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October 2018

Job No. 3-418-0257

Mr. David Dawud
Property Plus Mobil, LLC
9051 Van Nuys Blvd., Suite 2
Panorama City, CA 91402

Subject: CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY
Proposed Commercial Development
1100 West Foothill Boulevard
Rialto, CA

Dear Mr. Dawud:

At your request and authorization, a Cultural Resources Survey for the above-referenced project (Riverside County Assessor Parcel Numbers [APNs] 0128-571-16 and -24 totaling 6.75-acres) located at 1100 West Foothill Boulevard in Fontana, California (subject property) was conducted. The Cultural Resources Survey was conducted to identify potential significant cultural resources located within the subject property boundaries. The Cultural Resources Survey was prepared in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as amended in 2015, which includes criteria for eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

Based upon the investigation and the results of the records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton indicated that the property had not been previously surveyed for cultural resources and no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites have been recorded within the boundaries of the study area. The results of the field survey were equally as negative as no prehistoric or historic finds of any kind were made. Consequently, no additional work in conjunction with cultural resources is recommended including monitoring of any future earth-disturbing activities.

We appreciate the opportunity to assist you with this project. If you have any questions, or if we may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact our office at (909) 980-6455.

Respectfully submitted,

SALEM Engineering Group, Inc.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Maria G. Ruvalcaba', is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Maria G. Ruvalcaba, EP
Project Manager

**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF A 6.75 ACRE PROPOSED
COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT SITE LOCATED IMMEDIATELY NORTHWEST
OF THE INTERSECTION OF FOOTHILL BOULEVARD AND LARCH AVENUE,
CITY OF RIALTO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY**

by

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for

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APNs 0128-571-16 & -24

Southwest ¼ of Section 3, Township 1 South, Range 5 West, SBBM
Fontana 7.5' Quadrangle, 1978, Photorevised 1980

October, 2018

KEYWORDS: Phase I Survey, City of Rialto, Foothill Boulevard, San Bernardino Co.

CERTIFICATION: I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.



.....
Robert S. White
Principal Investigator

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

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Report Date: October, 2018

Report Title: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of a 6.75 Acre Proposed Commercial Development Site Located Immediately Northwest of the Intersection of Foothill Boulevard and Larch Avenue, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County

Prepared for: Maria G. Ruvalcaba
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13355 Noel Road, Suite 1100
Dallas, Texas 75240

USGS Quadrangle: Fontana 7.5', California, 1978, Photorevised 1980

Study Area: 6.75 Acres (APNs 0128-571-16 & -24) comprising the South ½ of the Southeast ¼ of the Southeast ¼ of the Southwest ¼ of Section 3, Township 1 South, Range 5 West, SBBM.

Keywords: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, CA
Negative Results

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of Salem Engineering Group, Archaeological Associates has undertaken a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of 6.75 acres of vacant land identified as APNs 0128-571-16 & -24. The study area is located immediately northwest of the intersection of Foothill Boulevard and Larch Avenue in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County. Presently, project proponents desire to develop the property with a complex of retail enterprises.

The purpose of this study was to identify all potentially significant cultural resources situated within the boundaries of the study area. This information is needed since adoption of the proposed development plan could result in adverse effects upon locations of archaeological or historical importance. All field notes, background research and photographs are in the possession of Archaeological Associates.

The results of the records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton indicated that the property had not been previously surveyed for cultural resources and no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites have been recorded within the boundaries of the study area. The results of the field survey were equally as negative as no prehistoric or historic finds of any kind were made. Consequently, no additional work in conjunction with cultural resources is recommended including monitoring of any future earth-disturbing activities.

In the event that human remains are encountered during the course of any future development, California State Law (*Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Section 5079.98 of the Public Resources Code*) states that no further earth disturbance shall occur at the location of the find until the San Bernardino County Coroner has been notified. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD).

I. INTRODUCTION

The following report was written for the Salem Engineering Group, Inc. by Archaeological Associates. It describes the results of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of a 6.75-acre project site identified as APNs 0128-571-16 & -14. The study area is located immediately north of Foothill Boulevard and west of the future extension of Larch Avenue in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County. Presently, project proponents desire to develop the southern portion of APN 0128-571-16 with two restaurants, a donut shop, and a gas station complex with car wash and convenience store.

