



**Appendix E**  
Cultural Resources Letter Report



May 24, 2024

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Kimley-Horn  
401 B Street, Suite 600  
San Diego, California 92101

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment Letter Report for the Miro Way and Ayala Drive Development 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 Miro Way and Ayala Drive Development 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 Project site is in the western/central portion of the City, approximately 0.65 mile (mi.) south of State Route (SR) 210, located within Section 34, Township 1 North, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian, as illustrated on the USGS Devore, California and Fontana, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles (Figure 1). It is directly west of Ayala Drive, approximately 450 linear feet north of Baseline Road, and east of Linden Avenue (the southern portion of the project site is directly adjacent to Linden Avenue and the northern portion is approximately 265 feet east of Linden Avenue) within the Renaissance Specific Plan Amendment (RSPA) area (Figure 2).

The approximately 35-acre project site is comprised of Planning Areas 123, 126, and 133. The Project would include the rezone of Planning Area 123 (north of Miro Way) from School to General Commercial with a Residential Overlay. The Project would also include the rezone of Planning Areas 126 and 133 (south of Miro Way) from Park and Employment (with a designated Park Overlay) to Business Center, to allow for an industrial warehouse development. The majority of the project site is vacant and undeveloped with ruderal vegetation. Gravel piles are located on the southern portion of the project site. Sidewalks and streetlights exist at the project boundary along Ayala Drive and Linden Avenue. Overhead electric utilities are located along the project boundary at Linden Avenue. Offsite utility and roadway improvements would extend slightly north of Miro Way and along the right-of-way of Linden Avenue and Ayala Drive at the project frontage. With off-site improvements, the total construction footprint is approximately 27.19 acres.

## **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. Elevation within the largely flat Project parcel ranges from approximately 1,390 to 1,405 feet above mean sea level, with the natural topography sloping gently to the southeast. The Project parcel lies within the extreme southeast corner of the boundary of the Grapeland Irrigation District 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 commercial or 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 Geronimo 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 included the Project area and a radius of 1 mi. 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 February 9, 2023, 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 September 6, 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 26 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
00150	1973	Schuiling, Walter C. / San Bernardino County Museum Association	Archaeological Survey of Cedar Avenue between Baseline and Highland Avenues
00506	1977	Hearn, Joseph E. / San Bernardino County Museum Association	Archaeological – Historical Resources Assessment of Ca. 6.77 Acres Located at the SW Corner of Rialto Airport at Miro Way and Linden Avenue in Rialto
01501	1985	Mason, Roger D. / Scientific Resources Surveys, Inc.	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Etiwanda Pipeline and Power Plant EIR
02043	1989	Sutton, Paula A.	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Foothill Freeway, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California
02205	1990	Swanson, Mark T. / Research Associates	Cultural Resources Survey of a Circa 200-Acre Tract at Art Scholl Memorial Airport/Miro Field, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
02527	1989	Hammond, Stephen R.	Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed Foothill Freeway
02530	1989	Gallup, Aaron A., Bonnie W. Parks, Denise O’Connor, and Stephen D. Mikesell / Harvey Sawyer	Historical Architectural Survey Report and Historic Resource Evaluation Report for a Proposed Highway on New Alignment
02621	1992	Alexandrowicz, J. Steven, Anne Q. Duffield-Stoll, Jeanette A. Mckenna, Susan R. Alexandrowicz, Arthur A. Kuhner, and Eric Scott / Archaeological Consulting Services	Cultural and Paleontological Resources Investigations within the North Fontana Infrastructure Area, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California
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

