

Appendix D: Cultural Resources

Cultural Resource Survey of the National Orange Show Industrial Project City of San Bernardino, California

San Bernardino South, CA, USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map
Township 1 South, Range 4 West, unsectioned
+/-38-Acre Block-Transect Survey Area

Prepared for:

Lewis Retail Centers
1156 N. Mountain Avenue
Upland, CA. 91786
(909) 579-1294
www.lewisop.com

Contact: Timothy Reeves, VP Commercial Development

Prepared by:

Michael Brandman Associates
621 E Carnegie Drive, Suite #100
San Bernardino, CA 92408
909.884.2255

Contact/Authors: Michael H. Dice, M.A., RPA, Senior Archaeologist;
Erik Landis, Staff Archaeologist



Michael Brandman Associates

Fieldwork Conducted by: Erik Landis
Date Fieldwork Conducted: May 6, 2011
Draft Report Date: May 24, 2011
Final Report Date: December 5, 2011

Keywords: San Bernardino, Negative Findings

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section 1: Introduction	3
1.1 - Project Location	4
1.2 - Project Description	4
1.3 - Environmental Setting	8
1.4 - Assessment Team	8
Section 2: Cultural Setting	9
2.1 - Prehistoric Background	9
2.1.1 - Early Period (Before 6000 B.C.).....	10
2.1.2 - Millingstone Period (6000 to 3000 B.C.).....	10
2.1.3 - Intermediate Period (3000 B.C. to A.D. 500.....	11
2.1.4 - Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 500 to A.D. 1769).....	11
2.2 - Native American History.....	12
2.2.1 - Serrano.....	12
2.3 - Historic Background	13
2.3.1 - Spanish Period (A.D. 1769 to 1821).....	13
2.3.2 - The Mexican Period (1821 to 1848).....	13
Section 3: Research Parameters and Methods	16
3.1 - Research Design.....	16
3.2 - Research Goals	16
3.3 - Cultural Resource Sites and Isolates	17
3.4 - Record Search	17
3.4.1 - Information Center Search	17
3.4.2 - Native American Heritage Commission Record Search.....	17
3.4.3 - Paleontological Map Review	18
Section 4: Results	19
4.1 - Information Center Search	19
4.2 - Native American Heritage Commission Record Search	20
4.3 - Cultural Survey Results.....	20
4.4 - Paleontological Map Review	21
Section 5: Summary and Recommendations	22
5.1 - Findings Summary	22
5.1.1 - Accidental Discovery of Human Remains	22
5.1.2 - Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources	22
Section 6: Certification	24
Section 7: References.....	25

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: Cultural Resources Correspondence

Appendix B: Personnel Qualifications

Appendix C: Project Photographs

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Previously Recorded Cultural Resources 19

LIST OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit 1: Regional Location Map..... 5

Exhibit 2: Local Vicinity Map Topographic Base 6

Exhibit 3: Local Vicinity Map Aerial Base 7

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report documents a cultural resource survey of a proposed developmental project site located in the City of San Bernardino, California. The project area is composed of seven adjoining parcels (APN #0136291040000, #0136283010000, #0136472010000, #0136472050000, #0136472060000, #0136472070000 and #0136492030000), which combined total about 38 acres. The purpose of the study was to determine if significant cultural resources more than 45 years old were located within the project area and to assess whether there is potential that buried cultural resources will be uncovered during future construction-related earthmoving. This document has been written to fulfill State (CEQA) environmental compliance requirements and fulfills compliance recommendations found in the City of San Bernardino General Plan.

The project will involve the construction of four industrial warehouse/offices complexes located on property that is for the most part vacant. Located south of Mill and east of Arrowhead, the property lies directly adjacent to and west of a flood control facility known as the Twin Creek Channel. Certain minor structures and existing parking lots shall be removed during construction, but there are no structures inside the project area that are more than 45 years old. Much of the property has been flattened by grading or had gravels placed upon it.

A cultural resource literature search of the project area and vicinity was conducted on May 11, 2011 by MBA staff archaeologist Arabesque Said at the Archaeological Information Center (AIC), which is located at the San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands. The results of the record search indicated that numerous historic-era cultural resources are located within one mile of the project area, but that no prehistoric resources are known in the project area.

