

APPENDIX D

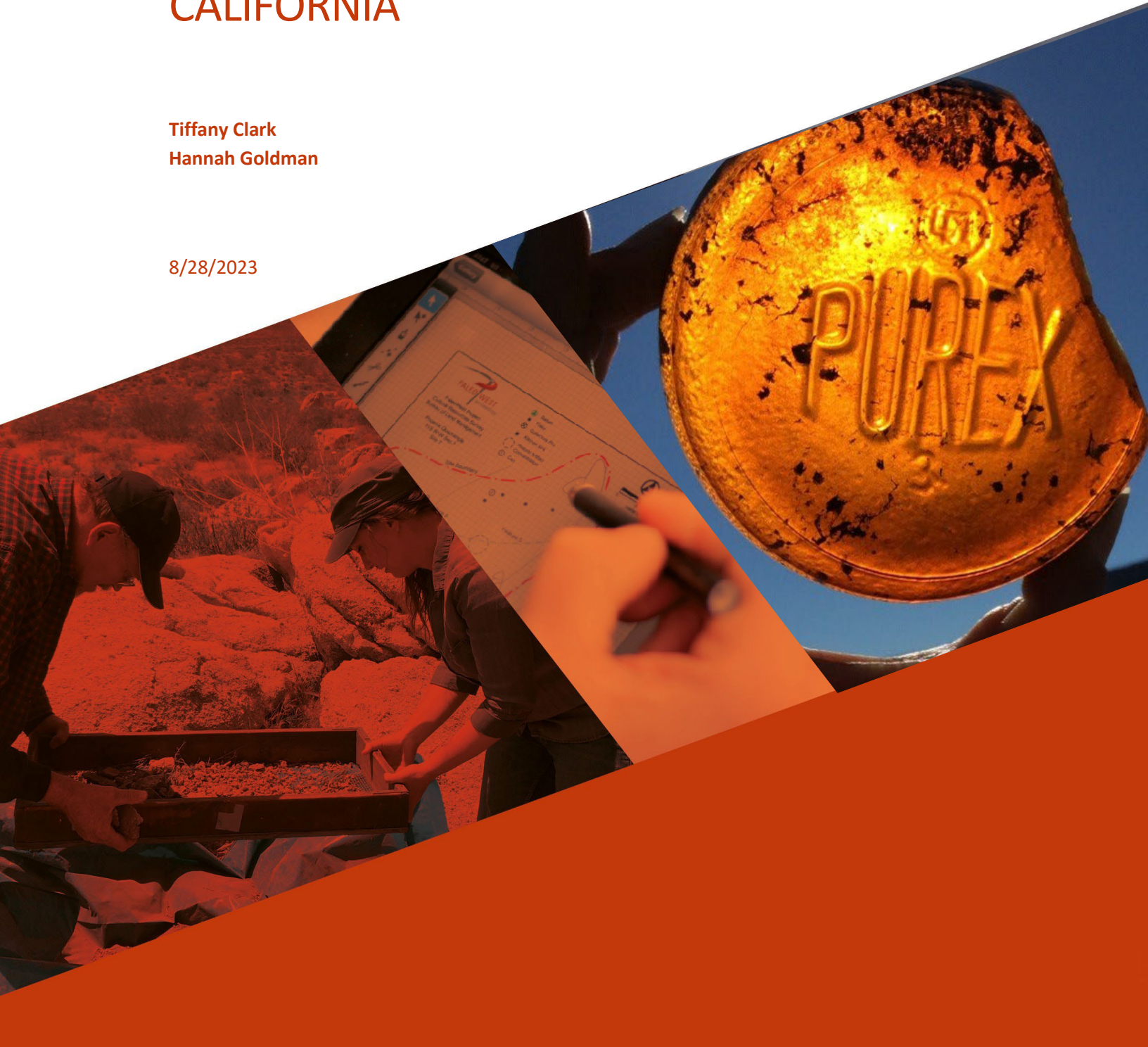
Cultural Resource Assessment



# CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE HILLWOOD CHERRY AVENUE PROJECT, CITY OF FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Tiffany Clark  
Hannah Goldman

8/28/2023



# CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE HILLWOOD CHERRY AVENUE PROJECT, CITY OF FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

**Prepared by:**

Tiffany Clark, PhD, RPA  
Hannah Goldman, MA

**Prepared for:**

Kimley-Horn  
3880 Lemon Street, Suite 420  
Riverside, CA 92501

**PaleoWest LLC**

301 9<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 204  
Redlands, California 92374  
(909) 283-7533

**August 28, 2023**

Keywords: Cultural Resources Assessment; California Environmental Quality Act; County of San Bernardino; City of Fontana; 29.6 acres; 11171 Cherry Avenue; historic warehouse building

# CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY .....	III
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION .....	1
1.2 PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS .....	1
1.3 REPORT ORGANIZATION .....	1
<b>2.0 REGULATORY CONTEXT .....</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT .....	5
2.2 CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY BILL 52 .....	5
2.3 CITY OF FONTANA GENERAL PLAN UPDATE .....	6
<b>3.0 NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING .....</b>	<b>7</b>
3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING.....	7
3.2 PREHISTORIC SETTING.....	8
3.2.1 Late Archaic Period (ca. 4000 to 1500 B.P.) .....	8
3.2.2 Saratoga Springs Period (ca. 1500 to 750 B.P.) .....	9
3.2.3 Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 750 to 400 B.P.) .....	10
3.2.4 Protohistoric Period.....	10
3.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING .....	10
3.4 HISTORICAL SETTING .....	11
3.4.1 County of San Bernardino .....	11
3.4.2 Community of Declezville .....	12
3.4.3 City of Fontana.....	12
<b>4.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY.....</b>	<b>14</b>
4.1 PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS.....	14
4.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA.....	14
4.3 ADDITIONAL SOURCES .....	15
4.3.1 Historical Maps and Aerial Imagery Review .....	15
4.3.2 Native American Outreach .....	16
<b>5.0 FIELD INVESTIGATION.....</b>	<b>18</b>
5.1 FIELD RESULTS.....	18
5.1.1 11171 Cherry Avenue .....	18
<b>6.0 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS.....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>7.0 REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>APPENDICES</b>	
Appendix A. Record Search Results [CONFIDENTIAL]	
Appendix B. Native American Outreach	
Appendix C. DPR 523 Site Form	

**FIGURES**

Figure 1-1. Project vicinity map ..... 2  
Figure 1-2. Project location map..... 3  
Figure 1-3. Project area map ..... 4  
Figure 5-1. APN 023-619-114 showing historic and modern buildings on property..... 19  
Figure 5-2. Overview of historic warehouse (Building 1), facing southeast..... 19  
Figure 5-3. Overview of modern warehouse (Building 2), facing northeast ..... 20  
Figure 5-4. Overview of modern manufactured building (Building 3) (foreground) with  
Building 1 in background, facing southwest ..... 20  
Figure 5-5. Equipment storage area on APN 023-629-114, facing west..... 21  
Figure 5-6. Equipment storage area on APN 023-629-125, facing north ..... 21  
Figure 5-7. West Elevation of Building 1 at 11171 Cherry Avenue, facing east..... 23  
Figure 5-8. Covered work/storage area at southeastern corner of Building 1 at 11171 Cherry  
Avenue, facing west ..... 23

**TABLES**

Table 4-1. Previous Cultural Studies within 0.5-Mile of the Project Area ..... 14  
Table 4-2. Previously Documented Cultural Resources within 0.5-Mile of the Project Area ..... 15

# MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

---

The proposed Hillwood Cherry Avenue Project (Project) involves the development of a warehouse distribution facility in the city of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. The proposed Project would encompass 29.6 acres of land on two adjacent parcels (Assessor Parcel Number: 023-619-114 and 023-619-125) at the northwest corner of the intersection of Jurupa Avenue and Cherry Avenue. PaleoWest LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by Kimley-Horn to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment of the Project area in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); the City of Fontana is the Lead Agency for CEQA compliance.

This report summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resource assessment. The investigation included background research, outreach with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American groups, a field survey, and resource documentation and evaluation. The purpose of the study was to determine the potential of the Project to impact archaeological and historical 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 a 0.5-mile radius of the Project area. Results from the search indicate that at least 16 previous studies have been conducted in the record search area, one of which included a portion of the current Project area. These studies resulted in the documentation of seven cultural resources, all of which date to the historic period. None of the previously recorded cultural resources are mapped in the Project area.

PaleoWest also requested a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) from the NAHC on March 9, 2023. Results of the SLF search were obtained on March 29, 2023. The SLF search resulted in negative results. The NAHC provided a list of 31 individuals representing 21 Native American tribal groups that may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the Project area. Outreach letters were sent to the Native American contacts on April 4, 2023 with follow up correspondence conducted on April 19, 2023. Comments from 12 Native American groups have been received as of August 28, 2023.

A pedestrian cultural resource survey of the proposed Project area was conducted on March 27, 2023. The survey identified one historic built-environment resource at 11171 Cherry Avenue. Archival research indicates that the warehouse building was constructed in 1977 and is thus more than 45 years of age. The resource was documented and evaluated for significance. Results of the evaluation found that the property does not meet the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources. Furthermore, the extant data suggest that the Project area has a relatively low potential for containing buried archaeological remains. Based on these findings, PaleoWest recommends a finding of no impact to historical or archaeological resources under CEQA. No additional cultural resource management is recommended for the proposed Project.

# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

---

The proposed Hillwood Cherry Avenue Project (Project) involves the development of a warehouse distribution facility in the city of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. PaleoWest LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by Kimley-Horn to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment of the Project area in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Fontana (City) is the Lead Agency for the purposes of the CEQA.

## 1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The proposed Project is northeast of Jurupa Avenue and Cherry Avenue in the southern extent of the city of Fontana (Figure 1-1). The Project area encompasses 29.6 acres of land on two adjacent parcels (Assessor Parcel Numbers [APN] 023-619-114 and 023-619-125).

Topographically, the Project area is in Section 26, Township 1 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted on the *Fontana, CA* 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map (Figure 1-2). The elevation of the Project area ranges from 940 to 960 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The Project area is currently in use as a construction equipment storage, repair, and maintenance facility for the Tutor Perini Corporation (Terracon Consultants, Inc., 2022) (Figure 1-3).

The proposed Project involves the construction of two warehouse buildings that total 709,980 square feet in size. Other elements of the Project include automobile and trailer parking, driveways, a private street, and landscaping around the property's perimeter. The site is currently occupied by two warehouse buildings, concrete paved areas, landscaped areas, and utilities. The two existing buildings would be demolished as part of the Project.

## 1.2 PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

Tiffany Clark, PhD, Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA), served as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the Project. She directed all fieldwork efforts for the Project and was the primary author on the report. Staff Archaeologists Gena Severen, MA, RPA conducted the record search of the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) with Heather Landáruzi, MS, RPA completing the pedestrian survey. Staff Architectural Historian Hannah Goldman was responsible for documenting and evaluating the historic built-environment resource identified on the property and co-authored the technical report. Brian Spelts served as the GIS analyst. Finally, Jessica DeBusk, MBA, conducted senior technical review of this report.