The purpose of this assessment was to identify all potentially significant cultural resources situated within the study area. This information is needed since adoption of the proposed development plan could result in adverse effects upon locations of archaeological or historical importance. Our assessment consisted of: (1) a records search conducted to determine whether any previously recorded historic or prehistoric material is present on the property, (2) literature and archival review, and (3) a field reconnaissance intended to identify any previously unrecorded cultural resources within the boundaries of the project area.

The archaeological records search was performed by Robert S. White. The intensive survey of the property was conducted by Robert S. White (Principal Investigator), and Susan Klein (surveyor). The study was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended in 2015, which includes criteria for eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). This report was prepared according to the *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* contained within the States Preservation Planning Bulletin Number 4(a) (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1989).

II. SETTING

A. Study Area Location

Regionally, the study area lies in an area of the City of Rialto between the corporate boundaries of Fontana on the west and San Bernardino on the east. The southerly toe of the San Gabriel Mountains lies approximately 5½ miles to the north as does Rialto Municipal Airport 1½ miles to the northwest (fig.1). The property is rectangular in shape with the northern boundary delineated by residential tract housing and the southern boundary by Foothill Blvd.

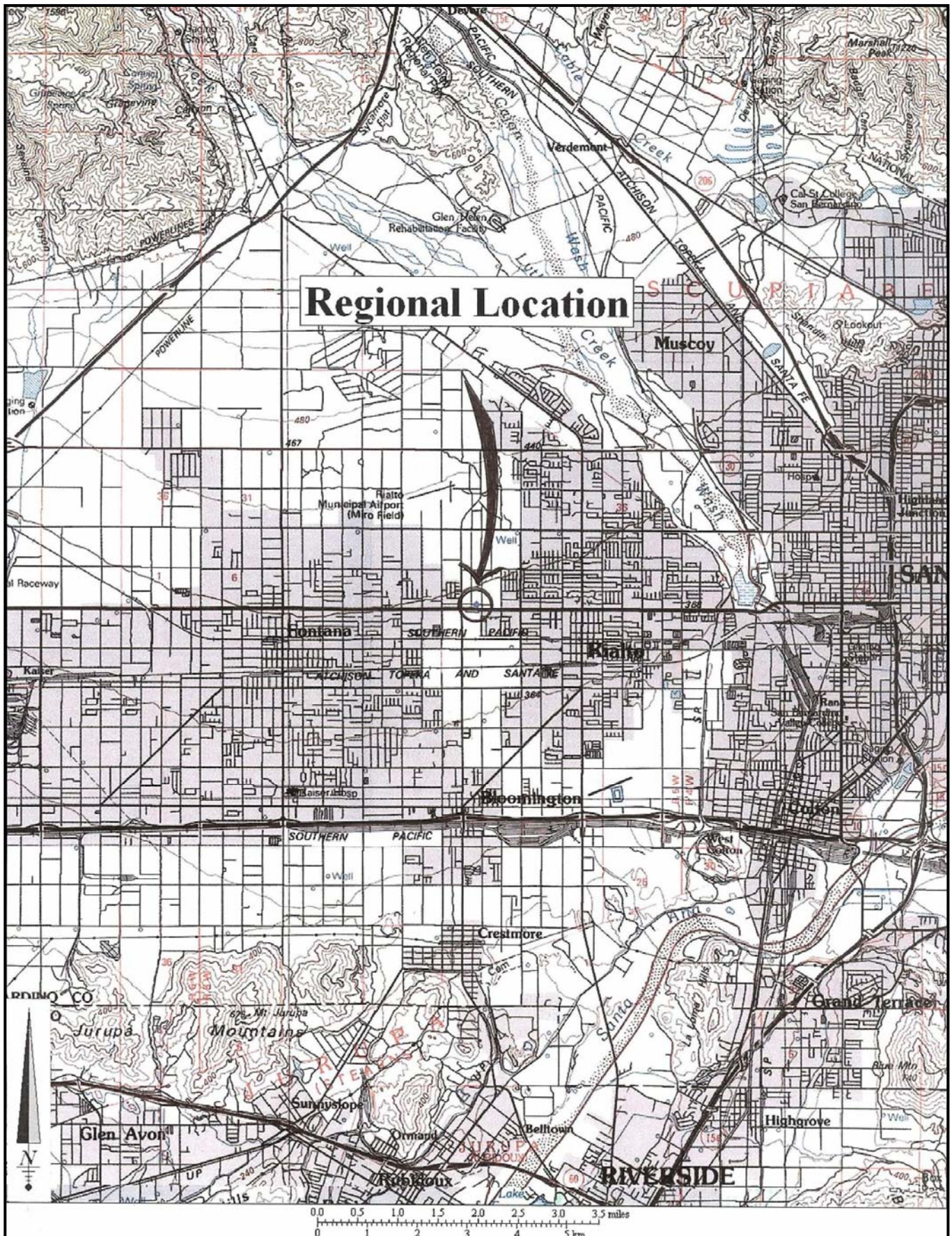


Figure 1. Regional location of the project area as indicated on a portion of the *San Bernardino* USGS 1:100,000 scale topographic map sheet (1982).

