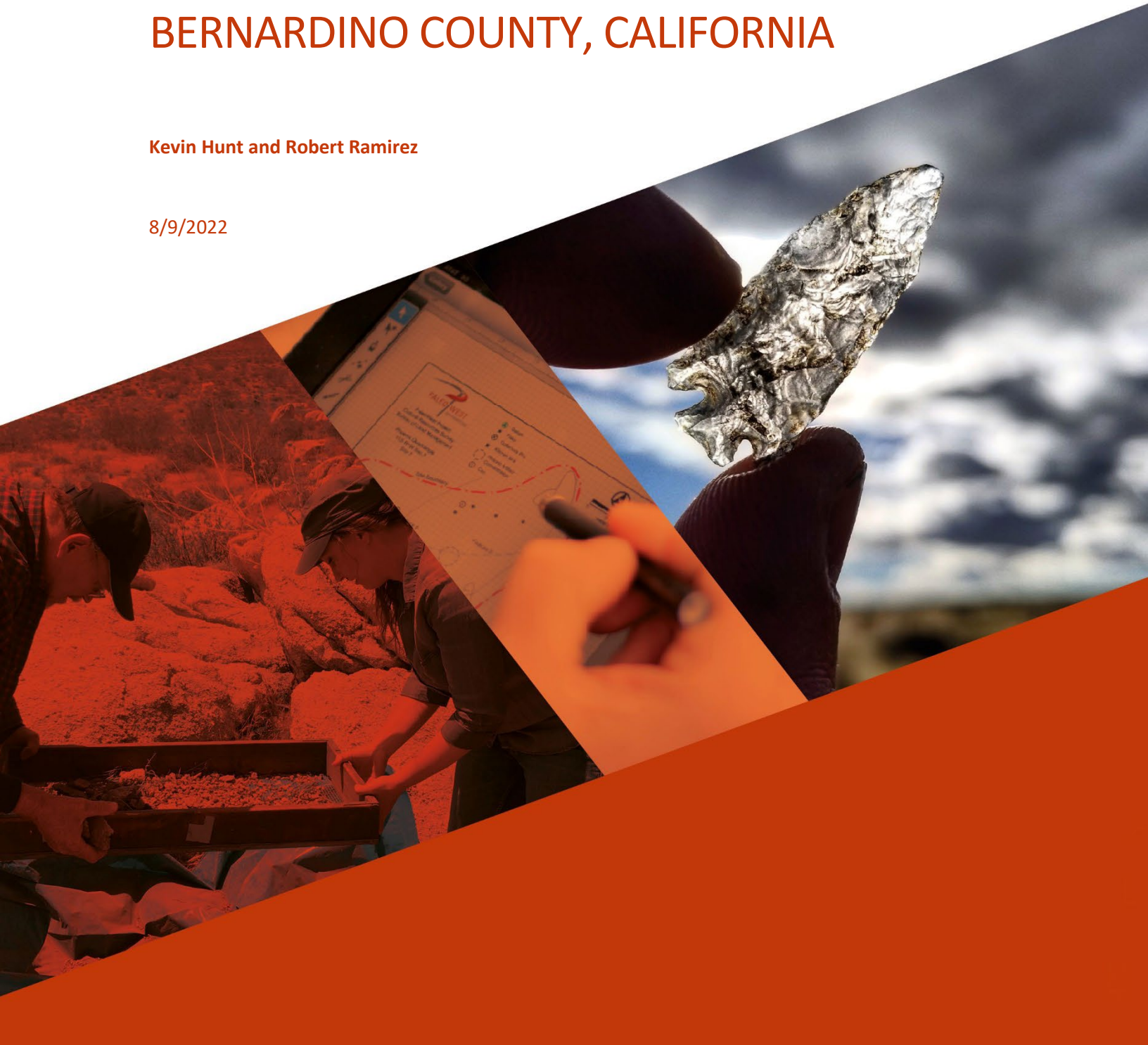




CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE MOUNTAIN AVENUE BEES PROJECT, COMMUNITY OF LYTLE CREEK, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	III
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	1
1.2 PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS	1
1.3 REPORT ORGANIZATION	1
2.0 REGULATORY CONTEXT.....	7
2.1 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT	7
2.2 CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY BILL 52	7
2.3 SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY GENERAL PLAN	8
3.0 NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING.....	11
3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING.....	11
3.2 PREHISTORIC SETTING.....	11
3.2.1 Late Archaic Period (ca. 4000 to 1500 B.P.)	12
3.2.2 Saratoga Springs Period (ca. 1500 to 750 B.P.).....	13
3.2.3 Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 750 to 400 B.P.)	13
3.2.4 Protohistoric Period.....	14
3.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING	14
3.4 HISTORICAL SETTING	15
3.4.1 County of San Bernardino.....	15
3.4.2 Community of Lytle Creek.....	16
4.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY.....	17
4.1 SCCIC RECORD SEARCH	17
4.1.1 Previous Cultural Resource Investigations.....	17
4.1.2 Previously Documented Cultural Resources	18
4.2 ADDITIONAL SOURCES	19
4.2.1 Historical Maps and Aerial Imagery Review	19
4.2.2 Native American Outreach	20
5.0 FIELD INVESTIGATION.....	21
5.1 FIELD RESULTS.....	21
6.0 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS.....	25
7.0 REFERENCES	26

APPENDICES

Appendix A. Summary of Record Search Results	30
Appendix B. Native American Coordination.....	31

FIGURES

Figure 1-1. Project vicinity map.....	3
Figure 1-2. Project location map.	4
Figure 1-3. Aerial overview of Project site.....	5
Figure 1-4. Project Site Plan.	6
Figure 5-1. Northern portion of Project area, facing north.	22
Figure 5-2. Overview of Project area showing barn, hives, and well, facing south.....	22
Figure 5-3. View of barn, facing southwest.	23
Figure 5-4. View of residence, facing northwest.....	23
Figure 5-5. View of well shed, facing north.....	24
Figure 5-6. View of concrete slab with block and tackle, facing west.	24

TABLES

Table 4-1 Previous Cultural Studies within 0.5-Mile of the Project Area	17
Table 4-2 Cultural Resources Recorded within 0.5-Mile of the Project Area	19

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The proposed Mountain Avenue Bees Project (Project) involves the development a honey and bee production storage facility on approximately 9.33 acres of land located at 3112 Lytle Creek Road (Assessor Parcel Numbers 0239-311-01, -02, & -03) in the unincorporated community of Lytle Creek, San Bernardino County, California. The proposed Project would develop two 15,000 square-foot single-story concrete tilt-up buildings for honey and bee production storage. Development is concentrated in the northern portion of the Project site and an existing single-family residence would not be altered. An extant unpermitted barn would be demolished as part of the Project. Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) was contracted to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment of the Project area in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); the County of San Bernardino is the Lead Agency for CEQA compliance. PaleoWest LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted to complete the study when Principal Kevin Hunt closed Anza to join PaleoWest on June 1, 2022.

This report summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resource assessment for the Project. The investigation included background research, outreach with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local Native American groups, and a pedestrian survey. The purpose of the investigation was to determine the potential for the Project to impact historical and archaeological resources under CEQA.

As part of the background research, PaleoWest conducted a records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center to identify previously recorded cultural resources and studies located within 0.5-mile radius of the Project area. The records search indicated that no fewer than 13 previous studies have been conducted within the record search area. These studies have resulted in the documentation of ten cultural resources, including one prehistoric site, four historic-era irrigation and hydraulic sites, five historic-era built-environment structures, and one unidentified historic-era site possibly related to mining activities. None of these known resources are mapped within the Project area.

As part of the cultural resource assessment of the Project area, PaleoWest requested a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) from the NAHC on May 17, 2022. The findings of the SLF search were obtained on June 21, 2022 with positive results. The NAHC recommended that PaleoWest contact 17 individuals representing 12 Native American tribal groups. Outreach letters were sent to each of the Native American tribes on May 18, 2022. Three tribes responded, each will seek consultation with the County of San Bernardino under Assembly Bill 52 of 2014.

PaleoWest conducted a pedestrian survey of the proposed Project area on May 24, 2022. No prehistoric or historic archaeological resources were identified in the Project area. A historic period single-family home that has been updated and maintained is present within the southwest corner of the Project area, but outside the Project development footprint and it would not be impacted by this project. Given the absence of previously recorded archaeological resources within or adjacent to the Project area, the absence of observed artifacts during the survey despite excellent ground visibility, and indications that the Project area is within an area that undergoes occasional flooding suggest a low potential for encountering intact archaeological deposits during ground-disturbing activities. Based on these results, no further cultural resources management is recommended for the Project.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The proposed Mountain Avenue Bees Project (Project) involves the development of a honey and bee production storage facility in the unincorporated community of Lytle Creek, San Bernardino County, California. PaleoWest LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by Birdseye Planning Group (BPG) to complete this Phase I cultural resource assessment when Principal Kevin Hunt closed Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) to join PaleoWest on June 1, 2022. This study is being conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the County of San Bernardino as the Lead Agency for CEQA compliance.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The proposed Project lies west of Lytle Creek Road in the unincorporated Lytle Creek area of San Bernardino County (Figures 1-1 and 1-2). The Project area consists of a 9.33-acre site located at 3112 Lytle Creek Road (Assessor Parcel Numbers 0239-311-01, -02, & -03). Specifically, the Project area is in unsectioned former Rancho Muscupiabe, Township 1 North, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the *Devore, CA* 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle (Figure 1-2). The elevation of the Project area is approximately 2190 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The Project area is depicted on aerial photography background in Figure 1-3 and the Project site plan is depicted in Figure 1-4. A single-family residence, barn, and paved driveway currently occupy the Project area.

The proposed Project would develop two 15,000 square-foot single-story concrete tilt-up buildings for honey and bee production storage. Development is concentrated in the northern portion of the Project site and the single-family residence would not be altered. The unpermitted barn would be demolished as part of the Project.

1.2 PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

Robert Ramirez, M.A., Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA), served as Principal Investigator. Kevin Hunt served as the Project Manager for the study, conducted the Native American scoping and pedestrian survey, and was the primary author on the report. Staff Archaeologist Marcos Ramos, M.A., RPA conducted the records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC). Finally, Paige Kohler, M.A., prepared most of the records search results summary and tables in the report.

1.3 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report documents the results of a cultural resource investigation conducted for the proposed Project. Chapter 1 has introduced the Project location and description. Chapter 2 states the regulatory context for the Project. Chapter 3 synthesizes the natural and cultural setting of the Project area and surrounding region. The results of previous cultural investigations and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search is presented in Chapter 4. The field methods employed during this investigation and the

findings are presented in Chapter 5. Management recommendations are provided in Chapter 6. These are followed by bibliographic references and appendices.

Figure 1-1. Project vicinity map.



Figure 1-2. Project location map.

