  
Paiute/White Mountain  
Apache

COMMISSIONER  
**Julie Tumamait-Stenslie**  
Chumash

COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Christina Snider**  
Pomo

**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
NAHC.ca.gov

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
  - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, 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 Section 6254.10.
3. The result of the Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for more information.
4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. 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 well 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 can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: [Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,



Andrew Green  
*Cultural Resources Analyst*

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Consultation List  
San Bernardino County  
8/19/2021**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians**

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264  
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800  
Fax: (760) 699-6919

Cahuilla

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council**

Christina Conley, Tribal  
Consultant and Administrator  
P.O. Box 941078  
Simi Valley, CA, 93094  
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761  
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

Gabrielino

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians**

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264  
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907  
Fax: (760) 699-6924  
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

Cahuilla

**Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe**

Charles Alvarez,  
23454 Vanowen Street  
West Hills, CA, 91307  
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048  
roadkingcharles@aol.com

Gabrielino

**Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation**

Andrew Salas, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 393  
Covina, CA, 91723  
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131  
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno

**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA, 92220  
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110  
Fax: (951) 755-5177  
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla  
Serrano

**Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians**

Anthony Morales, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 693  
San Gabriel, CA, 91778  
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564  
Fax: (626) 286-1262  
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrieleno

**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**

Ann Brierty, THPO  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA, 92220  
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259  
Fax: (951) 572-6004  
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla  
Serrano

**Gabrielino /Tongva Nation**

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson  
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St.,  
#231  
Los Angeles, CA, 90012  
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479  
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation**

Jill McCormick, Historic  
Preservation Officer  
P.O. Box 1899  
Yuma, AZ, 85366  
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423  
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

Quechan

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council**

Robert Dorame, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 490  
Bellflower, CA, 90707  
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417  
Fax: (562) 761-6417  
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced. 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 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Government Code Sections 65352.3, 65352.4 et seq. and Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Frontier Enterprises: Mango – South Highland Townhomes Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Consultation List  
San Bernardino County  
8/19/2021**

***San Manuel Band of Mission  
Indians***

Jessica Mauck, Director of  
Cultural Resources  
26569 Community Center Drive    Serrano  
Highland, CA, 92346  
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933  
Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuel-  
nsn.gov

***Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla  
Indians***

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair  
P.O. Box 391820                      Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700  
Fax: (951) 659-2228  
Isaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

***Serrano Nation of Mission  
Indians***

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson  
P. O. Box 343                          Serrano  
Patton, CA, 92369  
Phone: (253) 370 - 0167  
serranonation1@gmail.com

***Serrano Nation of Mission  
Indians***

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson  
P. O. Box 343                          Serrano  
Patton, CA, 92369  
Phone: (909) 528 - 9032  
serranonation1@gmail.com

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson  
P. O. Box 487                          Cahuilla  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581              Luiseno  
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced. 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 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Government Code Sections 65352.3, 65352.4 et seq. and Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Frontier Enterprises: Mango – South Highland Townhomes Project, San Bernardino County.