## 1.3 REPORT ORGANIZATION

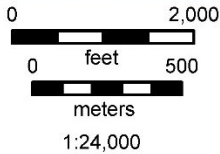
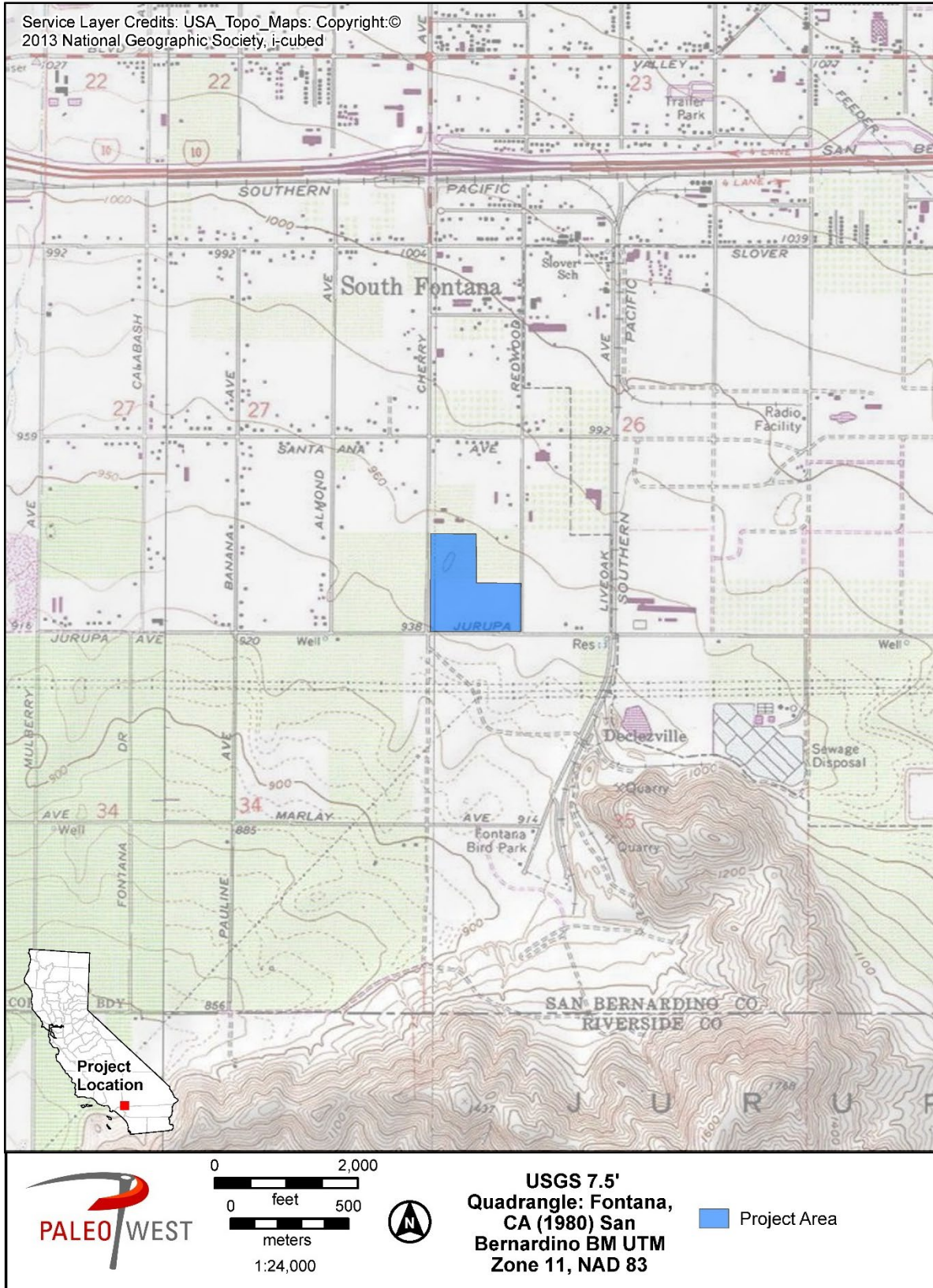
This report documents the results of a cultural resource investigation conducted for the proposed Project. Chapter 1 has introduced the Project location and description. Chapter 2 states the regulatory context for the Project. Chapter 3 synthesizes the natural and cultural setting of the Project area and surrounding region. The results of the 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



Figure 1-1. Project vicinity map



Service Layer Credits: USA\_Topo\_Maps: Copyright:©  
2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed



USGS 7.5'  
Quadrangle: Fontana,  
CA (1980) San  
Bernardino BM UTM  
Zone 11, NAD 83

Project Area

Figure 1-2. Project location map



Figure 1-3. Project area map

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

## 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.<sup>1</sup> 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 California Code of Regulations Section 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

---

<sup>1</sup> 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.

value to a California Native American tribe that are listed or determined to be eligible for listing 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 CITY OF FONTANA GENERAL PLAN UPDATE

There are three goals and associated policies related to archaeological and historical resources in the City's General Plan Update 2015-2035 (City of Fontana 2017). These include the following:

**GOAL 1      The integrity and character of historic structures, and cultural resources sites within the City of Fontana are preserved.**

*Policies:*

- Coordinate city programs and policies to support preservation goals.
- Support and promote community-based historic preservation initiatives.
- Collaborate with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local tribal organizations about land development that may affect Native American cultural resources and artifacts.

**GOAL 2      Residents' and visitors' experience of Fontana is enhanced by a sense of the city's history.**

*Policies:*

- Enhance public awareness of Fontana's unique historical and cultural legacy and the economic benefits of historic preservation in Fontana.
- Support creation of the Fontana Historical Museum.

**GOAL 3      Archaeological resources are protected and preserved.**

*Policies:*

- Collaborate with state archaeological agencies to protect resources.

## 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 historic 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 situated south of the San Gabriel Mountains, which are part of the Transverse Ranges that separate the Los Angeles Basin and the Mojave Desert, in the eastern portion of the Pomona Valley. The Pomona Valley is bordered to the west by the San Gabriel Valley, to the north by the San Gabriel Mountains, to the east by the San Bernardino Valley, and to the south by the Santa Ana River. The alluvial valley was formed by the Santa Ana River and its tributaries. The Santa Ana River originates on the northern and eastern slopes of Mount San Gorgonio and is the largest hydrological feature near the Project area, approximately six miles away. The San Antonio Creek bisects the western portion of Pomona Valley and runs along the Los Angeles County and San Bernardino County border. Other notable tributaries emerging from the southern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains include Lytle Creek, Cajon Wash, Deer Canyon Wash, Cucamonga Creek, and Etiwanda Creek.

The Project area lies to the north of the Jurupa Mountains. Crystalline rocks comprise the bulk of the Jurupa Mountains and probably are the northernmost exposures of the rocks typical of the Southern California batholith (MacKevett 1950). Geologically, almost the entirety of the Project area is characterized by young alluvial-fan deposits (Qyfl) associated with Lytle Creek. This geologic unit dates to the late Pleistocene and Holocene. The southeastern corner of the Project area lies on old alluvial-fan deposits, Unit 3 (Qof<sub>3</sub>), which date to the middle to late Pleistocene.

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 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*). Additionally, restricted riparian communities also occurred near springs and along watercourses. 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 the Pomona Valley, 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 35 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, used for processing acorns and hard seeds, such as those derived from the mesquite pod. This 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).

However, 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, while what occupations there were seemed to have been tethered to 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 rancherías, 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 three traditional use territories of Native American groups meet. The traditional use territories of the Serrano, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino come together just southwest of the present-day city of San Bernardino near the Project area. These cultural groups all spoke languages belonging to the Tatic branch of the Shoshonean family, a part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language stock (Bean 1978:576; Geiger and Meighan 1976:19). In the following section, a brief synopsis of Serrano, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino ethnography is presented. This information has been summarized from Bean and Vane (2001) and McCawley (1996).



The Cahuilla and 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 Cahuilla and 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 Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Serrano shelters are believed to have been dome shaped; after contact they tended to be rectangular in shape. Cahuilla and Serrano shelters were often made of brush, palm fronds, or arrowweed while the Gabrielino utilized reed. Most of the Serrano and Cahuilla 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 Cahuilla, 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 Cahuilla, 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 Cahuilla also 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 Cahuilla, 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 35 miles west of the Project area. Euro-American settlement in San Bernardino began in the early 1800s through the establishment of Politana and the Asistencia but was largely fostered 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. Most 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).

### 3.4.2 Community of Declezville

The community of Declezville is named for William Declez, a businessman and naturalized U.S. citizen, who was born in France. He opened a granite quarry in Southern California in the 1860s in the Jurupa Mountains, which became known as Declezville. Rocks taken from the quarry were used to construct skyscrapers, breakwaters, and piers in the Los Angeles area and railway beds and many other projects (San Bernardino Sun 1981). Following the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the 1870s, a spur was built off the main rail line that ran south for approximately 1.5 miles to provide access to the granite quarry.

In the late nineteenth century, two brothers, Giuseppe and Felice Pagliuso, emigrated from Italy to southern California. They planted a vineyard in Declezville on lands deeded to them by Declez. The brothers later built a house, windmill, and small chapel on their property, which became known as Declez Ranch. The family lives on the ranch until Giuseppe's death in 1941 (San Bernardino Sun 1981). Today, Declez is the part of the city of Fontana commonly referred to as South Fontana.

### 3.4.3 City of Fontana

Starting in the 1860s and 1870s, companies began to form across California with the intent of purchasing readily available land (much of it owned by railroad companies) to redevelop into land colonies. These land colonies were pivotal in the rapid development of regions across the West and specifically in San Bernardino County. The companies purchased the land, acquired water rights, established lots, and built infrastructure such as roads and water irrigation lines. These land colonies were key to agricultural growth in the region (Gentilcore 1960).

In 1881, George and William Chaffey purchased 6,200 acres of land in what is today considered Upland (west of the Project area) for the formation of the Ontario Colony. The land provided was ideal for the growing of oranges. Happening concurrently, the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company formed. The company purchased 28,000 acres and the water rights to Lytle Creek. The company laid out the townsites of Rosena (now known as Fontana), Rialto, Bloomington, and San Sevaire. The Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company, though ultimately unsuccessful in its attempts, initiated early residential and commercial development in San Bernardino County (Chasteen 2015).

The Chaffey brothers' success in Ontario Colony was first realized east in Etiwanda. They purchased approximately 2,500 acres of land and water rights at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains in the vicinity of Day, Etiwanda, Deer, and San Sevaine creeks in 1882 and formed the Etiwanda Water Company and a land colony. The 2,500 acres were divided into 10-acre plots that were guaranteed water delivery once a month, and one share of stock in the water company per acre purchased. The water was diverted from the Day and Etiwanda creeks through a wooden flume to a reservoir on the north end of the colony. From here seven parallel lines of 7- to 10-inch pipe were laid to deliver water to small reservoirs constructed by the landowners. This system of flumes and distribution pipes improved upon irrigation ditches that were already in the area, but much of the water in this arid region was lost through evaporation and seepage into the area's sandy soil. At this time, noted California historian Kevin Starr stated that the Chaffey's land, water, and electrical development in Etiwanda "was the most innovative agricultural colony in the Far West." Just the pipeline system alone set a standard for future irrigation development the Cucamonga Valley (County of San Bernardino n.d.; Hall 1888; Hickcox 1980:20; San Bernardino County Recorder 1882; Starr 1991:15).

The success of the Chaffey brothers propelled the growth of the region, and their irrigation system was lauded across the state. With the establishment of the Etiwanda system, the Ontario Colony became an example of the new standard for land development across the arid west. Other nearby farming settlements sought to follow its success by establishing their own irrigation systems. The Citrus Belt Irrigation District (District) was established in 1891 and encompassed 12,000 acres of land, including the current Project area (State of California 1892:439). Soon after its establishment, the District began issuing bonds and levying taxes to finance the construction of the proposed water system. Irrigation water for the system was obtained from three pumping plants in the Lytle Creek Basin; the water flowed through the Bloomington flume to reach fields in the community of San Sevaine (USGS 1902:45-46).

In 1913, the Fontana Union Water Company moved to Rosena and renamed the town Fontana (Alexandrowicz et al. 1992:78). The first three buildings in the city were completed in 1914 and included a school, a citrus packing house, and a Pacific Electric depot. A post office was constructed soon thereafter. During the early decades of the twentieth century, Fontana's economy focused on agriculture, particularly poultry and hog raising. Fontana's real growth came in 1942 with construction of the Henry J. Kaiser Steel Mill which quickly transformed the small agricultural hamlet to an industrial town. The steel mill and surrounding support business remained the top employer in the city from 1942 until it ceased operation in 1984 (City of Fontana 2023).

## 4.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

Multiple sources, including a records search at the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton, were consulted to identify prior studies and previously recorded cultural resources within 0.5 mile of the Project area. The SCCIC records search was undertaken by Ms. Severen on March 8, 2023. Copies of the records search results are included in Appendix A.

As part of the cultural resources inventory, PaleoWest staff also examined historical maps and aerial images to characterize the developmental history of the Project property 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 PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS

The data review indicates that no fewer than 16 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted and documented within 0.5-mile of the Project area since 1973 (Table 4-1). One of these investigations (SB-05973) included a small portion of the current Project area. Study SB-05973 involved a cultural resources survey of approximately 10-15 linear miles for the Fontana-3 Pipeline Laterals Recycled Water Pipeline Project (Encarnacion et al. 2008). No cultural resources were identified in the Project area by the previous study.

### 4.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

The record search data indicate that seven cultural resources have been documented within 0.5-mile of the Project area (Table 4-2). All of these resources date to the historic period and include the Declerz Ranch, two single-family residences, a railroad, two transmission lines, and a refuse scatter. No prehistoric archaeological resources were identified within the record search area. None of the previously documented resources are located within the Project Area.

