Appendix C
Cultural Resources Technical Letter Report

ASM affiliates
Archaeology • History • Ethnography • Architectural History

November 30, 2022

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401 B Street, Suite 600
San Diego, California 92101

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment Letter Report for the 2720 S. Willow Avenue Project, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Schooner,

This letter report summarizes a cultural resources assessment (CRA) study conducted by ASM Affiliates (ASM) for the 2720 S. Willow Avenue Project, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California (Project). This letter report provides the results of an archaeological inventory of the Project parcel. The results of this analysis will assist the City of Rialto (City) in determining whether the Project has the potential to cause significant effects in compliance with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The study included a records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), a search of the Sacred Lands File held by the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), review of other background material related to the Project parcel, and a pedestrian survey of the Project area to determine the presence or absence of historic resources. References are included with this report as Attachment A, figures and photographs as Attachment B, the SCCIC summary lists as Attachment C, and NAHC and related correspondence as Attachment D.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The proposed Project involves construction of a 118,000-square-foot warehouse building on approximately 5.63 acres at 2720 S. Willow Avenue, Rialto (Figure 1). The Project site is on the west side of Willow Avenue, between E. Santa Ana Avenue on the north and Jurupa Avenue on the south. The parcel is within the Agua Mansa Specific Plan Area and is zoned Medium Industrial (M-IND). It is located within Section 26, Township 1 North, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian, as illustrated on the USGS Fontana, California and San Bernardino, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles (Figure 2). Approximately 1.5 acres of the parcel is currently vacant land with the balance fully developed with a commercial facility (Figure 3).

CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Natural Setting

The City of Rialto is located approximately 40 mi. east of the City of Los Angeles, situated within the San Bernardino Valley and northwest of the Santa Ana River channel. The Project site lies in the southern portion of Rialto, just north of the Agua Mansa Industrial Corridor. The largely flat Project parcel lies at approximately 980 ft. above mean sea level. The Project parcel lies approximately 1.4 miles northwest of the Santa Ana River, and 1 mile northeast of the area of prehistoric sensitivity as illustrated on the City of Rialto General Plan Exhibit 7.1 (City of Rialto 2010:7-7). The City is largely urbanized and surrounded by other developed cities; the setting surrounding the Project area is primarily business/industrial. The Project parcel is flanked on all sides by industrial facilities.

Prehistoric Cultural Setting

The following brief overview of the prehistory of the region is adapted from Moratto (1984), Warren (1984), and Warren and Crabtree (1986).

Lake Mojave Period (Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic; ca. 12,000 - 7000 B.P.)

The Lake Mojave complex represents the earliest human occupation in the Mojave Desert region, beginning at about 12,000 B.P. (Grayson 1993; Wallace 1962). Considered a Paleo-Indian assemblage, it is thought to be ancestral to the Early Archaic cultures of the subsequent Pinto period (Warren and Crabtree 1986:184). Claims for archaeological assemblages dating to periods earlier than Lake Mojave period, such as those made for Tule Springs (Harrington and Simpson 1961), China Lake (Davis 1978), and Manix Lake (Simpson 1958, 1960, 1961), are controversial and, even if eventually proven to be authentic, these manifestations appear to have no relationship to later cultural developments in the region (Warren and Crabtree 1986). This era, at the close of the Pleistocene, was a time of extreme environmental change as the relatively cool and moist conditions of the terminal Wisconsin glacial age were gradually replaced by the warmer and drier conditions of the Holocene (Spaulding 1990). Desertification continued throughout the period with mesquite appearing by ca. 8000 B.P. (DuBarton et al. 1991).

Cultural materials characteristic of the Lake Mojave Complex include Lake Mojave, Parman, Silver Lake, and rare fluted projectile points (Clovis). Other artifacts typically found in these assemblages include lunate and eccentric crescents, small flake engravers, technical scrapers, leaf-shaped knives, drills, and heavy choppers or hammer stones. Milling stones are generally absent in the Lake Mojave Complex (Campbell et al. 1937; Warren and Crabtree 1986).

In the Mojave Desert and southern Great Basin, this assemblage is typically (but not exclusively) found in association with Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene lake stands and outwash drainages, although the role of the lakes in the overall adaptation remains in dispute (e.g., Bedwell 1970, 1973; Davis 1978; Warren 1967; Willig 1988). Some researchers have argued that lacustrine resources were the subsistence focus, while others suggest that grasslands suitable for the grazing of Late Pleistocene megafauna would have surrounded the lakes, and that these were the primary subsistence focus of the Lake Mojave cultures. Warren (1967) postulated that the assemblages are the remains of a widespread, generalized hunting adaptation found throughout the western Great Basin. Bedwell (1970, 1973), Hester (1973), and others interpret the same assemblages as indicating a specialized exploitation of the lacustrine resources of the pluvial lakes and call the complex the "Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition." Jonathan O. Davis (1978) proposes a combination of these models positing a generalized hunting and collecting economy, in which lakeside sites represent the seasonal exploitation of marsh resources.

This complex represents Early Man in the Mojave Desert and exhibits similarities to sites in the western Great Basin and to the San Dieguito complex of the southern California culture area (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Alternate designations for the manifestation of the complex in the interior desert area include Lake Mojave Culture (Campbell et al. 1937; Wallace 1962), San Dieguito Complex (Warren 1967) and Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Bedwell 1970; Moratto 1984). Establishing strong temporal definition of the period is also hampered by the shortage in datable sites throughout the Great Basin and Mojave Desert. Few sites dating to the early portion of the Lake Mojave period have been excavated and little direct evidence of subsistence practices has been reported. When sites do contain datable materials, artifacts are generally found on the surface with no stratigraphic separation. Unlike sites in the Southwest, no early Great Basin projectile point types have been found in undisputed association with the large mega-fauna known to have existed during that time (Warren and Crabtree 1986:184). Characterization of this period of prehistory in California is extremely complex due to the large number of competing models. For detailed discussions of the Lake Mojave period, see Moratto (1984), Warren and Crabtree (1986), and Warren's contributions in Blair et al. (2004).

Pinto Period (Middle Archaic; ca. 7000 - 4000 B.P.)

The transition from pluvial to arid conditions at the end of the early Holocene appears to have been the most extreme environmental change in the southern Great Basin during post-Pleistocene times. Increasingly arid conditions prevailed throughout the region between about 7500 and 5000 B.P. (Hall 1985; Spaulding 1991). Woodland environments reached their approximate modern elevations and the modern desert scrub communities appeared with the migration of plant species such as creosote bush into the area.

Warren (1984) sees the cultural manifestations of this period as indicative of adaptation to increasing aridity. As the Pleistocene lakes and rivers dried up and plant and animal life changed, human populations adapted or withdrew to more desirable areas. Pinto populations appear to have withdrawn to desert margins and scattered oases, undergoing the changes as the Pinto Basin Complex assemblages gradually replace those of the preceding Lake Mojave period (Warren 1984:414). As in the Lake Mojave period, Pinto period sites are usually found in open settings in relatively well-watered locales representing isolated oases of high productivity. Artifacts dating to the Pinto period include Pinto series projectile points, leaf-shaped points and knives, domed and elongated keeled scrapers, and occasional Lake Mojave and Silver Lake points. Simple flat milling stones, occasional shallow-basined milling stones, and hand stones also occur in Pinto period sites (Warren and Crabtree 1986:184-187). Warren (1990) attributes the latter development to the exploitation of hard seeds, which is seen as part of a process of subsistence diversification brought on by increased aridity and reduced ecosystem carrying capacity. Big-game hunting probably continued as an important focus during this time, but the economic return of this activity likely decreased as artiodactyl populations declined in response to increased aridity (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

The appearance of Pinto projectile points in the archaeological record denote this period in the Mojave Desert, although their dating remains controversial (Lyneis 1982:176; Schroth 1994; Warren 1984). Warren and Crabtree (1986) and Warren (1984:414) postulate that the Pinto Complex represents a continuation and evolution from the hunting complexes of the Lake Mojave period. During this period, small, mobile populations continued to be dependent upon hunting and gathering. The use of grinding implements is expanded; however, these were poorly developed as might be expected in a newly acquired technology. This development suggests that the processing of hard seeds was becoming more important in the subsistence system, although it is believed that Pinto period people maintained a mobile subsistence strategy focused primarily on the hunting of highly ranked large game (Elston 1982).

The question of how people adjusted to environmental change is central to varying interpretations of the Pinto period (Warren 1984:410-411). Some (Donnan 1964; Kowta 1969; Wallace 1962) argue the desert was essentially abandoned between 7000 and 5000 B.P., while others (Susia 1964; Tuohy 1974; Warren 1980) argue that no evidence of an occupational hiatus of such magnitude exists in the archaeological record. The ongoing debate revolves around the definition and dating of Pinto projectile points (Schroth 1994; Warren and Crabtree 1986:184).

Gypsum Period (Late Archaic; ca. 4000 - 1500 B.P.)

Gradual improvement of the climate began by around 5000 B.P. culminating in the Neoglacial at about 3600 B.P. A period of greater effective moisture emerged in the latter part (by 3000-4000 B.P.) of the middle Holocene (for an overview of Neoglacial and Little Ice Age environments in the Mojave Desert, see Enzel et al. 1989, 1992; Spaulding 1995). At this time, the barren pans in the Mojave Sink intermittently held perennial water (Enzel et al. 1992), although it is not known if this was the case for other closed basins in the region.

The Gypsum period is characterized by population increases and broadening economic activities as technological adaptation to the changing environment evolved. Hunting continued to be an important subsistence activity, but the increase in the occurrence and diversity of ground stone artifacts indicate that plant foods were becoming a more important subsistence item. The reduction in the size of projectile points about 1350 B.P. marks the introduction of the bow and arrow (Bettinger and Eerkins 1999), increasing the

efficiency of hunting and possibly indicating a shift from larger to smaller game. Perhaps as a result of these new adaptive mechanisms, the increase in aridity during the late Gypsum period (after ca. 2500 B.P.) seems to have had relatively little consequence on the distribution and increase in human populations (Warren 1984:418-420; Warren and Crabtree 1986:189).

The use of rock shelters appears to have increased at this time although the occupation of open sites continues. Base camps with extensive midden development are a prominent site type in well-watered valleys and near concentrated subsistence resources (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Additionally, several types of special purpose sites in upland settings begin to appear during this period. Considerable evidence is present indicating increased contact with the California coast and the Southwest, and the presence of split-twig figurines and zoomorphic petroglyphs, thought to date to this period, suggest a rich ritual life was present (Fowler and Madsen 1986). Evidence of this increased ritual life is clearly seen in the archaeological record at Newberry Cave (Davis and Smith 1981), where split-twig figurines, ritual bows, arrows, pictographs, and what was interpreted as a wand were recovered supporting what was interpreted as ritual hunting magic.