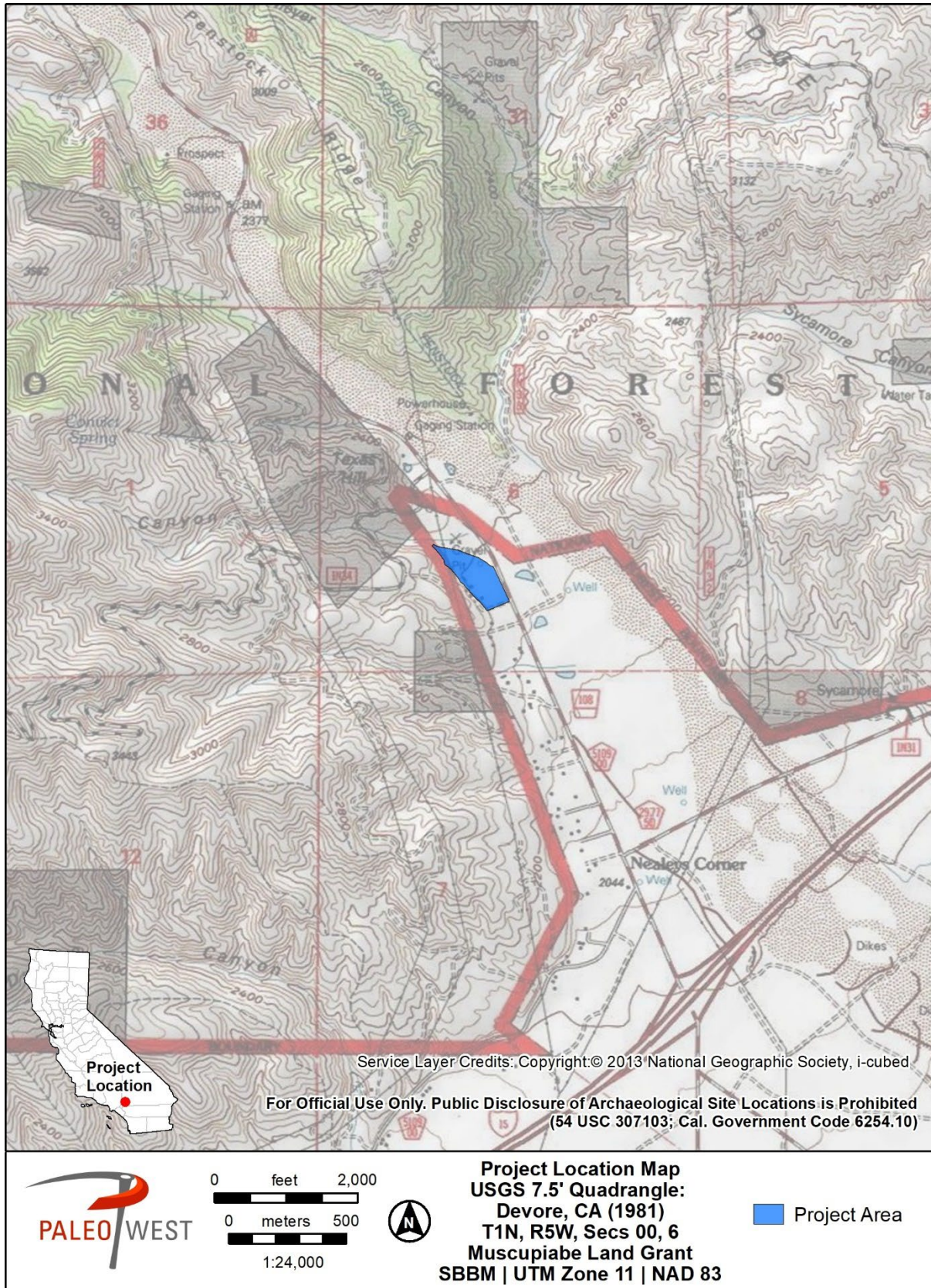
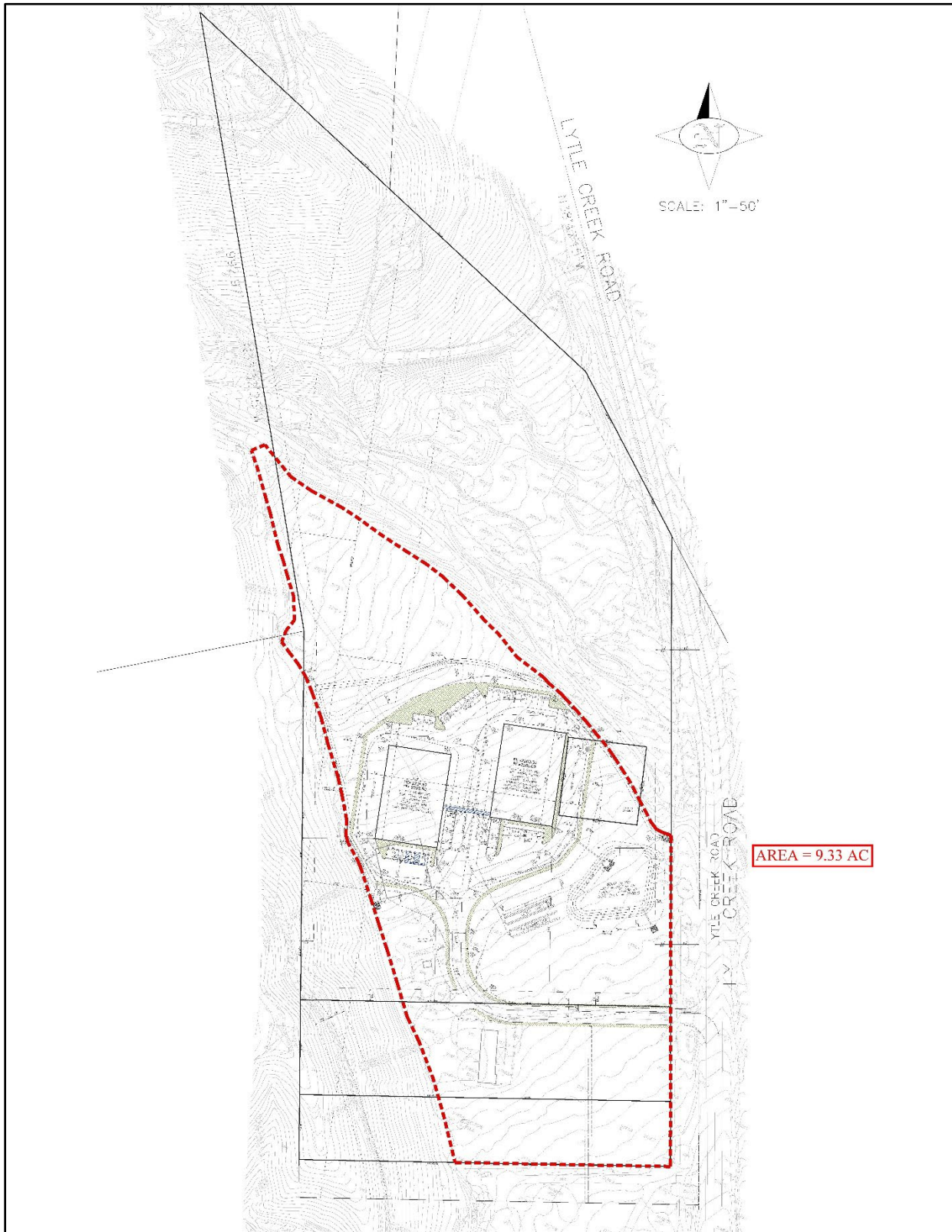


Figure 1-3. Aerial overview of Project site.



Figure 1-4. Project Site Plan.



2.0 REGULATORY CONTEXT

2.1 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with CEQA, as amended. Compliance with CEQA statutes and guidelines requires both public and private projects with financing or approval from a public agency to assess the project's impact on cultural resources (Public Resources Code Section 21082, 21083.2 and 21084 and California Code of Regulations 10564.5). The first step in the process is to identify cultural resources that may be impacted by the project and then determine whether the resources are "historically significant" resources.

CEQA defines historically significant resources as "resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)" (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). A cultural resource may be considered historically significant if the resource is 45 years old or older and possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.¹ In addition, it must meet any of the following criteria for listing on the CRHR:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. 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 values; or,
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1).

Cultural resources are buildings, sites, humanly modified landscapes, traditional cultural properties, structures, or objects that may have historical, architectural, cultural, or scientific importance. A resource can also be determined historically significant under CEQA by virtue of being included in a local register of historical resources regardless of CRHR eligibility (see Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(2)). CEQA states that if a project will have a significant impact on important cultural resources, deemed "historically significant," then project alternatives and mitigation measures must be considered. Additionally, the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) may choose to comment on the CEQA compliance process for specific local government projects in an informal capacity but does not seek to review all projects that may affect historically significant cultural resources under CEQA provisions.

2.2 CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY BILL 52

Signed into law in September 2014, California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) created a new class of resources – tribal cultural resources – for consideration under CEQA. Tribal cultural resources may include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, or objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are listed or determined to be eligible for listing

¹ The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) guidelines recognize a 45-year-old criteria threshold for documenting and evaluating cultural resources (assumes a 5-year lag between resource identification and the date that planning decisions are made) (OHP 1995:2). The age threshold is an operational guideline and not specific to CEQA statutory or regulatory codes.

in the CRHR, included in a local register of historical resources, or a resource determined by the lead CEQA agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant and eligible for listing on the CRHR. AB 52 requires that the lead CEQA agency consult with California Native American tribes that have requested consultation for projects that may affect tribal cultural resources. The lead CEQA agency shall begin consultation with participating Native American tribes prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report. Under AB 52, a project that has potential to cause a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource constitutes a significant effect on the environment unless mitigation reduces such effects to a less than significant level.

2.3 SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY GENERAL PLAN

The General Plan Conservation Element (URS 2014) includes concepts and guidelines to manage, preserve, and use cultural resources. The following goals, policies, and programs are applicable to the proposed project:

Goal CO 3: The County will preserve and promote its historic and prehistoric cultural heritage.

Policy CO 3.1: Identify and protect important archaeological and historic cultural resources in areas of the County that have been determined to have known cultural resource sensitivity.

Programs

1. Require a cultural resources field survey and evaluation prepared by a qualified professional for projects located within the mapped Cultural Resource Overlay area.
2. Mitigation of impacts to important cultural resources will follow the standards established in Article 9 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines, as amended to date.

Policy CO 3.2: Identify and protect important archaeological and historic cultural resources in all lands that involves disturbance of previously undisturbed ground.

Programs

1. Require the Archaeological Information Center at the San Bernardino County Museum [now SCCIC] to conduct a preliminary cultural resource review prior to the County's application acceptance for all land use applications in planning regions lacking Cultural Resource Overlays and in lands located outside of planning regions.
2. Should the County's preliminary review indicate the presence of known cultural resources or moderate to high sensitivity for the potential presence of cultural resources, a field survey and evaluation prepared by a qualified professional will be required with project submittal. The format of the report and standards for evaluation will follow the "Guidelines for Cultural Resource Management Reports" on file with the San Bernardino County Land Use Services Department

Policy CO 3.3: Establish programs to preserve the information and heritage value of cultural and historical resources.

Policy CO 3.4: The County will comply with Government Code Section 65352.2 (SB 18) by consulting with tribes as identified by the California Native American Heritage Commission on all General Plan and specific plan actions.

Programs

1. Site record forms and reports of surveys, test excavations, and data recovery programs will be filed with the Archaeological Information Center at the San Bernardino County Museum and will be reviewed and approved in consultation with that office.
 - a. Preliminary reports verifying that all necessary archaeological or historical fieldwork has been completed will be required prior to project grading and/or building permits.
 - b. Final reports will be submitted and approved prior to project occupancy permits.
2. Any artifacts collected or recovered as a result of cultural resource investigations will be catalogued pursuant to County Museum guidelines and adequately curated in an institution with appropriate staff and facilities for their scientific information potential to be preserved. This shall not preclude the local tribes from seeking the return of certain artifacts as agreed to in a consultation process with the developer/project archaeologist.
3. When avoidance or preservation of an archaeological site or historic structure is proposed as a form of mitigation, a program detailing how such long-term avoidance or preservation is assured will be developed and approved prior to conditional approval.
4. In areas of potential but unknown sensitivity, field surveys prior to grading will be required to establish the need for paleontologic monitoring.
5. Projects requiring grading plans that are located in areas of known fossil occurrences, or demonstrated in a field survey to have fossils present, will have all rough grading (cuts greater than 3 feet) monitored by trained paleontologic crews working under the direction of a qualified professional, so that fossils exposed during grading can be recovered and preserved. Fossils include large and small vertebrate fossils, the latter recovered by screen washing of bulk samples.
6. A report of findings with an itemized accession inventory will be prepared as evidence that monitoring has been successfully completed. A preliminary report will be submitted and approved prior to granting of building permits, and a final report will be submitted and approved prior to granting of occupancy permits. The adequacy of paleontologic reports will be determined in consultation with the Curator of Earth Science, San Bernardino County Museum.

Policy CO 3.5: Ensure that important cultural resources are avoided or minimized to protect Native American beliefs and traditions.

Programs

1. Consistent with SB 18, as well as possible mitigation measures identified through the CEQA process, the County will work and consult with local tribes to identify, protect and preserve "traditional cultural properties" (TCPs). TCPs include both

manmade sites and resources as well as natural landscapes that contribute to the cultural significance of areas.

2. The County will protect confidential information concerning Native American cultural resources with internal procedures, pursuant to the requirements of SB 922, an addendum to SB 18. The purpose of SB 922 is to exempt cultural site information from public review as provided for in the Public Records Act. Information provided by tribes to the County shall be considered confidential or sacred.
3. The County will work in good faith with the local tribes, developers/applicants and other parties if the local affected tribes request the return of certain Native American artifacts from private development proposed projects. The developer is expected to act in good faith when considering the local tribe's request for artifacts. Artifacts not desired by the local tribe will be placed in a qualified repository as established by the California State Historical Resources Commission. If no facility is available, then all artifacts will be donated to the local tribe.
4. The County will work with the developer of any "gated community" to ensure that the Native Americans are allowed future access, under reasonable conditions, to view and/or visit known sites within the "gated community." If a site is identified within a gated community proposed project, and preferably preserved as open space, the development will be conditioned by the County allow future access to Native Americans to view and/or visit that site.
5. Because contemporary Native Americans have expressed concern over the handling of the remains of their ancestors, particularly with respect to archaeological sites containing human burials or cremations, artifacts of ceremonial or spiritual significance, and rock art, the following actions will be taken when decisions are made regarding the disposition of archaeological sites that are the result of prehistoric or historic Native American cultural activity:
 - a. The Native American Heritage Commission and local reservation, museum, and other concerned Native American leaders will be notified in writing of any proposed evaluation or mitigation activities that involve excavation of Native American archaeological sites, and their comments and concerns solicited.
 - b. The concerns of the Native American community will be fully considered in the planning process.
 - c. If human remains are encountered during grading and other construction excavation, work in the immediate vicinity will cease and the County Coroner will be contacted pursuant to the state Health and Safety Code.
 - d. In the event that Native American cultural resources are discovered during project development and/or construction, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find will cease and, a qualified archaeologist meeting U.S. Secretary of Interior standards, will be hired to assess the find. Work on the overall project may continue during this assessment period.
 - e. If Native American cultural resources are discovered, the County will contact the local tribe. If requested by the tribe, the County will, in good faith, consult on the discovery and its disposition with the tribe.

3.0 NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

This section of the report summarizes information regarding the physical and cultural setting of the Project area, including the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historical contexts of the general area. Several factors, including topography, available water sources, and biological resources, affect the nature and distribution of prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic-period human activities in an area. This background provides a context for understanding the nature of the cultural resources that may be identified within the region.

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project area is within the Lytle Creek Canyon of the San Gabriel Mountains above the western portion of the San Bernardino Valley. Lytle Creek is a tributary to the Santa Ana River within a southeast-trending canyon. The San Bernardino Valley consists of a series of coalescing alluvial fans formed by the Santa Ana River and its tributaries (Dutcher and Garrett 1963:17).

The Santa Ana River originates on the northern and eastern slopes of Mount San Gorgonio and is the largest hydrological feature in the valley. The river is located less than a mile south and east of the Project area. Numerous tributaries are located within the San Bernardino Valley including Mill Creek, Lytle Creek, Cajon Creek, Devil Canyon, East Twin Creek, and City Creek. Although early Spanish explorers described the Santa Ana River as a perennial stream, the pumping of groundwater has lowered the water table in the valley so that today, the streambed is frequently dry during the summer and fall months.

As the climate of the region is largely determined by topographic features, climate, in turn, largely dictates the character of the biotic environment exploited by native populations. The climate of the Project area is characterized as Mediterranean, with hot, dry summers and cool, moist winters. It has a semi-arid precipitation regime; significant changes in temperature and moisture occur based on elevation and exposure, particularly in the nearby mountains.