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

Study No.	Date	Author(s)	Title
SB-00145	1973	Wilke, Phillip, and Stephen Hammond	La Loma – Mira Loma Transmission Line: Expected Impact on Archaeological Values
SB-00644	1978	Leonard III, N. Nelson	Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Fontana Interceptor
SB-01499	1985	Foster, John M., and Roberta Greenwood	Cultural Resources Overview: California Portion, Proposed Pacific Texas Pipeline Project
SB-01946	1989	Harmsworth Associates	Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Chino Basin Municipal Water District Regional Plant No. 3 Facility, City of Fontana, California
SB-02764	1993	Brock, James	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Santa Ana & Live Oak Railroad Crossing, City of Fontana, California
SB-04245	2000	White, Laurie S	Record Search Results for Sprint PCS Facility SB37XC907B (Tyra Property), Near Fontana, San Bernardino County, California
SB-04248	2003	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resources Assessment: Cingular Wireless Facility No. SB 264-03, Fontana, San Bernardino County, California
SB-05419	2006	Billat, Lorna	Shadow Park/LA-0731C

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

Study No.	Date	Author(s)	Title
SB-05420	2006	Tang, Bai "Tom", Laurie Taylor, and Daniel Ballester	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Revised Wineville Recycled Water Pipeline in the Cities of Ontario and Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.
<b>SB-05973</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>Encarnacion, Deirdre, Harry M. Quinn, Daniel Ballester, and Laura H. Shaker</b>	<b>Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Fontana-3 Pipeline Laterals Recycled Water Pipeline Project, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.</b>
SB-06787	2008	Tang, Bai "Tom", Deirdre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Chino Groundwater Basin Dry-Year Yield Program Expansion, Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California.
SB-07088	2008	Puckett, Heather R.	Southridge, S of Cherry Avenue/E of Banana Avenue, Fontana, California 92336.
SB-08182	2015	Hogan, Michael	Archaeological Monitoring Program, Wineville Extension, Segment B of Recycled Water Pipeline, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California, CRM TECH Contract No. 2897
SB-08185	2015	Fulton, Phil	Cultural Resource Assessment Class I Inventory, Verizon Wireless Services, Southridge- Cherry Ave. Fontana CA Facility, City of Fontana, County of San Bernardino, California
SB-08231	2016	Hogan, Michael	Report on Archaeological Monitoring of Earth-Moving Activities For West Fontana Logistics Center Project 10918 Cherry Avenue; APN 0236-181-11 City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California CRM TECH Contract No. 3128
SB-08257	2016	Tang, Bai	Due-Diligence Historical/Archaeological Resources Study Inland Empire Utilities Agency Recharge Basin Maintenance Plan Chino Basin Area, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California CRM TECH Contract No. 2989

**Bold** indicates prior cultural resource studies that include the current Project area.

**Table 4-2 Previously Documented Cultural Resources within 0.5-Mile of the Project Area**

Primary No.	Trinomial	Type	Description
P-36-004584	CA-SBR-4548H	Buildings and Structures	Historic Declez Ranch
P-36-007426	CA-SBR-7426H	Structure	Historic Declezville Branch Line of the Southern Pacific Railroad
P-36-026051		Structure	Historic Hayfield-Chino 220 kV Transmission Line
P-36-027692	CA-SBR-017228H	Structure	Historic Etiwanda-San Bernardino 220kV Transmission Line
P-36-033110	CA-SBR-011509H	Building	Historic 11045 Banana Avenue
P-36-033111	CA-SBR-011510H	Building	Historic 14191 Santa Ana Avenue
P-36-033947		Site	Historic refuse deposit

## 4.3 ADDITIONAL SOURCES

### 4.3.1 Historical Maps and Aerial Imagery Review

Historical maps consulted as part of the background research include the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) General Lands Office (GLO) survey maps (1856 and 1884), *San Bernardino, CA* (1896, 1942, 1954), and *Fontana, CA* (1943, 1953, 1967) 7.5-minute USGS quadrangles. Aerial photographs available at NETROnline (2023) dated 1938, 1948, 1959, 1966, 1967, 1985, 1994, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 were also reviewed. The results of the historical map and aerial imagery review were supplemented by information presented in the *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Proposed Industrial*

*Buildings, 11171 Cherry Avenue, Fontana, San Bernardino County, California* (Terracon Consultants, Inc. 2022).

The earliest maps of the area show a trail labeled “Old San Bernardino Road” running south of the Project area (BLM 1856 and 1884). No other development is depicted in the late-nineteenth century within the Project area or immediate vicinity. Jurupa Avenue and Cherry Avenue were constructed by the end of the 1800s (USGS 1896). Other notable developments at this time include the Southern Pacific Railway north of the Project site and the Declezville Branch Line railroad spur that extends south of Declez to a quarry at Declezville (USGS 1896). The Project site appears to have been continually under cultivation from the 1930s to the late 1960s (NETROnline 2023).

Between 1967 and 1985, much of the agricultural land in the Project vicinity was replaced by light industrial development. Within the Project area, a warehouse building was constructed within the west-central portion of APN 023-619-114 (NETROnline 2023). Real estate records indicate that the warehouse was built in 1977 (Commercial Café 2023). By 1994, the building has expanded in size with two additional buildings constructed on the parcel. APN 023-619-125 appears to have continued to be used for agricultural purposes until the late 1990s or early 2000s. At this time, the parcel is no longer to be under cultivation and appears to be used to storage equipment. No noted changes have occurred in the Project area since 2002.

#### 4.3.2 Native American Outreach

PaleoWest contacted the NAHC for a review of the SLF on March 9, 2023. 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 March 29, 2023. The SLF search resulted in negative results. The NAHC provided a list of 31 individuals representing 21 Native American tribal groups that may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the Project area. Outreach letters were sent to the Native American contacts on April 4, 2023 with follow up correspondence conducted on April 19, 2023 (see Appendix B).

As of August 28, 2023, comments had been received from 12 Native American groups. A summary of these responses is presented below.

- On April 4, 2023, Xitlaly MzXitlaly Madrigal, Cultural Resources Analyst at the Tribal Historic Preservation Office of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) emailed and stated that a record check of their cultural registry revealed that the Project is not located within the Tribe’s Traditional Use Area. Therefore, the ACBCI defer to other tribes in the area.
- Jill McCormick, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) for the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation, stated the tribe does not wish to comment on the Project and they defer to more local tribes.
- Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator for the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, also emailed on April 4, 2023 and stated that the tribe does not wish to comment on the Project and defers to more local tribes.
- On April 6, 2023, Ana Rios, an Administrative Assistant for the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, emailed and noted that the tribe is unaware of any cultural resources that may be affected by the Project. She requested that the Augustine

Band of Cahuilla Indians be contacted if any cultural resources were identified during the development of the Project.

- Cheryl Madrigal, THPO for the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, responded via email April 17, 2023, stating that the Project area is not within the Band's Specific Area of Historic Interest. At this time, she has no additional information to provide and recommended that tribes closer to the Project area be contacted.
- On April 19, 2023, Anthony Morales, Chairperson of the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, noted that the Jurupa Valley is a known region containing prehistoric resources and was previously utilized as a major transportation route for indigenous people prior to development. Mr. Morales recommends tribal and archaeological monitoring during ground disturbing activities as the discovery of subsurface resources is likely.
- On April 19, 2023, Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO for the Pala Band of Mission Indians (Pala Band), stated she was not aware of any cultural resources within the Project area. PaleoWest received additional correspondence from Shasta Gaughen, the THPO for the Pala Band, on June 5, 2023. Dr. Gaughen stated that she had consulted the tribe's maps and determined that the Project is not within the boundaries of the recognized Pala Indian Reservation. Additionally, the proposed Project is beyond the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). Therefore, the Pala Band has no objection to the continuation of Project activities as currently planned. The Pala Band defers to the wishes of tribes in closer proximity to the Project area.
- On April 19, 2023, Joseph Ontiveros of the Cultural Resource Department of the Soboba Band of Indians, stated that the tribe deferred to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.
- On April 19, 2023, Paul Macarro, Cultural Resource Coordinator for the Pechanga Band of Indians, left a voicemail stating that the Project is outside of Pechanga's Traditional Use Area and that they defer to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and the Gabrieleno tribes.
- On April 19, 2023, Bennae Calac responded on behalf of the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians and stated that Project is not located within the Tribe's Indigenous Use Area. She requested that the Tribe be notified of any inadvertent discoveries.
- Bobby Ray Esparza of the Cahuilla Band of Indians emailed on April 20, 2023, and requested cultural resources reports for the Project for their review. He provided no information on cultural resources within the Project area.
- On May 3, 2023, Ryan Nordness of the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (YSMN) (formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians) emailed about the proposed Project. Mr. Nordness states that the proposed Project is located approximately 0.01 mile east of the known Serrano village site of *Tusicabit*. The area is of concern to the YSMN, and the tribe is interested to consulting under AB 52.

## 5.0 FIELD INVESTIGATION

---

A cultural resources survey of the Project area was completed by Ms. Landáruzi on March 27, 2023. Upon her arrival on-site, Ms. Landáruzi met Justin Felts, an employee of the Tutor Perini Corporation, who escorted her around the property. Because of the developed nature of the Project area, the archaeologist initially conducted a reconnaissance survey of the 29.6-acre area to assess the current conditions of the property and identify areas of exposed ground surface. Any areas likely to contain or exhibit sensitive cultural resources were carefully examined by the archaeologist.

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. Notes and photographs of the Project area were taken during the survey.

### 5.1 FIELD RESULTS

Results of the field survey confirmed that the Project area is fully developed (Figure 5-1). The northern parcel (APN 023-619-114) contains two standing warehouse buildings, one of which lies in the west-central portion of the parcel (Building 1), with the other located at the northeast corner of the property (Building 2) (Figures 5-2 and 5-3). Both buildings are currently being used as machine shops. A driveway and asphalt parking area are located east of Cherry Avenue and west of Building 1. A small portable structure (Building 3) has been installed next to the northeast corner of Building 1 (Figure 5-4). Portions of APN 023-619-114 without standing buildings, as well as the entirety of APN 023-619-125, are currently being used for equipment storage (Figure 5-5 and 5-6).

The Project area is highly disturbed with most of the ground surface covered by buildings, pavement, and imported gravels; no native intact sediments were observed. The survey identified no prehistoric or historic period archaeological remains in the Project area. Archival information indicates that Building 1 was constructed in 1977 (Commercial Café 2023). The second warehouse building (Building 2) and portable office structure (Building 3) were installed sometime between 1985 and 1994 (NETROnline 2023). Because Building 1 is more than 45 years of age, it meets the OHP's (1995) minimum age guidelines to be considered a cultural resource under CEQA. A description and significance evaluation of the building is provided below. Department of Parks and Recreation 523 forms for the resource are included in Appendix C.

#### 5.1.1 11171 Cherry Avenue

The historic warehouse building at 11171 Cherry Avenue is rectangular in shape and measures approximately 14,400 square feet (240 feet [west-east] by 60 feet [north-south]) in area (Figure





Figure 5-1. APN 023-619-114 showing historic and modern buildings on property.



Figure 5-2. Overview of historic warehouse (Building 1), facing southeast



Figure 5-3. Overview of modern warehouse (Building 2), facing northeast



Figure 5-4. Overview of modern manufactured building (Building 3) (foreground) with Building 1 in background, facing southwest



Figure 5-5. Equipment storage area on APN 023-629-114, facing west



Figure 5-6. Equipment storage area on APN 023-629-125, facing north

5-2). The utilitarian building features concrete flooring, two-toned painted corrugated metal siding, and a low-pitched, almost flat, gabled metal roof. The main entry facade is located on the west side of the building; three metal doors and two aluminum slider windows are placed along the west elevation, along with a sign reading "Tutor Perini Corporation Equipment Yard" (Figure 5-7). The east façade is unadorned with two metal doors located along its southern extent. The north and south facades each contain five large rolling garage doors (Figure 5-2). A single aluminum framed window is located at the western extent of the north façade with two aluminum framed windows placed in approximately the same location on the southern façade.

A covered, open-sided work/storage area has been constructed adjacent to the southeast corner of the building (Figure 5-8). The structure measures 60 feet (west-east) by 25 feet (north-south) in area. The roof is wood framed with a slight pitch and is supported by a metal truss with steel I-beam supports.

Archival research indicates that Building 1 at 11171 Cherry Avenue was constructed in 1977 (Commercial Café 2023). The open-sided work/storage area was added to the building between 1985 and 1994 (NETROnline 2023). The original owners of the property are not known. However, the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (Terracon Consultants, Inc. 2022:8) completed for the proposed Project found that APN 023-619-114 was occupied by the Tutor-Saliba Company, which was later renamed Tutor Perini, since the early 1990s. Both construction companies are owned by Ronald Tutor, a prominent southern California businessman. Born in Sherman Oaks, California in the early 1940s, Mr. Tutor is the chairman and chief executive officer of Tutor Perini, and the president of the Tutor-Saliba Corporation (Tutor Perini 2023).