<b>Report No. (SB-)</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Author(s)/Affiliation</b>	<b>Title</b>
03538	1995	White, Laurie, and Robert S. White / Archaeological Associates	Cultural Resources Investigation for the 3000 +/- Acre City of Rialto Airport Area Specific Plan, North Rialto, CA
03596	2000	Duke, Curt / LSA	Cultural Resource Assessment for PBW Facility CM 355-92
04208	2003	Dice, Michael / Michael Brandman Associates	Records Search Results & Site Visit For Sprint Telecommunications Facility SB56XC804b (Rialto Municipal Airport), 1451 N. Linden Ave, Rialto, San Bernardino County, CA
04871	2006	Bonner, Wayne H., and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate LSANCA 8029D (Alder & Fairfax), 1485 Ayala Road, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
05090	2005	Billat, Lorna	SHPO Cover Letter FCC Form 620 (Section 106) Submittal Earthtouch Inc. (Consultants on Behalf of Nextel of California, Inc.) Rialto Airport / CA-5689B Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
05629	2003	Pletka, Nicole / LSA Associates, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment: Highland Avenue Detour, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
05766	1997	Love, Bruce / CRM Tech	Cultural Resources Report: Bakersfield—Rialto Fiberoptic Line Project, Kern, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California
06140	2009	Billat, Lorna	Jerry Eaves Park/LA-0742B
06966	2006	Dice, Michael	Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment and Paleontological Records Review Renaissance Specific Plan Project, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
06985	2011	Tang, Bai “Tom”, Deirdre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester / CRM Tech	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Ayala Drive Widening Project, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
06986	2010	Glover, Amy, and Sherri Gust / Cogstone	Phase I Resources Assessment Report for the Falcon Ridge Substation Project in the Cities of Fontana and Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
07087	2012	Puckett, Heather / TetraTech	1230 North Lilac Avenue, Rialto CA
07126	2012	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I and Class III (Section 106) Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Cactus Basins Improvements in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
07507	2013	Puckett, Heather / TetraTech	Wildflower-Candidate B; 2175 North Linden Avenue, Rialto, CA 92377
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
08211	2016	Ballester, Daniel / CRM Tech	Paleontological Monitoring Program Upper Cactus Basin 3/A, 4 and 5; WO# 2014-11-007 in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California CRM TECH Contract No. 3032
08214	2016	Pigniola, Andrew R. / Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the BM Investments Project North Cactus Avenue, Rialto, California (160406-CR)

Twelve resources have been previously documented within the 1-mi. records search radius, but none appear within the Project parcel (Table 2). All of the resources documented within the records search radius are historic in age, and include historic refuse, buildings, structures, infrastructure, water conveyance-related features, and the Art Scholl Municipal Airport.

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*
006250	6250H	1989 (Sutton, Caltrans)	-	AH2; AH3; AH4
006329	6329H	1989 (Sutton)	-	AH5; AH6
006780	6780	1990 (M. Swanson, Research Associates)	Rialto Municipal Runway Relocation	AH4
006781	6781H	1990 (M. Swanson, Research Associates)	-	AH2
010659	10659H	2002 (R. Shepard, Chambers Group); 2003	-	AH4
010908	10908H	2003 (R. Mason, Chambers Group)	-	AH2; AH6
014203	-	1989 (A. Gallup, Caltrans)	2044 Ayala Av.; Nadon House	HP2
021611	-	2008 (Hollins, URS Corp.)	-	HP11
021612	-	2008 (Hollins, URS Corp.)	-	HP2
021615	-	2008 (Hollins, URS Corp.)	Art Scholl Municipal Airport	HP8
029057	29057H	2015 (J. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	-	AH16
060479	-	1990 (Swanson+Laska, Research Associates)	-	AH4

\*AH2. Foundations/structure pads; AH3. Landscaping/orchard; AH4. Privies/dumps/trash scatters; AH5. Wells/cisterns; AH6. Water conveyance system; AH16. Other; HP2. Single family property; HP8. Industrial building; HP11. Engineering structure

### Historical Image Research

Historic aerials from 1938, 1948, 1959, 1966, 1968, 1980, 1985, 1994, 1995, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 were analyzed on [historicaerials.com](http://historicaerials.com), as were historic topographic maps dated 1896, 1898, 1901, 1905, 1909, 1913, 1926, 1929, 1936, 1938, 1941, 1943, 1946, 1955, 1959, 1960, 1963, 1965, 1968, 1969, 1974, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1988, 1999, 2012, 2015, and 2018.