The western property boundary abuts commercial/retail development while the eastern boundary adjoins an earthen drainage ditch (future extension of Larch Avenue). Legally, the subject property comprises the South ½ of the Southeast ¼ of the Southeast ¼ of the Southwest ¼ of Section 3, Township 1 South, Range 5 West, SBBM as shown on a portion of the *Fontana* USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle (fig. 2).

B. Natural Setting

The study area is situated in a region of the county where the climate consists of hot and dry summers followed by mild to occasionally wet winters. Topographically, the property is flat and devoid significant relief while sloping gently to the south/southeast. Elevations range from a maximum of 1296 feet above mean sea level along the northern property boundary to a minimum of 1289 feet at the point the drainage ditch exits the study area in the southeast corner.

On-site vegetation is very sparse due to discing for weed abatement. However, ruderal species can be found growing in and adjacent to the drainage ditch that delineates the eastern project boundary. Some of the more readily identifiable trees and plants included elderberry trees, sunflower, Pig Weed, tumbleweed, Lambs Quarter and Sorrel. Soils are composed of sandy/silty alluvium. No bedrock exposures or sources of natural surface water (other than neighborhood runoff in the drainage ditch) were encountered anywhere on the property.

Fauna observed were limited to crows and doves as well as numerous common lizards. Disturbance within the study area is minimal comprising the aforementioned discing. Several piles of construction rubble were noted in the eastern portion of the property as was a light scatter of household and road debris along the southern boundary adjacent to Foothill Blvd. Additionally, a utility pole alignment transects the study area along the boundary between the two parcels from east to west. In no way did the nature of the disturbance hinder the performance of the field study.

C. General Prehistory of southern California

1. Introduction

The Native Americans occupying most of Riverside, Orange, and Los Angeles Counties at the time of the Spanish arrival had not always held these territories. Their earliest well-documented predecessors, who are known only archaeologically, are collectively referred to as