## **CRHR Evaluation**

The warehouse building (Building 1) at 11171 Cherry Avenue was constructed in 1977 as part of the development of APN 023-629-125. An open-sided work/storage area was added onto the building between 1985 and 1994. Although the original owners of the building are not known, the property appears to have been used for light industrial purposes since the late 1970s. A second warehouse building (Building 2) and small portable structure (Building 3) have been present on the property since at least the mid-1990s.

Although the property at 11171 Cherry Avenue is associated with the development of the city of Fontana, it is one of many light industrial businesses that was established in the Project vicinity during the 1970s. No evidence was found to indicate it is directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage. Therefore, the property is not recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Archival research failed to identify the original builders or owners of the property at 11171 Cherry Avenue. However, the property has been owned by Ron Tutor for the past 30 years. Although Tutor is a well-known businessman in southern California, the property at 11171 Cherry Avenue cannot be directly associated with any important decisions that he made over the course of his career. Therefore, the property is not recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2.



Figure 5-7. West Elevation of Building 1 at 11171 Cherry Avenue, facing east



Figure 5-8. Covered work/storage area at southeastern corner of Building 1 at 11171 Cherry Avenue, facing west

The historic warehouse building at 11171 Cherry Avenue is a common and unremarkable example of a utilitarian warehouse building. It is similar in design, materials, and construction to numerous other light industrial buildings that date to the latter part of the twentieth century in the city of Fontana. While the architect and builder of the warehouse were not identified, it is unlikely that this building is the work of a master. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion 3.

Finally, the additional study of the historic warehouse building at 11171 Cherry Avenue is unlikely to yield significant information that broadens our understanding of the building's uses or the history of the city of Fontana. As a result, the resource is not significant under Criterion 4.

PaleoWest recommends the warehouse building at 11171 Cherry Avenue is not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

## 6.0 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

---

The cultural resources assessment completed by PaleoWest identified one historic-period building (Building 1) at 11171 Cherry Avenue. An evaluation of significance concluded that the warehouse building does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing on the CRHR. The other built-environment resources on the property, which include a second warehouse building (Building 2) and small portable structure (Building 3), are both less than 45 years old. As such, they do not require management consideration as potential historical resources under CEQA.

The cultural resources assessment completed by PaleoWest identified no archaeological resources in the Project area. The extant data indicate that there is a low potential for encountering intact buried prehistoric or historic archaeological deposits during Project construction. No prehistoric archaeological resources have been identified within 0.5-mile of the Project area. Furthermore, the absence of any major water source in the immediate vicinity of the Project suggests the area would not have been attractive to prehistoric groups as either a habitation locale or for intensive resource procurement. Review of historical topographic maps and aerial photographs indicates that the Project area remained largely undeveloped until the mid-twentieth century. As such, it is unlikely that significant historic period archaeological remains would be present within the Project area. Based on these findings, PaleoWest recommends a finding of no impacts to archaeological and historical resources under CEQA. No further cultural resources management is recommended for the Project.

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.

## 7.0 REFERENCES

---

Alexandrowicz, Steven J., Ann Q. Duffield-Stoll, Jeanette A. McKenna, Susan R. Alexandrowicz, Arther A. Kuhner, and Eric Scott

- 1992 Cultural and Paleontological Resources Investigations within the North Fontana Infrastructure Area, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

Bean, Lowell J.

- 1978 Cahuilla. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8 (California)*, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 575–587. William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bean, Lowell J., and Katherine S. Saubel

- 1972 *Temalpakh: Cahuilla Indian Knowledge and Usage of Plants*. Malki Museum Press, Banning, California.

Bean, Lowell J., and Charles R. Smith

- 1978 Serrano. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8: California* (edited by R.F. Heizer), pp. 571–574. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bean, Lowell J., and Sylvia B. Vane

- 2001 *Eastside Reservoir Project Phase III: Ethnography and Ethnohistory*. Report prepared by Cultural Systems Research, Inc., Menlo Park, California. Report submitted to the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Los Angeles, California.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

- 1856 General Lands Office Survey Map for Township 1 South, Range 6 West. Surveyor General Office, San Francisco, CA. Accessed on March 10, 2023 at [https://glorerecords.blm.gov/details/survey/default.aspx?dm\\_id=290905&sid=11sr0trc.r2l#surveyDetailsTabIndex=1](https://glorerecords.blm.gov/details/survey/default.aspx?dm_id=290905&sid=11sr0trc.r2l#surveyDetailsTabIndex=1).

- 1884 General Lands Office Survey Map for Township 1 South, Range 6 West. Surveyor General Office, San Francisco, CA. Accessed on March 10, 2023 at [https://glorerecords.blm.gov/details/survey/default.aspx?dm\\_id=290909&sid=11sr0trc.r2l#surveyDetailsTabIndex=1](https://glorerecords.blm.gov/details/survey/default.aspx?dm_id=290909&sid=11sr0trc.r2l#surveyDetailsTabIndex=1).

Chasteen, Carrie

- 2015 *Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project*. Report prepared by Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Pasadena, California. Report submitted to State of California Department of Transportation, District 8, San Bernardino, California.



City of Fontana

2017 General Plan Update 2015-2035. Accessed April 23, 2023 at <https://www.fontana.org/DocumentCenter/View/28271/Complete-Documents-11-13-2018>.

2023 "About the City of Fontana." Accessed April 23, 2023 at <https://www.fontana.org/31/About-Us>.

Commercial Cafe

2023 Property Search of 11171 Cherry Avenue. Accessed April 10, 2023 at <https://www.commercialcafe.com/commercial-property/us/ca/fontana/11171-cherry-avenue/>

County of San Bernardino

n.d. "Water Source Management: The Evolution of Today's Water Agency." Accessed August 21, 2021 at <http://web.sbcnep.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=918>.

Douglas, R. C.

1981 Archaeological, Historical/Ethnohistorical, and Paleontological Assessment, Weir Canyon Park-Road Study, Orange County, California. Larry Seeman Associates, Tustin. Manuscript on file, University of California Institute of Archaeology, Los Angeles, California.

Geiger, Maynard, O.F.M., and Clement W. Meighan

1976 *As the Padres Saw Them: California Indian Life and customs as Reported by the Franciscan Missionaries, 1913-1815*. Santa Barbara Mission Archive Library, Santa Barbara, California.

Encarnacion, Deirdre, Harry M. Quinn, Daniel Ballester, and Laura H. Shaker

2008 Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Fontana-3 Pipeline Laterals Recycled Water Pipeline Project, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

Gentilcore, R.

1960 Ontario, California and the Agricultural Boom of the 1880s. *Agricultural History*, 34 (2), 77-87.

Goldberg, S. K., C. J. Klink, J. A. Onken, W. G. Spaulding, M. C. Robinson, M. C. Horne, and R. L. McKim

2001 *Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Eastside Reservoir Project Final Report of Archaeological Investigations*, Vol. IV: Synthesis of Findings. Report prepared by Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California. Report submitted to the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Los Angeles, California.

Hall, William Hammond

- 1888 "Detail Irrigation Map Ontario Sheet" in *Irrigation in California (Southern) – The Field, Water-Supply, and Works, Organization and Operation in San Diego, San Bernardino, and Los Angeles Counties*. Sacramento, CA: State Printing Office.

Hickcox, Robert L.

- 1980 Oral History Interview with Robert L. Hickcox, Interviewed by Betty Maxie. Accessed August 21, 2021 at <https://ccdlib.claremont.edu/digital/collection/cwd/id/11683>.

Horne, Melinda C., and Dennis P. McDougall

- 2003 *Cultural Resources Element of the City of Riverside General Plan Update*. Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California. Submitted to Cotton Bridges and Associates, Pasadena, California.

Hyde, V., and E. Elliot

- 1994 *Yumayk: Long Ago*. University of California Press, Berkeley.

MacKevett, Edward M.

- 1950 The Geology of the Jurupa Mountains, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California. Unpublished Master's Thesis, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California.

McCawley, William

- 1996 *The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles*. 2<sup>nd</sup> printing. Malki Museum Press/Ballena Press Cooperative Publication, Banning or Novato, California.

McDougall, D. P., M. C. Horne, and J. Sander

- 2003 *Cultural Resources Survey of a Portion of the Lake Mathews Inundation Zone*. Report prepared by Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California. Report submitted to the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Los Angeles, California.

Meighan, Clement W.

- 1954 A Late Complex in Southern California Prehistory. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 10(2):215–227.

Moratto, Michael J.

- 1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.

NETROnline

- 2023 Aerial images of the Hillwood Cheery Avenue Project Area and Vicinity. Accessed March 10, 2023 at <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP)

- 1995 *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*. Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento. Accessed on December 18, 2020 at <https://scic.sdsu.edu/resources/docs/manual95.pdf>.

San Bernardino County Recorder

- 1882 "Preliminary Map of the Etiwanda Colony Lands." Map Book 2, Page 24.  
Accessed on August 21, 2021 at  
<http://170.164.60.159/WebLink/DocView.aspx?id=550893&dbid=3&searchid=65e498a2-7dd5-476f-8ae9-ae9815b3b94e&cr=1>.

San Bernardino Sun

- 1981 "Where's Decelzville? Just South of Fontana." 13 December 1981, pg 50.  
Accessed March 10, 2023 at  
<https://cdnc.ucr.edu/?a=d&d=SBS19811213.1.50&e=-----en-20-1-txt-txIN----->.

Spaulding, W.G.

- 2001 The Archaeobotany of Domenigoni and Diamond Valleys. In *Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Eastside Reservoir Project Archaeological Investigations*, Vol. V: Chapter 13. Susan K. Goldberg, general editor.

Starr, Kevin

- 1991 *Material Dreams: Southern California Through the 1920s*. Oxford University Press, New York.

State of California

- 1892 *Annual Report of the State Board of Horticulture of the State of California for 1892*. State of California, Sacramento.

Stine, Scott

- 1994 "Extreme And Persistent Drought In California And Patagonia During Mediaeval Time." *Nature* 369, pp. 546–549.

Terracon Consultants, Inc.

- 2022 *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Proposed Industrial Buildings, 11171 Cherry Avenue, Fontana, San Bernardino County, California*. Report prepared for Industrial VI Enterprises, LLC. By Terracon Consultant, Inc., Carson, California.

True, D. L.

- 1966 *Archaeological Differentiation of Shoshonean and Yuman Speaking Groups in Southern California*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA.
- 1970 *Investigations of a Late Prehistoric Complex in Cuyamaca State Park, San Diego County, California*. Archaeological Survey Monographs No. 1, University of California, Los Angeles, CA.

Tutor Perini

- 2023 Corporate Leadership. Accessed on April 6, 2023 at  
<https://www.tutorperini.com/about/leadership/>

U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C. (USGS)

- 1896 *San Bernardino, California* (1:62,500) topographic quadrangle.

- 1902 *Water-Supply and Irrigation Papers of the United States Geological Survey No. 59.*  
Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
- 1942 *San Bernardino, California* (1:62,500) topographic quadrangle.
- 1943 *Fontana, California* (1:31,680) topographic quadrangle.
- 1953 *Fontana, California* (1:31,680) topographic quadrangle.
- 1954 *San Bernardino, California* (1:62,500) topographic quadrangle.
- 1967 *Fontana, California* (1:24,000) topographic quadrangle.

Warren, Claude

- 1984 The Desert Region. In *California Archaeology*, by M. J. Moratto. Academic Press New York, NY.

Waters, M.

- 1983 Late Holocene Lacustrine Chronology and Archaeology of Lake Cahuilla. *Quaternary Research* 19:373–387.

Wilke, Philip J.

- 1976 Late Prehistoric Human Ecology at Lake Cahuilla, Coachella Valley, California. Ph.D. dissertation, Riverside: Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, California.