Gypsum period artifact assemblages are characterized by medium- to large-stemmed and notched projectile points (i.e., Elko series, Humboldt Concave Base, and Gypsum types). The assemblages also include rectangular-based knives, flake scrapers, infrequently large scraper planes, choppers, and hammer stones. Milling equipment becomes more common and the mortar and pestle appear for the first time.

Sites dated to the Gypsum period are well represented in the mountains and in adjoining areas toward the coast. The Siphon site in Summit Valley, characterized by Sutton et al. (1993) as a middle to late Millingstone horizon base camp, has been dated to about 1550 B.C. Other sites in the area from this period include those at Yucaipa (Grenda 1998) and at Prado Basin (Grenda 1995). In general, the Gypsum period was a time of intensified settlement and exploitation of the desert valley floor and surrounding mountains.

Saratoga Springs Period (ca. 1500 - 750 B.P.)

During the Saratoga Springs period, marked regional diversification in artifact and site types is evidenced throughout the region (Warren and Crabtree 1986). The primary projectile point types of the southern Mojave Desert—and by extension, the San Bernardino Mountains—are Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched points. The Rose Spring types common to the north are rarer in the San Bernardino Mountains but have found around Baldwin Lake, while Eastgate and Rose Spring points began to dominate assemblages in other parts of the Mojave Desert and southern Great Basin (Lyneis 1982). These regional variations might have been the result of intensified contact with neighboring groups along the coast, in the mountains, and in the southwest. Evidence from the Oro Grande site on the Mojave River below the northern slopes of the San Bernardino Mountains indicates trade with coastal groups during this period and a more structured settlement hierarchy centered on large village sites (Rector et al. 1983). Cultural developments south of the Mojave River and Providence Mountains diverge from those in the northern area during this period, reflecting influence from Hakataya developments along the lower Colorado.

Ceramics were likely introduced into the region during this period, though evidence is scarce. Lower Colorado Buff Ware and Tizon Brown Ware ceramics are often associated with Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched points and likely date from the very end of the Saratoga Springs period and into protohistoric times. Unlike some communities farther to the north who were using Anasazi-inspired pottery as early as A.D. 500 (Warren 1984:421–422), the southern desert and mountain groups seem to have concentrated on contacts with coastal communities. For example, marine shell beads are much more common at Saratoga Springs period sites, suggesting trade with the southern California coast, probably along the Mojave River valley route later known as the Mojave Trail (Warren 1984).

Evidence for Ancestral Puebloan influence or occupation is limited to the occurrence of pottery, which has been found as far west as the Halloran Spring (Blair 1985; Blair and Winslow 2004; Leonard and Drover 1980; Rogers 1929; Warren 1980) and the Cronise Basin in California (Larson 1981; Rogers 1929). It is unclear whether the pottery was left by small foraging or hunting parties (Berry 1974:83-84; Fowler and Madsen 1986:180; James 1986:114-115; Rafferty 1984:30-35; Shutler 1961:7; Warren and Crabtree 1986:191), the result of Ancestral Puebloan people working the turquoise mines near Halloran Springs (Blair 1985:2-4; Blair and Winslow 2004; Leonard and Drover 1980:251; Rogers 1929:12-13; Warren 1980:81-84), or if it was being traded along the Mohave trading route along with shells, obsidian and salt (Harrington 1927:238-239; Heizer and Treganza 1944; Hughes and Bennyhoff 1986; Morrissey 1968; Pogue 1915:46-51; Ruby 1970; Shutler 1961:58-66). Overall, the nature of the Ancestral Puebloan presence in the Mojave Desert is poorly understood at this time and warrants future research. In contrast, a strong Ancestral Puebloan influence is seen in the northeastern Mojave, where this horticultural people (termed the Lowland Virgin Branch Anasazi) resided in residential communities along the Muddy and lower Virgin rivers in southeastern Nevada and adjacent portions of Utah and Arizona (Fowler and Madsen 1986:175-181; Lyneis 1982, 1995; Lyneis et al. 1978:178-179; Warren and Crabtree 1986:191; Winslow 2003a, 2003b).

In the remainder of the Mojave Desert region, sites of this period seem to exhibit general continuity with the Gypsum pattern. One of the most conspicuous changes from the earlier period is the reduction in size of projectile points. Rose Spring and Cottonwood series points dominate assemblages of this period and are morphologically similar to Gypsum period points with the exception of their smaller size, and milling equipment (i.e., metates, manos, mortars and pestles) continues to be in use (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

Late in prehistory (approximately 1000 B.P.), it is theorized, groups of people speaking Numic languages expanded from somewhere in the Death Valley area across the Great Basin. The Numic Expansion hypothesis gained widespread support in the years following its introduction by Sydney Lamb in 1958 (Lamb 1958). Bettinger and Baumhoff (1982:485) believe that the Numa were able to displace the previous inhabitants because of low-cost adaptive strategies oriented around the exploitation of diverse plant resources. This hypothesis is supported by similarities in artifact types and glottochronological theory advanced by Lamb (1958:99). Young and Bettinger (1992:85), supporting Bettinger and Baumhoff (1982), propose that a competitive interaction existed between the Numic and pre-Numic groups in the Great Basin. In recent years, however, the hypothesis has been challenged and remains controversial.

Protohistoric Period (750 B.P. - Contact)

The Protohistoric era, a transitional period between the prehistoric and the historic/ethnohistoric, dates from ca. 750 B.P. and continues until first contact with Euro-Americans (Warren 1980; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Cultural developments established earlier during the Saratoga Springs period continue with some modifications. Numerous sites dating to this most recent period of prehistory are located along the Mojave River (Altschul et al. 1989; Schneider 1988; Smith 1963), in the San Bernardino Mountains (Simpson et al. 1972; White and Reeder 1970), and in the inland valleys to the south of the mountains (Grenda 1998). Diagnostic artifacts for this period are Desert Side-notched points and various poorly defined types of brown ware pottery. Most archaeologists agree that trade along the Mojave Trail was steady throughout this period, accounting for much of the coastal and Colorado River influences in the San Bernardino Mountains (Warren 1984).

Regional diversity continued during this period (Warren and Crabtree 1986:191). South of the Mojave River, the influence of the Yuman-speaking Hakataya continued. It is clear that by around A.D. 600, Hakatayan groups occupied a wide area in western Arizona, southeastern California, and southern Nevada (Schroeder 1979). The Hakataya were centered primarily on the lower Colorado River, however, and their assemblages, characterized by brown, buff, and red-on-buff pottery, and Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points, are found along the length of the Mojave River to the Mojave Sinks (Drover

1979; Rogers 1929; Smith 1963). These ceramics, along with the continued use of coastal artifacts such as shell beads, suggest fairly long-distance trade contacts and possibly more extensive seasonal rounds.

North of the Mojave River, the Saratoga Springs artifact assemblage continued, with the addition of Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points and Great Basin Brown Ware pottery. Also present in these assemblages are steatite beads, large triangular knives, unshaped manos and milling stones, mortars and pestles, incised stones, slate pendants, and shell beads (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Bettinger (1975, 1976, 1977) attributes the beginning of regular pinyon exploitation to this period, as shown by the appearance of camps in the pinyon-juniper woodland (Warren 1984:424-427; Warren and Crabtree 1986:191-192). Warren and Crabtree (1986:191-192) note that the initial occurrence of this assemblage is linked with the ancestors of the historic Southern Paiute and is roughly contemporaneous with the terminal date for the Ancestral Puebloan occupation of the region. Virgin Anasazi development and influence had been curtailed in the eastern Mojave Desert by the Protohistoric period (Warren 1984:427). Occupation by the hunter-gatherer groups present earlier, however, appears to have continued relatively unchanged.

Ethnohistoric Background

The major ethnographic group associated with the Project area was the Serrano (Bean and Smith 1978; Benedict 1924; Kroeber 1925:611-619; Strong 1929:5-35). The following summary is closely drawn from a recent ethnography by Lerch and Ciolek-Torrello (2007). Details concerning other aspects of Serrano culture, such as social organization and religion, may be found in a number of sources, including Benedict (1924), Gifford (1918), Kroeber (1907, 1925), Strong (1929), Bean and Smith (1978) and Bean et al. (1981). The Serrano were so called by the Spanish because they lived in and around the San Bernardino Mountains (serrano, from sierra, means "mountain dweller" in Spanish). The Serrano's own general name for themselves was Takhtam, or "people," although most individuals were identified by the name of their particular clan or village, and these names are frequently referred to as "tribes."

The Serrano language is part of the Takic subfamily of the larger Uto-Aztecan language family (Ergle 1999; Moratto 1984:534), which includes a wide variety of language groups extending as far south as the Basin of Mexico. Closer to home, the culture groups neighboring the Serrano to the south of the San Bernardino Mountains—the Gabrielino, Luiseño, and Cahuilla—were also Takic-language speakers. The Serrano appear to have been most closely linguistically aligned with the Cahuilla people, the easternmost of the three. In the Mojave Desert, to the west, north, and east, were the Kawaiisu, Panamint, and Chemehuevi, who spoke Numic languages, another subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. Although these language group names are often understood as some sort of tribal identity reflecting politically unified groups, this was clearly not the case. Designations such as Serrano and Chemehuevi are purely linguistic labels that, when applied to a geographic region, simply refer to the total territory inhabited by a number of independent bands who spoke a common language. Very often, significant cultural interactions crosscut language groups as a result of topography or other factors. The Serrano, in particular, seem to have maintained close ties with peoples on both sides of the mountains, regardless of linguistic affiliation.

The Serrano, and many neighboring language groups, were organized into independent but interconnected village communities. Each of these villages consisted of one or more patrilineal clans that belonged to one of two exogamous moieties, named coyote or wildcat. The clan-based villages and the larger moiety groups maintained complex ceremonial relationships with one another (Gifford 1918; Strong 1929). Frequently, a number of communities would combine to celebrate important festivals, harvest cycles, and other ceremonial events, occasionally inviting distant, linguistically unrelated groups.

Prior to European contact, the Serrano were hunters and gatherers who exploited a wide variety of resources from the mountains, the desert, and the Mojave River, including both large and small game, as well as numerous plant resources. Large game—such as deer, mountain sheep, and pronghorn—was hunted with bow and arrow, and smaller animals such as rabbits, rodents, and reptiles were taken with throwing sticks,

nets, and snares. Acorns, pinyon nuts, and mesquite beans were among the staple foods, which were seasonally supplemented by chia and ricegrass seeds, roots, tubers, and various fresh greens (Bean and Smith 1978; Lerch 2002).