Ayala Drive is not yet evident on the first available aerial from 1938. From 1938 through 1968, the parcels appear to be under cultivation and are surrounded by cultivated fields on all sides. In 1980, the Project parcels still appear to be under cultivation, and Ayala Drive appears in its current alignment on both the aerial image and the topographic map. A long north-south-oriented structure formerly sited to the north of the northern parcel is visible on the 1980 aerial with additional structures visible in 1985 and again in 1994. Additional structures appear on parcels to all sides of the Project location by 2002, and the parcels no longer appear to be under cultivation. There are no other significant changes to the area evident in later images, other than the removal of the long north-south structure to the north that evidently happened between 2014 and 2016. The historical topographic maps provide minimal additional insight into land use within the Project parcels, other than confirming their use for cultivation as depicted on the 1955 through 1985 maps.

### NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

A request for a search of the NAHC's Sacred Lands File (SLF) was made by ASM on September 19, 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 November 7, 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 29 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 November 14, 2022. To date, five responses

have been received. Four of the tribal entities that responded, the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, Quechan Tribe, and Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, deferred comment to other more local tribes. The Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation requested information on the lead agency. No other responses have been received. The NAHC response, a sample query letter, and the responses received are included with this report as Attachment D.

## **Pedestrian Archaeological Survey**

For the archaeological survey, all accessible portions of the Project parcel were walked in transects spaced approximately 15 m apart and oriented primarily east/west. The parcel itself has been heavily disturbed by decades of agricultural use as well as ground disturbance related to mowing, disking, or grading in more recent years (Figures 3-7). In addition, some areas, especially along the eastern and southern edges exhibit relatively large, deep animal burrows. At the time of the survey, many areas of the parcel were overgrown with grasses and low flowering plants, which made survey challenging as the vegetation obscured old furrows, mechanical mowing or grading tracks, and other variations in the ground surface as well as the large animal holes. Many areas of exposed ground surface are covered with introduced gravels. An informal dirt road bisects the parcel along the presumed path of Miro Drive. Various piles of construction materials and broken concrete and asphalt appear through the center of the parcel and along the western edge along Linden Avenue, as well as small amounts of modern dumping evident along the edges of the parcel. An encampment of at least one unhouseed person was located in the southwest corner of the parcel.

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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- 1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In *Great Basin*, edited by W. L. d'Azevedo, pp. 183-193. *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 11, W. C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

White, Tim D., and Wes Reeder

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Willig, A. J.

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Winslow, Diane L.

- 2003a *Mitigation Black Dog Mesa Archaeological Complex (26CK5686/BLM 53-7216) Volume I – 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

- 1992 The Numic Spread: A Computer Simulation. *American Antiquity* 57(1):85-98.