# Appendix A. Record Search Results [CONFIDENTIAL]

# Resources within Record Search Area

PrimaryString	TrinomialString	ResourceName	OtherIDs	ResType	Age	Attribs	RecordingEvents	Reports
P-36-004584	CA-SBR-004584H	Declez Ranch; Felice Pagliuso Winery, Fontana	Resource Name - Declez Ranch; Resource Name - Felice Pagliuso Winery, Fontana; SBCM-4944; PHI - SBR-095	Building	Historic	AH02; AH04; AH15	(Hammond, John, SBCOBOC); 1981 (Drummy-Chapel, V., ARMC)	SB-01072, SB-01946
P-36-007426	CA-SBR-007426H	Declezville Branch Line	Resource Name - Declezville Branch Line	Structure, Site	Historic	AH04; AH07	1993 (Brock)	SB-02764, SB-05420
P-36-026051		Devers-San Bernardino 220kV; SCE Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line	Resource Name - Devers-San Bernardino 220kV; Other - P-33-015035; Resource Name - SCE Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line; Other - Julian Hinds-Mirage 220kV, Devers-Mirage 220 kV, Devers-San Bernardino No. 1 220kV; Other - Mira Loma-Vista 220 kV, and Chino Mira Loma No. 3 220 kV Transmission Lines; Voided - 36-027693	Structure	Historic	HP11	2012 (Davidson, et al., LSA Associates, Inc.); 2013 (Wendy Tinsley/Steven Treffers, Urbana Preservation/SWCA); 2014 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech); 2018 (Robert Cunningham, ECORP); 2019 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA)	SB-07946, SB-07955, SB-08426
P-36-027692	CA-SBR-017228H	Southern California Edison West of Devers (WOD)	Resource Name - Southern California Edison West of Devers (WOD)	Site	Historic	HP39	2014 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech); 2019 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA)	SB-08323
P-36-033110		11045 Banana Ave	Resource Name - 11045 Banana Ave	Building	Historic	HP02	2019 (JRK Stropes, BFS)	
P-36-033111		14191 Santa Ana Ave	Resource Name - 14191 Santa Ana Ave	Building	Historic	HP02	2019 (JRK Stropes, BFS)	
P-36-033947	CA-SBR-033947H	First Industrial Redwood Temp-1	Resource Name - First Industrial Redwood Temp-1	Site	Historic	AH04	2020 (Jillian L. Hahnlen, BFS)	

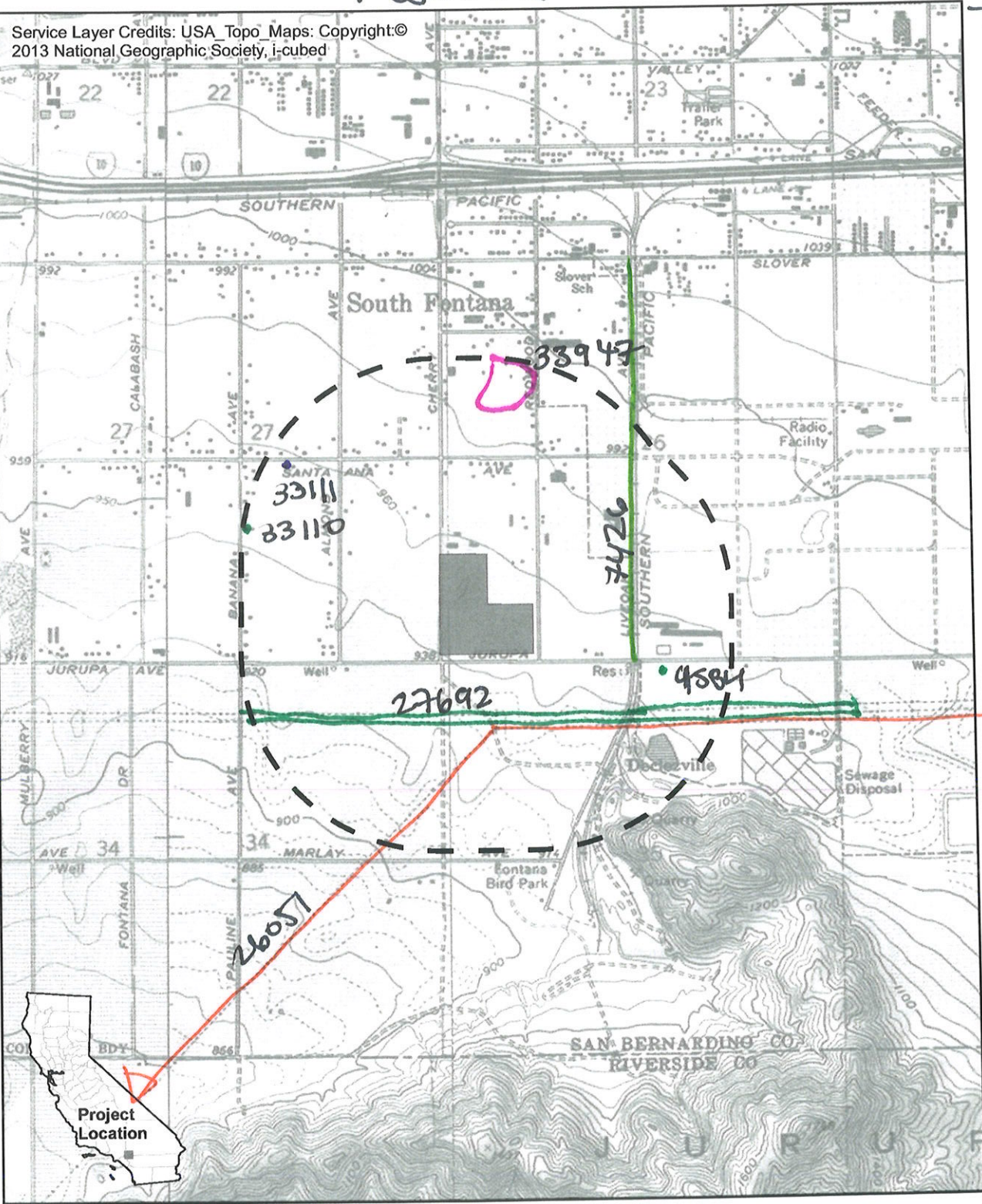
~~23-007~~  
23-0167, Cherry Ave Fontana Survey


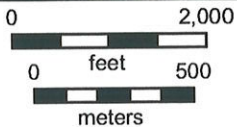

# Resources

OUT

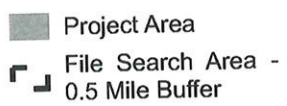
IN

- 4584
- 33947
- 7426
- 26051
- 33111
- 33110
- 27692



**Record Search Map**  
 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:  
 Fontana, CA (1980)  
 San Bernardino BM  
 UTM Zone 11, NAD 83



Service Layer Credits: USA Topo Maps: Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

# Reports within Record Search Area

ReportNum	OtherIDs	Authors	CitYear	CitTitle	CitPublisher	ReportType	InventorySize	Resources
SB-00145	NADB-R - 1060145; Voided - 73-3.2	WILKE, PHILIP J. and STEPHEN HAMMOND	1973	LA LOMA - MIRA LOMA TRANSMISSION LINE: EXPECTED IMPACT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL VALUES	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, UCR			36-000144, 36-000714, 36-000715, 36-000716, 36-000794, 36-001573, 36-001574
SB-00644	NADB-R - 1060644; Voided - 78-5.4	LEONARD III, N. NELSON	1978	ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF THE PROPOSED FONTANA INTERCEPTOR	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	Archaeological, Field study		
SB-01499	NADB-R - 1061499; Voided - 85-7.4A-B	FOSTER, JOHN M. and ROBERTA S. GREENWOOD	1985	CULTURAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW: CALIFORNIA PORTION, PROPOSED PACIFIC TEXAS PIPELINE PROJECT	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Field study		
SB-01946	NADB-R - 1061946; Voided - 89-6.12	HARMSWORTH ASSOCIATES	1989	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED CHINO BASIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT REGIONAL PLANT NO. 3 FACILITY, CITY OF FONTANA, CALIFORNIA	HARMSWORTH ASSOCIATES			36-004584
SB-02764	NADB-R - 1062764	BROCK, JAMES	1993	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED SANTA ANA & LIVE OAK RAILROAD CROSSING, CITY OF FONTANA, CA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY GROUP		0.5 ACRES	36-007426
SB-04245	NADB-R - 1064245	WHITE, LAURIE S.	2000	RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS FOR SPRINT PCS FACILITY SB37XC907B (TYRA PROPERTY), NEAR FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 10PP	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES			
SB-04248	NADB-R - 1064248	DUKE, CURT	2003	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: CINGULAR WIRELESS FACILITY NO. SB 264-03, FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 16PP	LSA		0.25 ACRES	
SB-05419	NADB-R - 1065419	Billat, Loma	2006	Shadow Park/LA-0731C.	Earth Touch, Inc	Literature search	0.25 acres	
SB-05420	NADB-R - 1065420	Tang, Bai "Tom", Laurie Taylor, and Daniel Ballester	2006	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Revisited Wineville Recycled Water Pipeline in the Cities of Ontario and Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.	CRM Tech	Archaeological, Field study	6.5 miles	36-007426, 36-016417
SB-05973	NADB-R - 1065973	Encarnacion, Deirdre, Harry M. Quinn, Daniel Ballester, and Laura H. Shaker	2008	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Fontana-3 Pipeline Laterals Recycled Water Pipeline Project, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.	CRM Tech	Archaeological, Field study	approx 15 miles	36-000794, 36-001632, 36-016417, 36-060216, 36-060217, 36-060227
SB-06787	NADB-R - 1066787	Tang, Bai "Tom", Deirdre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester	2008	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Chino Groundwater Basin Dry-Year Yield Program Expansion, Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California.	CRM Tech	Archaeological, Field study		
SB-07088	NADB-R - 1067088	Puckett, Heather R.	2008	Southridge, S of Cherry Avenue/E of Banana Avenue, Fontana, California 92336.	Tetra Tech, Inc	Literature search	0.25 acres	
SB-08182		Hogan, Michael	2015	Archaeological Monitoring Program, Wineville Extension, Segment B of Recycled Water Pipeline, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California, CRM TECH Contract No. 2897	CRM TECH	Archaeological, Monitoring		
SB-08185		Fulton, Phil	2015	Cultural Resource Assessment Class I Inventory, Verizon Wireless Services, Southridge-Cherry Ave. Fontana CA Facility, City of Fontana, County of San Bernardino, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	Archaeological, Field study		
SB-08231		Hogan, Michael	2016	Report on Archaeological Monitoring of Earth-Moving Activities For West Fontana Logistics Center Project 10918 Cherry Avenue; APN 0236-181-11 City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California CRM TECH Contract No. 3128	CRM Tech	Archaeological, Monitoring		
SB-08257		Tang, Bai	2016	Due-Diligence Historical/Archaeological Resources Study Inland Empire Utilities Agency Recharge Basin Maintenance Plan Chino Basin Area, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California CRM TECH Contract No. 2989	CRM TECH	Archaeological, Architectural/Historical		

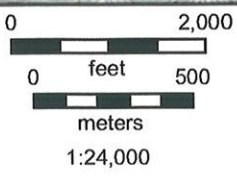
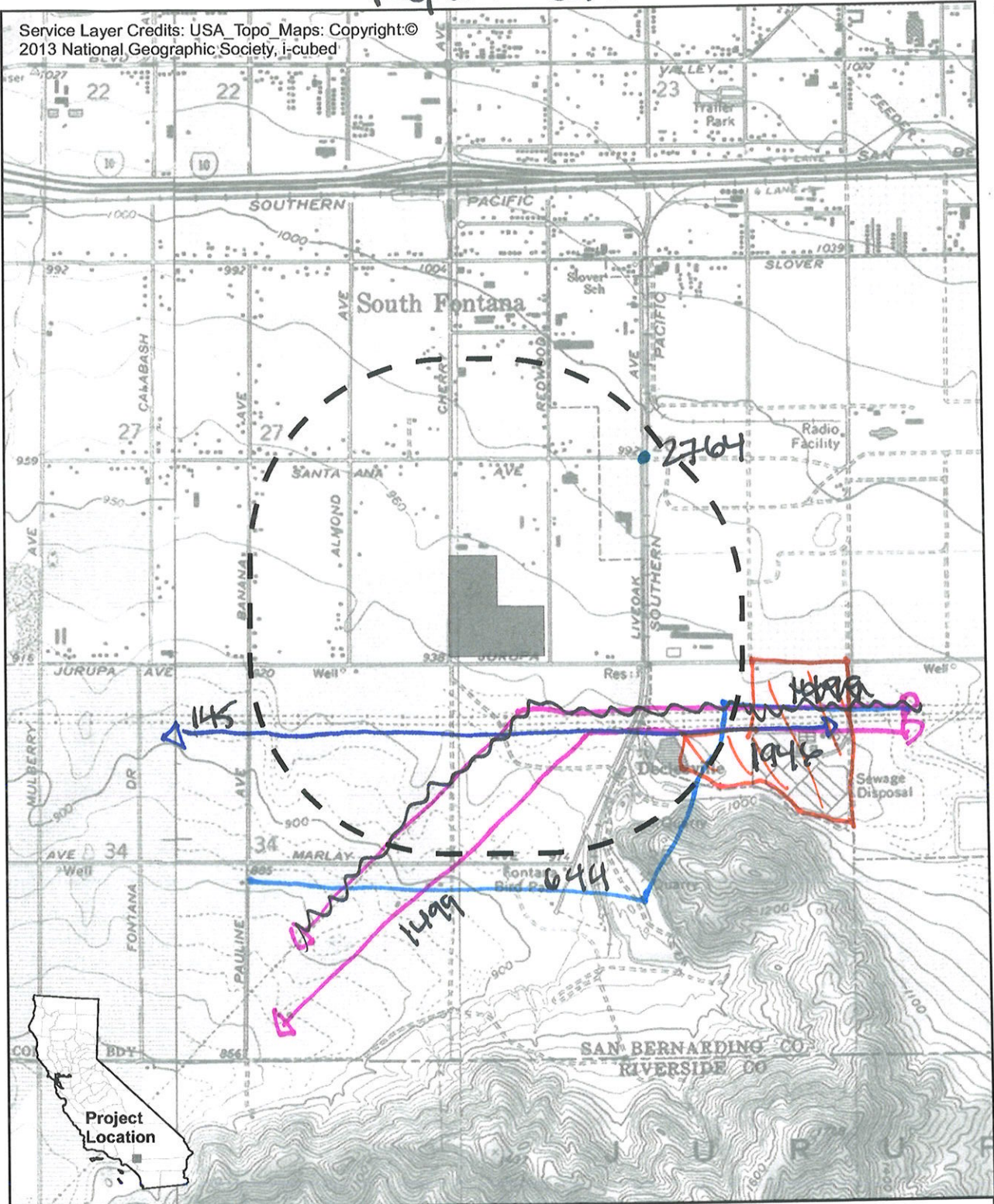