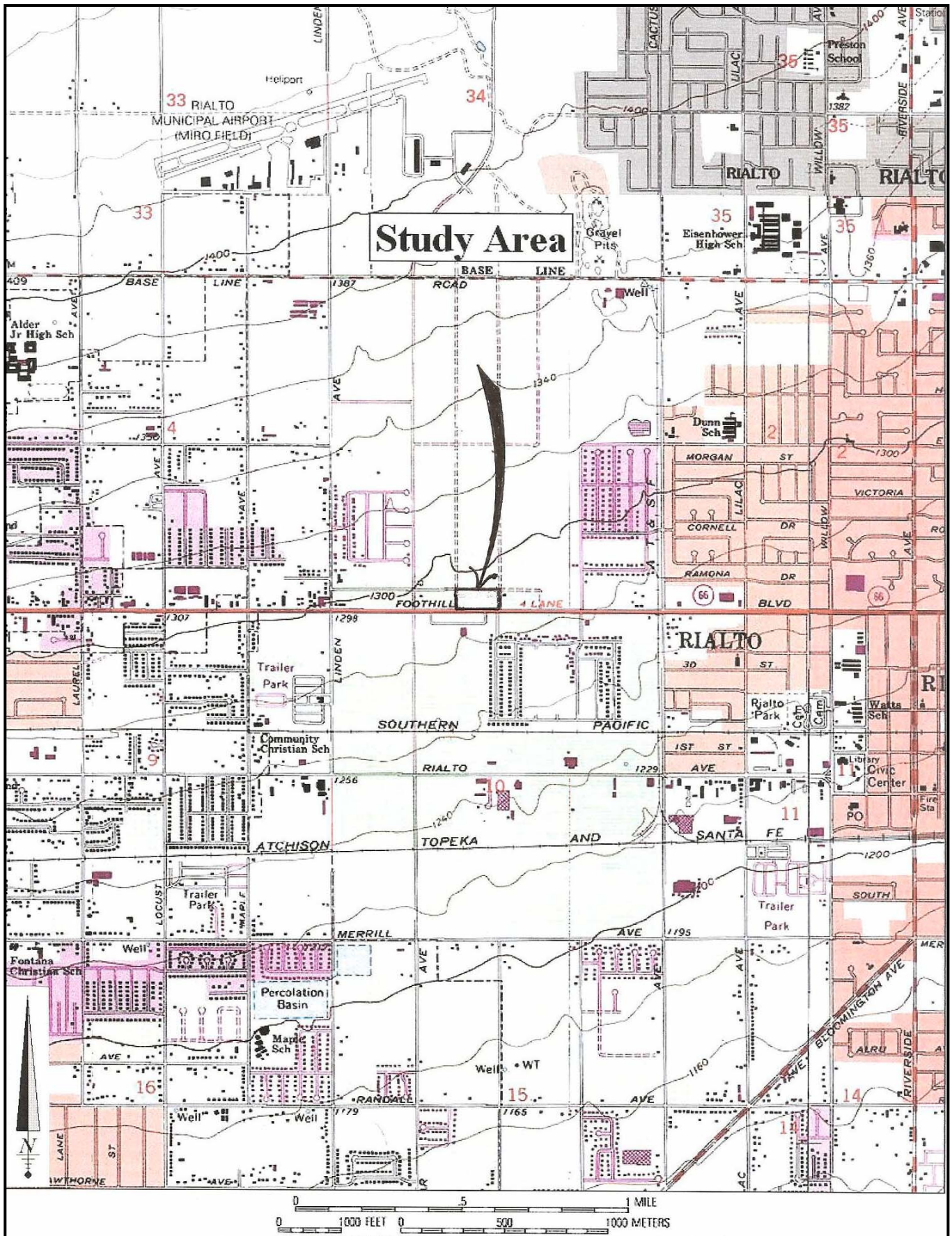


Figure 2. Study area as shown on a portion of the *Fontana* 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle (1978, photorevised 1980).

the "Millingstone" peoples. Millingstone groups are thought to have been scattered over much of southern California from as early as ca. 6000 B.C. (cf. Wallace 1955). The Millingstone people were principally seed and root gatherers who rarely seemed to have developed large settlements and who probably never occupied a single area on a year-round basis.

About 1500 B.C. (dates vary with locale and researcher), a change took place. This consisted of the introduction of stone mortars and pestles, implements which greatly facilitated the processing of acorns. The new era has been called the "Intermediate" (*ibid.*; Elsasser 1978) and is very poorly understood. What is certain is that the Intermediate peoples were replaced by Shoshoneans who moved in from the Great Basin for unknown reasons. The exact time at which the Shoshonean "incursion" took place is uncertain but most authorities would place it sometime between A.D. 500 and 1000 (e.g. Kroeber 1925:578).

D. A Brief Culture History of the Gabrieliño

When Juan Cabrillo sailed the coast of California in 1542, Los Angeles and most of Orange County were inhabited by prehistoric people who occupied scattered villages. Although these people had no political institutions beyond the village level, they spoke a common dialect, and when the Mission San Gabriel was established, came to be known to the Spanish as "Gabrieliño."

Linguistic and archaeological evidence strongly suggest that the Gabrieliño represented a branch of desert dwellers, or Shoshoneans, who moved to coastal southern California during the first millennium A.D. At that time, they supplanted or absorbed an earlier group about which relatively little is known.

The Gabrieliño were a stone-age people whose subsistence was based upon hunting and gathering. They did not know metallurgy nor did they practice agriculture. Yet, the population was relatively small, few villages comprising more than 100 souls, and agriculture was unnecessary. The staple food was acorns which normally grew in such abundance that there were more than enough to go around. The acorn meats were leached, dried, and ground into ground into flour that could be used to make a great variety of dishes. Small animals, principally rodents and rabbits, furnished much of the protein. However, deer were also hunted. Marine fishes and shellfish were very important in the diets of coastal inhabitants.



Figure 3. Study area as shown on aerial photograph.