Prior to historical development of the Project area and vicinity, vegetation in the area included representative species of the valley grassland plant community. Indigenous species present may have included rye grass (*Leymus condensatus*), blue grass (*Poa secunda*), bent grass (*Agrostis* spp.), needlegrass (*Stipa* spp.), three-awn (*Aristida divaricata*), and members of the sunflower family (*Asteraceae*). Riparian communities would also have been present adjacent to the Santa Ana River and its tributaries. Various floral species were available from early spring until winter, and the leaves, stems, seeds, fruits, roots, and tubers from many of these plant species formed an important subsistence base for the Native American inhabitants of the region (Bean and Saubel 1972; Hyde and Elliot 1994).

3.2 PREHISTORIC SETTING

Prehistoric occupation of the inland valleys of Southern California can be divided into seven cultural periods: Paleoindian (circa [ca.] 12,000–9,500 years before present [B.P.]); Early Archaic (ca. 9,500–7,000 B.P.); Middle Archaic (ca. 7,000–4,000 B.P.); Late Archaic (ca. 4,000–1,500 B.P.); Saratoga Springs (ca. 1,500–750 B.P.); Late Prehistoric (ca. 750–410 B.P.); and Protohistoric (ca. 410–180 B.P.), which ended in the ethnographic period. Due to the nature of

prehistoric archaeological sites identified within 0.5 mile of the Project area (see Chapter 4), the prehistoric cultural setting discussed below begins at the Late Archaic period.

These periods are structured based on the archaeological research conducted at Diamond Valley Lake as part of the Eastside Reservoir Project (ESRP), located approximately 40 miles southeast of the Project area (Goldberg et al. 2001; McDougall et al. 2003). For the most part, the prehistory of the inland valleys of Southern California that characterizes the Project area has been less thoroughly understood than that of the nearby desert and coastal regions. Prior to the ESRP cultural resources studies, no comprehensive synthesis had been developed specifically for the interior valley and mountain localities of cismontane Southern California that characterize the region. The following has been adapted from Horne and McDougall (2003).

3.2.1 Late Archaic Period (ca. 4000 to 1500 B.P.)

The Late Archaic period was a time of cultural intensification in Southern California. The beginning of the Late Archaic coincides with the Little Pluvial, a period of increased moisture in the region. Effective moisture continued to increase in the desert interior by approximately 3,600 B.P. and lasted throughout most of the Late Archaic. This ameliorated climate allowed for more extensive occupation of the region. By approximately 2,100 B.P., however, drying and warming increased, perhaps providing motivation for resource intensification. Archaeological site types that typify this time period include residential bases with large, diverse artifact assemblages, abundant faunal remains, and cultural features as well as temporary bases, temporary camps, and task-specific activity areas. In general, sites showing evidence of the most intensive use tend to be on range-front benches adjacent to permanent water sources, such as perennial springs or larger streams, while less intensively used locales occur either on upland benches or on the margins of active alluvial fans (Goldberg et al. 2001).

Data from Late Archaic component archaeological sites also suggest increased sedentism during this period, with a change to a semi-sedentary land-use and collection strategy. The profusion of features, and especially refuse deposits in Late Archaic components, suggests that seasonal encampments saw longer use and more frequent reuse than during the latter part of the preceding Middle Archaic period, with increasing moisture improving the conditions of Southern California after ca. 3,100 B.P. (Goldberg et al. 2001; Spaulding 2001). Drying and warming after ca. 2,100 B.P. likely extracted a toll on expanding populations, influencing changes in resource procurement strategies, promoting economic diversification and resource intensification, and perhaps resulting in a permanent shift towards greater sedentism (Goldberg et al. 2001).

A technological innovation introduced during this period was the mortar and pestle. These tools were used for processing acorns and hard seeds, such as those derived from the mesquite pod. This development correlates with a warming and drying trend that began around 2,100 B.P., which appears to have resulted in resource intensification (Goldberg et al. 2001).

The subsistence base broadened during the Late Archaic period. The technological advancement of the mortar and pestle may indicate the use of acorns, an important storable subsistence resource. Hunting also presumably gained in importance. An abundance of broad, leaf-shaped blades and heavy, often stemmed or notched projectile points have been found in association with large numbers of terrestrial and aquatic mammal bones. Other characteristic features of this period include the appearance of bone and antler implements and the occasional use of asphaltum and steatite. Most chronological sequences for Southern California

recognize the introduction of the bow and arrow by 1,500 B.P., marked by the appearance of small arrow points and arrow shaft straighteners.

Technologically, the artifact assemblage of this period was similar to that of the preceding Middle Archaic; new tools were added either as innovations or as “borrowed” cultural items. Diagnostic projectile points of this period are still fairly large (dart point size), but also include more refined notched (Elko), concave base (Humboldt), and small stemmed (Gypsum) forms (Warren 1984). Late in the period, Rose Spring arrow points appeared in the archaeological record in the deserts, reflecting the spread of the bow and arrow technology from the Great Basin and the Colorado River region. This projectile point type was not found at the ESRP study area, and there is no evidence suggesting that the bow and arrow had come into use at this time in the inland regions of Southern California.

3.2.2 Saratoga Springs Period (ca. 1500 to 750 B.P.)

In the early years of this period, cultural trends were, in large part, a continuation of the developments begun during the end of the Late Archaic Period. These include an increasing adaptation to the arid environment in the deserts and an increase in trade relations (Warren 1984). Warren (1984) indicates that there were four cultural spheres within the Mojave and Colorado deserts during the early part of this period, including a southern desert sphere influenced by Patayan (Hakatayan) cultures adjacent to the Colorado River. This southern cultural sphere includes the Colorado Desert and San Jacinto Mountains, but it is unclear whether this influence extended as far west as the Project area.

Lake Cahuilla is believed to have refilled the Coachella Valley around 1,450 B.P. and was the focus of cultural activities such as exploitation of fish, waterfowl, and wetland resources during this period. Desert people, speaking Shoshonean languages, may have moved into Southern California at this time, the so-called “Shoshonean Intrusion.” Brown and Buff Ware pottery first appeared on the lower Colorado River at about 1,200 B.P. and started to diffuse across the California deserts by about 1,100 B.P. (Moratto 1984).

About 1,060 B.P., environmental conditions became notably warmer and drier. This period of intense drought, the Medieval Warm, extended throughout the Southwest (Stine 1994; Warren 1984), and led to the withdrawal of Native American populations from marginal desert areas. Human occupation of the Lake Perris and the ESRP area declined during this time period with use focused on springs and other sources of water (Goldberg et al. 2001). In inland San Diego County, a similar period of reduced activity or abandonment during this time has been noted (Moratto 1984). Saratoga Springs-style projectile points, a large triangular form associated with use of the bow and arrow, began to appear in the ESRP area at this time. However, the sparse assemblages found from this period obscure the exact timing of the transformation from dart and atlatl to bow and arrow.

3.2.3 Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 750 to 400 B.P.)

The Medieval Warm extended into the Late Prehistoric Period, ending about 575 B.P. A period of lower temperatures and increased precipitation, known as the Little Ice Age, resulted in increased resource productivity in the inland region. Population increased in the region of the Project area during this wet interval. In the ESRP area, several small, but apparently semisedentary occupations, date to this time period. Cottonwood Triangular points began to

appear in inland assemblages at this time, and Obsidian Butte obsidian became much more common (Goldberg et al., 2001).

By about 500 B.P., strong ethnic patterns developed among native populations in Southern California. This may reflect accelerated cultural change brought about by increased efficiency in cultural adaptation and diffusion of technology from the central coastal region of California and the southern Great Basin (Douglas 1981). During this period, Lake Cahuilla began to recede (Waters 1983) and the large Patayan populations occupying its shores began moving westward into areas such as Anza Borrego, Coyote Canyon, the Upper Coachella Valley, the Little San Bernardino Mountains, and the San Jacinto Plain (Wilke 1976). The final desiccation of Lake Cahuilla, which had occurred by approximately 400 B.P. (A.D. 1640), resulted in a population shift away from the lakebed into the Peninsular Ranges to the west, and the Colorado River regions to the east.

3.2.4 Protohistoric Period

The improved, dynamic conditions of the Little Ice Age continued throughout the Protohistoric period. Utilization of the bow and arrow promoted an increase in hunting efficiency while a renewed abundance of mortars and pestles indicates extensive exploitation of various hard nuts and berries. As a result of the increased resource utilization of the area, sedentism intensified with small, fully sedentary villages forming during the Protohistoric period. This is evidenced by sites containing deeper middens suggesting more permanent habitation. These would have been the villages, or rancherias, noted by the early nonnative explorers (True 1966, 1970). The cultural assemblage associated with the Protohistoric period included the introduction of locally manufactured ceramic vessels and ceramic smoking pipes, an abundance of imported Obsidian Butte obsidian, Cottonwood Triangular points, and Desert Side-notched points as well as the addition of European trade goods, such as glass trade beads, late in the period (Meighan 1954).

3.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING

Archival research and published reports suggest the Project area is situated where the traditional use territories of the Serrano and Gabrielino come together. These two cultural groups spoke languages belonging to the Takic branch of the Shoshonean family, a part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language stock (Geiger and Meighan 1976:19). In the following section, a brief synopsis of Serrano and Gabrielino ethnography is presented. This information has been summarized from Bean and Smith (1978), Bean and Vane (2001), and McCawley (1996).

The Serrano belonged to nonpolitical, nonterritorial patrimoieties that governed marriage patterns as well as patrilineal clans and lineages. Each clan, "political-ritual-corporate units" composed of 3 to 10 lineages, owned a large territory in which each lineage owned a village site with specific resource areas. Clan lineages cooperated in defense, in large communal subsistence activities, and in performing rituals. Clans were apt to own land in the valley, foothill, and mountain areas, providing them with the resources of many different ecological niches. Unlike their Serrano neighbors, the Gabrielino had a hierarchically ordered social class that included groupings of elite, middle class, and commoners. Class membership played a major role in determining individual lifestyles, as it depended upon both ancestry and wealth (Bean and Smith 1978:543).

In prehistoric times, Gabrielino and Serrano shelters are believed to have been dome shaped; after contact they tended to be rectangular in shape. Serrano shelters were often made of brush, palm fronds, or arrowweed while the Gabrielino utilized reed. Most of the Serrano domestic activities were performed outside the shelters within the shade of large, expansive *ramadas*; windbreaks, made of vertical poles covered with rush mats, provided open-air food preparation and cooking areas at Gabrielino settlements.

The Gabrielino and Serrano were, for the most part, hunting, collecting, harvesting, and protoagricultural peoples. As in most of California, acorns were a major staple, but the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruit of many other plants also were used. Fish, birds, insects, and large and small mammals were also available.

To gather and prepare these food resources, the Gabrielino and Serrano had an extensive inventory of equipment including bows and arrows, traps, nets, disguises, blinds, spears, hooks and lines, poles for shaking down pine nuts and acorns, cactus pickers, seed beaters, digging sticks and weights, and pry bars. In addition, the groups had an extensive inventory of food processing equipment including hammers and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates, winnowing shells and baskets, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives (made of stone, bone, wood, and carrizo cane), bone saws, and drying racks made of wooden poles to dry fish.

Mountain tops, unusual rock formations, springs, and streams are held sacred to the Gabrielino and Serrano, as are rock art sites and burial and cremation sites. In addition, various birds are revered as sacred beings of great power and sometimes were killed ritually and mourned in mortuary ceremonies similar to those for important individuals. As such, bird cremation sites are sacred.

3.4 HISTORICAL SETTING

3.4.1 County of San Bernardino

The earliest recorded historic-period use of the lands within the San Bernardino Valley began in the 1770s, following establishment of the Mission San Gabriel approximately 40 miles west of the Project area. The area was part of the mission lands and was primarily used for horse and cattle grazing. In 1842, the Lugo family was granted rights to approximately 37,000 acres of land in what was to become *Rancho San Bernardino*. In 1843, Michael White, also called Miguel Blanco, was granted the 30,145-acre *Rancho Muscupiabe* by Mexican Governor Manuel Micheltoarena. The Project area lies just within the northern boundary of the rancho.

Muscupiabe is derived from a Serrano word meaning "Place of Little Pines."

One of the earliest settlements established in the area was Politana, which was founded in 1842 by a group of settlers from New Mexico; the settlement lies southeast of the Project area on the east side of the Santa Ana River. Three years later, the community of Agua Mansa was established on the west side of the river. Farmsteads were laid out in both communities and an extensive irrigation system was constructed. Agua Mansa flourished until 1862, when a flood destroyed the settlement leaving only the cemetery and chapel. Although the cemetery remains, the chapel was abandoned in 1883 and is no longer extant. The cemetery is now known as the Agua Mansa Pioneer Cemetery.

Settlement in the San Bernardino Valley was spurred by the establishment of a Mormon colony under the leadership of Amasa Lyman and Charles Rich. Brothers Lyman and Rich bought the

San Bernardino Rancho from Jose and Maria Armenta Lugo in 1851. San Bernardino County was established on April 26, 1853 and ceded a portion of its territory to the formation of Riverside County in 1893. Two Mormon colonies were established on either side of the Santa Ana River. The Mormons who settled in the San Bernardino area raised livestock, planted crops, and established civic services such as a school and a post office. The majority of the Mormon settlers in San Bernardino returned to Salt Lake City; however, some remained. Agriculture and livestock continued to be the chief industries in San Bernardino County (Chasteen 2015).

General agriculture and livestock raising pursuits were quickly overshadowed by the citrus industry in Southern California beginning in the 1870s. The first orange trees in San Bernardino were planted by Anson Van Leuven in 1857. Citrus quickly became the largest industry in Southern California; including growing, packing, and shipping. Other industries included cattle ranching, growing sugar beets, and viticulture and enology. The burgeoning citrus industry led to a population boom and spurred the development of transcontinental railroads (Chasteen 2015).