**ATTACHMENT B: FIGURES AND PHOTOGRAPHS**



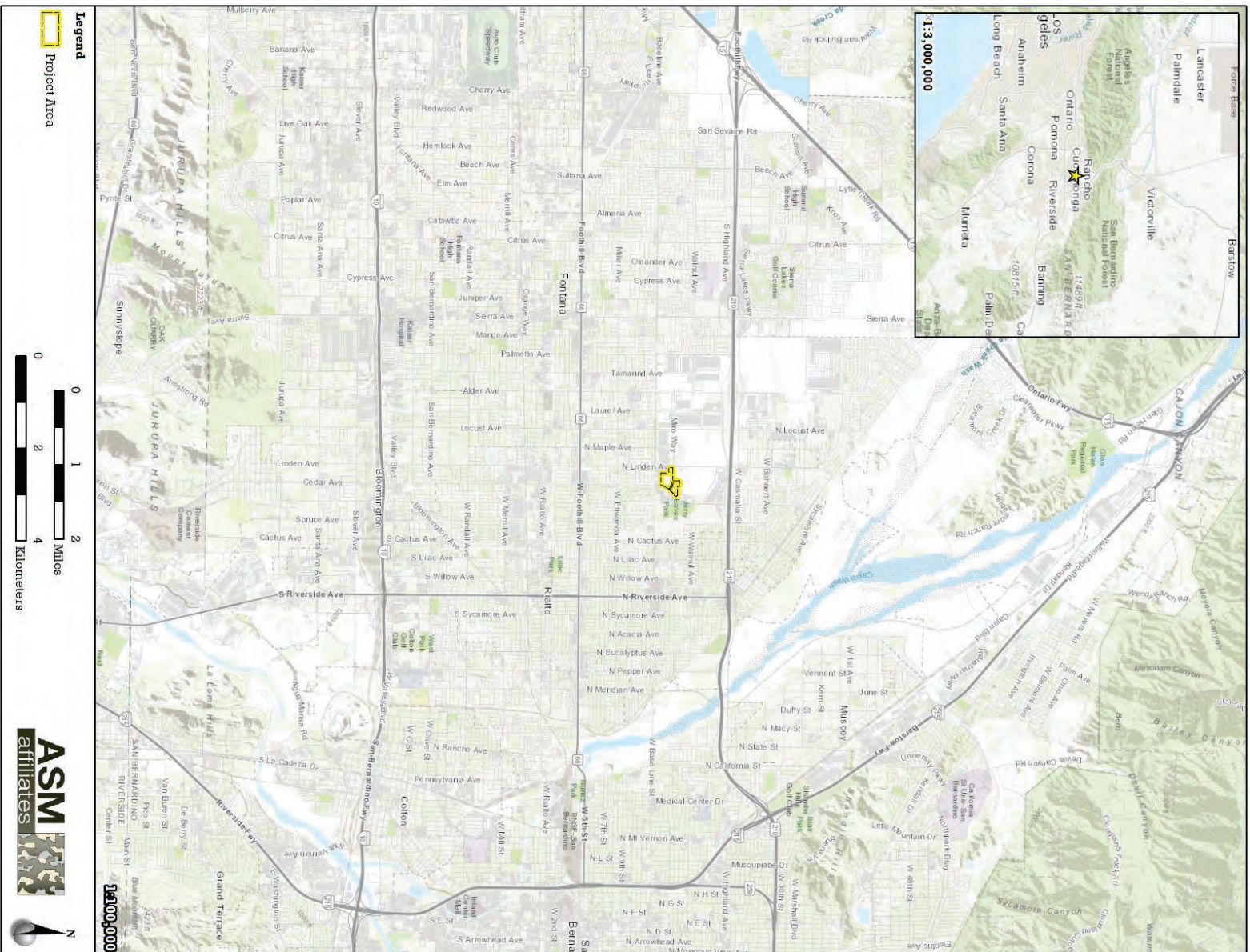


Figure 1. Project vicinity.