The presence of a perennial water source was the determining factor in the nature, duration, and distribution of Serrano villages (Benedict 1924:368). Most Serrano village-hamlets "were in the foothill Upper Sonoran life-zone while a few were out on the desert floor (near permanent water sources) or in the forest Transition zone" (Bean and Smith 1978:570). Small villages were more common, although there were larger villages in the Summit Valley and the Cajon Pass. Small special purpose sites, such as temporary camps, food processing stations, and lithic procurement areas, were located as needed. The Serrano who inhabited the San Bernardino Mountains would inhabit the milder areas of Apple Valley and Lucerne Valley during the winter and the area in and around Baldwin Lake during the summer.

In the early literature, there are only occasional references to the Project study area and the Native Americans who once lived there (Beattie and Beattie 1951:421; Brown and Boyd 1922:21-25; Pierson 1970:110-111), although contact with Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771. By 1806, the Serrano were recruited into the mission systems and most of them were removed from their homelands to the missions (Beattie and Beattie 1939:366). Missionization led to the loss of their native lifeways; although, northeast of the San Gorgonio Pass, Serrano culture survived.

By 1975, most Serrano lived on two southern California reservations (Morongo and San Manuel), where with other native Californians, they participated in ceremonial and political affairs on a pan-reservation. According to Bean and Smith (1978:543), at the time of the writing, only slightly over 100 people claimed Serrano descent, reduced from a pre-contact figure between 1,500 (Kroeber 1925:617) and 2,500 (Bean 1962-1972), and even fewer speak their native language; however, all recall with pride their history. Ethnic identity is strong and they remain a readily identifiable cultural entity.

Brief History of Rialto

In 1769, Spanish explorers established Mission San Gabriel in what is presently eastern Los Angeles County. The area that is now known as Rialto was under Spanish rule as part of the Mission San Gabriel lands until 1822, when Mexico gained its independence from Spain. After independence, Mexican land grants further divided the land into ranchos. Rancho San Bernardino (37,700 acres), granted to the Lugo family, encompassed present-day Rialto (Dice 2006). In 1848, the United States took over the Mexican rancho land in California.

Typical of many San Bernardino County towns, the area that would one day become Rialto was a fertile agricultural area, due to the warm, dry climate. The beginnings of southern California's citrus culture can be traced to the Mission San Gabriel; an orange grove encompassing 6 acres was planted on mission lands in 1804. In 1841, William Wolfskill used seedlings from the San Gabriel orchard to plant his own larger orchard. Wolfskill is credited with establishing citrus commercially (Pronin 1989). Small ranching operations were established in the Rialto area in the mid-nineteenth century (City of Rialto 2015). In 1887, the first railroad connection was established, and the land that now comprises Rialto was purchased by the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company (City of Rialto 2015). The company named the community Rialto and began development in the area. Shortly thereafter, a group of midwestern Methodists immigrated to Rialto and furthered its development (City of Rialto 2015).

By the late nineteenth century, Rialto was a typical small southern California agricultural community for which citrus was the main crop. In 1890, the Grapeland Irrigation District was formed to capture and utilize the waters of Lytle Creek, encouraging settlement and fruit farming north of the Fontana and Rialto areas, formerly known as Grapeland. In the 1880s, the community of Grapeland, covering approximately 10,600

acres, consisted of a school, post office, and commercial businesses, as well as small ranches along Lytle Creek Road. The water works consisted of the former Sierra Vista Reservoir built by Chinese laborers in 1886 and various irrigation canals, conduits, and tunnels. The study area falls within the Grapeland Irrigation District boundaries.

In 1893, the community contained approximately 35 homes with 250 residents, a few local businesses, and a three-story Hotel del Rialto (City of Rialto 2015). The first citrus packing house was built in 1894, and a citrus association was established (City of Rialto 2015). Rialto was officially incorporated in 1911 by the Chamber of Commerce, with 1,500 residents and 40 businesses comprising the small town (Stoebe 1965). The area on Riverside Avenue between Santa Fe station and First Street housed most businesses. Those businesses included the bank, four real estate agencies, a few grocery stores, two meat markets, two department stores, two barbershops, a weekly newspaper (Rialto Record), two garages, and two telephone companies. On the southeast corner of Riverside Avenue and First Street stood the J. H. Crowder Building occupied by a grocery store, which has since been demolished. On the west side of Riverside Avenue stood the offices of the Lytle Creek Water and Improvement Company. The First National Bank of Rialto opened its new building in February 1908 on the northwest corner of Riverside and Rialto avenues. In 1913, Rialto's Light and Power Company was sold to California Electric Power Company.

Citrus agriculture was the most important industry to Rialto in the twentieth century. Connections to improved transportation resulted in steady growth, as the small agricultural community was able to expand the markets for their local product. In addition to the Santa Fe railroad connection, in 1914 Los Angeles' Pacific Electric Railway completed the San Bernardino Line through the City of Rialto. Improved transportation through Rialto not only included the rail line but also the repaving of Foothill Boulevard (the main east-west transportation route) in 1913, which eventually became part of U.S. Highway 66, better known as the transnational Route 66 (City of Rialto 2015). With these improved transportation connections, small local agricultural operations developed into a robust citrus packing industry with at least seven citrus packing houses located along the Santa Fe railroad tracks. A fire in the 1920s destroyed many of the buildings in downtown Rialto.

As a result of post-World War II expansion and the general population boom in southern California, Rialto also became a bedroom/commuter community to larger cities in the county and region. Between 1950 and 1980, the population of Rialto grew tenfold from 3,156 to 330,500 (City of Rialto 2015). Today, with a population of around 100,000, only a few acres of the original citrus land are in active use, and Rialto is supported by several large retail distribution centers.

STUDY METHODS

Methods used to assess the presence of and potential for cultural resources within the property included a search of existing records and a pedestrian field survey. ASM began the study by requesting a records search from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), part of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), that will include the Project area and a radius of 1 mile around it. A search of the Sacred Lands File held by the NAHC was also requested. Historical aerial photographs and USGS topographic maps of the Project area were assessed to discern prior land use on the Project parcel. The City's General Plan (2010) was also consulted.

ASM conducted an intensive pedestrian archaeological field survey on August 11, 2022, to determine the presence of any previously undocumented cultural resources that may be discernable on the surface of the Project parcel using transects spaced at 15-m intervals. The field survey was conducted by ASM Senior Archaeologist Sherri Andrews, M.A., RPA.

STUDY RESULTS

SCCIC Records Search

The SCCIC records search was requested on July 26, 2022, to determine whether the Project area has been previously subject to systematic survey as well as the presence or absence of cultural resources previously documented within the Project area. Delays at the SCCIC resulted in ASM conducting the search in person on October 19, 2022. The search included all records and documents on file with the SCCIC, as well as the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Historic Properties Directory. The SCCIC summary lists are provided with this report as Attachment C.

A total of 39 previous reports were identified as a result of the records search (Table 1), none of which involve the Project area.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Projects Conducted within the 1-Mile Records Search Radius

Report No. (SB-)	Year	Author(s)/Affiliation	Title
00298	1976	Harris, Ruth D. / San Bernardino County Museum Association	Archaeological – Historical Resources Assessment (Crestmore Area)
00388	1976	Hearn, Joseph E. / San Bernardino County Museum Association	Archaeological – Historical Resources Assessment of Approximately 70 Acres in the Crestmore Area
00508	1977	Greenwood, Roberta S. / Greenwood and Associates	Archaeological Resources Survey: West Coast - Mid Continent Pipeline Project, Long Beach to Colorado River
00509	1978	Greenwood and Associates	Archaeological Resources Survey: West-Coast - Mid-Continent Pipeline Project, Long Beach to Colorado River, the Agua Mansa Alternate Pipeline Route
00711	1978	Chavez, David / URS Company	Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Rialto Tank Farm Location and Associated Pipeline and Pump Station Locations, San Bernardino County, California
00712	1978	Chavez, David / URS Company	Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Four Corners Pipeline Interconnect Facilities, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California
00713	1978	Chavez, David / URS Company	Final: Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1 (Elk Hills) to Rialto Crude Oil Pipeline
00714	1978	Chavez, David / URS Company	Final: Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Rialto Crude Oil Tank Farm to the Four Corners Pipeline
01287	1982	Lerch, Michael K. / San Bernardino County Museum Association	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Santa Ana Regional Interceptor, Reaches IV-D and IV-E, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California
01499	1985	Foster, John M., and Roberta S. Greenwood / Greenwood and Associates	Cultural Resources Overview: California Portion, Proposed Pacific Texas Pipeline Project
01750	1987	Romani, Gwendolyn R. / Greenwood and Associates	Cultural Resource Investigation: Proposed Expansion of the City of Rialto Wastewater Treatment Plant
01951	1989	Hatheway, Roger G., and Karen Swope / Hatheway and Associates	Archaeological and Historical Survey Report for the Proposed Angelus Block Property
02030	1989	Kielusiak, Carol / San Bernardino County Museum Association	Cultural Resources Assessment - Sari, Reaches IV D & E
02117	1990	Harmsworth Associates and CH2M HILL	Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Report: Expansion of the Rialto Wastewater Treatment Plant [Cultural Resource Sections]
02752	1992	Seymour, Gregory R. and David P. Doak / Thomas G. Olsen Associates	The Santa Ana Regional Interceptor Project Sawpa-Sari Reaches IV D & E: A Cultural Resource Survey of a 18-Mile Right of Way from Mira Loma to Colton, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, CA