OUT  
145  
1499  
644  
2764  
1946

Reports Cont

IN  
2

Service Layer Credits: USA Topo Maps: Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed



**Record Search Map**  
 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:  
 Fontana, CA (1980)  
 San Bernardino BM  
 UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

- Project Area
- File Search Area - 0.5 Mile Buffer

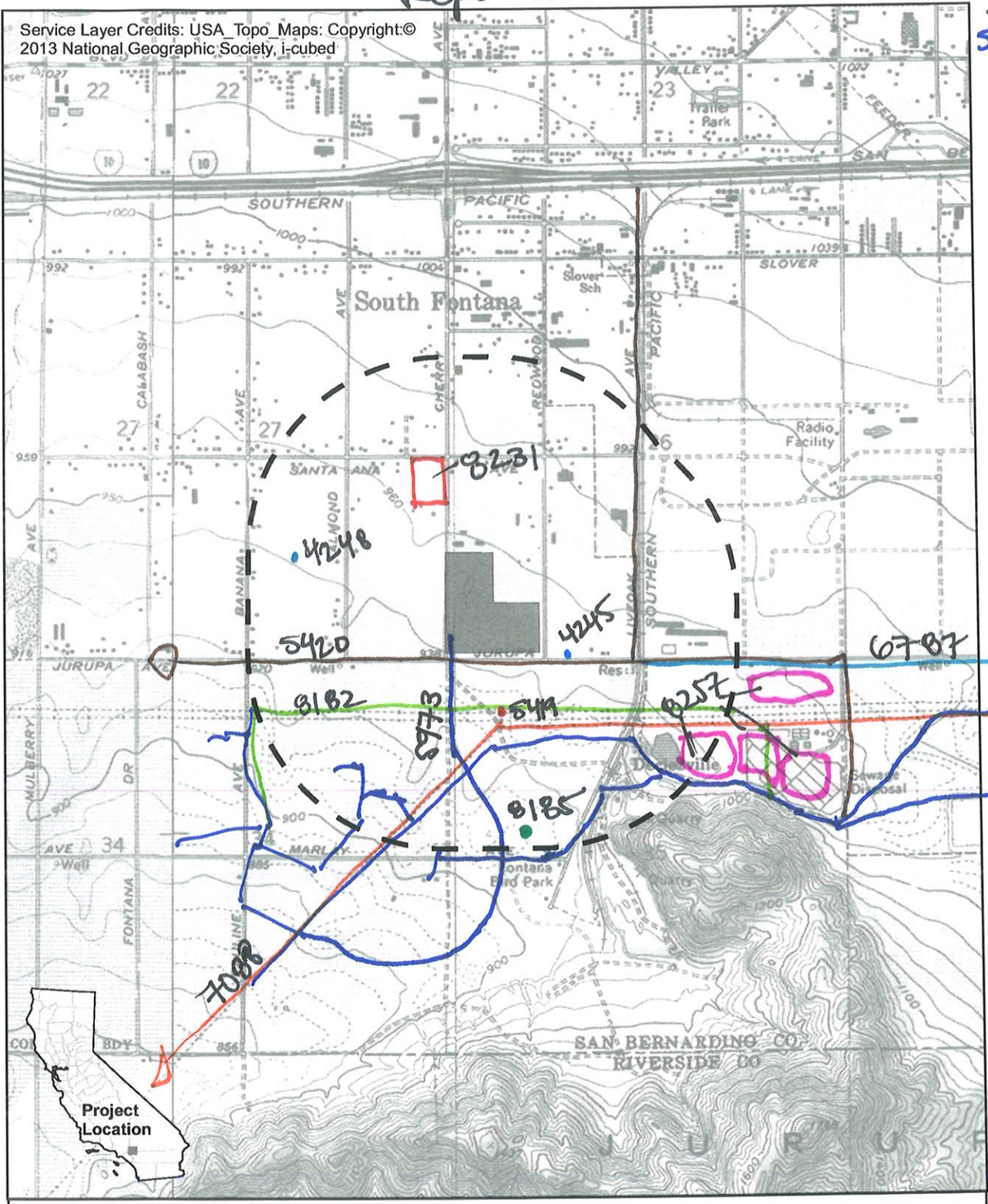
# 23-067, Cherry Ave. Fontana Survey

647

Report

IN  
5973

- 4245
- 5419
- 5420
- 4248
- 6787
- 7088
- 8185
- 8257
- 8182
- 9231





PALEO WEST

0 2,000

0 feet 500

0 meters

1:24,000



**Record Search Map**  
**USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:**  
**Fontana, CA (1980)**  
**San Bernardino BM**  
**UTM Zone 11, NAD 83**

- Project Area
- File Search Area - 0.5 Mile Buffer

# Appendix B.

## Native American Outreach

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 28, 2023

Tiffany Clark  
PaleoWest Archaeology

Via Email to: [tclark@paleowest.com](mailto:tclark@paleowest.com)

**Re: 23-0127 Cherry Avenue Project, San Bernardino County**

Dear Ms. Clark:

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

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: [Cameron.vela@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:Cameron.vela@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

*Cameron Vela*

Cameron Vela  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

SECRETARY  
**Sara Dutschke**  
Miwok

COMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER  
**Wayne Nelson**  
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER  
**[Vacant]**

COMMISSIONER  
**[Vacant]**

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](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Bernardino County  
3/29/2023**

**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

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

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

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians**

Reid Milanovich, Chairperson  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264  
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800  
Fax: (760) 699-6919  
laviles@aguacaliente.net

**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

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians**

Amanda Vance, Chairperson  
84-001 Avenue 54 Cahuilla  
Coachella, CA, 92236  
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722  
Fax: (760) 369-7161  
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

**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

**Cabazon Band of Mission Indians**

Doug Welmas, Chairperson  
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla  
Indio, CA, 92203  
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593  
Fax: (760) 347-7880  
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council**

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

**Cahuilla Band of Indians**

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson  
52701 U.S. Highway 371 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549  
Fax: (951) 763-2808  
Chairman@cahuilla.net

**Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe**

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

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

Andrew Salas, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 393 Gabrieleno  
Covina, CA, 91723  
Phone: (844) 390 - 0787  
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

**Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians**

Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla  
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189  
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711  
Fax: (760) 782-0712

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 Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 23-0127 Cherry Avenue Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Bernardino County  
3/29/2023**

***Morongo Band of Mission Indians***

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

Cahuilla  
Serrano

***Morongo Band of Mission Indians***

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

Cahuilla  
Serrano

***Pala Band of Mission Indians***

Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO  
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road  
Pala, CA, 92059  
Phone: (760) 891 - 3537  
awallick@palatribe.com

Cupeno  
Luiseno

***Pala Band of Mission Indians***

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road  
Pala, CA, 92059  
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515  
Fax: (760) 742-3189  
sgaughen@palatribe.com

Cupeno  
Luiseno

***Pechanga Band of Indians***

Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator  
P.O. Box 1477  
Temecula, CA, 92593  
Phone: (951) 770 - 6306  
Fax: (951) 506-9491  
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov

Luiseno

***Pechanga Band of Indians***

Mark Macarro, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1477  
Temecula, CA, 92593  
Phone: (951) 770 - 6000  
Fax: (951) 695-1778  
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

Luiseno

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation***

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

Quechan

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation***

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman  
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee  
P.O. Box 1899  
Yuma, AZ, 85366  
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516  
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

Quechan

***Ramona Band of Cahuilla***

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 391670  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105  
Fax: (951) 763-4325  
admin@ramona-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

***Ramona Band of Cahuilla***

John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator  
P. O. Box 391670  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105  
Fax: (951) 763-4325  
jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

***Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians***

Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
One Government Center Lane  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760) 297 - 2635  
crd@rincon-nsn.gov

Luiseno

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 Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 23-0127 Cherry Avenue Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Bernardino County  
3/29/2023**

**Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians**

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson  
One Government Center Lane Luiseno  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051  
Fax: (760) 749-5144  
bomazzetti@aol.com

**San Manuel Band of Mission Indians**

Alexandra McCleary, Cultural  
Lands Manager  
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano  
Highland, CA, 92346  
Phone: (909) 633 - 0054  
alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-  
nsn.gov

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians**

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

**Serrano Nation of Mission Indians**

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

**Serrano Nation of Mission Indians**

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

**Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians**

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

**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

**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians**

Cultural Committee,  
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla  
Thermal, CA, 92274  
Phone: (760) 397 - 0300  
Fax: (760) 397-8146  
Cultural-  
Committee@torresmartinez-  
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 Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 23-0127 Cherry Avenue Project, San Bernardino County.



T: 626.408.8006  
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

April 4, 2023

Charles Alvarez,  
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe  
23454 Vanowen Street  
West Hills, CA, 91307  
Transmitted via email to roadkingcharles@aol.com

**RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Cherry Avenue Industrial Warehouse Project, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California**

Dear Mr. Alvarez,

On behalf of Kimley-Horn, PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Cherry Avenue Industrial Warehouse Project (Project) in the city of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. The Project area is approximately 30 acres in size. It is located at 11171 Cherry Avenue in Section 26, Township 1 South, Range 6 West as depicted on the Fontana, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangle (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Fontana is the lead agency.

A cultural resource records search and literature review was completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center of the California Historical Resource Information System housed at California State University, Fullerton. The records search indicated that seven cultural resources have been recorded within 0.5-mile of the Project area. All these resources date to the historic period. None of the previously documented cultural resources lie within the Project area.

As part of the cultural resource investigation, PaleoWest conducted a pedestrian survey of the Project area on March 27, 2023. The results of the survey indicate that the entirety of the Project area is developed. A historic warehouse building was identified in the Project area; no prehistoric or historic period archaeological resources were identified during the survey.

PaleoWest also requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) *Sacred Lands File* on March 9, 2023. The NAHC responded on March 29, 2023 stating that the results of the search were negative and recommended that we contact you for comment. Therefore, I am writing as part of the cultural resources investigation to find out if you have any knowledge of cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed Project. Please note, this letter *does not* constitute government-to-government consultation pursuant to Assembly Bill 52.