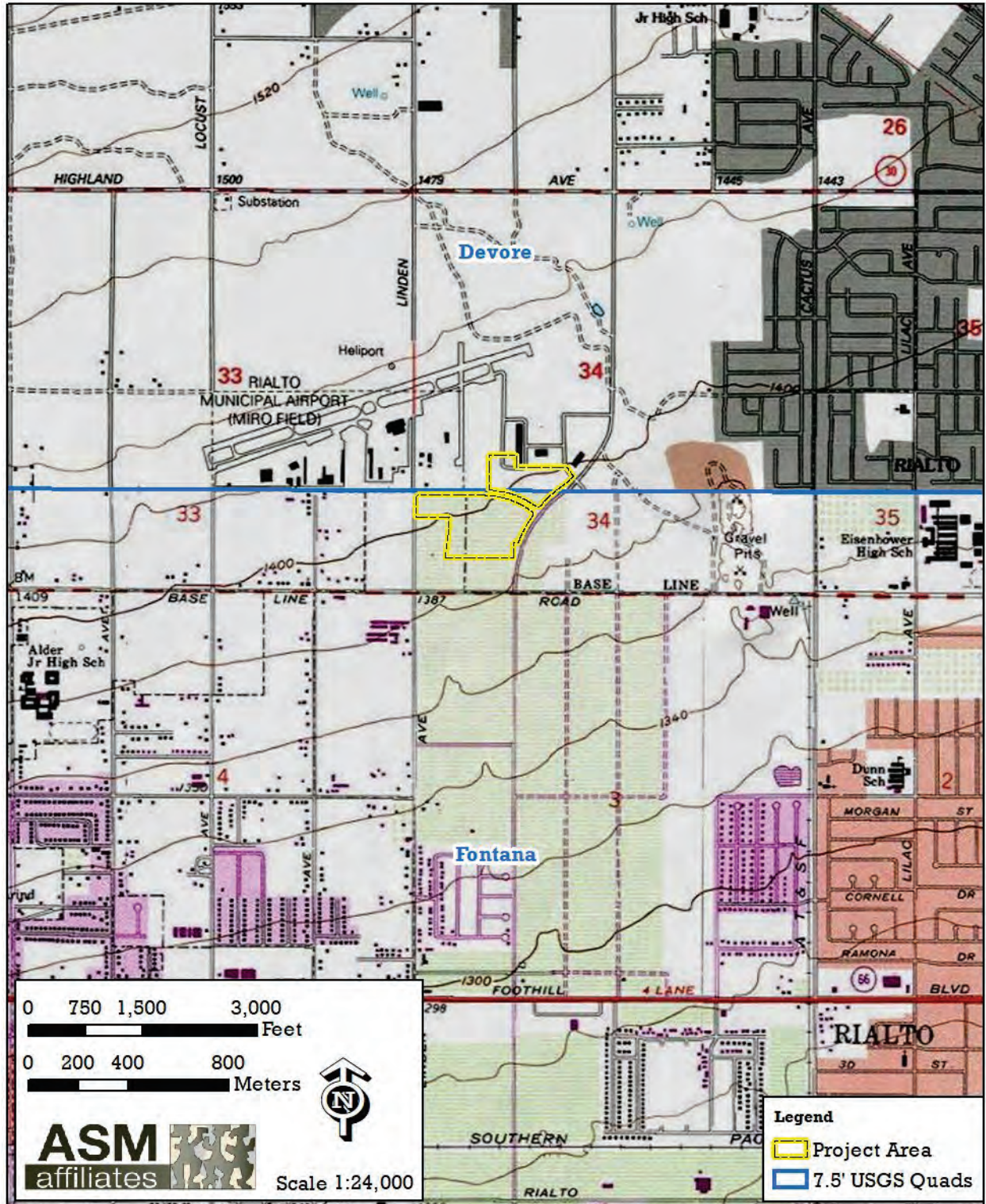


Figure 2. Project location.





Figure 3. View west at south edge of Project.



Figure 4. View northeast across Project.



Figure 5. View north along Linden Av. at western edge of Project.



Figure 6. View south-southeast from northern portion of Project.





Figure 7. View southwest along the east/west debris berm that bisects the Project.