The field survey revealed that no cultural resources are located in the project area and all of the structures and facilities that are inside the project area were built during the modern era. Research showed that no prehistoric cultural resources have ever been found within one mile of the property and that lands adjacent to the flood control channel were at one time part of a meandering stream channel. These were dug into and otherwise disturbed during construction of the flood control channel. For this reason, we find that the potential for impacts to buried cultural resources during construction is "low" and, therefore, archaeological mitigation monitoring during the construction phase is not recommended.

MBA contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on May 10, 2011 and again on May 17, 2011 requesting a Sacred Lands File search for traditional cultural properties. The NAHC response, dated May 23, 2011 indicated that no sacred lands or traditional cultural properties are known for the project area. To ensure that Native American concerns are addressed, it was recommended that letters to each of ten listed tribal contacts be sent. A letter to each of the ten groups was mailed May 24 2011. One response from the Soboba Band, dated May 25, was received. The letter did not indicate that any known sacred sites were located within the project area.

MBA reviewed historic and geological maps of the project area in an effort to determine the likelihood of impact to potentially significant paleontological (fossil) resources. We found that it is very unlikely that any rock strata bearing significant fossil resources will be uncovered during construction-related earthmoving. Therefore, the development and implementation of a paleontological mitigation-monitoring plan is not recommended for this project.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

At the request of Lewis Retail Centers Inc., MBA conducted a cultural resource assessment of mostly vacant land in the City of San Bernardino, California. The project will involve the construction of a series of industrial park structures, offices, and parking lots as an in-fill developmental project located mostly on vacant land. The project area is composed of seven adjoining parcels (APN #0136291040000, #0136283010000, #0136472010000, #0136472050000, #0136472060000, #0136472070000 and #0136492030000), which total about 38 acres and are part of the National Orange Show parking lot grounds.

Federal, State, and local Agencies have developed laws and regulations designed to protect significant cultural resources that may be affected by projects regulated, funded, or undertaken by a lead agency. These laws govern the preservation of historic and archaeological resources of National, State, Regional, and Local significance. The entirety of the project falls under CEQA environmental compliance requirements because no Federal funding will be necessary to construct this project.

This cultural resource study was performed in compliance with CEQA, the 2005 City of San Bernardino General Plan Chapter 11 Historical and Archaeological Resources goals and policies, and all current recommendations regarding potential paleontological impacts in the County of San Bernardino General Plan. It closely follows the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) procedures for cultural resource surveys and the OHP's Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) reporting format for archaeological reports. Should the City consult with local Native American tribes once the environmental compliance documents are completed and made available to the public (per General Plan Policy 11.5.1), this document can be used to support any tribal consultations that may be necessary.

This report is organized into sections and appendices, which are summarized as follows:

- Section 1 introduces the project, the location, and the cultural resources team.
- Section 2 summarizes cultural setting.
- Section 3 presents the research design and investigative methods.
- Section 4 provides cultural resource survey and records search results.
- Section 5 provides a summary plus management recommendations.
- Section 6 contains the project certification.
- Section 7 presents a reference list.
- Appendix A provides required cultural resource compliance documents.
- Appendix B provides personnel qualifications.
- Appendix C provides photographs of the project area taken during the field survey.

1.1 - Project Location

Situated in the southeastern portion of the City of San Bernardino (Exhibit 1), the boundaries of the project area can be found within the *San Bernardino South, California* U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map, in an unsectioned portion of Township 1 South, Range 4 West (Exhibit 2). Currently, the project area is mostly vacant barren land, although there are sections exhibiting asphalt parking, minor structures, and graded dirt near the adjacent Twin Creek flood control channel.

1.2 - Project Description

The proposed project is associated with the construction of four industrial buildings on approximately 38.1 acres. Building sizes will range from approximately 27,810 square feet to 616,000 square feet. Local street intersections, parking lots and appropriate landscaping improvements shall be required, plus improvement and/or redevelopment of utilities serving the project site. In order to accommodate the proposed project, a zone change/general plan amendment will be required to re-designate the property from Public Commercial Recreational (PCR) to Light Industrial (LI). The PCR designation reflects historical use of the main part of the site as an overflow parking area for the National Orange Show grounds located on the west side of Arrowhead Avenue.



Source: Census 2000 Data, The CaSIL, MBA GIS 2011.