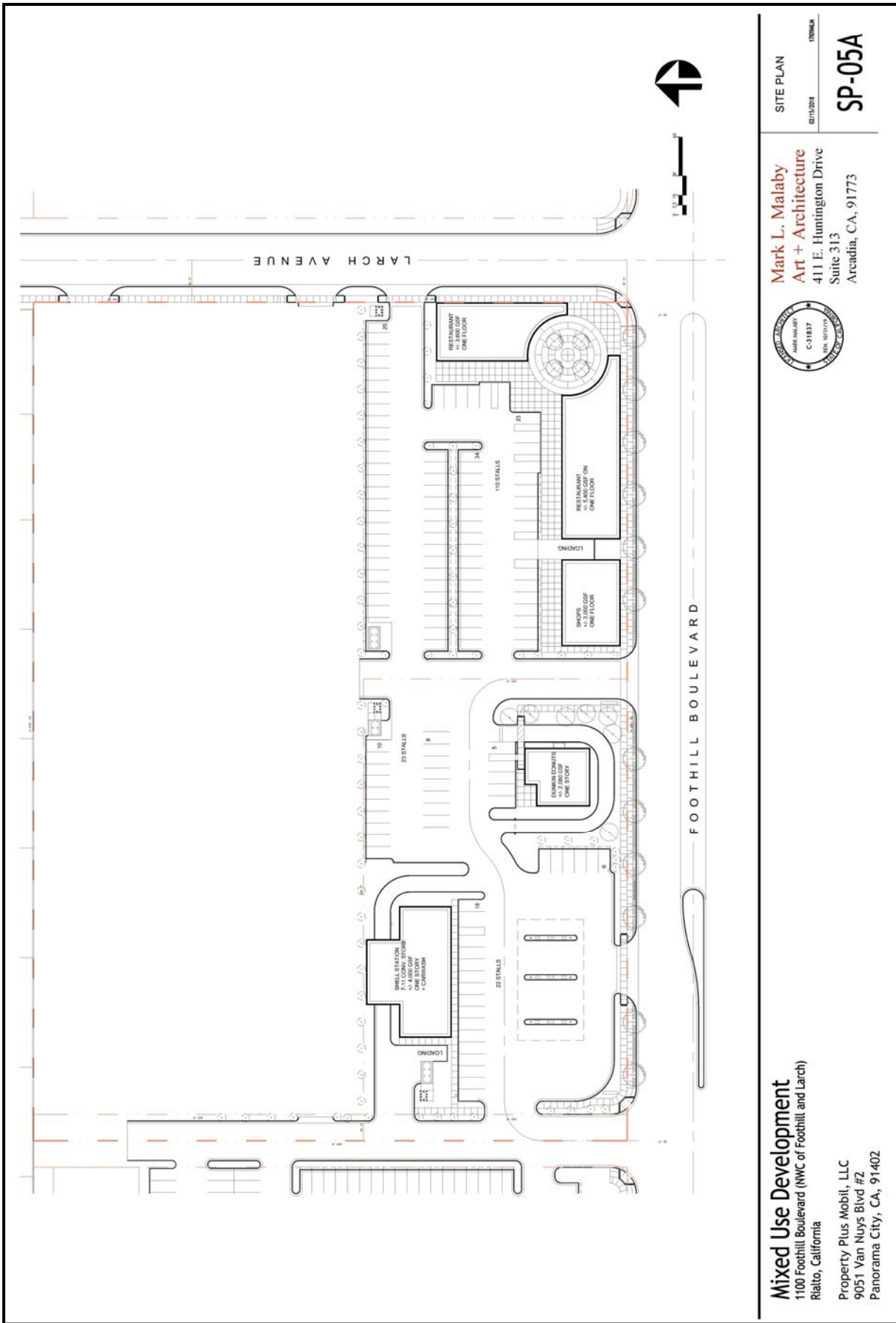


Figure 4. Study area as shown on project Site Plan

Technology comprised principally manufacture of tools and containers from stone, bone, leather, and plant fiber. Most implements requiring a hard, sharp edge were manufactured from chipped stone. These included such items as arrow points, knives, scrapers, and so forth. Implements for milling, such as manos, metates, mortars and pestles were made from ground stone. Traditional containers consisted of finely woven baskets that were lined with tar when waterproofing was required.

Pottery was also known during the final centuries of Gabrieliño prehistory although it seems that baskets never lost their prominent role in daily lives. The Gabrieliño lived in villages ranging in size from only an extended family or two up to several hundred people. Houses consisted of thatch huts built over sunken earthen floors.