**ATTACHMENT C: SCCIC RECORDS SEARCH SUMMARY LISTS**



## Report List

### Miro and Ayala

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00150	NADB-R - 1060150; Voided - 73-4.1	1973	SCHUILING, WALTER C.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CEDAR AVENUE BETWEEN BASELINE AND HIGHLAND AVENUES	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00506	NADB-R - 1060506; Voided - 77-6.2	1977	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF CA. 6.77 ACRES LOCATED AT THE SW CORNER OF RIALTO AIRPORT AT MIRO WAY AND LINDEN AVENUE IN RIALTO	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-01501	NADB-R - 1061501; Voided - 85-7.6	1985	MASON, ROGER D.	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT FOR THE ETIWANDA PIPELINE AND POWER PLANT EIR	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES SURVEYS, INC.	
SB-02043	NADB-R - 1062043; Voided - 89-11.7	1989	SUTTON, PAULA A.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED FOOTHILL FREEWAY, LOS ANGELES AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA		36-006250, 36-006251, 36-006252, 36-006253, 36-006254, 36-006255, 36-006328
SB-02205	NADB-R - 1062205; Voided - 90-12.3	1990	SWANSON, MARK T.	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF A CIRCA 200-ACRE TRACT AT ART SCHOLL MEMORIAL AIRPORT/MIRO FIELD, RIALTO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	RESEARCH ASSOCIATES	36-006780, 36-006781
SB-02527	NADB-R - 1062527; Voided - 89-12.12	1989	HAMMOND, STEPHEN R.	HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED FOOTHILL FREEWAY		36-006250, 36-006251, 36-006252, 36-006253, 36-006254, 36-006255, 36-006329
SB-02530	NADB-R - 1062530; Voided - 89-3.12	1989	GALLUP, AARON A., BONNIE W. PARKS, DENISE O'CONNOR, and STEPHEN D. MIKESELL	HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT AND HISTORIC RESOURCE EVALUATION REPORT FOR A PROPOSED HIGHWAY ON NEW ALIGNMENT	HARVEY SAWYER	
SB-02621	NADB-R - 1062621; Voided - 92-2.20A-B	1992	ALEXANDROWICZ, J. STEVEN, ANNE Q. DUFFIELD-STOLL, JEANETTE A. MCKENNA, SUSAN R. ALEXANDROWICZ, ARTHUR A. KUHNER, and ERIC SCOTT	CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN THE NORTH FONTANA INFRASTRUCTURE AREA, CITY OF FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING SERVICES	36-004296, 36-006110, 36-006111, 36-006251, 36-006583, 36-006584, 36-006585, 36-006586, 36-006587, 36-006588, 36-006589, 36-006807, 36-006808, 36-006809, 36-006810, 36-006811, 36-006812, 36-006813, 36-006814, 36-006815, 36-006816

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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-03538	NADB-R - 1063538	1995	WHITE, LAURIE and ROBERT S. WHITE	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FLRO THE 3000 +/- ACRE CITY OF RIALTO AIRPORT AREA SPECIFIC PLAN, NORTH RIALTO, CA. 29PP	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	36-006110, 36-006250, 36-006329, 36-006780, 36-006781
SB-03596	NADB-R - 1063596	2000	DUKE, CURT	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR PBW FACILITY CM 355-92. 5PP	LSA	
SB-04208	NADB-R - 1064208	2003	DICE, MICHAEL	RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS & SITE VISIT FOR SPRINT TELCOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY SB56XC804B (RIALTO MUNICIPAL AIRPORT), 1451 N. LINDEN AVE, RIALTO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 8PP	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES	
SB-04871	NADB-R - 1064871	2006	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate LSANCA 8029D (Alder & Fairfax), 1485 Ayala Road, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-05090	NADB-R - 1065090	2005	BILLAT, LORNA	SHPO COVER LETTER FCC FORM 620 (SECTION 106) SUBMITTAL EARTHTOUVH ONC. (CONSULTANTS ON BEHALF OF NEXTAL OF CALIFORNIA, INC.) RIALTO AIRPORT/ CA-5689B RIALTO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		
SB-05629	NADB-R - 1065629	2003	Pletka, Nicole	Cultural Resource Assessment: Highland Avenue Detour, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California.	LSA Associates, Inc.	
SB-05766	NADB-R - 1065766	1997	Love, Bruce	Cultural Resources Report: Bakersfield—Rialto Fiberoptic Line Project, Kern, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California.	CRM TECH	