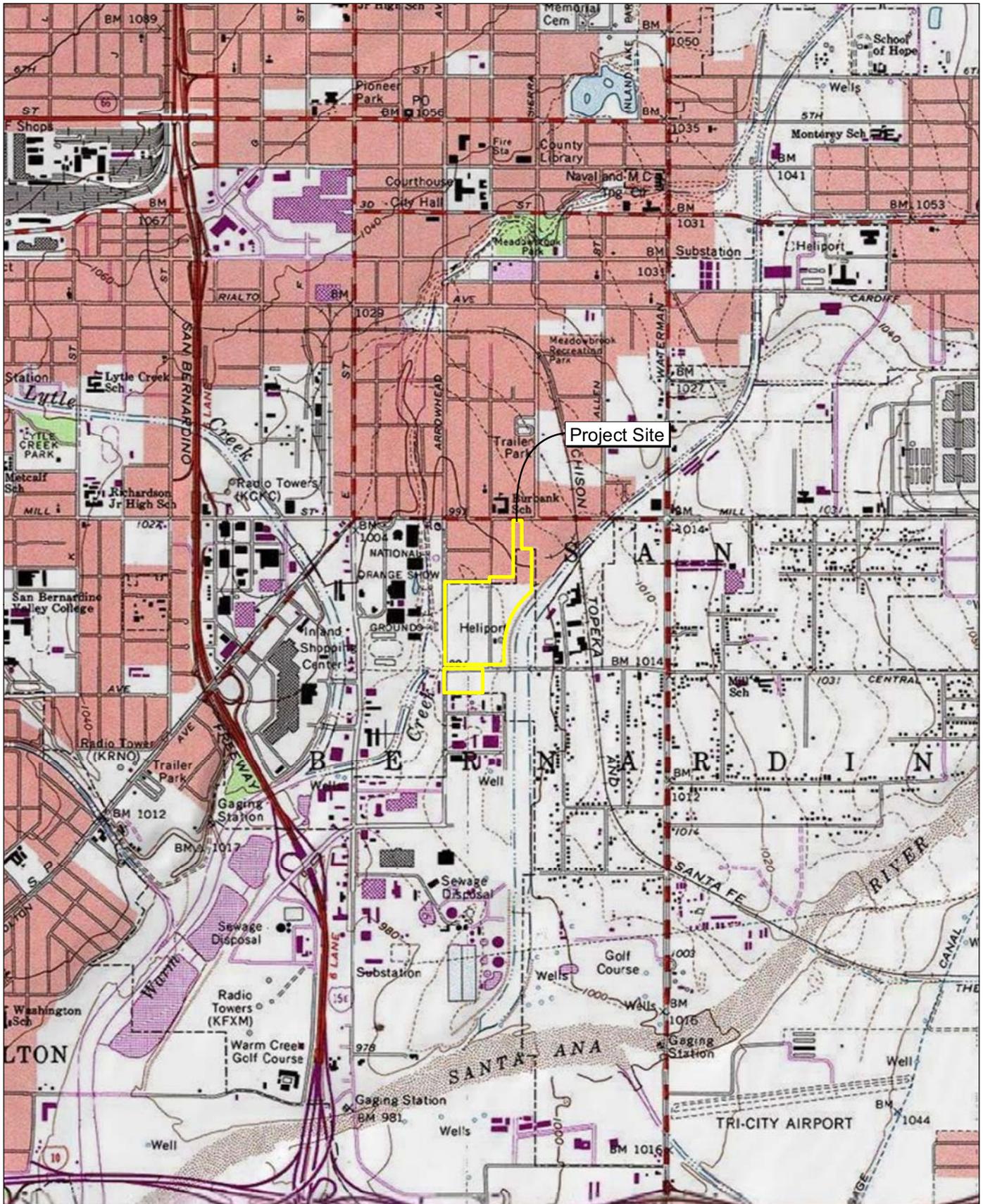
Michael Brandman Associates

00130156 • 05/2011 | 1_regional.mxd



Exhibit 1 Regional Location Map

LEWIS RETAIL CENTERS • NATIONAL ORANGE SHOW
CULTURAL SURVEY



Source: TOPO! USGS, San Bernardino South (1980) 7.5' DRG.