Report No. (SB-)	Year	Author(s)/Affiliation	Title
02785	1992	McKenna, Jeanette A. / McKenna et al.	Cultural Resources Investigations and Historic Research for the Expanded Santa Watershed Project Authority Site 1 Project Area, Agua Mansa, San Bernardino County, CA
02786	1993	McKenna, Jeanette A. / McKenna et al.	Cultural Resources Investigations and Historic Research for the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority Site 1 Project Area and Associated Soil Testing Areas, Agua Mansa, San Bernardino County, CA
02853	1991	Foster, John M., James J. Schmidt, Carmen A. Weber, Gwendolyn R. Romani, and Roberta S. Greenwood / Greenwood and Associates	Cultural Resource Investigation: Inland Feeder Project, MWD of Southern CA
02884	1993	McKenna, Jeanette A. / McKenna et al.	A Determination of Eligibility Study: CA-SBR-6859H - The West Riverside Canal, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California
02944	1991	Harley, Bruce / San Bernardino County Museum Association Quarterly 39(1):1-59	The Agua Mansa Story, A Collection of Papers Compiled on the Occasion of the 150th Anniversary of the Settlement of Agua Mansa
03225	1996	Hall, M.C. / ARU	Zone 2-Rialto Channel, Phase II, Archaeological Monitoring
03586	2000	Love, Bruce / CRM Tech	Ontario to Colton Pipeline, San Bernardino County, CA
03603	1998	Love, Bruce / CRM Tech	Installation of Water Pipes along I-10 between Colton and Fontana
03931	2002	Dahdul, Miriam / CRM Tech	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Rialto Channel Improvement Project (Phase 3) in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, CA
04334	1997	Owen, Shelley M. / Greenwood and Associates	Cultural Resource Records & Archival Search: 250 Acre Parcel in the City of Colton, San Bernardino County
04365	2000	Jones & Stokes	Final Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc Fiberoptic Cable System Installation Project, Riverside CA to the CA/AZ Border
04370	2004	Dice, Michael / Michael Brandman Associates	Cultural/Paleontological Survey & Monitoring for the Young Homes Cedar Ranch Crestmore Project (Tract 15836), San Bernardino County, CA
04533	2004	Gordon, Beth / RESCOM Environmental	Historic Resources Report: CA8820B/Juniper, 11650 Sierra Ave, Fontana, San Bernardino County, CA
04650	2001	Jensen, Peter M.	Archaeological Inventory Survey: Proposed Spring SB03X056 Cell Tower Site, Little Mountain, I-15 Southeast of Barstow, San Bernardino County, California
06305	2009	Daly, Pamela	Historic Resources Assessment Report of APN: 0258-041-060000, 2385 South Willow Avenue, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
06331	2009	Cannon, Amanda, and Michael K. Lerch	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Riverside-Corona Realignment, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California
06440	2008	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Archaeological Monitoring Program
06445	2009	Glentis, Dionisios, and Susan Underbrink	Archaeological Survey Report for the Ethanol Pipeline and Breakout Tank Project, San Bernardino County, California
06516	1999	Ashkar, Shahira	Cultural Resource Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc., Proposed Fiber Optic System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Riverside, Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties
06546	2008	Feller, Peter / Black Fox Timber Management Group, Inc.	Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Deetz Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, San Bernardino County, California
06719	2010	Sander, Jay K.	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Pole Replacement Project: Highgrove-Corona 115kV Circuit, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California

Report No. (SB-)	Year	Author(s)/Affiliation	Title
07581	2014	Ballester, Daniel	Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring of Earth-Moving Activities, FedEx Ground Package System Project, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
07960	2010	Self, William / William Self Associates, Inc.	Class III Cultural Resources Survey Addendum for the Proposed Calnev Expansion Project, California Portion San Bernadino County, California
08177	2015	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Ben Kerridge, Jesse Yorck, and Nina Gallardo / CRM Tech	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Agua Mansa Industrial Park Project, Near the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California

Fifteen resources have been previously documented within the 1-mi. records search radius, but none appear within the Project area (Table 2). Most of the resources documented within the records search radius are historic in age, and include historic refuse, buildings, structures, infrastructure, or water conveyance-related features. Prehistoric resources include artifact scatters and habitation debris, the nearest of which to the Project area is 0.5 mi. away.

Table 2. Resources Previously Recorded within the 1-Mile Records Search Radius

Primary # (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Date Recorded (Recorded by)	Description	Attribute Codes*
001479	1479	1987 (Bouey et al.)	-	AP2
001572	1572	1956 (Smith)	-	AP11
001578	1578	1964 (Smith); 1980 (Castaneda)	Agua Mansa Cemetery; Agua Mansa – the Deserted Village; CHL-121	AP2; AP3; AP9; AP15
001580	1580	-	Zimmerman Ranch	AP4; AP13
004952	4952H	1982 (Lerch)	Agua Mansa Chapel; La Capilla de San Salvador	AH2; AH4; AH9; HP44
006940	6940H	1990 (Schmidt et al., Greenwood and Associates)	-	AH6
010330	10330H	1999 (Ashkar, Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.); 2002 (Goodwin, LSA Associates, Inc.); 2008 (Harper, SWCA); 2010 (Tibbet, LSA Associates, Inc.); 2012 (Paul, ICF International)	Union Pacific Railroad; Southern Pacific Railroad; West Line Basin Alignment; Union Pacific Railroad Crossing at Anderson Street	AH7; HP39
012190	-	2006 (MBA); 2006 (Taniguichi, Galvin & Associates)	El Rivino Country Club	HP29
020676	-	2009 (Daly, Daly & Associates); 2015	2385 S. Willow Avenue	HP2; HP33
020804	-	2008 (McKenna, McKenna et al.)		AH16
021603	-	2008 (Hollins, URS Corp.)	176 E. Slover Avenue, Colton; Tank Farm	HP8
021604	-	1987 (Hollins, URS Corp.)	1717 E. Slover Avenue, Colton; Tank Farm	HP8

Primary # (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Date Recorded (Recorded by)	Description	Attribute Codes*
026051	-	2012 (Davidson, et al., LSA Associates, Inc.); 2013 (Tinsley/Treffers, Urbana Preservation/SWCA); 2014 (Ballester, CRM Tech); 2018 (Cunningham, ECORP); 2019 (Goodwin, LSA)	Devers-San Bernardino 220kV; SCE Hayfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line; Julian Hinds-Mirage 220kV, Devers-Mirage 220 kV, Devers-San Bernardino No. 1 220kV; Mira Loma-Vista 220 kV, and Chino Mira Loma No. 3 220 kV Transmission Lines	HP11
026933	-	2013 (Ballester, CRM Tech)	-	AH2; AH4; AH5
031941	31941H	2018 (Smith, L&L)	-	AH4; AH5; AH6

*AP2. Lithic scatter; AP3. Ceramic scatter; AP4. Bedrock milling feature; AP9. Burials; AP11. Hearths/pits; AP13. Trails/linear earthworks; AP15. Habitation debris
AH2. Foundations/structure pads; AH4. Privies/dumps/trash scatters; AH5. Wells/cisterns; AH6. Water conveyance system; AH7. Roads/trails/railroad grades; AH9. Mines/quarries/tailings; AH16. Other
HP2. Single family property; HP8. Industrial building; HP11. Engineering structure; HP29. Landscape architecture; HP33. Farm/ranch; HP39. Other; HP44. Adobe building/structure

Historical Image Research

Historic aerials from 1938, 1948, 1959, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1978, 1980, 1984, 1985, 1994, 1995, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 were analyzed on historicaerials.com, as were historic topographic maps dated 1896, 1898, 1901, 1905, 1909, 1913, 1926, 1929, 1938, 1943, 1946, 1955, 1959, 1963, 1965, 1969, 1974, 1975, 1977, 1980, 1981, 1985, 2012, 2015, and 2018.

Willow Avenue is evident on the first available aerial from 1938. From 1938 through 1980, the parcel appears to be under cultivation and flanked on the north and south edges by larger trees, and is surrounded by cultivated fields on all sides. In 1985, the Project parcel is still under cultivation, but the parcels to the north, east, and south have been cleared. In 1994, the building currently located on the west side of the parcel appears, while the currently vacant 1.5 acres abutting Willow are still cultivated though the tree lines along the north and south edges of the parcel are gone. In the 2009 image, a swath of the cultivars on the west edge just east of the building has been cleared but the rest of the parcel remains planted. Additional clearing appears to have taken place by 2010 and this portion of the parcel is fully cleared by 2012. Topographic maps show no land use until the 1955 map, which shows the parcel under cultivation; no significant change appears on the topographic maps to present.

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

A request for a search of the NAHC's Sacred Lands File (SLF) was made by ASM on August 2, 2022. This search was undertaken to supplement the SCCIC records search to inquire as to whether resources important to local Native American groups may exist within the proposed Project area that may not appear within the CHRIS system. The NAHC response was received on September 29, 2022, indicating a positive result and suggesting that the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation be contacted. The response also included a list of 17 other tribal contacts who may have interest in or information about the Project area. Query letters were sent to all of the contacts provided on October 6, 2022. To date, two responses have been received. Both the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians and the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California deferred comment to other more local tribes. No other responses have been received. The NAHC response, a sample query letter, and the responses received are included with this report at Attachment D.

Pedestrian Archaeological Survey

For the archaeological survey, all accessible portions of the vacant portion of the Project parcel were walked in transects spaced approximately 15 m apart and oriented primarily north/south. The parcel itself has been heavily disturbed by decades of agricultural use and appears to have been recently mowed (Figures 4-7). Asphalt drives flank the parcel on its north and south edges. A small amount of construction material including some concrete chunks and metal pipe fragments is present, as is a small amount of modern refuse found mixed into the soils nearer to Willow Avenue indicating ground surface movement and disturbance of the parcel in the recent past.

No previously undocumented cultural resources were encountered during the intensive pedestrian archaeological survey.

REGULATORY CONTEXT

California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)

For purposes of CEQA, a historic resource is any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR (PRC §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, §4852). The four criteria for listing in the CRHR closely mirror the criteria for listing in the NRHP. A resource is eligible for listing in the CRHR if it meets any of the following criteria:

(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
(4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

Prehistoric archaeological sites are typically evaluated only under Criterion 4 for their potential to yield data important to understanding the prehistory of the area or region. Historical archaeological sites and architectural resources may be evaluated under any of the four criteria because their features, plus available historical documentation, may be used to inform our understanding of their association with events, people, workmanship, or other important historical information. Isolates are not eligible for the listing in the CRHR because they lack association and context with other archaeological materials. Recording the physical description and location of an isolate exhausts its research potential.

Local Preservation Goals

The City has a municipal ordinance establishing an Historical Preservation Commission, though it does not yet maintain a list of designated historic resources or landmarks. However, the Cultural and Historic Resources Element of the City's General Plan (2010) presents as its "Goal 7-1: Preserve Rialto's significant historical resources as a source of community identity, stability, aesthetic character, and social value"; and "Goal 7-3: Identify, document, and protect significant archaeological resources in Rialto." As such, Policy 7-3.1 "require[s] archaeological surveys during the development review process for all projects in archaeologically sensitive areas where no previous surveys are recorded" with Policy 7-3.3 to "[a]void impacts to potentially significant prehistoric and historical archaeological resources and sites containing Native American human remains consistent with State law."

RECOMMENDATIONS

No prehistoric or historical artifacts or sites were identified during the current survey. As such, no historical resources as defined under CEQA that would require further consideration were identified within the Project area. Further, the results of the background research conducted for the study indicate a low archaeological sensitivity for the Project area.