Several companies were formed beginning in the mid- to late-1800s in an effort to develop San Bernardino County and Southern California in general. Beginning in 1887 in San Bernardino County, the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company was formed. The company purchased 28,000 acres and the water rights to Lytle Creek and laid out the townsites of Rosena (now known as Fontana), Rialto, Bloomington, and San Sevaine. The Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company, though ultimately unsuccessful in its attempts, initiated much of the early residential and commercial development in San Bernardino County. After the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company failed, largely due to a nationwide economic depression, several other development companies, such as the Fontana Farms Company, were formed to purchase the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company holdings and also to further development of towns and industries in the San Bernardino Valley. The establishment of transcontinental rail lines brought an influx of people and money to Southern California, which led to a real estate boom (Chasteen 2015).

3.4.2 Community of Lytle Creek

Lytle Creek was named after Captain Andrew Lytle, one of three captains of the Mormon Battalion who settled San Bernardino in 1851. After crossing the Cajon Pass with a group of settlers, Lytle camped near the entrance to Lytle Canyon on his way to the Mormon Colony. At that time, the canyon was called *Arroyo de los Negros* (Cataldo 2017).

Gold was discovered in Lytle Creek in 1860 (Snibbe 2012). In 1867, the Harpending Company started a hydraulic mining operation in the canyon near Texas Point, north of the Project area. The hydraulic mine had a five-mile-long flume, produced as much as \$2,000 a week in gold, and employed 40 men, predominantly local Native Americans (Snibbe 2012). The mine was sold circa 1870 and continued until a major flood destroyed the much of the flume in 1891. Small-scale mining continued after that.

Because the small community all on the west side of Lytle Creek Road is surrounded to the west, north, and east by San Bernardino National Forest, not much development occurred during the twentieth or early twenty-first centuries. The community is primarily passed through by people seeking recreation in the forest.

4.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

Multiple sources, including records housed at the SCCIC located at California State University, Fullerton, were consulted to obtain background information on cultural resources within the Project area and vicinity. As part of the cultural resources inventory, PaleoWest staff also examined historical maps and aerial images to characterize the developmental history of the Project area and surrounding area. Finally, PaleoWest contacted the NAHC to request a review of the SLF to identify any known Native American cultural resources that may be present in the Project area. A summary of the results of the record search and background research are provided below.

4.1 SCCIC RECORD SEARCH

The SCCIC records search was undertaken on July 18, 2022, by PaleoWest Staff Archaeologist Marcos Ramos. The record search included the Project area along with a surrounding 0.5-mile buffer. The purpose of the search was to identify prior cultural resources studies and cultural resources that have been documented within the Project area and vicinity. A summary of the records search results is included in Appendix A.

4.1.1 Previous Cultural Resource Investigations

The data review indicates that no fewer than 13 previous cultural resource investigations have been completed within 0.5-mile of the Project area since 1973. A list of the previous cultural studies is provided in Table 4-1. One study (NADB 1061307) is mapped as including the Project area; however, a figure within the study indicates that archaeological survey was only conducted north of the current Project area, within Grapevine Canyon. That study is discussed after Table 4-1 below.

Table 4-1 Previous Cultural Studies within 0.5-Mile of the Project Area

Report No.	Date	Author(s)	Title
SB-02066	1990	Stephen Van Wormer and Paul E. Langenwalter II	Lytle Creek Wash Archaeological Survey
SB-04012	2002	Bai Tang, Michael Hogan, and Mariam Dahdul	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report West San Bernardino County Water District Zones 6 and 7 Reservoir and Waterline Improvements and Installation in and near the City of Fontana San Bernardino County, California
SB-05766	1997	Bruce Love	Cultural Resources Report: Bakersfield-Rialto Fiberoptic Line Project, Kern, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino Counties, California
SB-06060	2008	Marcy Rockman and John Gooding	Lytle Creek Ranch Specific Plan Project, City of Rialto, California
SB-06173	2008	Hubert Switalski	Heritage Resources Inventory Report for a portion of the Casmalia 12kV and Acosta 12 kV Distribution Circuits, Southern

Table 4-1 Previous Cultural Studies within 0.5-Mile of the Project Area

Report No.	Date	Author(s)	Title
			California Edison's Hazard Tree Removal Project, San Bernardino National Forest, San Bernardino County, California
SB-07818	2012	Kathy Anderson and Madeleine Bray	Final: Cultural Resources Site Assessment, Monitoring, and Evaluation Letter Report: LADWP Emergency Repairs to Victorville-Century Transmission Line #2 Tower 211.1 and Access Road
NADB 1062713	1992	Marilyn Mlazovsky	San Bernardino National Forest Archaeological Reconnaissance Report (Short Form) Sycamore Station Garage Disposal
NADB 1061566	1986	James Brock, John F. Elliott, Benjamin Resnick and William Sawyer	Santa Ana River Upstream Alternatives Cultural Resources Survey
NADB 1062881	1993	Philip de Barros and Carmen Weber	Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation of the Lytle Creek Hydroelectric Project FERC Project No. 1932
NADB 1063530	2000	Bruce Love, Kathryn Bouscaren, and Michael Hogan	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties Comcast Cable Fiberoptics Line Lytle Creek San Bernardino National Forest San Bernardino County California
NADB 1061307	1982	Michael Sampson	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Texas Hill Chaparral Management Project, San Bernardino County, California
NADB 1060523	1977	Joseph Hearn	Report title and most of text illegible
NADB 1060498	1977	Joseph Hearn	Ref: Lytle Creek Rd. & Grapevine Cyn. H06453

NADB 1061307

In 1982, Michael Sampson, State Archaeologist I for the California Department of Forestry, prepared "An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Texas Hill Chaparral Management Project, San Bernardino County, California." This report regarded a portion of the William Storkson Ranch. The ranch and "Project Location Map" included the entire current Project site; however, the archaeological survey conducted for this study was focused on flat areas within the lower portion of Grapevine Canyon near Texas Hill, as shown on the "Archaeological Coverage Map" within the report. No portions of the current Project site were surveyed as part of this study.

4.1.2 Previously Documented Cultural Resources

Ten cultural resources have been previously documented within 0.5-mile of the Project area (Table 4-2). These resources include one prehistoric site, four historic-era irrigation and hydraulic sites, five historic-era built-environment structures, and one unidentified historic-era site possibly related to mining activities. None of the previously recorded cultural resources are mapped in the Project area. The closest resource, P-36-14188 (Texas Hill Mining District), is located approximately 325 meters (1,066 feet) northwest of the Project area. The prehistoric site was recorded in 1971 as a scatter of possibly displaced manos and metates (Reynolds 1971). Resource P-36-07694 (CA-SBR-7694-H) is the Los Angeles Department of Water and

Power (LADWP) Boulder Dam to Los Angeles Transmission Line, which is listed in the NRHP, and does not intersect the Project area.

Table 4-2 Cultural Resources Recorded within 0.5-Mile of the Project Area

Primary No.	Trinomial	Type	Age	Description
P-36-001416	CA-SBR-1416	Site	Prehistoric	Scatter of manos and metates
P-36-005528	CA-SBR-5528-H	Structure	Historic	Historic powerhouse and associated remains of caretakers' houses and other structures
P-36-006701	CA-SBR-6701-H	Site	Historic	Site of unknown type, possibly mining-related [missing site record pages]
P-36-06702	CA-SBR-6702-H	Site	Historic	Abandoned irrigation ditch
P-36-06703	CA-SBR-6703-H	Structure	Historic	Spreading grounds and diversion walls
P-36-06706	CA-SBR-6706-H	Site	Historic	Remnant of spreading grounds built by Fontana Union Water Company
P-36-07694	CA-SBR-7694-H	Structure	Historic	LADWP Boulder Dam to Los Angeles Transmission Line
P-36-14182		Structure	Historic	Aqueduct of Lytle Creek Powerhouse and three components (dam, pumping station, flume)
P-36-14188		Site	Historic	Large hill and associated flat connected with extensive placer and hydraulic mining; Texas Hill Mining District
P-36-14189		Structure	Historic	Site containing three components of Fontana Union Water District: wells, tunnel, pipeline

4.2 ADDITIONAL SOURCES

4.2.1 Historical Maps and Aerial Imagery Review

Historical maps consulted as part of the background research consist of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Lands Office (GLO) survey maps (1875, 1883, and 1898) and *San Bernardino, California* 15-minute map (1896 and 1901), and *Devore, California* 7.5-minute (1936, 1954 [1955 and 1960 eds.], 1966 [1968, 1974, 1980, and 1988 eds.], and 1996 [1999 ed.]) USGS topographic quadrangles. Aerial photographs available at NETROnline (2022) dated to 1938, 1959, 1966, 1980, 1985, 1994, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018 were also reviewed.

The 1875, 1883, and 1898 BLM GLO maps show the Project area as undeveloped land within the unsectioned former Rancho Muscupiabe.

The 1938 historic aerial photograph shows no structures or crops, though a dark spot is observable near the well location. A house and well appear as early as the 1959 aerial photograph. The 1959 and 1966 aerials show a different building south of where the current barn is, and agricultural rows to the east. That building location is now part of a larger concrete slab with a hoist for loading trucks on the stem wall. Based on a combination of historic aerial photographs and *Devore, California* quadrangle maps, the barn appears to have been built

between 1974 and 1980, making it less than 50 years old. The driveway and area around barn appear paved between 1994 and 2002, but possibly as early as 1985.

4.2.2 Native American Outreach

Prior to PaleoWest assuming the project, Anza contacted the NAHC for a review of the SLF on May 17, 2022. The objective of the SLF search was to determine if the NAHC had any knowledge of Native American cultural resources (e.g., traditional use or gathering area, place of religious or sacred activity, etc.) within the immediate vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC responded on June 21, 2022, stating that the SLF search was completed with positive results and recommended contacting the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation (see Appendix B). The NAHC recommended that Anza contact 17 individuals representing 12 Native American tribal groups. In anticipation of the NAHC response, outreach letters were sent to each of the Native American contacts on May 18, 2022.

Savannah Salas of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation (Kizh Nation) responded via email on June 2, 2022. Ms. Salas did not provide information regarding the positive results but requested the agency contact information for AB 52 consultation. On June 7, 2022, PaleoWest provided Kizh Nation with the County Planner's contact information.

Ryan Nordness, Cultural Resources Analyst of the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians) responded via email on June 22, 2022. Mr. Nordness stated that "The proposed project is located near the Serrano village site of *Papiambit*. The area is of great concern to YSMN and are very interested to consult whenever this project moves into AB52/CEQA territory. On June 24, 2022 PaleoWest responded to Mr. Nordness, stating that the County of San Bernardino would be conducting the AB 52 consultation.

Laura Chatterton, Cultural Resource Specialist of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians (MBMI) responded via email on June 30, 2022. The email included a letter signed by Bernadette Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, of MBMI and stated that the Tribe will seek AB 52 consultation. PaleoWest responded via email on July 4, 2022, stating that the providing the County Planner's contact information, figures depicting the proposed project and disturbance area, and providing the preliminary results of the pedestrian survey (negative findings).

As of the date of this report, no additional responses have been received.

5.0 FIELD INVESTIGATION

A cultural resources survey of the Project area was completed by PaleoWest Office Principal and former Anza Principal Kevin Hunt on May 24, 2022. The survey was conducted by walking a series of northwest-southeast oriented transects spaced at 10- to 15-meter (33- to 50-foot) intervals across areas of exposed ground surface. The Project area was recorded with digital photographs that included general views of the ground surface and topography. The archaeologist carefully inspected all areas of the ground surface that contained exposed native sediments to ensure discovery and documentation of any visible archaeological materials in the Project area.

Historical site indicators may include fence lines, ditches, standing buildings, objects or structures such as sheds, or concentrations of materials at least 45 years in age, such as domestic refuse (e.g., glass bottles, ceramics, toys, buttons or leather shoes), refuse from other pursuits such as agriculture (e.g., metal tanks, farm machinery parts, horse shoes) or structural materials (e.g., nails, glass window panes, corrugated metal, wood posts or planks, metal pipes and fittings, railroad spurs, etc.). Prehistoric site indicators may include areas of darker soil with concentrations of ash, charcoal, fragments of animal bone, shell, flaked stone, ground stone, or even human bone.

5.1 FIELD RESULTS

The Project area is generally flat, with a gradual elevation rise to the north and bounded by a steep elevation rise at the western edge of the property (Figures 5-1 and 5-2). Vegetation is very sparse, with dead weeds on the ground that were previously sprayed with herbicide. The Project area has a separately fenced single-family residence in the southwest corner, a large barn in the central west portion of the site, and a small well shed in the central east portion of the Project area (Figures 1-3, 5-3, and 5-4). The area between the house and the barn includes a concrete slab and partial stem wall with a block-and-tackle for loading trucks or trailers (Figure 5-6). The barn is used for honey production and storage, and numerous beehives are located to its north (Figure 5-2). From personal communication with the property owner, Ron Spears, the barn was originally open-sided and later closed in with metal siding. The barn is unpermitted, and the County has asked him to demolish it. The ground surface is characterized by a light brown-grayish tan sandy silt with gravel and small cobbles present. Many of the rocks observed were angular, and possibly deposited during high energy flood events of Lytle Creek. Ground visibility was excellent (approximately 90-95 percent). The southern and eastern boundaries of the Project area are fenced, with a gated driveway from Lytle Creek Road to the residence and barn. The western boundary of the Project area has a modern rock wall in the southern portion and a steep transition to mountainous terrain with energy transmission lines overhead and poison oak in the northern portion. The northern boundary of the Project area is defined by an enhanced earthen berm (i.e., intentionally built up) separating the Project area from the Grapevine Canyon drainage into Lytle Creek (Figure 5-1). No prehistoric or historic archaeological resources were observed in the Project area during the survey.