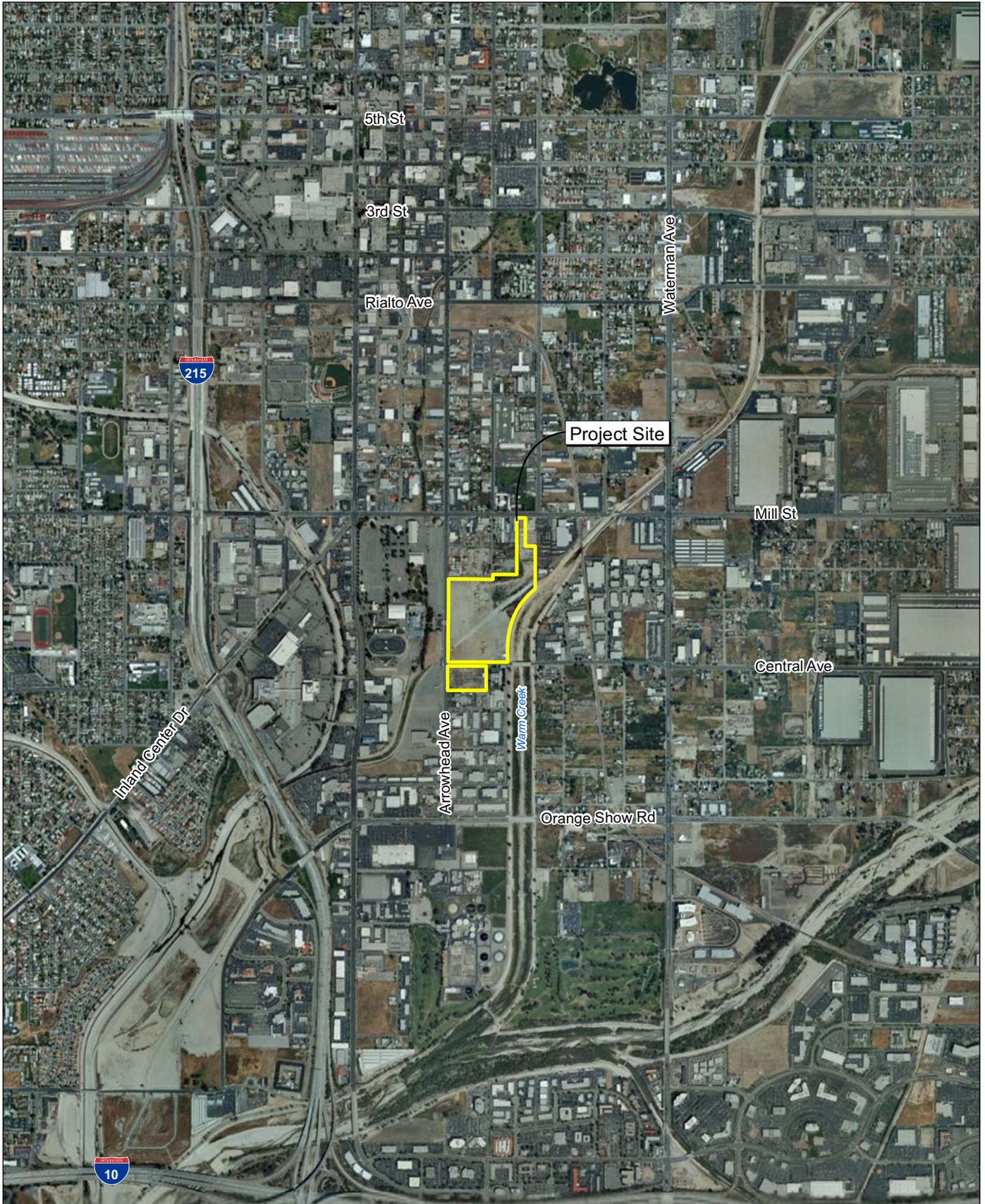


Michael Brandman Associates

00130156 • 05/2011 | 2_local_topo.mxd

Exhibit 2 Local Vicinity Map Topographic Base

LEWIS RETAIL CENTERS • NATIONAL ORANGE SHOW
CULTURAL SURVEY



Source: http://goto.arcgisonline.com/maps/I3_Imagery_Prime_World_2D (2009).



Michael Brandman Associates
00130156 • 05/2011 | 3_local_aerial.mxd



Exhibit 3 Local Vicinity Map Aerial Base

1.3 - Environmental Setting

The project area is located near a channelized portion of the Twin Creek/Warm Creek watershed and is about a mile from the north bank of the Santa Ana River. The project area slopes gradually to the south and is situated about 1000 feet above sea level. The topsoil in the project area are disturbed due to development of the flood control channels and farming efforts that took place during the historic era. It is very likely that before large flood control structures were put in place in the City, flooding of both Warm Creek and Twin Creek had plagued the region. Research shows that the topsoil in the project area are derived from Holocene-era alluvial sediments, which are not typically sensitive for paleontological resources. Construction of the subsurface Warm Creek bypass and the Twin Creek Flood control channel have likely resulted in a heavily disturbed subsurface on the majority of the property.