However, in the event that any archaeological materials are encountered during future development activities, all activities must be suspended in the vicinity of the find until the deposits are recorded and evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. If evaluated as eligible for the CRHR and if impacts to the resource cannot be avoided, mitigation would be necessary. In addition, if significant subsurface prehistoric resources are encountered that will be subject to impacts from the project, Tribes with historic and cultural ties to the area shall be contacted.

If human remains of any kind are found during construction, the requirements of CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) and AB 2641 shall be followed. According to these requirements, all construction activities must cease immediately, and the San Bernardino County Coroner and a qualified archaeologist must be notified. The Coroner will examine the remains and determine the next appropriate action based on his or her findings. If the coroner determines the remains to be of Native American origin, he or she will notify the NAHC. The NAHC will then identify the most likely descendants (MLD) to be consulted regarding treatment and/or reburial of the remains. If an MLD cannot be identified, or the MLD fails to make a recommendation regarding the treatment of the remains within 48 hours after gaining access to the remains, the property owner shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance.

Sincerely,

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Attachment A: References
Attachment B: Figures and Photographs
Attachment C: SCCIC Summary Lists
Attachment D: NAHC and Tribal Correspondence

ATTACHMENT A: REFERENCES

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1993 The Siphon Site (CA-SBR-6580): A Millingstone Horizon Site in Summit Valley, California. *San Bernardino County Museum Quarterly* 40(3). San Bernardino County Museum Association, Redlands, California.

Tuohy, Donald R.
1974 A Comparative Study of the Late Paleoindian Manifestations in the Western Great Basin. In *A Collection of Papers on Great Basin Archaeology*, edited by R. Elston and L. Savini, pp. 91-116. Nevada Archaeological Survey Research Paper No. 5.

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1967 The San Dieguito Complex: A Review and Hypothesis. *American Antiquity* 32:168-185.
1980 The Archaeology and Archaeological Resources of the Amargosa-Mohave Basin Planning Units. In *A Cultural Resources Overview for the Amargosa-Mohave Basin Planning Units*, edited by C. N. Warren, M. Knack, and E. Warren, pp. 2-134. Unpublished report submitted to the Bureau of Land Management, Desert Planning Staff, Riverside, California.
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White, Tim D., and Wes Reeder
1970 *An Archaeological Survey of the Deep Creek Drainage, San Bernardino Mountains, California*. Manuscript on file, California Historical Resources Information System, San Bernardino Archeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands.

Willig, A. J.
1988 Paleo-Archaic Adaptations and Lakeside Settlement Patterns in the Northern Alkali Basin, Oregon. In *Early Human Occupation in Far Western North American: The Clovis-Archaic Interface*, edited by J. A. Willig, C. M. Aikens, and J. L. Fagan. Nevada State Museum Anthropological Papers No. 21. Carson City.

Winslow, Diane L.
2003a *Mitigation Black Dog Mesa Archaeological Complex (26CK5686/BLM 53-7216) Volume 1 – History and Project Overview*. Harry Reid Center for Environmental Studies, Division of Cultural Resources, University of Nevada, Las Vegas. Prepared for Bureau of Land Management and Nevada Power Company. BLM Report No. 5-2430(1), HRC Report No. 5-4-26(1).
2003b *Mitigation Black Dog Mesa Archaeological Complex (26CK5686/BLM 53-7216) Volume II – Black Dog Cave*. Harry Reid Center for Environmental Studies, Division of Cultural Resources, University of Nevada, Las Vegas. Prepared for Bureau of Land Management and Nevada Power Company. BLM Report No. 5-2430(2), HRC Report No. 5-4-26(2).

Young, D. A., and R. A. Bettinger
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ATTACHMENT B: FIGURES AND PHOTOGRAPHS

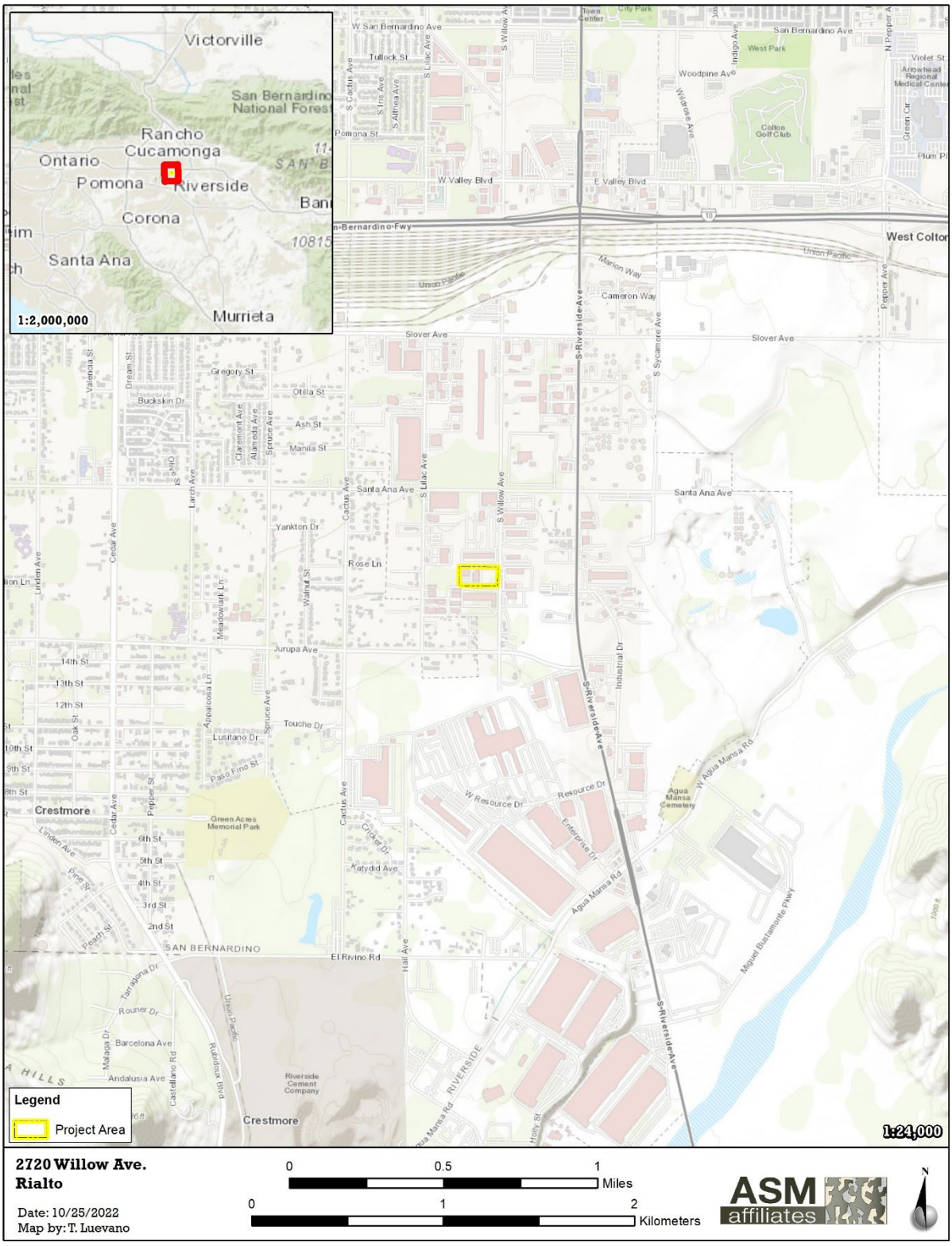


Figure 1. Vicinity map.