Aside from dwellings, villages also had sweathouses which were used daily by the men and seem to have represented important male social centers. Political and social organization was based on groupings called moieties, one practical function of which was to prevent family intra-marriage. Leadership at the larger villages seems to have consisted of a chief, whose position was hereditary, and one or more shamans who tended to religious and medical affairs.

Relatively little is known about traditional Gabrieliño religion that may have been fundamentally pantheistic. However, very late in time, perhaps after contact with the Spanish, a deity called *Chinigchinich* appeared. Most of what we know about the *Chinigchinich* cult was recorded by Padre Boscana of the Mission San Juan Capistrano (Boscana 1933). Evidence indicates that *Chinigchinich* was an omnipotent, omnipresent deity who superseded all others. Thus, the latest Gabrieliño religion was fundamentally monotheistic.

It was the intent of the Spanish government to convert the Gabrieliño to Christianity and the padres met with a great deal of success in their early efforts. Many Gabrieliño voluntarily moved to the mission where they were taught farming and received rudimentary educations in European technology. Unfortunately, the Spanish efforts soon led to some devastating side effects, the most well-known of which was the spread of European diseases to which the Gabrieliño had no hereditary immunity.

The missionaries lost control when California was secularized under Mexican rule and the surviving Gabrieliño found themselves immersed in a competitive economy in which they were ill-equipped to compete. Many became virtual slaves while others worked on ranches where they lost touch with their traditional culture. When the Bureau of Indian Affairs compiled

its role of Mission Indians in 1929, only four individuals claimed to be full-blooded Gabrieliño and only about thirty listed themselves as at least one-half Gabrieliño.

Two standard reference works on the prehistoric inhabitants of the Los Angeles area include Bernice Johnston's 1962 book entitled *The Gabrieliño Indian* and Lowell John Bean and Charles R. Smith's section on the Gabrielino in *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8: California. Other fine ethnographic sources comprise Alfred Kroeber's *Handbook of The Indians of California* (1925), William McCawley's *The First Angelinos: The Gabrieliño Indians of Los Angeles* (1996), Mary LaLone's *Gabrieliño Indians of Southern California: An Annotated Ethnohistoric Bibliography* (1980), and Robert Heizer's *The Indians of Los Angeles County: Hugo Reid's Letters of 1852* (1968).

III. RESEARCH ORIENTATION

A. Introduction

It is often said that human occupation of southern California may go back as far as 10,000 years ago (Van Horn 1987:22). Evidence for these relatively early people is very sparse and presumption of a very low population density at that time seems entirely reasonable. The "original" people were soon to be supplanted or absorbed by a new population. Archaeologists generally agree that sometime around A.D. 500, coastal southern California, including the Inland Empire region, became home to migrant Shoshonean peoples moving in from the Great Basin.

B. Research Goals

The goals of our research were to identify known locations of potential significance situated within the study area. Our hypotheses were as follows:

(1) Prehistoric sites may be found almost anywhere but are generally located in areas that offered access to water and plant resources. In this particular area, grass lands and the occasional water course lined with oak trees would have been most attractive. Granitic boulders and outcrops were also commonly utilized as milling stations for vegetal foodstuffs and to a lesser extent rock shelters and rock art sites. Typically, prehistoric sites may comprise bedrock milling features, rock art, scatters of potsherds, fire-affected rock, chipped stone implements, and at times, human cremations. Pottery sherds, of Tizon Brown Ware and possibly Lower Colorado Buff Ware may also occur at late period sites in the area.

(2) Historic sites in the region would most likely be associated with early agricultural activities. Lacking standing structures, remains of these homesteads and farmsteads typically comprises concrete, river cobble or adobe structure foundations, irrigation systems and trash scatters. However, not all debris scatters (e.g. tin can, glass, crockery) can be connected to a particular home or farmstead. In many instances, isolated scatters of dumped historic debris represent nothing more than illicitly discarded rubbish.

IV. ARCHIVAL RESEARCH METHODS

A. Cultural Resources Records Search

An in-person records search of the study area was conducted by Robert S. White at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) California State University, Fullerton on August 28, 2018. The search entailed a review of all previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites situated on or within a one-mile radius of the project area. Additionally, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), and the California Directory of Properties (DOP, aka the Historic Resources Inventory [HRI]) were reviewed for the purpose of identifying historic properties.