The project area exhibits very sparse ruderal vegetation, landscaping and other non-native vegetation along the parcel boundaries, near the parking lots and on the Twin Creek flood control channel berm. No wildlife was observed at the time of survey.

1.4 - Assessment Team

Under the direction of MBA Senior Archaeologist, MBA Staff Archaeologist Arabesque Said conducted a records search on May 11, 2011 at the AIC San Bernardino County Museum. MBA staff archaeologist Erik Landis conducted the pedestrian survey of the project area on May 9, 2011. Professional qualifications for the team members can be found in Appendix B.

SECTION 2: CULTURAL SETTING

The following is a brief overview of the prehistoric and historic background that provides a context in which to understand the background and relevance of sites found in the general vicinity of the project area. This section is not intended to be a comprehensive review of the current resources available but rather serves as a generalized overview. Descriptions that are more detailed can be found in ethnographic studies, mission records, and major published sources including Kroeber (1925), Wallace (1955), Warren (1968), Heizer (1978), Moratto (1984), and Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984).

2.1 - Prehistoric Background

The development of a regional chronology in southern California is an understudied but important topic associated with regional archaeological research. Limited by the small quantity of stratified sites and a general lack of dateable samples and artifacts, current southern California chronologies are substandard and of little use for model building. In his recent book on California prehistory, Fagan (2003) does not use the archaeologists' traditional cultural sequences for this region, choosing instead to describe the stages in cultural evolution as generalized models related to recent environmental change. His socio-economic models of southern California reflect that the environment has been warming for the last 5,000 years. Regardless of this new point of view, regional archaeologists generally follow Wallace's southern California format (1955, 1978). The ultimate purpose of cultural sequencing should be to allow for meaningful comparisons of material culture attributes on an intrasite and intersite basis, and to provide the basis for culture-model building, but the loosely established timing for each period are regularly challenged as is the meaning of the individual frames of reference. Wallace's prehistoric format is as follows:

- Early Period (before 6000 B.C.);
- Millingstone Period (6000 to 3000 B.C.);
- Intermediate Period (3000 B.C. to A.D. 500); and
- Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 500 to A.D. 1769).

Wallace also argued (Wallace 1978) that the stages prior to 2000 B.C. in southern California could be assigned to a Modified Millingstone period (Period III: 3000 to 2000 B.C.), a standard Millingstone period (Period II: 6000 to 3000 B.C.) and a San Dieguito period (Period I: 9000 to 6000 B.C.).

Warren (1968) terms the early period the San Dieguito Tradition (before 5500 B.C.), the middle periods the Encinitas Tradition (5500 B.C. to A.D. 600) and the late period the Shoshonean Tradition (A.D. 600 to A.D. 1769). The Late Period has also been subdivided into the San Luis Rey I (A.D. 500 to A.D. 1500) and the San Luis Rey II (post 1500). The difference between the latter two is the introduction of locally made brownware pottery, the first indigenous pottery in southern California (Cameron 1999).

Wallace's cultural stages are associated with material culture patterning observed in the archaeological record, which is believed to have taken place in response to a gradual change from a primarily hunting-subsistence mode to a plant gathering and hunting mode. Archaeologists hypothesize (Fagan 2003) that specialization and selective exploitation of micro-environments seems to have taken place gradually beginning about 3000 B.C. Toolkits become more skillfully made and variations in tool types increase statewide. Regional and local specializations appear to become distinct statewide at or about this time. Although the early history of native Californians is poorly understood, ethnographic patterns derived from such analyses may in the future allow archaeologists to determine when particular sites were occupied in the absence of good radiometric or thermoluminescence dating.

A detailed description of the prehistory of southern California can be found in ethnographic studies, mission records and major published sources including Kroeber (1925), Wallace (1955), Warren (1968), Heizer (1978), Moratto (1984), and Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984). Fagan (2003), Moratto and Chartkoff and Chartkoff provide recent overviews of California archaeology in general and review the history of the coastal regions in southern California. The following provides a brief overview of the prehistory and history of the City of Chino.

2.1.1 - Early Period (Before 6000 B.C.)