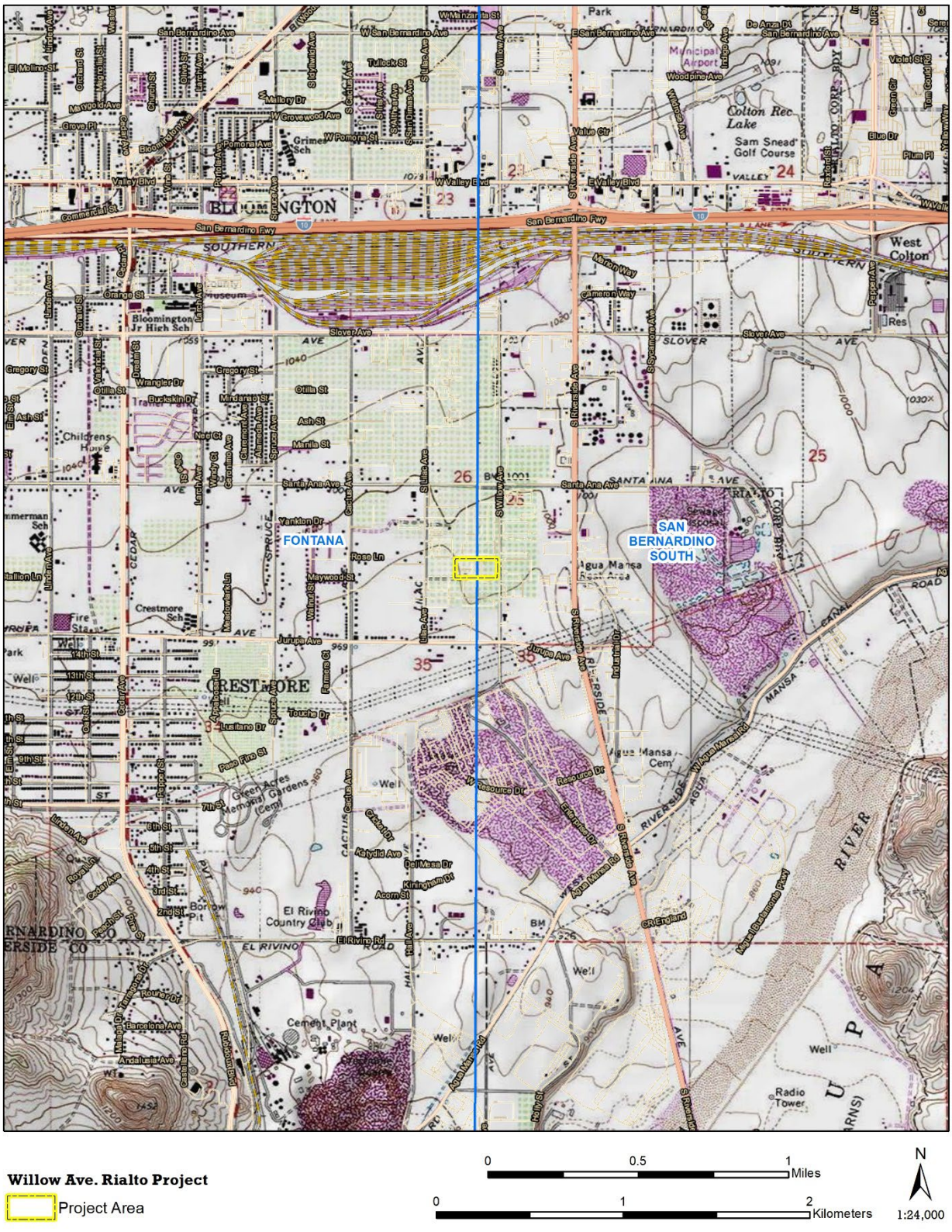
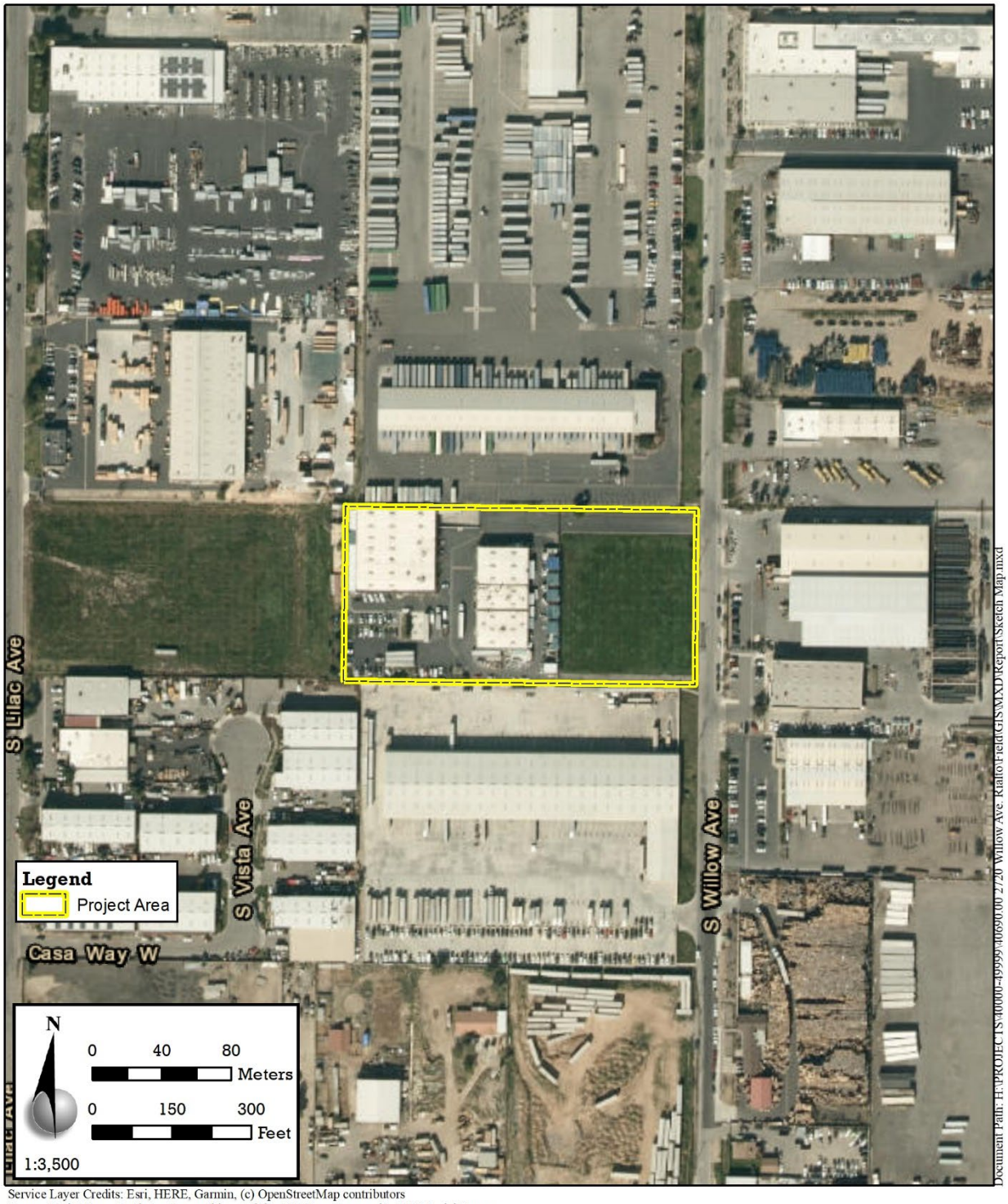


Figure 2. Location map.



Service Layer Credits: Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors
Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community 2017 Aerial Imagery

Figure 3. Aerial view.

Figure 4. View toward Willow to southeast.

Figure 5. View along Willow to northwest.

Figure 6. View along south edge to west.

Figure 7. View along north edge to southwest.

ATTACHMENT C: SCCIC RECORDS SEARCH SUMMARY LISTS

Report List

2720 North Willow

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00298	NADB-R - 1060298; Voided - 76-1.6	1976	HARRIS, RUTH D.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT (CRESTMORE AREA)	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00388	NADB-R - 1060388; Voided - 76-9.6	1976	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF APPROXIMATELY 70 ACRES IN THE CRESTMORE AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00508	NADB-R - 1060508; Voided - 77-6.4A	1977	GREENWOOD, ROBERTA S.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY: WEST COAST - MID CONTINENT PIPELINE PROJECT, LONG BEACH TO COLORADO RIVER	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	36-000715, 36-000716, 36-001573, 36-001576, 36-001632
SB-00509	NADB-R - 1060509; Voided - 77-6.4B	1978	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY: WEST-COAST - MID-CONTINENT PIPELINE PROJECT, LONG BEACH TO COLORADO RIVER, THE AGUA MANSA ALTERNATE PIPELINE ROUTE	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	
SB-00711	NADB-R - 1060711; Voided - 78-12.2A	1978	CHAVEZ, DAVID	CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION OF THE RIALTO TANK FARM LOCATION AND ASSOCIATED PIPELINE AND PUMP STATION LOCATIONS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		36-001578
SB-00712	NADB-R - 1060712; Voided - 78-12.2B	1978	CHAVEZ, DAVID	CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION OF THE FOUR CORNERS PIPELINE INTERCONNECT FACILITIES, SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA		36-001578
SB-00713	NADB-R - 1060713; Voided - 78-12.2C	1978	CHAVEZ, DAVID	FINAL: CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION FOR THE NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVE NO. 1 (ELK HILLS) TO RIALTO CRUDE OIL PIPELINE	URS COMPANY	36-000116, 36-000425, 36-001578, 36-002419, 36-003430, 36-004411
SB-00714	NADB-R - 1060714; Voided - 78-12.2D	1978	CHAVEZ, DAVID	FINAL: CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION FOR THE RIALTO CRUDE OIL TANK FARM TO THE FOUR CORNERS PIPELINE, KERN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	URS COMPANY	36-000314, 36-001578
SB-01287	NADB-R - 1061287; Voided - 82-7.3	1982	LERCH, MICHAEL K.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE SANTA ANA REGIONAL INTERCEPTOR, REACHES IV-D AND IV-E, SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	36-001575, 36-004952

Report List

2720 North Willow

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-01499	NADB-R - 1061499; Voided - 85-7.4A-B	1985	FOSTER, JOHN M. and ROBERTA S. GREENWOOD	CULTURAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW: CALIFORNIA PORTION, PROPOSED PACIFIC TEXAS PIPELINE PROJECT	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	
SB-01750	NADB-R - 1061750; Voided - 87-12.2	1987	ROMANI, GWENDOLYN R.	CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION: PROPOSED EXPANSION OF THE CITY OF RIALTO WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES	
SB-01951	NADB-R - 1061951; Voided - 89-10.8	1989	HATHEWAY, ROGER G. and KAREN SWOPE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED ANGELUS BLOCK PROPERTY	HATHEWAY & ASSOCIATES	36-001578, 36-004952
SB-02030	NADB-R - 1062030; Voided - 89-6.13	1989	KIELUSIAK, CAROL	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT - SARI, REACHES IV D & E	San San Bernardino County Museum Association	36-001575, 36-004952, 36-005241, 36-005274, 36-006007, 36-006069
SB-02117	NADB-R - 1062117; Voided - 90-7.3	1990	HARMSWORTH ASSOCIATES and CH2M HILL	SUPPLEMENTAL DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT: EXPANSION OF THE RIALTO WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT [CULTURAL RESOURCE SECTIONS]	HARMSWORTH ASSOCIATES	
SB-02752	NADB-R - 1062752	1992	SEYMOUR, GREGORY R. and DAVID P. DOAK	THE SANTA ANA REGIONAL INTERCEPTOR PROJECT SAWPA-SARI REACHES IV D & E: A CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF A 18-MILE RIGHT OF WAY FROM MIRA LOMA TO COLTON, RIVERSIDE AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CA	THOMAS G. OLSEN ASSOCIATES	36-000001, 36-001575, 36-001576, 36-001578, 36-002623, 36-004952, 36-006007, 36-006069, 36-006858, 36-006859, 36-006860
SB-02785	NADB-R - 1062785	1992	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS AND HISTORIC RESEARCH FOR THE EXPANDED SANTA WATERSHED PROJECT AUTHORITY SITE 1 PROJECT AREA, AGUA MANSA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA	MCKENNA ET AL	
SB-02786	NADB-R - 1062786	1993	MCKENNA, JEANNETTE A.	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS AND HISTORIC RESEARCH FOR THE SANTA ANA WATERSHED PROJECT AUTHORITY SITE 1 PROJECT AREA AND ASSOCIATED SOIL TESTING AREAS, AGUA MANSA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA	MCKENNA ET AL	