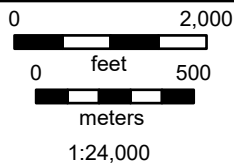
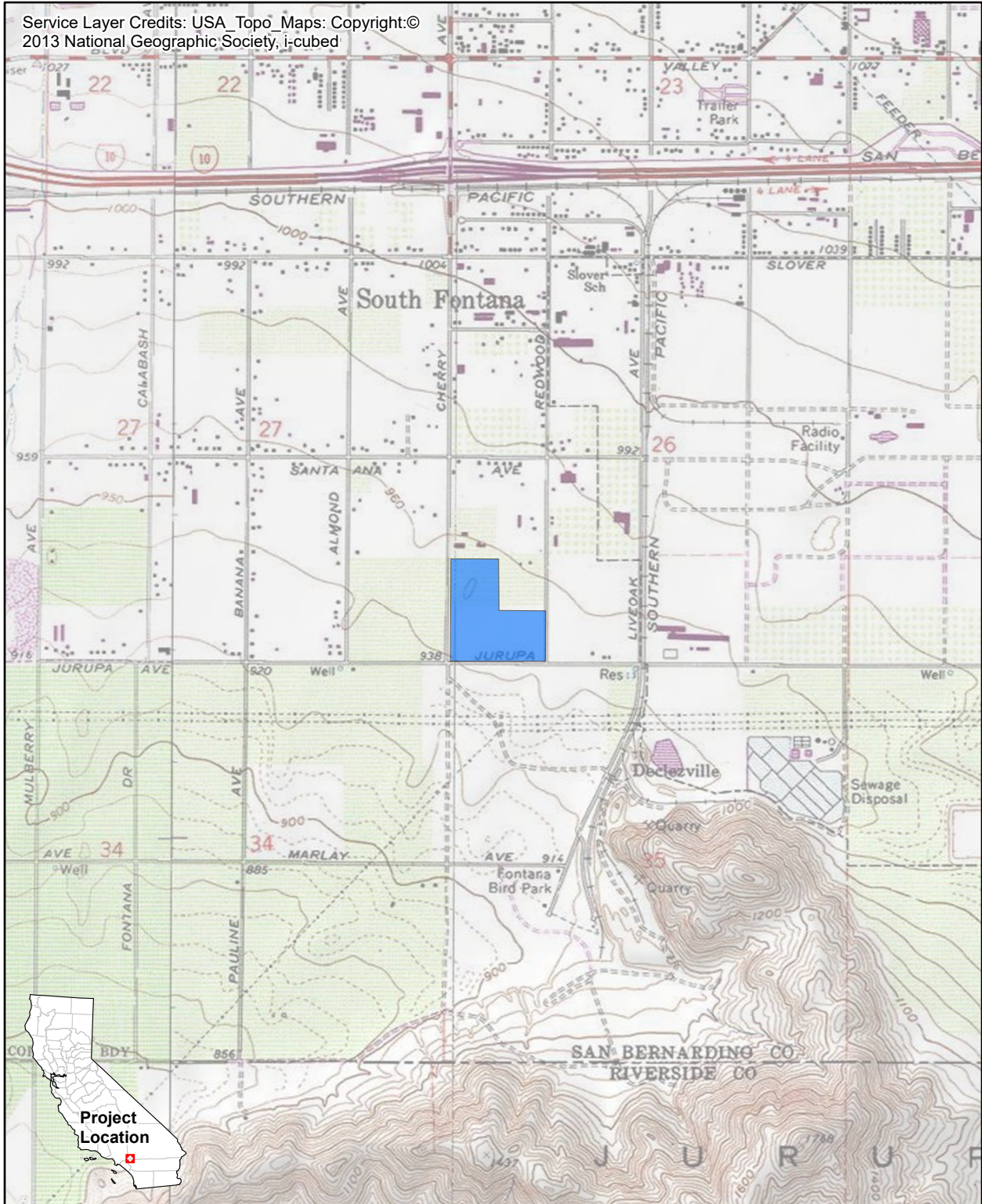
Please contact me at (310) 210-9884 or tclark@paleowest.com if you have any information or concerns pertaining to the proposed Project.

Sincerely,

Tiffany Clark, PhD., RPA  
Principal Archaeologist



Service Layer Credits: USA\_Topo\_Maps: Copyright:©  
2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle  
Fontana, CA (1980);  
Section 26, T1S, R6W,  
San Bernardino BM  
UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

 Project Area

**Native American Contact/Response Matrix**

Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Contact Info	Initial Contact	Follow-up Contact	Comments/Notes
Reid Milanovich, Chairperson Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	Phone: (760) 699 - 6800 Fax: (760) 699-6919 laviles@aguacaliente.net	Letter sent via email 4/4/2023	N/A	Response received via email from Xitlaly MaXitlaly Madrigal on 4/4/2023 stating that the Tribal Historic Preservation Office's cultural registry revealed that this Project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, the Tribe defers to the other tribes in the area and that the email shall conclude their consultation efforts.
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	Phone: (760) 699 - 6907 Fax: (760) 699-6924 ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	Letter sent via email 4/4/2023	N/A	See Ms. Madrigal's response above.
Amanda Vance, Chairperson Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians 84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236	Phone: (760) 398 - 4722 Fax: (760) 369-7161 hhaines@augustinetribe.com	Letter sent via email 4/4/2023	N/A	Response received via email on 4/6/2023 from Ana Rios, the Administrative Assistant for the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, stating that the Tribe is unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the Project. However, if any cultural resources are discovered during the development of the Project, the Tribe would like to be contacted immediately for further evaluation.
Doug Welmas, Chairperson Cabazon Band of Mission Indians 84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203	Phone: (760) 342 - 2593 Fax: (760) 347-7880 jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	Letter sent via email 4/4/2023	Phone call 4/19/2023	Called and left voice message with assistant. No response received.
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson Cahuilla Band of Indians 52701 U.S. Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	Phone: (951) 763 - 5549 Fax: (951) 763-2808 Chairman@cahuilla.net	Letter sent via email 4/4/2023	Phone call 4/19/2023	Called and was transferred to Bobby Ray Esparza, who requested that the email be resent to him directly. Email sent with original letter attached on 4/19/2023. Mr. Esparza responded via email on 4/20/2023 stating that the Tribe requests the cultural report associated with the Project for their review.
Andrew Salas, Chairperson Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	Phone: (844) 390 - 0787 admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Letter sent via email 4/4/2023	Phone call 4/19/2023	Called and spoke with administration staff and left a message for Mr. Salas. No response received.
Anthony Morales, Chairperson Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	Phone: (626) 483 - 3564 Fax: (626) 286-1262 GTTRibalcouncil@aol.com	Letter sent via email 4/4/2023	Phone call 4/19/2023	Called and spoke with Mr. Morales who stated that the Jurupa Valley is a known region containing prehistoric resources and was previously utilized as a major transportation route for indigenous people prior to development. Mr. Morales recommends Tribal and archaeological monitoring during ground disturbing activities as the discovery of subsurface resources is likely. The Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians is available to <u>monitoring at the Project.</u>
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson Gabrielino /Tongva Nation 106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	Phone: (951) 807 - 0479 sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	Letter sent via email 4/4/2023	Phone call 4/19/2023	Called and left a message for Ms. Goad. No response received.
Robert Dorame, Chairperson Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	Phone: (562) 761 - 6417 Fax: (562) 761-6417 gtongva@gmail.com	Letter sent via email 4/4/2023	N/A	See Ms. Conley's response below.

Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	Phone: (626) 407 - 8761 christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu	Letter sent via email 4/4/2023	N/A	Response received via email from Ms. Conley on 4/4/2023 stating that the Tribe does not wish to comment and defers to more local tribes.
Charles Alvarez, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe 23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	Phone: (310) 403 - 6048 roadkingcharles@aol.com	Email returned, sent via USPS 4/4/2023	Phone call 4/19/2023	Called and unable to leave a message. No response received.
Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	Phone: (760) 782 - 0711	Letter sent via USPS 4/4/2023; letter was later returned via USPS	Phone call 4/19/2023	Called and spoke with administrative staff and left a message for Mr. Chapparosa. Also let her know that the letter was sent back to us and she provided an email address to attempt to re-send the letter to. Email re-sent on 4/19/2023 to executivecouncil@loscoyotesband.org. No response received.
Robert Martin, Chairperson Morongo Band of Mission Indians 12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	Phone: (951) 755 - 5110 Fax: (951) 755-5177 abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Letter sent via email 4/4/2023	N/A	See Ms. Brierty below.
Ann Brierty, THPO Morongo Band of Mission Indians Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	12700 Phone: (951) 755 - 5259 Fax: (951) 572-6004 abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Letter sent via email 4/4/2023	Phone call 4/19/2023	Called and left voice mail message for Ms. Brierty. No response received.
Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO Pala Band of Mission Indians PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	Phone: (760) 891 - 3537 awallick@palatribe.com	Letter sent via email 4/4/2023	Phone call 4/19/2023	Called and spoke with Ms. Wallick who stated she is not aware of any resources within the Project area. Additional correspondence was received on June 5, 2023 from Shasta Gaughen, the THPO for the Pala Band. Dr. Gaughen stated that she had consulted the tribe's maps and determined that the Project is not within the boundaries of the recognized Pala Indian Reservation. Additionally, the proposed Project is beyond the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area. Therefore, the Pala Band has no objection to the continuation of Project activities as currently planned. The Pala Band defers to the wishes of tribes in closer proximity to the Project area.
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Pala Band of Mission Indians PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	Phone: (760) 891 - 3515 Fax: (760) 742-3189 sgaughen@palatribe.com	Letter sent via email 4/4/2023	N/A	See Mr. Wallick response above.
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator Pechanga Band of Indians P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593	Phone: (951) 770 - 6306 Fax: (951) 506-9491 pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov	Letter sent via email 4/4/2023	Phone call 4/19/2023	Called and left voicemail for Mr. Macarro. Mr. Macarro returned call later in the day (4/19/2023), stating that the Project is outside of the Tribe's Traditional Use Area and that they defer to the San Manuel and Gabrieleno.
Mark Macarro, Chairperson Pechanga Band of Indians P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593	Phone: (951) 770 - 6000 Fax: (951) 695-1778 epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov	Letter sent via email 4/4/2023	N/A	See Mr. Macarro response above.
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	Phone: (928) 750 - 2516 scottmanfred@yahoo.com	Letter sent via email 4/4/2023	N/A	See Mr. McCormick response below.

Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	Phone: (760) 572 - 2423 historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Letter sent via email 4/4/2023	N/A	Response received via email on 4/4/2023 from Ms. McCormick stating that the Tribe does not wish to comment on the Project and that they defer to more local Tribes and support their determinations.
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson Ramona Band of Cahuilla P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	Phone: (951) 763 - 4105 Fax: (951) 763-4325 admin@ramona-nsn.gov	Letter sent via email 4/4/2023	N/A	See Mr. Gomez below.
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator Ramona Band of Cahuilla P. O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	Phone: (951) 763 - 4105 Fax: (951) 763-4325 jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov	Letter sent via email 4/4/2023	Phone call 4/19/2023	Called and was provided direct number to Mr. Gomez who is working remotely (951-941-4943). Called Mr. Gomez at provided number and left voice mail. No response received.
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	Phone: (760) 297 - 2635 crd@rincon-nsn.gov	Letter sent via email 4/4/2023	N/A	Responded via email on 4/17/2023 stating that the Project area is not within the Band's Specific Area of Historic Interest. At this time, they have no additional information to provide. They recommended that tribes closer to the Project area may have more pertinent information.
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	Phone: (760) 749 - 1051 Fax: (760) 749-5144 bomazzetti@aol.com	Letter sent via email 4/4/2023	N/A	See Ms. Madrial's response above.
Alexandra McCleary, Cultural Lands Manager San Manuel Band of Mission Indians 26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	Phone: (909) 633 - 0054 alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Letter sent via email 4/4/2023	Phone call 4/19/2023	Email response received on 5/3/2023 from Ryan Nordness stating that the proposed project is located within 0.01 mile east of the known Serrano village site of Tusicabit. The area is of concern to the tribe and they are interested in consulting as part of AB 52.
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	Phone: (951) 659 - 2700 Fax: (951) 659-2228 lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov	Letter sent via email 4/4/2023	Phone call 4/19/2023	Called Ms. Redner and was unable to leave a voice mail. No response received.
Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson Serrano Nation of Mission Indians P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	Phone: (253) 370 - 0167 serranonation1@gmail.com	Letter sent via email 4/4/2023	Phone call 4/19/2023	Called and left a voice mail for Mr. Walker. No response received.
Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson Serrano Nation of Mission Indians P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	Phone: (909) 528 - 9032 serranonation1@gmail.com	Letter sent via email 4/4/2023	N/A	See Mr. Walker above.
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians P.O. BOX 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	Phone: (951) 663 - 5279 Fax: (951) 654-4198 jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov Jessica Valdez jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	CC: Letter sent via email 4/4/2023	Phone call 4/19/2023	Called and spoke with Mr. Ontiveros who stated that the Tribe will defer to the San Manuel.
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians P. O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	Phone: (951) 654 - 5544 Fax: (951) 654-4198 ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov	Letter sent via email 4/4/2023	N/A	See Ms. Ontiveros response above.