Beginning with the first human presence in California (dated to about 11,000 years ago), prehistoric artifacts and cultural activities appear to represent a big-game hunting tradition. Much has been made of the few sites that exist in contemporary studies (e.g. Wallace 1978). Unfortunately, very few sites from the Early Period exist, especially in inland areas. Of the Early Period sites that have been excavated and dated, most exhibit a refuse assemblage suggesting short-term occupations. Such sites have been detected in caves and around fluvial lakes fed by streams that existed near the end of the last glaciation. Chipped stone tools at these sites are clearly ancient, are not made later in the Prehistoric period and reflect a specialized tool kit used by hunters. Large-stemmed bifaces are common. Millingstones and dart point are not part of the Early Period toolkit.

2.1.2 - Millingstone Period (6000 to 3000 B.C.)

The onset of the Millingstone Period appears to correspond with an interval of warm and dry weather known as the Altithermal (Wallace 1978). Artifact assemblages begin to reflect an emphasis on plant foods and foraging subsistence systems because grinding tools are found at these sites. For inland locales, it has been assumed that exploitation of grass seeds formed a primary subsistence activity. Artifact assemblages include choppers and scraper planes, but there are a reduced number of large bifaces in the excavated assemblages. Sites are occupied for a much greater amount of time than Early Period sites.

The regional distribution of Millingstone sites reflects the theory that aboriginal groups may have followed a modified central-based wandering settlement pattern. Here, large groups for a portion of the year would have occupied a base camp, with smaller bands occupying subsidiary camps in order

to exploit resources not generally available near the base camp. Sedentism apparently increased in areas possessing an abundance of resources that were available for longer periods. Arid inland regions would have provided a seasonally and spatially dispersed resource base, restricting sedentary occupation, compared to the coastal areas. Overall, the Millingstone toolkit in the Los Angeles basin is typified by large and heavy deep-basin metates, wedge-shaped manos and large choppers and scrapers. Projectile points are few and dart points do not yet exist. Flaked lithic tools are slightly larger and cruder than later periods. “Cogstones” first appear.

2.1.3 - Intermediate Period (3000 B.C. to A.D. 500)

Dating between roughly 3000 B.C. and A.D. 500, the Intermediate Period represents a slow technological transition likely related to the slowly drying and warming climate. Site artifact assemblages retain many attributes of the Millingstone Period. Technologically speaking, these sites are difficult to distinguish from earlier sites in the absence of radiometric dates. Additionally, these sites generally contain a reduced number of large-stemmed or notched projectile points but often an increased number of portable mortars and pestles. The lack of large points combined with the presence of mortars and pestles suggest that the aboriginal populations may have harvested, processed, and consumed acorns and other seeds over and above hunting.

Due to a general lack of data, the settlement and subsistence systems and the cultural evolution of this period is not well understood. It has been proposed by some researchers that group sedentarism increased with the exploitation of storable high-yield plant food resources. The duration and intensity of occupation of base camps increased during this period, especially in the later part of the period. Overall, the Intermediate Period toolkit in the Los Angeles basin is vague, with elements of the Millingstone Horizon (heavy grinding implements) and the Late Prehistoric Period. A higher percentage of projectile points occur and smaller chipped stone tools are used. It has been assumed for decades that mortars and pestles became commonplace during this period and that most of the bedrock mortars found in southern California were ground out during this period. Currently, bedrock mortars cannot be dated by any reliable means.

2.1.4 - Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 500 to A.D. 1769)

Extending from about A.D. 500 to Spanish contact in A.D. 1769, the Late Prehistoric Period reflects an increased sophistication and diversity in technology. Village sites are common. Late assemblages characteristically contain small projectile or dart points, which imply the use of the bow and arrow. In addition, assemblages include steatite bowls, asphaltum artifacts, grave goods, and elaborate shell ornaments. Use of bedrock milling stations is purported to have been widespread during this period, as it was in the previous one. Increased hunting efficiency and widespread exploitation of acorns provided reliable and storable food resources. Pottery, previously traded into the area, is made locally during the latest stage of this Period and is of simple construction technology (Cameron 1999).

One of the key reasons for understanding how culture change is perceived archaeologically is from the standpoint of determining where the ancestors of living indigenous Native Americans came from.

Nothing can illustrate this concept better than to examine the “Shoshonean wedge” concept as first proposed by Kroeber (1925). Because the root languages of the indigenous southern Californians are of two types (Hokan and Uto-Aztecan) and because southwest Uto-Aztecan presence (Nevada, Arizona, etc.) is dated prehistorically late, it is assumed that Uto-Aztecan speakers entered southern California hundreds of years before the Spanish explored the coast (A.D. 700 to 1400). Without an analysis of specific cultural markers derived from dated sites (Koerper 1981), it is not possible to distinguish between culture-material artifact assemblages of newly in-migrated groups and their antecedents.