Figure 5-1. Northern portion of Project area, facing north.



Figure 5-2. Overview of Project area showing barn, hives, and well, facing south.



Figure 5-3. View of barn, facing southwest.



Figure 5-4. View of residence, facing northwest.



Figure 5-5. View of well shed, facing north.



Figure 5-6. View of concrete slab with block and tackle, facing west.

6.0 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resources assessment completed by PaleoWest identified no archaeological resources in the Project area. A historic period single-family home that has been updated and maintained is present within the southwest corner of the Project area, but outside the Project development footprint and it would not be impacted by this project (Figure 1-4). PaleoWest has concluded no further cultural resources management work is necessary for the Project. Given the absence of previously recorded archaeological resources within and adjacent to the project area, the absence of observed artifacts during the survey despite excellent ground visibility, and indications that the Project area is within an area that undergoes occasional flooding suggesting a low potential for encountering intact archaeological deposits during ground-disturbing activities.

In the event that potentially significant archaeological materials are encountered during Project-related ground-disturbing activities, all work should be halted in the vicinity of the archaeological discovery until a qualified archaeologist can visit the site of discovery and assess the significance of the archaeological resource. In addition, Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery. Finally, should additional actions be proposed outside the currently defined Project area that have the potential for additional subsurface disturbance, further cultural resource management may be required.

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Appendix A. Summary of Record Search Results

Invoice

CSU Fullerton Auxiliary Services Corporation (ASC)
c/o South Central Coastal Info Center (SCCIC)
800 North State College Blvd (MH-426)
Fullerton CA 92831
657.278.5395 SCCIC@Fullerton.edu

Date	Invoice #
7/27/2022	9998

Bill To

Paleo West
3990 Old Town Ave
San Diego CA 92110
khunt@paleowest.com
ap@paleowest.com

Ship To

SCCIC No.	Client	Project ID	Research Date	Terms
23291.9998	Marcos Ramos	Anza Mtn Ave	7/13/2022	Net 30
Quantity	Description		Rate	Amount
1	County ID (36)		0.00	0.00
2	Client In-House - per hour		100.00	200.00
938	PDF pages 1-4999		0.15	140.70

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (C.H.R.I.S.).

Make checks payable to CSUF Auxiliary Services Corp. and mail to the SCCIC address printed above.
Credit cards are not accepted.

Total **\$340.70**



Appendix B. Native American Coordination

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100 West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710 916-373-5471 – Fax nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Mountain Avenue Bees Project

County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle Name: Devore, CA

Township: 1N Range: 5W Sections: unsectioned former Rancho Muscupiabe

Company/Firm/Agency: Anza Resource Consultants

Street Address: 603 Seagaze Dr. #1018

City: Oceanside Zip: 92054

Phone: 760-207-9736

Fax: N/A

Email: kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com

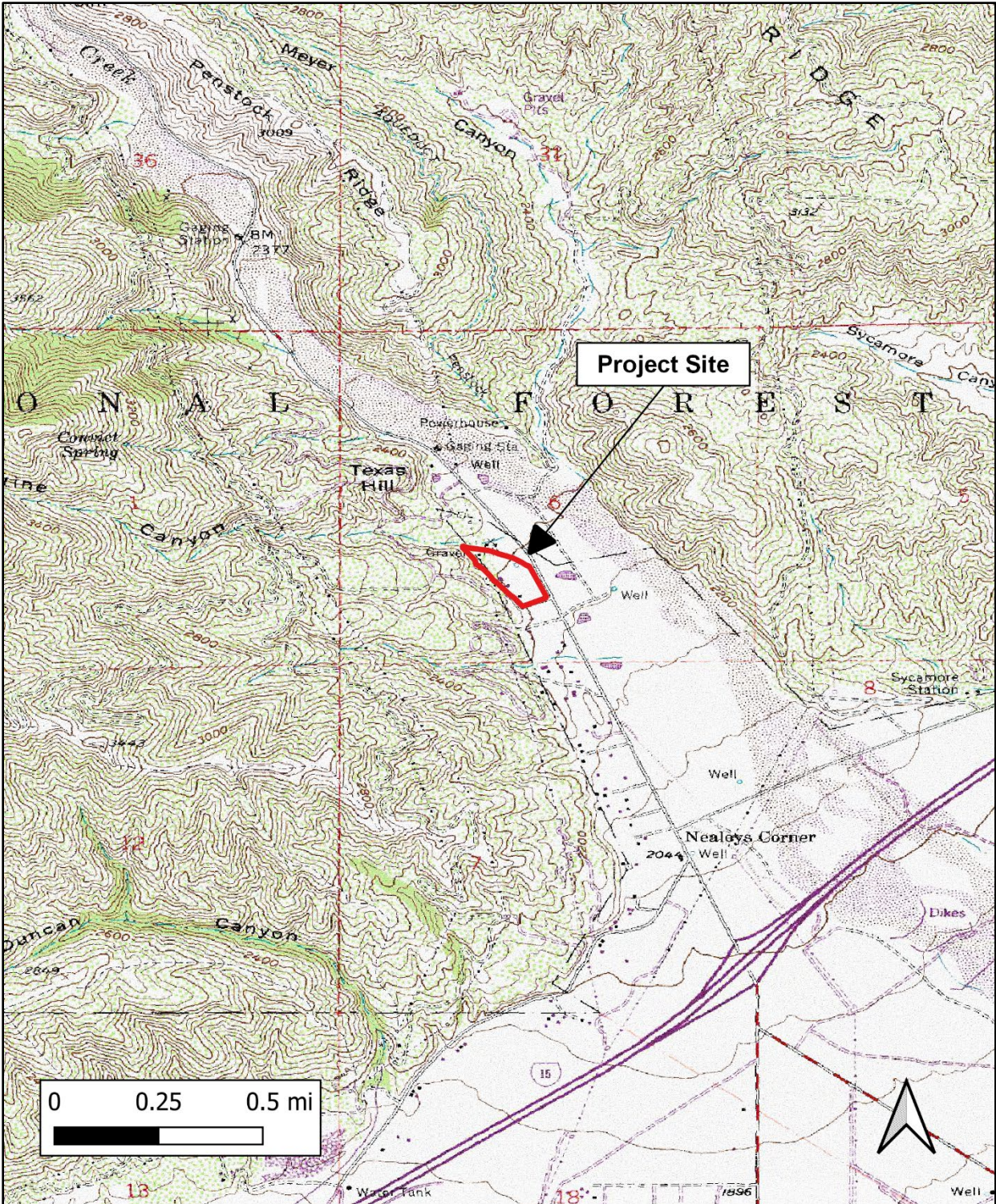
Date: 5/17/2022

Project Description:

The proposed project is a honey and bee production storage on an approximately 9.33-acre site located at 3112 Lytle Creek Road in the unincorporated community of Lytle Creek in San Bernardino County, California (see attached figure).

The proposed project would develop two 15,000 square-foot single-story concrete tilt-up buildings for honey and bee production storage. The project site currently is developed with a single-family home that was constructed in 1956, a trailer, a well, a steel barn, and a paved driveway. Development is concentrated in the northern portion of the project site and the single-family residence would not be altered. The project site is relatively flat, with steep slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains to the west, Lytle Creek Road and Lytle Creek to the east, Grapevine Canyon to the north, and rural residential properties to the south.

The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the County of San Bernardino is the lead agency.



Project Location Map

USGS Quadrangle: Devore, CA 1966 (1988 ed.)



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

June 21, 2022

Kevin Hunt
Anza Resource Consultants

Via Email to: kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Mountain Avenue Bees Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. Hunt:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

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 AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

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

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok/Nisenan

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

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that 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 any Sacred Lands File (SLF) 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 APE; and

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

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive 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 will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we 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.

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Bernardino County
6/21/2022**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

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

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

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

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

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

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

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

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

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

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

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

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

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

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

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

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

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

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Mountain Avenue Bees Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Bernardino County
6/21/2022**

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

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

**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

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural
Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-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

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May 18, 2022

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA 91723

RE: Mountain Avenue Bees Project, Lytle Creek, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairperson Salas:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Mountain Avenue Bees Project. The proposed project is a honey and bee production storage on an approximately 9.33-acre site located at 3112 Lytle Creek Road in the community of Lytle Creek in San Bernardino County, California (see attached figure).

The proposed project would develop two 15,000 square-foot single-story concrete tilt-up buildings for honey and bee production storage. The project site is currently developed with a single-family home, trailer, well, steel barn, and paved driveway. Development is concentrated in the northern portion of the project site and the residence would not be altered. The project site is relatively flat, with the San Gabriel Mountains to the west, Lytle Creek Road and Lytle Creek to the east, Grapevine Canyon to the north, and rural residential properties to the south. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the County of San Bernardino is the lead agency.

Anza contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American contacts who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. Anza has not yet received results but anticipates the NAHC will recommend that we contact you for comment.

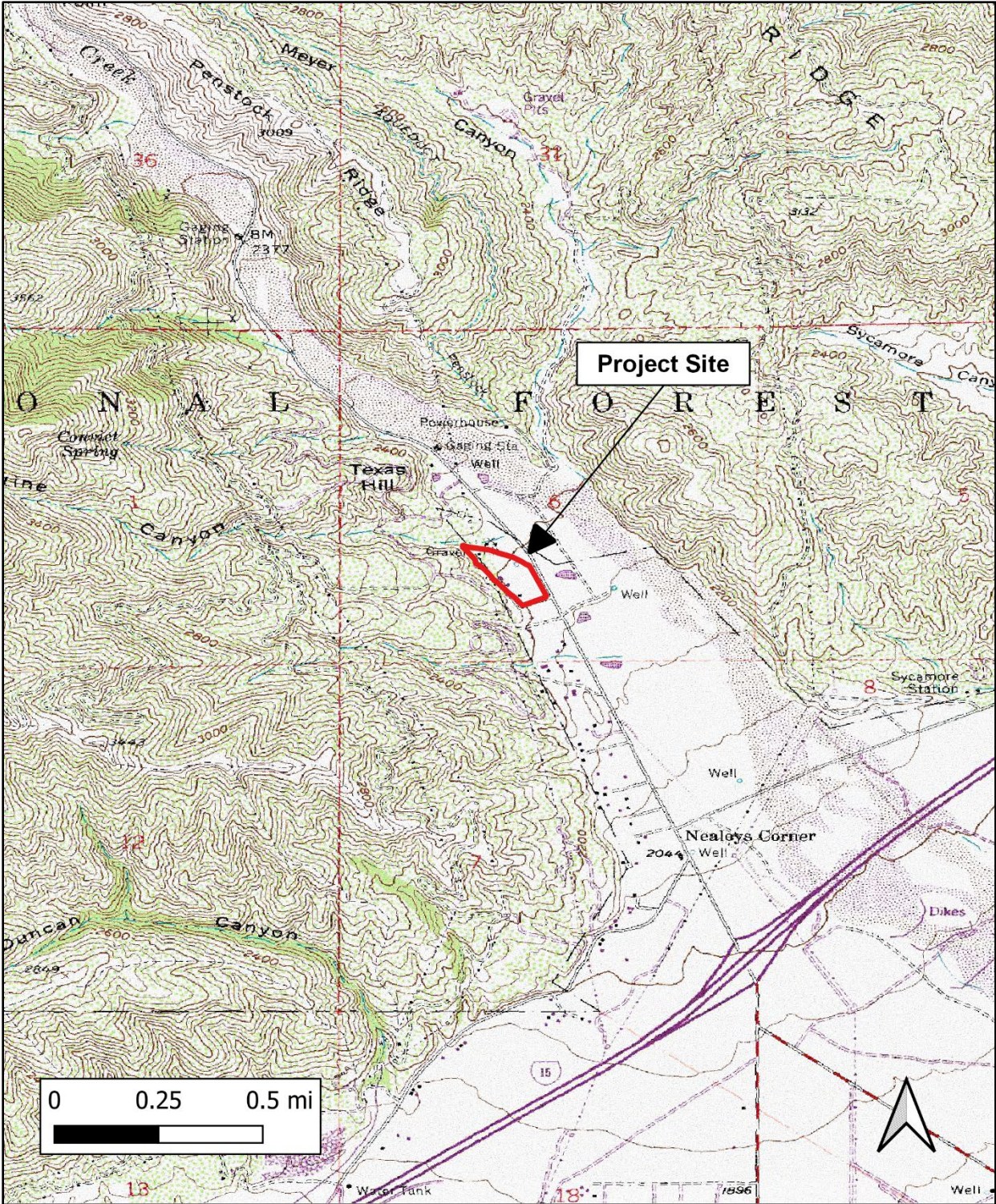
If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me at kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com or by telephone at (760) 207-9736. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kevin Hunt".

Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

USGS Quadrangle: Devore, CA 1966 (p. 1988)





May 18, 2022

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

RE: Mountain Avenue Bees Project, Lytle Creek, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairperson Morales:

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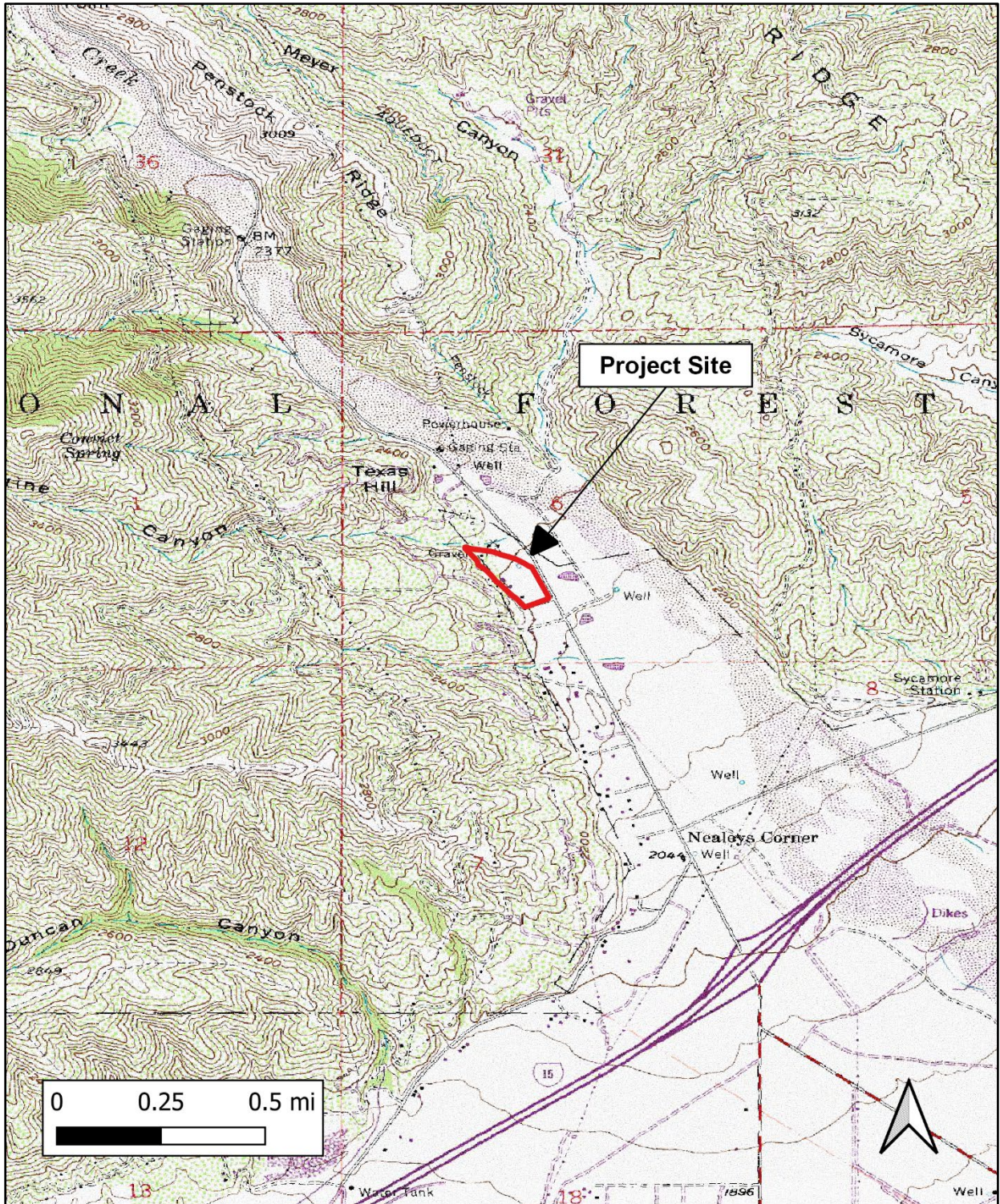
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May 18, 2022

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231
Los Angeles, CA 90012

RE: Mountain Avenue Bees Project, Lytle Creek, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairperson Goad:

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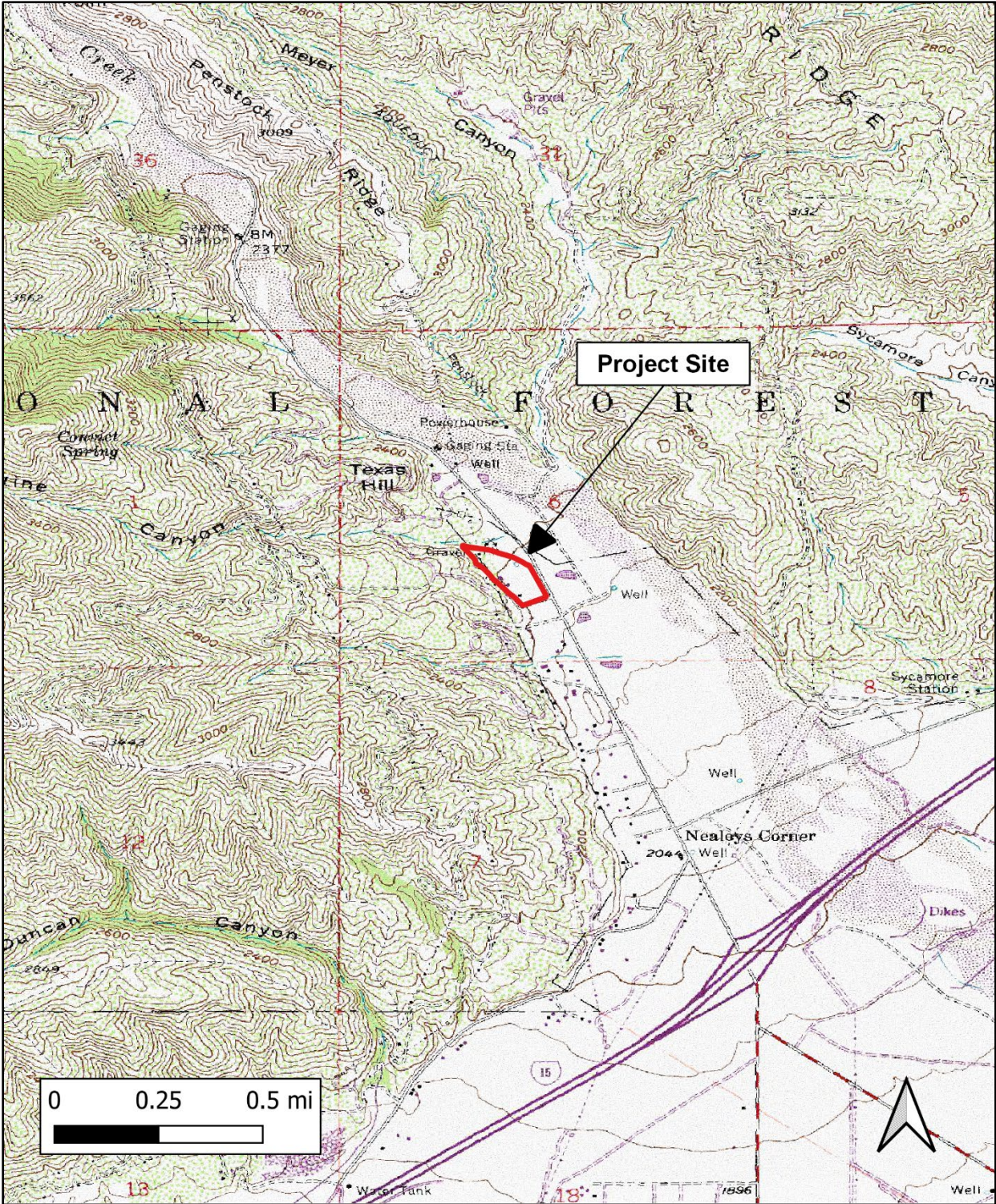
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Oceanside, CA 92054

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May 18, 2022

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA 90707

RE: Mountain Avenue Bees Project, Lytle Creek, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairperson Dorame:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Mountain Avenue Bees Project. The proposed project is a honey and bee production storage on an approximately 9.33-acre site located at 3112 Lytle Creek Road in the community of Lytle Creek in San Bernardino County, California (see attached figure).

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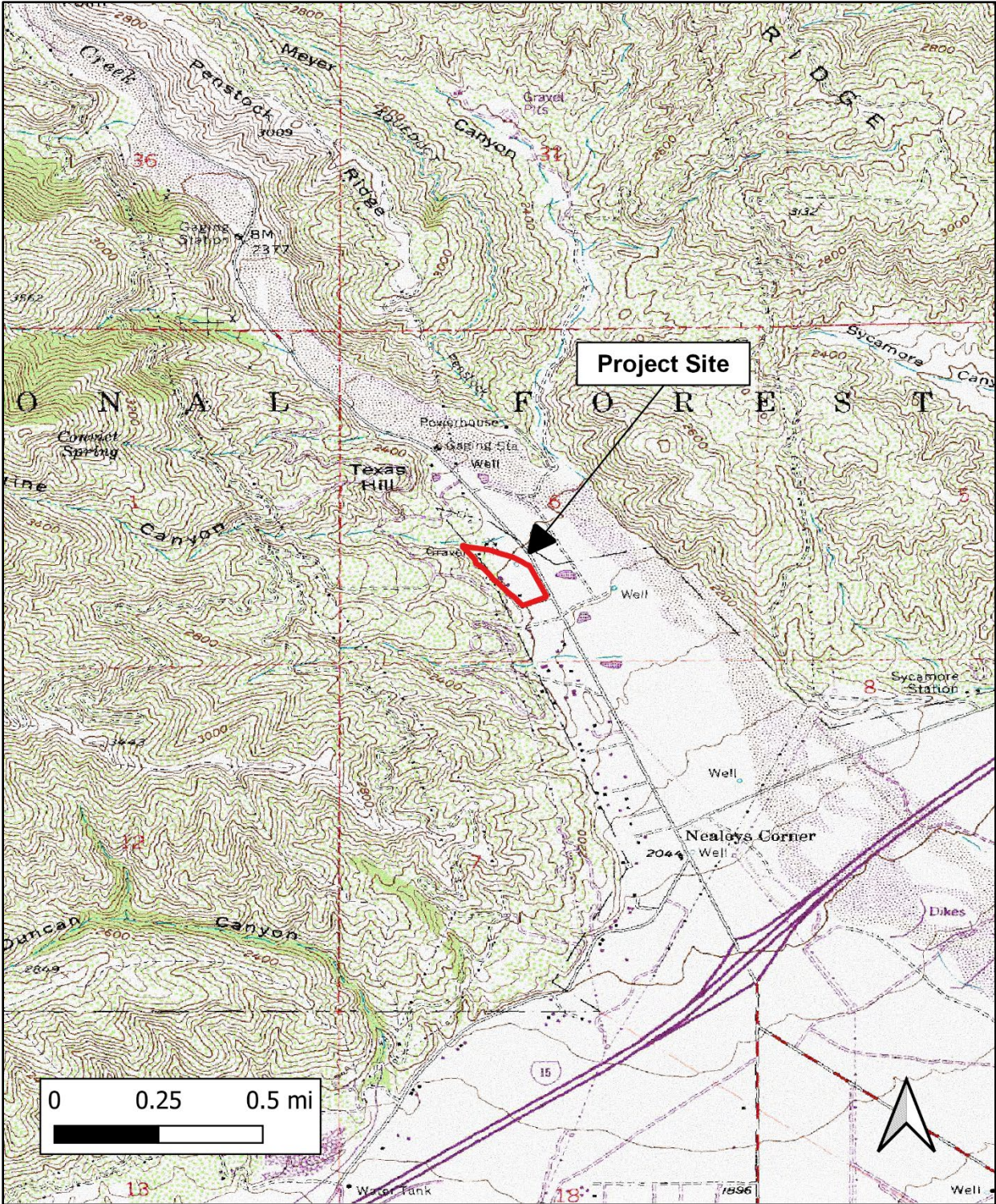
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Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

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Project Location Map

USGS Quadrangle: Devore, CA 1966 (p. 1988)





May 18, 2022

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills CA 91307

RE: Mountain Avenue Bees Project, Lytle Creek, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Alvarez:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Mountain Avenue Bees Project. The proposed project is a honey and bee production storage on an approximately 9.33-acre site located at 3112 Lytle Creek Road in the community of Lytle Creek in San Bernardino County, California (see attached figure).

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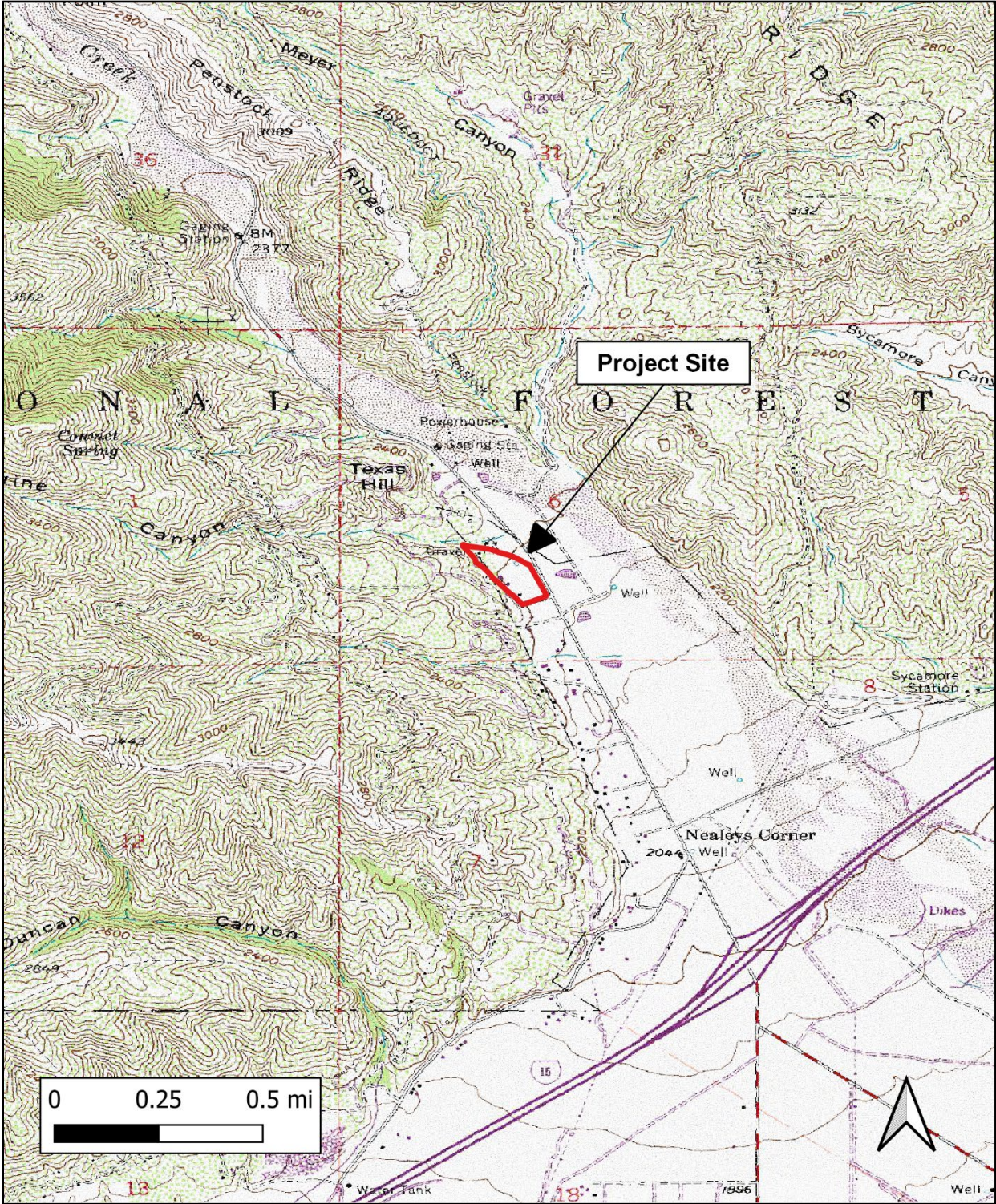
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Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