<p>Cultural Committee  Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians  P.O. Box 1160  Thermal, CA, 9227</p>	<p>Phone: (760) 397-0300  Fax: (760) 397-8146  Cultural-  Committee@torresmartineznsn.  Gov  Bennae Calac  Board President  Tribal Advisor/Business Development  (760) 617-2872  Nativegrounds@aol.com</p>	<p>Letter sent via email 4/4/2023</p>	<p>Phone call 4/19/2023</p>	<p>Spoke with Ms. Calac and stated that the Project is not located within the Tribe's Indigenous Use Area but would like to be notified of any inadvertent discoveries.</p>
--	--	---------------------------------------	-----------------------------	---

# Appendix C.

## DPR 523 Site Form

Other Listings  
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

\*Resource Name or #: 11171 Cherry Avenue

**P1. Other Identifier:**

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County: San Bernardino

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Fontana, CA

Date: 1960 T 1 S ; R 6 W ; SW ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec 26 ; S.B. B.M.

c. Address: 11171 Cherry Avenue

City: Fontana

Zip: 92337

d. UTM: Zone: 11S; 454962 mE/ 3767935 mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN 023-619-114; The parcel is located east of Cherry Avenue and north of Jurupa Avenue.

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

The property contains two warehouse buildings, one of which lies in the west-central portion of the parcel (Building 1), with the other located at the northeast corner of the property (Building 2) (see sketch map). Both buildings are currently being used as machine shops. A driveway and asphalt parking area are located east of Cherry Avenue and west of Building 1. A manufactured building (Building 3) has been installed next to the northeast corner of Building 1 (see sketch map). Building 1 was constructed in 1977 and is characterized by concrete flooring, two-toned painted corrugated metal siding, and a low-pitched, almost flat, gabled metal roof. The main entry facade is located on the west side of the building; three metal doors and two aluminum slider windows are placed along the west elevation, along with a sign reading "Tutor Perini Corporation Equipment Yard" (see continuation form). The east façade is unadorned with two metal doors located along its southern extent. The north and south facades each contain five large rolling garage doors (see continuation form). A single aluminum framed window is located at the western extent of the north façade with two aluminum framed windows placed in approximately the same location on the southern façade. A covered, open-sided work/storage area has been constructed adjacent to the southeast corner of the building (see continuation form). The structure measures 60 feet (west-east) by 25 feet (north-south) in area. The roof is wood framed with a slight pitch and is supported by a metal truss with steel I-beam supports. The second warehouse building (Building 2) and manufactured building (Building 3) were both modern in age and were constructed or installed on the property sometime between 1985 and 1994.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP8. Industrial Building

\*P4. Resources Present:  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.)

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

West and south elevations of the Building 1, facing northeast, 3/27/2023

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Historic  Prehistoric  Both

1977, Construction date listed on Commercial Café (2023)

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Hillwood Development Properties  
 901 Via Piemonte  
 Ontario, CA 91764

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Hanna Goldman  
 PaleoWest  
 55 East Huntington Drive  
 Arcadia, CA 91006

\*P9. Date Recorded: 4/6/23

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Pedestrian

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Clark, Tiffany (2023) *Cultural Resources Assessment for the Hillwood Cherry Avenue Project, City of Fontana, California*. Report prepared by PaleoWest, LLC for Kimley-Horn, Riverside, CA.

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location Map  Sketch Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  
 Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  
 Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List):

**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

\*Resource Name or # 11171 Cherry Avenue

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: N/A

B3. Original Use: Construction equipment storage facility B4. Present Use: Construction equipment storage facility

\*B5. Architectural Style: N/A

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

No building permits were available for the subject property. Building 1 was constructed in 1977 based on information obtained from online sources (Commercial Café 2023). A covered, open-sided work/storage area was built adjacent to the southeast corner of Building 1 between 1985 and 1994 (NETROnline 2023). The second warehouse building (Building 2) and portable office structure (Building 3) were installed sometime between 1985 and 1994 (NETROnline 2023).

\*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

\*B8. Related Features:

N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

\*B10. Significance: Theme: N/A

Area: Fontana

Period of Significance: N/A

Property Type: Miscellaneous

Applicable Criteria: N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Archival research indicates that Building 1 at 11171 Cherry Avenue was constructed in 1977 (Commercial Café 2023). The open-sided work/storage area was added to the building between 1985 and 1994 (NETROnline 2023). The original owners of the property are not known. However, the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (Terracon Consultants, Inc. 2022:8) completed for the proposed Project found that APN 023-619-114 was occupied by the Tutor Saliba Company, which was later renamed Tutor Perini, since the early 1990s. Both of these construction companies are owned by Ronald Tutor, a prominent southern California businessman. Born in Sherman Oaks, California in the early 1940s, Mr. Tutor is the chairman and chief executive officer of Tutor Perino, and the president of the Tutor-Saliba Corporation (Tutor Perini 2023).

See Continuation Sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

\*B12. References:

See Continuation Sheet

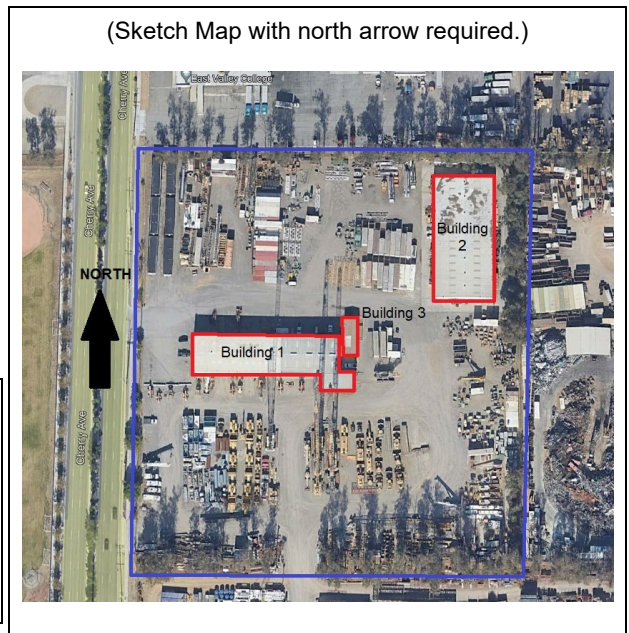
B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Hanna Winzenried

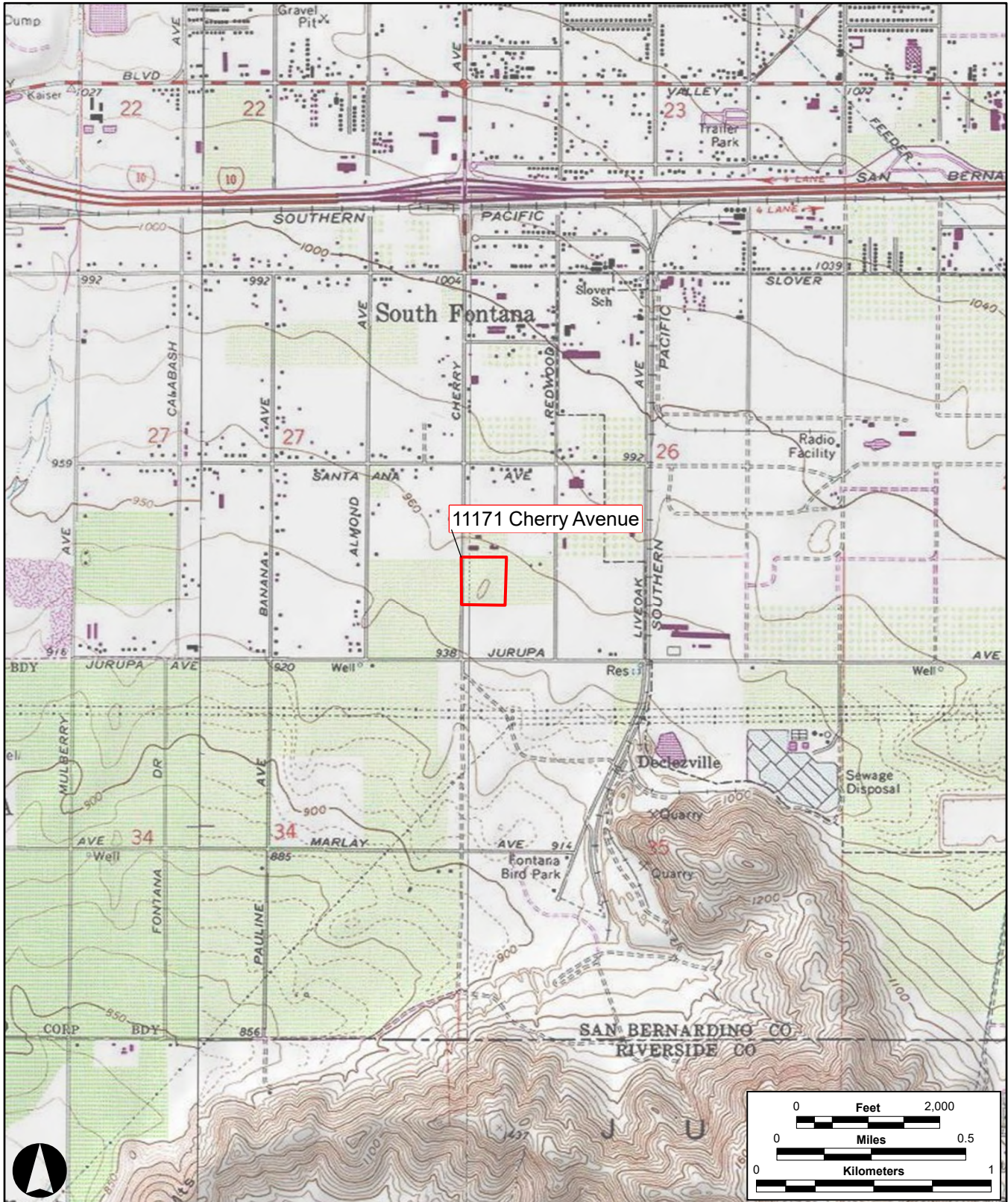
\*Date of Evaluation: 3/6/23

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)







\*Recorded by: Hanna Winzenried

\*Date: 4/6/23

Continuation

Update

\*B10. Significance:

The warehouse building (Building 1) at 11171 Cherry Avenue was constructed in 1977 as part of the development of APN 023-629-125. An open-sided work/storage area was added onto the building between 1985 and 1994. Although the original owners of the building are not known, the property appears to have been used for light industrial purposes since the late 1970s. A second warehouse building (Building 2) and small portable structure (Building 3) have been present on the property since at least the mid-1990s.

Although the property at 11171 Cherry Avenue is associated with the development of the city of Fontana, it is one of many light industrial businesses that was established at this time in the Project vicinity. No evidence was found to indicate it is directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage. Therefore, the property is not recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Archival research failed to identify the original builders or owners of the property at 11171 Cherry Avenue. However, the property has been owned by Ron Tutor for the past 30 years. Although Tutor is a well-known businessman in southern California, the property at 11171 Cherry Avenue cannot be directly associated with any important decisions that he made over the course of his career. Therefore, the property is not recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2.

The historic warehouse building at 11171 Cherry Avenue is a common and unremarkable example of a utilitarian warehouse building. It is similar to numerous other light industrial buildings constructed in the latter part of the twentieth century in the city of Fontana. While the architect and builder of the warehouse were not identified, it is unlikely that this building is the work of a master. Therefore, the property is not significant under Criterion 3.

Finally, the additional study of the historic warehouse building at 11171 Cherry Avenue is unlikely yield significant information that broadens our understanding of the building's uses or the history of the city of Fontana. As a result, the resource is not significant under Criterion 4.

PaleoWest recommends the warehouse building at 11171 Cherry Avenue is not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

\*B12. References:

Commercial Cafe

2023 Property Search of 11171 Cherry Avenue. Accessed April 10, 2023 at <https://www.commercialcafe.com/commercial-property/us/ca/fontana/11171-cherry-avenue/>

NETROnline

2023 Aerial images of the Hillwood Cherry Avenue Project Area and Vicinity. Accessed March 10, 2023at <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Terracon Consultants, Inc.

2022 *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Proposed Industrial Buildings, 11171 Cherry Avenue, Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.* Report prepared for Industrial VI Enterprises, LLC. By Terracon Consultant, Inc., Carson, California.

Tutor Perini

2023 Corporate Leadership. Accessed on April 6, 2023 at <https://www.tutorperini.com/about/leadership/>

\*Recorded by: Hanna Winzenried

\*Date: 4/6/23

Continuation

Update

\*B10. Significance:



Fig 1: Overview of historic warehouse (Building 1), facing SW



Fig 2: Overview of modern warehouse (Building 2), facing NE



Fig 3: Manufactured building (Building 3), facing SW



Fig 4: West elevation of Building 1, facing east



Fig 5: Covered work/storage area SE of Building 1, facing W



**For General Inquiries:**

T: 886.563.2536

T: 602.254.6280

info@paleowest.com

**Los Angeles, California**

T: 626.408.8006

55 E. Huntington Dr., Suite 238

Arcadia CA 91006

info@paleowest.com