1. Previous Surveys

a. Inside Study Area

The results of the search indicated that the study area has not been previously surveyed in conjunction with a cultural resources assessment.

b. Outside Study Area

Outside the study area, a minimum of 11 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius. These investigations cover approximately 15% of the surrounding land within the search radius. They include surveys for both small (less than 20 acres) wireless sites, and linear alignments. The closest of these assessments lies immediately to the west and adjoins the project on the south along Foothill Blvd. The undertaking was described as the California section of a proposed 195-mile pipeline between Colton and Las Vegas Nevada, (Self 2010).

The results of the study were completely negative for that portion of the alignment within the 1-mile search radius.

2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Located Within the Study Area

The results of the records search indicated that no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites or isolates have been previously recorded within the boundaries of the study area.

3. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Located Within a One-Mile Radius

No prehistoric or historic archaeological sites have been documented within a one-mile radius of the study area.

4. Historic Buildings/Structures Within a One-Mile Radius

No historic buildings or structures have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the study area.

5. Heritage Properties

No National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) properties, California Historical Landmarks (CHL), or California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI) or have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project.

B. Historic Map Research

In addition to the records search, numerous historic General Land Office (GLO) and Geological Survey (USGS) maps of the Rialto region were inspected. These maps are on file with one or more of the following entities: Bureau of Land Management, Map Room of the Science Library at UC Riverside, the USGS TopoView Historic Topographic Map Database, and the California Historic Topographic Map Collection housed in Special Collections at the Merriam Library at California State University, Chico. These included:

*GLO Map of Township No. 1 North Range No. V West San Bernardino Meridian
Surveyed 1852-1856, Examined and Approved July 25, 1856*

GLO Map of Township No. 1 North Range No. 5 West San Bernardino Meridian

Surveyed 1869, Examined and Approved September 22, 1873

GLO Map of Township No. 1 North Range No. 5 West San Bernardino Meridian.

Surveyed 1883-1888, Examined and Approved March 26, 1889

Southern California Sheet No.1, 1:250,000, 1901 reprinted 1948

Surveyed 1893-1900.

1896 *San Bernardino 15'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle (surveyed 1893-1894)

1898 *San Bernardino 15'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle (surveyed 1893-1894)

1901 *San Bernardino 15'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle (surveyed 1893-1894)

1954 *San Bernardino 15'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle

1943 *Fontana 7.5'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle

1953 *Fontana 7.5'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle

1967 *Fontana 7.5'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle

1967 *Fontana 7.5'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle, Photorevised 1973

1967 *Fontana 7.5'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle, Photorevised 1980

A review of these maps was performed for the purpose of identifying locations of potential historical resources. No man-made features have been depicted within the study area on any of the maps. However, the “Los Angeles & San Bernardino Road” is shown transecting the northerly ½ of Section 3 from east to west on the 1856 GLO map. It also appears on the 1889 GLO map but not on the 1869 GLO map as the 1869 map is devoid of detail. The road lies approximately ½-mile to the north of the study area. Beginning with the 1953 *Fontana 7.5'* Quadrangle, the study area and surrounding region is shown planted in vines. This is indicated all subsequent revisions of the *Fontana 7.5'* Quadrangle.

C. Land Patents

Archival research also included a review of land patents on file with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in Sacramento. The subject property comprises the South ½ of the Southeast ¼ of the Southeast ¼ of the Southwest ¼ of Section 3, Township 1 South, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian. Office records indicate that a State Volume Patent for all of Section 3 (inclusive of the study area) and the West ½ and the NE ¼ of Section 10 was issued to Sarah C. Brandon on May 10, 1870 by authority of the April 24, 1870, Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566). The 1123.88 acre land patent is recorded as Document Nr: 1942, Accession No. CA0030__387 and BLM Serial Nr: CACAAA 084019. It does not appear that Ms. Brandon constructed a dwelling within the boundaries of the study area.

V. FIELD SURVEY

An intensive pedestrian survey of the study area was conducted by Archaeological Associates on September 8, 2018. Personnel included Robert S. White (Principal Investigator), and Susan Klein (surveyor). The intent of the survey was to identify all potentially significant cultural resources situated within the boundaries of the property. Historic resources include places and structures relating to significant historic events or having historical or special aesthetic qualities in and of themselves. Prehistoric resources include Native American sites of all types. All field notes, photographs, and maps generated or used during the field study are in the possession of Archaeological Associates.