USGS Quadrangle: Devore, CA 1966 (p. 1988)





May 18, 2022

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning CA 92220

RE: Mountain Avenue Bees Project, Lytle Creek, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairperson Martin:

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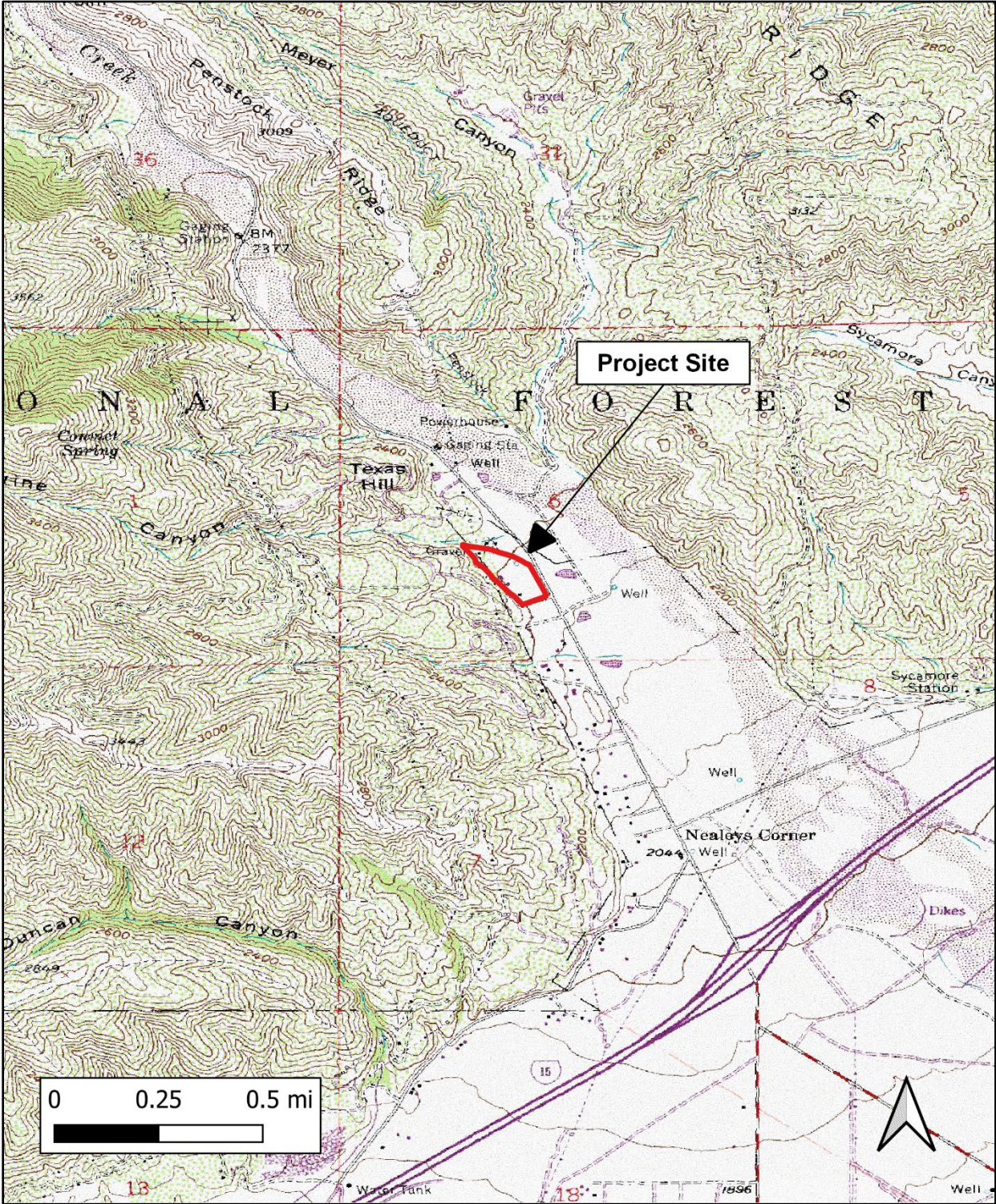
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Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



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USGS Quadrangle: Devore, CA 1966 (p. 1988)





May 18, 2022

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning CA 92220

RE: Mountain Avenue Bees Project, Lytle Creek, San Bernardino County, California

Dear THPO Brierty:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Mountain Avenue Bees Project. The proposed project is a honey and bee production storage on an approximately 9.33-acre site located at 3112 Lytle Creek Road in the community of Lytle Creek in San Bernardino County, California (see attached figure).

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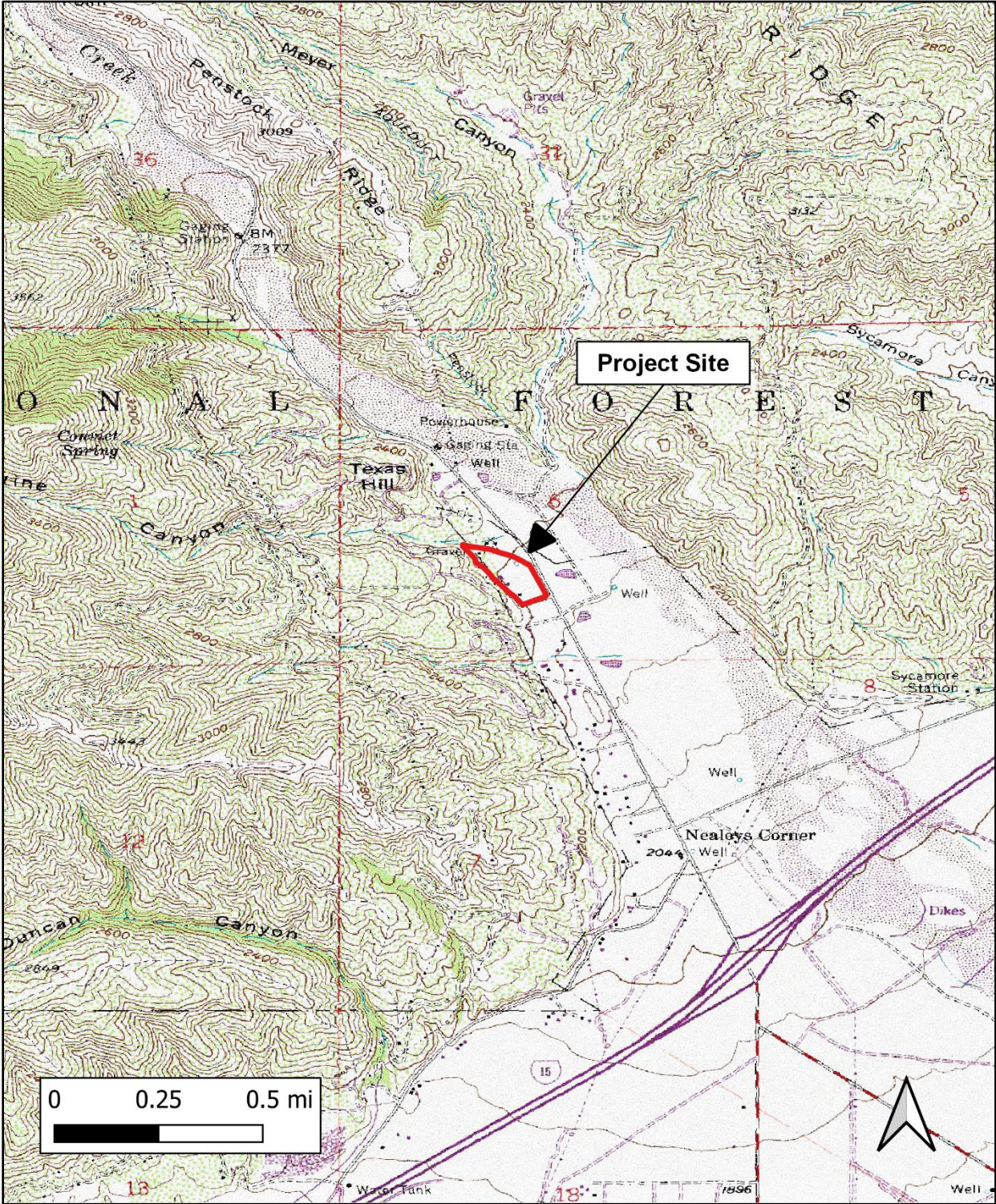
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Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

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May 18, 2022

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland CA 92346

RE: Mountain Avenue Bees Project, Lytle Creek, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Director Mauck:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Mountain Avenue Bees Project. The proposed project is a honey and bee production storage on an approximately 9.33-acre site located at 3112 Lytle Creek Road in the community of Lytle Creek in San Bernardino County, California (see attached figure).

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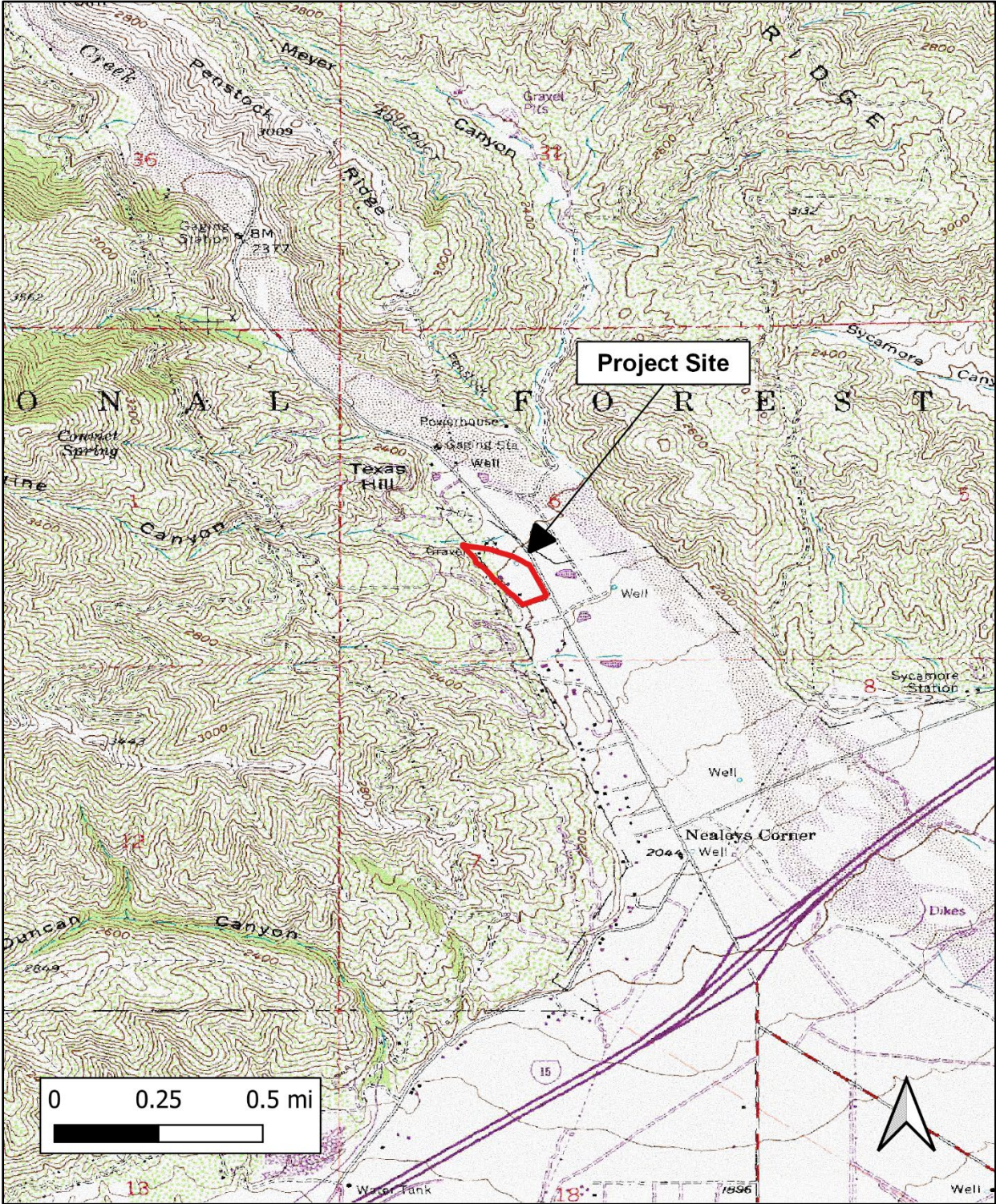
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603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
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May 18, 2022

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
P O Box 343
Patton CA 92369

RE: Mountain Avenue Bees Project, Lytle Creek, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Co-Chairperson Cochrane:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Mountain Avenue Bees Project. The proposed project is a honey and bee production storage on an approximately 9.33-acre site located at 3112 Lytle Creek Road in the community of Lytle Creek in San Bernardino County, California (see attached figure).