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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-06140	NADB-R - 1066140	2008	Billat, Lorna	Jerry Eaves Park/LA-0742B.		
SB-06966	NADB-R - 1066966	2006	Dice, Michael	Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment and Paleontological Records Review Renaissance Specific Plan Project, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-06985	NADB-R - 1066985	2011	Tang, Bai "Tom", Deirdre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Ayala Drive Widening Project, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-06986	NADB-R - 1066986	2010	Glover, Amy and Sherri Gust	Phase I Resources Assessment Report for the Falcon Ridge Substation Project in the Cities of Fontana and Rialto, San Bernardino County, California.	Cogstone	
SB-07087		2012	Puckett, Heather	trudy, 1230 North Lilac Avenue, Rialto CA	TetraTech	
SB-07126	NADB-R - 1067126	2012	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I and Class III (Section 106) Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Cactus Basins Improvements in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-07507	NADB-R - 1067507	2013	Puckett, Heather R./	Wildflower-Candidate B; 2175 North Linden Avenue, Rialto, CA 92377.	Tetra Tech	
SB-07960		2010	Self, William	Class III Cultural Resources Survey Addendum for the Proposed Calnev Expansion Project, California Portion San Bernardino 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-08211	Paleo -	2016	Ballester, Daniel	Paleontological Monitoring Program Upper Cactus Basin 3/A, 4 and 5; WO# 20 14-1 1-007 In the city of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California CRM TECH Contract No. 3032	CRM TECH	
SB-08214		2016	Pigniola, Andrew R.	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR THE BM INVESTMENTS PROJECT NORTH CACTUS AVENUE, RIALTO, CALIFORNIA (160406-CR)	Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.	

## Resource List

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Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-006250	CA-SBR-006250H	Resource Name - 08-SBd-30-PS-HA-01	Site	Historic	AH02; AH03; AH04	1989 (Sutton, Caltrans)	SB-02043, SB-02527, SB-03538
P-36-006329	CA-SBR-006329H	Resource Name - 08-SBd-30-PS-HA-07; Other - P1072-9-H	Site	Historic	AH05; AH06	1989 (Sutton)	SB-02527, SB-02528, SB-03538
P-36-006780	CA-SBR-006780	Resource Name - Rialto Municipal Runway Relocation; Resource Name - Historic Archaeological Site 3	Site	Historic	AH04	1990 (Mark T. Swanson, Research Associates)	SB-02205, SB-03538
P-36-006781	CA-SBR-006781H		Site	Historic	AH02	1990 (Mark Swanson, Research Associates)	SB-02205, SB-03538
P-36-010659	CA-SBR-010659H	Resource Name - CG/SB-2	Site	Historic	AH04	2002 (Richard Shepard, Chambers Group); 2003	
P-36-010908	CA-SBR-010908H	CG/SB-4; Resource Name - Stand Pipe Site	Site	Historic	AH02; AH06	2003 (Roger Mason, Chambers Group)	
P-36-014203		2044 Ayala Ave, Rialto; Resource Name - Nadon House	Building	Historic	HP02	1989 (A. Gallup, Caltrans)	
P-36-021611		Resource Name - CNX-9	Structure	Historic	HP11	2008 (Jeremy Hollins, URS)	
P-36-021612		Resource Name - CNX-10	Building	Historic	HP02	2008 (Jeremy Hollins, URS)	
P-36-021615		Resource Name - Art Scholl Municipal Airport; Other - CNX-13	Building, Structure	Historic	HP08	2008 (Jeremy Hollins, URS)	
P-36-029057	CA-SBR-029057H	Resource Name - Chamberlain; Resource Name - Colquhoun; Resource Name - Santa Cruz Property	Site	Historic	AH16	2015 (Jeanette McKenna, McKenna et al)	SB-08190
P-36-060479		Other - Resources 20, 21, 22, 33; Resource Name - IA1072-3-H	Site	Historic	AH04	1990 (SWANSON+LASKA, Research Associates)	

ATTACHMENT D: NAHC AND TRIBAL CORRESPONDENCE

**Confidential Appendix**