Report List

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-02853	NADB-R - 1062853	1991	FOSTER, JOHN M., JAMES J. SCHMIDT, CARMEN A. WEBER, GWENDOLYN R. ROMANI, and ROBERTA S. GREENWOOD	CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION: INLAND FEEDER PROJECT, MWD OF SOUTHERN CA	GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES	36-006086, 36-006354, 36-006847, 36-006848, 36-006849, 36-006850, 36-006851, 36-006852, 36-006853, 36-006854, 36-006855, 36-006856, 36-006857, 36-006858, 36-006859, 36-006860, 36-006861, 36-006862, 36-006863, 36-006864, 36-006865, 36-006866, 36-006867, 36-006868, 36-006869, 36-006870, 36-006871, 36-006872, 36-006940, 36-007021, 36-007050, 36-007051, 36-007053, 36-007054, 36-007055, 36-007702
SB-02884	NADB-R - 1062884	1993	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	A DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY STUDY: CA-SBR-6859H - THE WEST RIVERSIDE CANAL, SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	36-006859
SB-02944	NADB-R - 1062944	1991	HARLEY, BRUCE	THE AGUA MANSA STORY, A COLLECTION OF PAPERS COMPILED ON THE OCCASION OF THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SETTLEMENT OF AGUA MANSA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY 39 (1):1-59	36-001578
SB-03225	NADB-R - 1063225	1996	HALL, M.C.	ZONE 2-RIALTO CHANNEL, PHASE II, ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING. 2PP	ARU	
SB-03586	NADB-R - 1063586	2000	LOVE, BRUCE	ONTARIO TO COLTON PIPELINE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 26PP	CRM TECH	36-006859
SB-03603	NADB-R - 1063603	1998	LOVE, BRUCE	INSTALLATION OF WATER PIPES ALONG I-10 BETWEEN COLTON AND FONTANA. 10PP	CRM TECH	
SB-03722	NADB-R - 1063722	2002	LOVE, BRUCE, HARRY QUINN, MIRIAM DAHDUL, and ADRIAN MORENO	REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & MITIGATION: SITES CA-SBR-2198 & -4341, TOWN OF APPLE VALLEY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 40PP	CRM TECH	36-002198, 36-004341
SB-03931	NADB-R - 1063931	2002	DAHDUL, MIRIAM	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: RIALTO CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (PHASE 3) IN THE CITY OF RIALTO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 14PP	CRM TECH	36-001579

Report List

2720 North Willow

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-04334	NADB-R - 1064334	1997	OWEN, SHELLEY M.	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS & ARCHIVAL SEARCH: 250 ACRE PARCEL IN THE CITY OF COLTON, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY. 12PP	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	
SB-04365	NADB-R - 1064365	2000	JONES & STOKES	FINAL CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY REPORT FOR WILLIAMS COMMUNICATIONS, INC FIBEROPTIC CABLE SYSTEM INSTALLATION PROJECT, RIVERSIDE CA TO THE CA/AZ BORDER. 3 VOLUMES. 113+PP	JONES & STOKES	36-006858, 36-006859, 36-006940, 36-015221, 36-016417
SB-04370	NADB-R - 1064370	2004	DICE, MICHAEL	CULTURAL/PALEONTOLOGICAL SURVEY & MONITORING FOR THE YOUNG HOMES CEDAR RANCH CRESTMORE PROJECT (TRACT 15836), SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 41PP	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES	
SB-04533	NADB-R - 1064533	2004	GORDON, BETH	HISTORIC RESOURCES REPORT: CA8820B/JUNIPER, 11650 SIERRA AVE, FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 14PP	RESCOM ENVIRONMENTAL	
SB-04650	NADB-R - 1064650	2001	JENSEN, PETER M.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY SURVEY: PROPOSED SPRING SB03X056 CELL TOWER SITE, LITTLE MOUNTAIN, I-15 SOUTHEAST OF BARSTOW, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.		
SB-06305	NADB-R - 1066305	2009	Daly, Pamela	Historic Resources Assessment Report of APN: 0258-041-060000, 2385 South Willow Avenue, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-06331	NADB-R - 1066331	2009	Cannon, Amanda and Michael K. Lerch	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Riverside-Corona Realignment, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.		
SB-06440	NADB-R - 1066440	2008	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Archaeological Monitoring Program.		
SB-06445	NADB-R - 1066445	2009	Glentis, Dionisios and Susan Underbrink	Archaeological Survey Report for the Ethanol Pipeline and Breakout Tank Project, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-06516	NADB-R - 1066516	1999	Ashkar, Shahira	Cultural Resource Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc., Proposed Fiber Optic System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Riverside, Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.		

Report List

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-06546		2008	Feller, Peter	Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Deetz Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, San Bernardino County, California	Black Fox Timber Management Group, Inc.	
SB-06597						
SB-06719	NADB-R - 1066719	2010	Sander, Jay K.	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Pole Replacement Project: Highgrove-Corona 115kV Circuit, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.		
SB-07581	NADB-R - 1067581	2014	Ballester, Daniel	Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring of Earth-Moving Activities, FedEx Ground Package System Project, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-07960		2010	Self, William	Class III Cultural Resources Survey Addendum for the Proposed Calnev Expansion Project, California Portion San Bernadino County, California	William Self Associates, Inc.	36-000827, 36-000828, 36-003731, 36-005351, 36-006109, 36-006117, 36-006506, 36-006693, 36-006699, 36-006708, 36-007091, 36-007309, 36-007371, 36-008127, 36-008131, 36-008133, 36-008544, 36-008857, 36-010148, 36-010317, 36-012335, 36-013632, 36-015497, 36-020321, 36-020324, 36-020325, 36-020326, 36-020327, 36-020328, 36-020329, 36-020330, 36-022659, 36-022660, 36-022661, 36-022662, 36-022663, 36-022664
SB-08177		2015	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Ben Kerridge, Jesse Yorck, and Nina Gallardo	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Agua Mansa Industrial Park Project, Near the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California	CRM TECH	

Resource List

2720 North Willow

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-001479	CA-SBR-001479	Resource Name - CL-51 (Tract	Site	Prehistoric	AP02	1987 (Bouey et al.)	SB-01876
P-36-001572	CA-SBR-001572	Resource Name - Santa Ana Street Site	Site	Prehistoric	AP11	1956 (Smith)	SB-00273, SB-00492
P-36-001578	CA-SBR-001578	Resource Name - Agua Mansa Cemetery; OHP PRN - SBCM-113; Other - Agua Mansa - the Deserted Village; CHL - 121	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP03; AP09; AP15	1964 (Smith); 1980 (Castaneda)	SB-00273, SB-00492, SB-00711, SB-00712, SB-00713, SB-00714, SB-01951, SB-02752, SB-02944, SB-04203
P-36-001580	CA-SBR-001580	Resource Name - Zimmerman Ranch; Other - SBCM-759	Site	Prehistoric	AP04; AP13		SB-00273, SB-00492
P-36-004952	CA-SBR-004952H	Resource Name - Agua Mansa Chapel; Other - SBCM-113; Resource Name - La Capilla de San Salvador	Structure, Site	Historic	AH02; AH04; AH09; HP44	1982 (M.K. Lerch)	SB-00048, SB-00049, SB-00050, SB-00051, SB-00140, SB-01287, SB-01951, SB-02030, SB-02532, SB-02752, SB-04203
P-36-006940	CA-SBR-006940H	Resource Name - P1074-124H; SBS-W #6	Structure	Historic	AH06	1990 (Schmidt et al., Greenwood and Associates)	SB-02853, SB-04365
P-36-010330	CA-SBR-010330H	Resource Name - Union Pacific Railroad; Other - Southern Pacific Railroad; Other - West Line Basin Alignment; Other - Union Pacific Railroad Crossing at Anderson Street; Other - 19-186112	Structure, Object	Historic	AH07; HP39	1999 (S. Ashkar, Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.); 2002 (Goodwin, R., LSA Associates, Inc.); 2008 (Harper, C.D., SWCA); 2010 (Tibbet, C., LSA Associates, Inc.); 2012 (Paul, Daniel D., ICF International)	SB-04335, SB-05495, SB-05614, SB-06720, SB-07451, SB-07666, SB-07955
P-36-012190		Resource Name - El Rivino Country Club	District	Historic	HP29	2006 (MBA); 2006 (Christeen Taniguichi, Galvin & Associates)	
P-36-020676		Resource Name - 2385 South Willow Ave, Rialto	Building, Structure	Historic	HP02; HP33	2009 (Pamela Daly, Daly & Associates); 2015	SB-06306
P-36-020804		Resource Name - AMB Property-Agua Mansa	Other	Historic	AH16	2008 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	

Resource List

2720 North Willow

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-021603		176 E. Slover Ave, Colton; Tank Farm; Resource Name - CNX-1	Building	Historic	HP08	2008 (Jeremy Hollins, URS Corp.)	
P-36-021604		1717 E. Slover Ave, Colton; Tank Farm; Resource Name - CNX-2	Building	Historic	HP08	2008 (Jeremy Hollins, URS Corp.)	
P-36-026051		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-36-026933		Resource Name - CRM Tech 2706-1	Site	Historic	AH02; AH04; AH05	2013 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH)	
P-36-031941	CA-SBR-031941H	Resource Name - Slover and Cactus Avenues (SCA)-1	Site	Historic	AH04; AH05; AH06	2018 (Shannon M. Smith, L&L)	SB-08471

ATTACHMENT D: NAHC AND TRIBAL CORRESPONDENCE

ASM affiliates
archaeology
history
ethnography
architectural history

August 2, 2022

California Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, California 95691
Via email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Re: Sacred Lands File Search Request for the 2720 Willow Avenue Project, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California

To whom it may concern,

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) is conducting a cultural resources study for the 2720 Willow Avenue Project, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California. The proposed Project is located on the USGS Fontana, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (see attached). This study is being undertaken in compliance with CEQA.

A records search has been ordered from the South Central Coastal Information Center. I am writing to request a search of your Sacred Lands File and to inquire if you have registered any cultural resources, traditional cultural properties, or areas of heritage sensitivity within this proposed project area. Please send the results of this search to me at our Pasadena office, listed below, and feel free to call, write, fax (626) 793-2008, or e-mail (sandrews@asmaffiliates.com) if you have any questions. We appreciate any information you can provide on this project.