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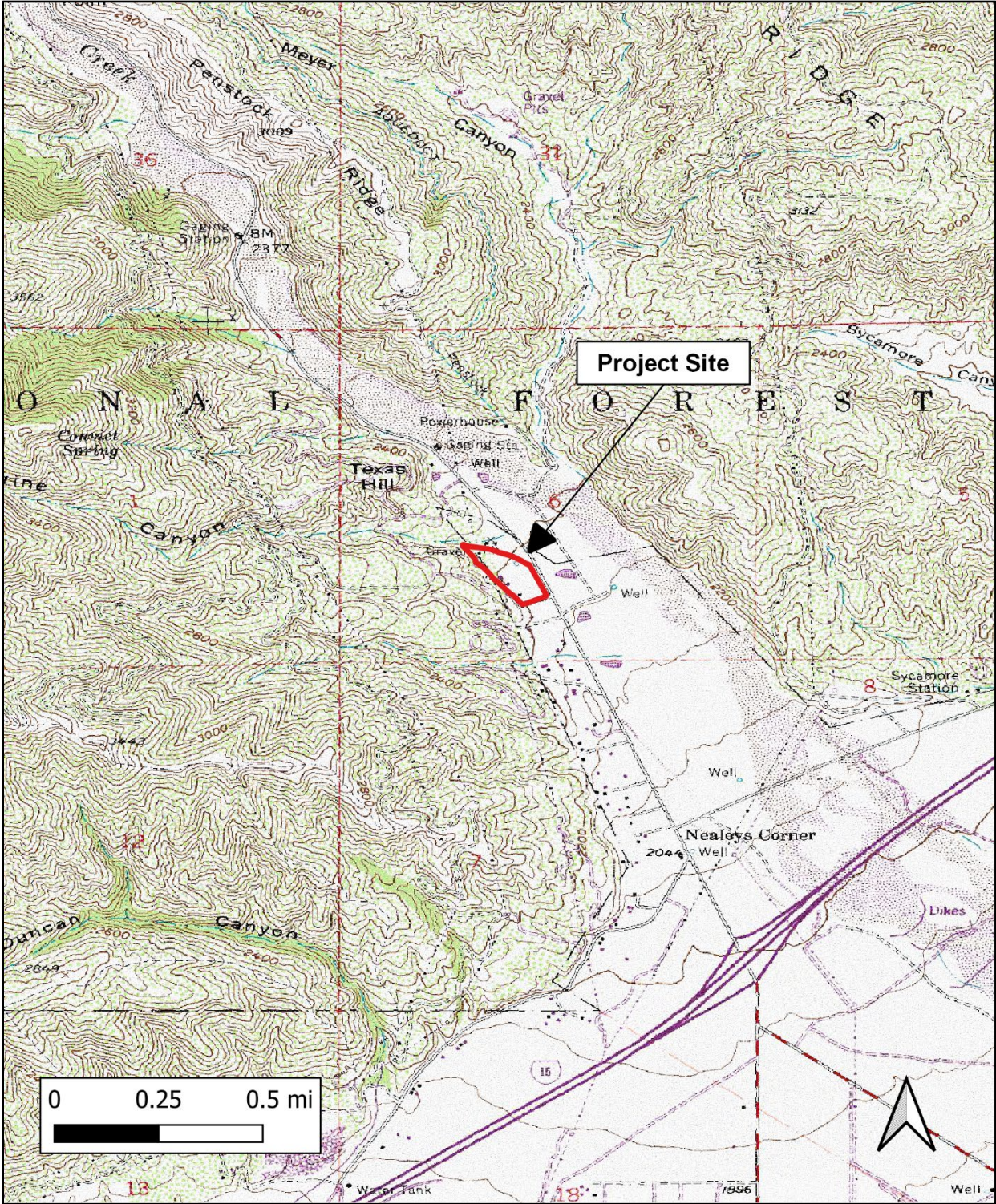
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Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
P O Box 343
Patton CA 92369

RE: Mountain Avenue Bees Project, Lytle Creek, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Co-Chairperson Walker:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Mountain Avenue Bees Project. The proposed project is a honey and bee production storage on an approximately 9.33-acre site located at 3112 Lytle Creek Road in the community of Lytle Creek in San Bernardino County, California (see attached figure).

The proposed project would develop two 15,000 square-foot single-story concrete tilt-up buildings for honey and bee production storage. The project site is currently developed with a single-family home, trailer, well, steel barn, and paved driveway. Development is concentrated in the northern portion of the project site and the residence would not be altered. The project site is relatively flat, with the San Gabriel Mountains to the west, Lytle Creek Road and Lytle Creek to the east, Grapevine Canyon to the north, and rural residential properties to the south. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the County of San Bernardino is the lead agency.

Anza contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American contacts who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. Anza has not yet received results but anticipates the NAHC will recommend that we contact you for comment.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me at kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com or by telephone at (760) 207-9736. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kevin Hunt".

Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map

From: [Kevin Hunt](#)
To: [Gabrieleno Administration](#)
Cc: [Kevin Hunt](#)
Subject: RE: Mountain Avenue Bees Project, Lytle Creek, San Bernardino County, California
Date: Monday, June 6, 2022 2:10:00 PM

Good afternoon Savannah,

I know the County of Riverside is the lead agency but I don't have the specific contact information. Anza is a subconsultant to a planning firm hired by the applicant. I will ask the planner if he has the agency contact information.

Also, I am actively transferring this project to my new role at PaleoWest (I copied my email there) but will still check this account until all projects are wrapped up.

Regards,
Kevin

Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
www.anzaresourceconsultants.com
760.207.9736

From: Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
Sent: Thursday, June 2, 2022 9:51 AM
To: Kevin Hunt <kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com>
Subject: Mountain Avenue Bees Project, Lytle Creek, San Bernardino County, California

Hello Kevin Hunt,

Thank you for your letter dated May 18,2022. Can you please provide the lead agency's contact information.

Thank you

Sincerely,

Savannah Salas
Admin Specialist
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
Office: 844-390-0787
website: www.gabrielenoindians.org



The region where Gabrieleño culture thrived for more than eight centuries encompassed most of Los Angeles County, more than half of Orange County and portions of Riverside and San Bernardino counties. It was the labor of the Gabrieleño who built the missions, ranchos and the pueblos of Los Angeles. They were trained in the trades, and they did the construction and maintenance, as well as the farming and managing of herds of livestock. “The Gabrieleño are the ones who did all this work, and they really are the foundation of the early economy of the Los Angeles area “. “That’s a contribution that Los Angeles has not recognized--the fact that in its early decades, without the Gabrieleño, the community simply would not have survived.”

From: [Kevin Hunt](#)
To: [Kevin Hunt](#)
Subject: Fwd: Mountain Avenue Bees Project, Lytle Creek, San Bernardino County, California
Date: Sunday, August 7, 2022 9:04:14 AM

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Kevin Hunt" </O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=B785B8C6ACD148F199C779BDED99A4C9-MAILBOX1>
Date: June 7, 2022 at 8:15:00 AM PDT
Subject: FW: Mountain Avenue Bees Project, Lytle Creek, San Bernardino County, California

Good morning Savannah,

The County planner's contact information is below. Please let me know if you have any additional questions or comments.

Regards,
Kevin

Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
www.anzaresourceconsultants.com
760.207.9736

From: Ryan Birdseye <Ryan@birdseyeplanninggroup.com>
Sent: Tuesday, June 7, 2022 7:19 AM
To: Kevin Hunt <kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com>
Subject: RE: Mountain Avenue Bees Project, Lytle Creek, San Bernardino County, California

Good morning –

The planner is Magda Gonzalez (Magda.Gonzalez@lus.sbcounty.gov) - phone is 909-601-4665. Let me know if you have any other questions and have a great day.

Regards,

Ryan Birdseye, Principal
Birdseye Planning Group, LLC
P.O. Box 1956

From: [Ryan Nordness](#)
To: [Kevin Hunt](#)
Subject: Information request for Mountain Avenue Bees Project
Date: Wednesday, June 22, 2022 5:39:49 PM

Hello Kevin,

Thank you for reaching out to the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians) concerning the proposed project area. YSMN appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation received by the Cultural Resources Management Department on May 20th 2022. The proposed project is located near the Serrano village site of *Papiambit*. The area is of great concern to YSMN and are very interested to consult whenever this project moves into ABS2/CEQA territory.

Thank you again for your correspondence, if you have any additional questions or comments please reach out to me at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully,

Ryan Nordness

Ryan Nordness

Cultural Resource Analyst

Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

O: (909) 864-8933 Ext 50-2022

M: (909) 838-4053

26569 Community Center Dr Highland, California 92346



From: [Kevin Hunt](#)
To: [Kevin Hunt](#)
Subject: Fwd: Mountain Ave Bee Project
Date: Sunday, August 7, 2022 9:20:40 AM

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Kevin Hunt" </O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=B785B8C6ACD148F199C779BDED99A4C9-MAILBOX1>
Date: July 4, 2022 at 9:45:00 AM PDT
Subject: RE: Mountain Ave Bee Project

Good morning, Laura,

I can answer some of the questions in the letter now and have attached the current study area, proposed disturbance area, and a KMZ of the study area.

The survey was completed already with negative results (no archaeological resources encountered). I'm still waiting on the records search results from SCCIC. I requested a one-mile search radius but they typically have only been providing 0.5-mile searches as part of their Covid protocol (but still taking a long time).

For AB 52 purposes the County's planner assigned to this project is Magda Gonzalez (Magda.Gonzalez@lus.sbcounty.gov) - phone is 909-601-4665.

Please note I have closed Anza Resource Consultants and joined PaleoWest as their San Diego Office Principal. This cultural resources study will be completed by PaleoWest and I have copied my PaleoWest email on this reply.

Please do not hesitate to contact me with any additional questions or comments at khunt@paleowest.com or 760-207-9736.

Regards,
Kevin

Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
www.anzaresourceconsultants.com
760.207.9736

From: Tribal Historic Preservation Office <thpo@morongo-nsn.gov>
Sent: Friday, July 1, 2022 12:32 PM

To: Kevin Hunt <kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com>

Cc: Ann Brierty <ABrierty@morongo-nsn.gov>; Laura Chatterton <lchatterton@morongo-nsn.gov>

Subject: Mountain Ave Bee Project

Dear Mr. Hunt:

The Morongo Band of Mission Indians (Tribe/MBMI) Tribal Historic Preservation Office is in receipt of your letter regarding the above referenced project. Thank you for reaching out to Tribe at an early stage.

At the appropriate stage of the Project, our office will request government-to-government consultation under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (California Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1) with the County of San Bernardino, the lead agency.

Please see attached.

Laura Chatterton

Cultural Resource Specialist

Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

12700 Pumarra Road

Banning, CA 92220

O: (951) 755.5256

C: (951) 663.7570

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<DISTURB AREA - TOPO 50 SCALE.pdf>

<ENV STUDY AREA - TOPO 50 SCALE.pdf>

<Mtn Ave Bees Polygon.kmz>

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com

June 30, 2022

Kevin Hunt
Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

**MORONGO
BAND OF
MISSION
INDIANS**



A SOVEREIGN NATION

Re: Mountain Avenue Bees Project - Native American Consultation and Coordination

Dear Mr. Hunt:

The Morongo Band of Mission Indians (Tribe/MBMI) Tribal Historic Preservation Office is in receipt of your letter regarding the above referenced project. Thank you for reaching out to Tribe at an early stage. The proposed Mountain Avenue Bees Project (Project) is located within the ancestral territory and traditional use area of the Cahuilla and Serrano people of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.

Tribal cultural resources are non-renewable resources and therefore of high importance to the Morongo Tribe and tribal participation (a.k.a. tribal monitors) is recommended during the future construction phases(s) of the Project. We look forward to working with the County of San Bernardino and your company to protect these irreplaceable resources out of respect for ancestors of the Morongo people who left them there, and for the people of today and for generations to come.

Projects within this area are highly sensitive for cultural resources regardless of the presence or absence of remaining surface artifacts and features. At the appropriate stage of the Project, our office will request government-to-government consultation under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (California Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1) with the County of San Bernardino, the lead agency. At that time, the following will be requested from the lead agency to ensure meaningful consultation:

- A records search conducted at the appropriate California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) center with at least a 1.0-mile search radius from the project boundary. If this work has already been done, please furnish copies of the cultural resource documentation (reports and site records) generated through this search so that we can compare and review with our records to begin productive consultation.
- Tribal participation (a.k.a. tribal monitors) during the pedestrian survey and testing, if this fieldwork has not already taken place. In the event that archaeological crews have completed this work, our office requests a copy of the current Phase I study or other cultural assessments (including the cultural resources inventory).
- Shape files of the Projects area of effect (APE)
- Geotechnical Report
- Currently proposed Project design and Mass Grading Maps

This letter neither initiates nor concludes consultation. Upon the invitation for consultation from the lead agency and receipt of the requested documents, the MBMI THPO may further provide recommendations and/or mitigation measures.

Please keep in mind that MBMI requests that copies of all cultural data such as reports and confidential data (DPRs) and confidential portions of reports be sent to Tribal THPO.

The lead contact for this Project is Bernadette Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO). Laura Chatterton, Cultural Resource Specialist will be assisting the THPO in the review of this project. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us at lchatterton@morongo-nsn.gov, thpo@morongo-nsn.gov, ABrierty@morongo-nsn.gov, or (951) 663-2842. The Tribe looks forward to meaningful government-to-government consultation with the County of San Bernardino.

Respectfully,



Bernadette Ann Brierty

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

CC: Morongo THPO