2.2 - Native American History

2.2.1 - Serrano

According to Bean and Smith (1978), the project area lies near the southwestern corner of an area utilized by a tribal group known as the Serrano. The Spanish incursion quickly decimated all indigenous groups adjacent to the eastern San Bernardino Mountains, especially after a Spanish outpost was built in Redlands in 1819, but some Serrano survived intact for many years in the far eastern San Bernardino mountains due to the ruggedness of the terrain and the dispersed population. It is believed that Serrano families inhabited the *Guachama Ranchería*, in the early 1800s. This village was also known as *Politana* and apparently housed the Rancho San Bernardino *estancia* after about 1819 (Harley 1988, 1989).

Kroeber (1925) and Bean and Smith (1978) form the primary historical sources for this group. The Serrano spoke a language that belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily. The Takic subfamily is part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language family, which includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin. The total Serrano population at contact was roughly 2,000 people. Their range is generally thought to have been located in and east of the Cajon Pass area of the San Bernardino Mountains, north of Yucaipa, west of Twenty-nine Palms and south of Victorville. The range of this group was limited and restricted by reliable water.

Serrano populations studied in the early part of the last century were a remnant of their cultural form prior to contact with the Spanish Missionaries. Nonetheless, the Serrano are viewed as clan and moiety-oriented or local lineage-oriented group tied to traditional territories or use-areas. Typically, a “village” consisted of a collection of families centered about a ceremonial house, with individual families inhabiting willow-framed huts with tule thatching. Considered hunter-gatherers, Serrano exhibited a sophisticated technology devoted to hunting small animals and gathering roots, tubers and seeds of various kinds. Today, Serrano descendants are found mostly on the Morongo and San Manuel reservations.

2.3 - Historic Background

2.3.1 - Spanish Period (A.D. 1769 to 1821)

Father Junipero Serra was sent to Alta California to create a chain of Missions and Mission outposts to bring Christianity to the indigenous population, and create a foundation for colonization of the region. Located between the previously established presidios in Monterey and San Diego, Serra had military assistance in his quest and the San Bernardino area came under the early control of Spanish soldier Pedro Fages and Father Francisco Garces. According to Juan Caballeria (1902 in Lugo 1950), on May 20 1810, Father Francisco Dumetz founded and performed a ceremony to consecrate a new Mission San Gabriel supply station, including a chapel, at the *Guachama Ranchería*. This was an existing native village near the mouth of San Timoteo Canyon. According to Harley (1988 and 1989), it is likely that Dumetz never made this trip and that Caballeria, who was the keeper of Mission San Gabriel history at the time, had fabricated much of the story.

In 1819, Rancho San Bernardino was established. This followed a decision by the heads of the mission system to expand their agricultural holdings into the interior and later establish a chain of additional Missions in the desert interior (Harley 1989). A decision was made to create an *estancia*, or a ranch headquarters with a chapel that was occasionally visited by padres, at the *Guachama Ranchería*. Indian attacks forced the *estancia* overseers to move the headquarters from the original site to a better-protected location. The so-called San Bernardino *asistencia* was located on high ground 1.5 miles to the east-southeast of the original *estancia*. Construction on the *asistencia* began about 1830, and it was not yet finished when the project was abandoned in 1834. Lugo (1950) noted that between 1830 and 1832, a large house and other buildings were constructed, which his family occupied after the Rancho was granted to him by Mexican authorities. The rancho traditions were kept once Mexico was established, but without the original authority of the Mission padres.

2.3.2 - The Mexican Period (1821 to 1848)

After years of internal fighting, Mexico achieved its independence from Spain in 1821 and Alta California became the northern frontier of the State of Mexico. The Mission padres were forced to swear allegiance to Mexico in 1822. Secularization of the missions took place over the next decade and the former mission lands were taken from the Franciscans to the politically attached Mexican families that had settled in the area. The Secularization Act went into legal effect in 1834. The rancho culture, first formed by the Spanish, perpetuated a cattle based economy that had been able to dominate the Native American cultures. A trail from the Great Basin to the San Gabriel area passed through Cajon Pass and west once it reached the Glen Helen area, bypassing the San Bernardino area. The original *asistencia* was abandoned for a decade or so when the new Mexican land grantees, Don Lugo and family, moved into the *asistencia* and made it their permanent home. Lugo expanded his cattle operations and made use of the old *zanja* such that property along most of the length of the *zanja* could be used as cropland.