Sincerely,

Sherri Andrews, M.A., J.D., RPA
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments:
Figure 1. 2720 Willow Avenue Project area shown on the USGS Fontana, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

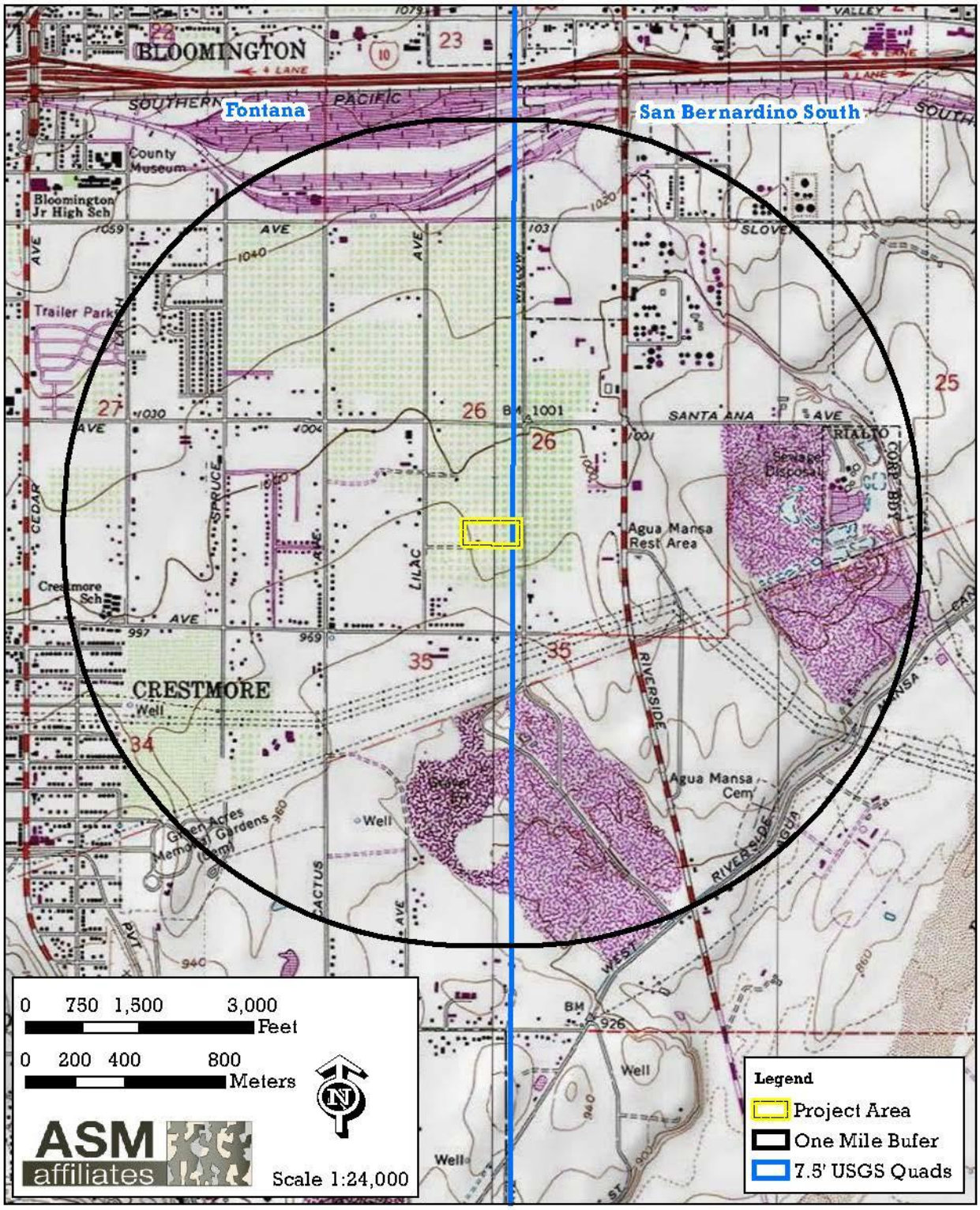

Figure 1. 2720 Willow Avenue Project area shown on the USGS Fontana, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

September 29, 2022

Sherri Andrews
ASM Affiliates, Inc.

Via Email to: sandrews@asmaffiliates.com

Re: 2720 Willow Avenue Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Andrews:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological 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. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

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

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

Sincerely,

Cameron Vela

Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
9/29/2022

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

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 Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 — Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

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

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

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

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez,
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Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road — Cahuilla, Serrano
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

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

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 2720 Willow Avenue Project, San Bernardino County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
9/29/2022

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

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA, 92346
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Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
Serrano

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820
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Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov
Cahuilla

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

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
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Serrano

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
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Cahuilla
Luiseno

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
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ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov
Cahuilla
Luiseno

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ASM affiliates
Archaeology • History • Ethnography • Architectural History

October 6, 2022

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393
Covina, California 91723
Via email: admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Re: 2720 S. Willow Avenue Project, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairperson Salas,

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) is conducting a cultural resources study for the 2720 S. Willow Avenue Project, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California. The proposed Project site is a currently vacant lot located at 2720 S. Willow Avenue in an industrial area in the southern part of Rialto. The Project area is illustrated on the Fontana, California USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (see attached). This study is being undertaken in compliance with CEQA.

A search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File has been undertaken with positive results. The NAHC response also included a list of additional contacts, upon which you appear. As a result, we would appreciate any information you may wish to share regarding Native American cultural resources located in or near the proposed Project location or concerns you may have regarding the proposed Project. This query is for informational purposes only. Any information concerning the location, identity, character, and traditional use of cultural places identified will be considered strictly confidential.

You may contact me at sandrews@asmaffiliates.com, (626) 793-7395, or the Pasadena office address provided below. Thank you in advance for taking the time to review this request.

Respectfully yours,

Sherri Andrews

Sherri Andrews, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist

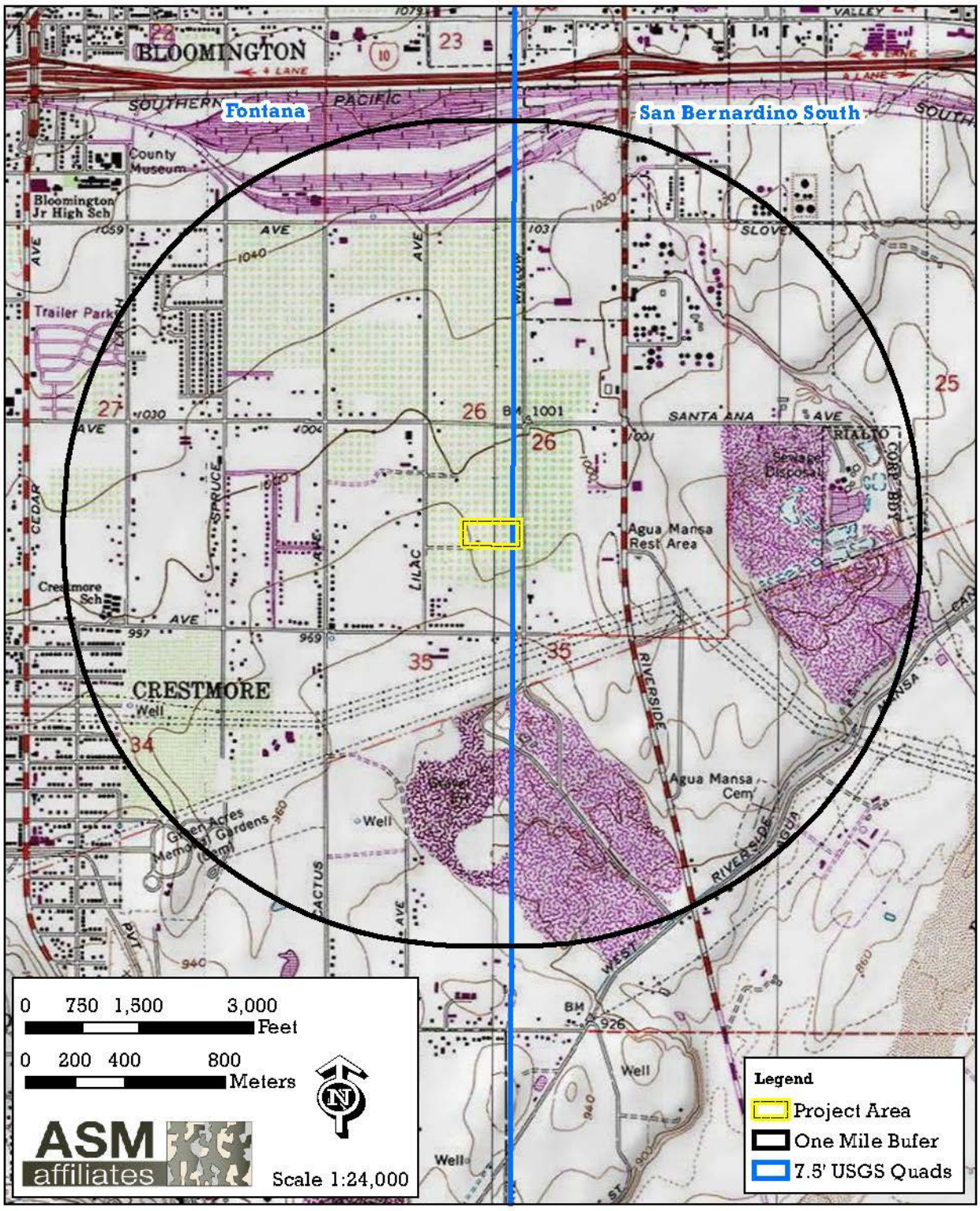

Figure 1. Map of the 2720 S. Willow Avenue Project area shown on the USGS Fontana, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

From: Christina Marsden Conley
To: Sherri Andrews
Cc: Robert Dorame
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: 2720 S. Willow Avenue Project, Rialto, San Bernardino
Date: Monday, October 17, 2022 4:08:36 PM
Attachments: 2720 Willow Rialto_Conley.pdf

Good afternoon Sherri,
This region is outside of our tribal band so we do not have a comment.

Christina Conley
626.407.8761
Native American Cultural Resource Monitor
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California

****I am presently on a field site with limited communication- please excuse any typos*****

> On Oct 17, 2022, at 3:38 PM, Sherri Andrews <sandrews@asmaffiliates.com> wrote:
>
> Dear Ms. Conley --
>
> Attached please find our letter requesting your comments, if any, on the 2720 S. Willow Avenue Project, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California. Thank you for taking time to review this letter and letting us know if there are any issues or concerns.
>
> Best regards,
> Sherri

Photograph

Sherri Andrews M.A., J.D., RPA | Senior Archaeologist
20 N. Raymond Ave., Suite 220 Pasadena, CA | O: (626) 793-7395 | M:
sandrews@asmaffiliates.com | https://asmaffiliates.com

Sherri Andrews

From: THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>
Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2022 9:57 AM
To: Sherri Andrews; THPO Consulting
Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: 2720 S. Willow Avenue Project, Rialto, San Bernardino

Hello,

We appreciate your effort and thank you for your inquiry.

A records check of the Tribal Historic preservation office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Best,

Nicole A. Raslich, M.A.
Archaeological Technician
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
D: +1 (760) 883-1134
C: +1 (760) 985-3615
nraslich@aguacaliente.net

From: Sherri Andrews <sandrews@asmaffiliates.com>
Sent: Monday, October 17, 2022 3:39 PM
To: THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>
Subject: 2720 S. Willow Avenue Project, Rialto, San Bernardino

Dear Ms. Garcia-Plotkin --

Attached please find our letter requesting your comments, if any, on the 2720 S. Willow Avenue Project, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California. Thank you for taking time to review this letter and letting us know if there are any issues or concerns.

Best regards,
Sherri

Sherri Andrews M.A., J.D., RPA | Senior Archaeologist
20 N. Raymond Ave., Suite 220 Pasadena, CA | O: (626) 793-7395 | M:
sandrews@asmaffiliates.com | https://asmaffiliates.com