The pedestrian survey began in the southwest corner of the study area and proceeded in a easterly direction. As the property had been recently disced for weed abatement, surface visibility throughout the parcel was excellent, approaching 100%. The survey of the property was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced at 5-10 meter intervals. Where encountered, backdirt piles resulting from rodent excavations were also examined for any signs of buried, archaeological deposits. By employing these techniques, a thorough examination of the study area was accomplished

VI. REPORT OF FINDINGS

A. Prehistoric Resources

The results of the records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center failed to identify any prehistoric resources within the boundaries of the study area. The results of the field study were also negative. No prehistoric resources of any kind were identified during the course of the investigation.

B. Historic Resources

The results of the records search indicated that no historic archaeological sites or historic buildings had been previously recorded within the project area. The results of the historic map research and field survey were also entirely negative. No historic resources of any kind were identified during the course of the investigation.

VII. MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

A. Prehistoric and Historic Resources

The results of the records search and field study were negative for the presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project area. Therefore, no further work in conjunction with prehistoric or historic resources is warranted or recommended including monitoring of earth disturbing activities connected with future develop.

B. Discovery of Human Remains

In the event that human remains are encountered during the course of any future development, California State Law (*Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Section 5079.98 of the Public Resources Code*) states that no further earth disturbance shall occur at the location of the find until the San Bernardino County Coroner has been notified. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD).

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- 2010 Class III Cultural Resources Survey Addendum for the Proposed Calnev Expansion Project, California Portion, San Bernardino County California.

Unpublished manuscript on file with the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton # SB-07960

VAN HORN, DAVID

1987 *Excavations at the Del Rey Site (LAN-63) and the Bluff Site (LAN-64) in the City of Los Angeles.* Unpublished report on file with Archaeological Associates. Sun City.

WALLACE, WILLIAM J.

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Plate I. Top: Looking northeast across study area from the southwest property corner.
Bottom: Northwesterly view across study area from the southeast property corner.



Plate II. Top: Looking west along southern project boundary (Foothill Boulevard) from the southeast property corner. **Bottom:** Southerly view along drainage ditch on the eastern boundary from vicinity of the northeast property corner.

APPENDIX A: Personnel Qualifications

**RÉSUMÉ OF
ROBERT S. WHITE
Principal, Archaeological Associates**

Mr. White has been affiliated with Archaeological Associates since 1983. Starting in 1991 he became the firm's Director and in 2013, Principal. Mr. White has extensive experience in many aspects of cultural resource management, including but not limited to, project administration, field survey, excavation, lab analysis, land survey and cartography, archival research, budgeting, planning, and report writing/production. In those jurisdictions requiring professional certification, Mr. White is certified by the Counties of Riverside, Orange, and Ventura to conduct all phases of archaeological investigation.

Since 1983, Mr. White has conducted well over 500 prehistoric and historic archaeological investigations in Riverside, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Orange, Kern, San Diego, Imperial, Sonoma, and Inyo Counties. Additionally, in concert with colleague Dr. David Van Horn, they have pioneered innovative techniques that revolutionized data recovery programs on large, low-density archaeological sites.

EDUCATION

B.A., Liberal Studies (emphasis in Anthropology), California State University Long Beach, 1987

A.A., Liberal Arts, Los Angeles Harbor College, 1977

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

Joined Archaeological Associates in 1983

1991 to 2013, Director of Archaeological Associates

2013 to Present, Principal of Archaeological Associates

Riverside County Approved Archaeologist #164

Orange County Approved Archaeologist

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

American Committee for the Preservation of Archaeological Collections (ACPAC)

Pacific Coast Archaeological Society.

PUBLICATIONS

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- * 1987 B.A. in Liberal Studies with emphasis in Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach.
 - * 1977 A.A. Degree in Liberal Arts, Los Angeles Harbor College.
 - * Riverside County Certified Archaeologist #164
 - * Orange County Certified Archaeologist
 - * Over 30 years of full-time experience conducting cultural resource management projects in southern California.
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APPENDIX B: Records Search Results

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

On August 28, 2018, an in-person cultural resources records search was conducted by Robert S. White at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) housed at California State University, Fullerton. Consequently, there is no official letter from the Information Center to attach here. The in-person search included a review of all previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites situated within a one-mile radius of the study area. Additionally, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), and the California Directory of Properties (DOP, aka the Historic Resources Inventory [HRI]) were reviewed for the purpose of identifying any historic properties. Copies of site record forms were obtained for those resources situated within a one-mile radius of the project. Pertinent archaeological reports were also reviewed and all relevant information was incorporated into the study.