Because Indians often attacked the northern part of the *Rancho San Bernardino* for the purposes of horse thieving, and had gutted the *asistencia* buildings in 1834, Governor Micheltorena granted about a league of land, known as the *Rancho Muscupiabe*, to Michael Blanco (White). According to the Hancock survey of 1867, this small rancho was centered in T.1N/R.5W and T.1N/R.6W. Blanco proceeded to construct a large house near the mouth of Cable Creek for his wife and six children, built corrals, and planted crops. The establishment of the Blanco outpost was meant to discourage Piutes, whom were operating north of Cajon Pass, from raiding the San Bernardino area (Haenszel and Smith 1961). The Piute territory was centered near the California-Nevada border, but because the old Mojave Road ran through their area and into the Santa Ana River Valley periphery, the outskirts of the Spanish and Mexican settlements were occasionally attacked by these groups. Unfortunately, for Blanco, the Indians stole all of his horses and cattle, and he was forced to abandon the outpost and move to the *asistencia*. In the 1850's, after the territory was ceded to the United States, land tribunals restored the property to Blanco, at least for a time.

American Settlement Period (1848-1885)

Although California shifted into American hands, exploitation of the area was slow to develop. In 1851, Mormon immigrants began arriving in the area and began purchasing the majority of the Rancho San Bernardino from Jose del Carmen for \$77,000. Once purchased, Mormon Bishop Tenney replaced Lugo at the *asistencia*, and the structure then served as a school and tithing house. Mormon agricultural fields along the old Mission *zanja* were the only irrigated croplands in the entire valley. After the Mormons were recalled to Salt Lake by Brigham Young in 1857, their properties were sold off one by one to the slow influx of ranchers and farmers. In 1862, the worst flooding ever seen before or since washed out the San Bernardino Valley's agricultural resources, leaving it mostly in ruins and the area a sand covered alluvial plain (Sidler 1968, Engstrom 1996). Once the floods ended, very little rain fell in southern California for nearly two years (Bancroft 1890). This type of deluge-drought cycle is common for Southern California but seldom is it as dramatic. The 1862 flood and drought cycle served to devastate the economic pattern established by the Spanish, and drove most of the original Hispanic landholders into bankruptcy.

City Development Period

San Bernardino was incorporated in 1854 out of a small village created by Mormon Battalion immigrants (1851), who returned to Salt Lake City in 1857. Like most of the towns in inland southern California, grazing was an economic mainstay until the citrus industry was developed in the late 1870's. The first railroads passed through town in the 1877-1885 period, which allowed commerce to flourish and the town to grow. San Bernardino's National Orange Show was begun in 1911 as a way of showcasing the County's flourishing citrus industry. One of many fairs in southern California associated with the industry, it was held in various places in town every year until the City purchased property at the southeast corner of Mill and E Street (1923) and built permanent facilities.

The property west of the permanent structures is the subject of this study and does not exhibit any buildings associated with the Orange Show as of the date of this report.

Historic aerial photographs examined on-line at www.historicaerials.com (1938, 1959 and 1968) show that in 1938 the unchannelized Warm Creek crossed the property from the northeast to southwest meeting the Santa Ana about a mile downstream from where Twin Creek meets the river today. Flood control work caused Warm Creek to be shunted in a subsurface channel that crosses the property, and Twin Creek was moved to the flood control channel we see today. By 1959, the flood control projects were finished and the reclaimed land was being farmed. The berms associated with the Twin Creek channel had been constructed and adjacent industrial development had begun. Lands in the project area were mostly vacant and small farms once located along Mill Avenue had been lost. By 1980 only one remaining structure from the historic period remained and this was removed and the land paved over prior to 2005.

SECTION 3: RESEARCH PARAMETERS AND METHODS

The primary purpose of the cultural resource survey is to locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resource sites or isolates that are more than 45 years old within and near the APE, and to determine whether such resources will be or could be directly or indirectly impacted by development. The project area was examined using the reconnaissance method. Because the entirety of the project has been graded and/or paved, impacts to prehistoric resources could occur only if buried resources are uncovered during construction. Impacts to historic resources could occur during a pre-construction demolition period or if uncovered during construction.

3.1 - Research Design

The goal of an ARMR-compliant Phase I survey is to determine whether cultural resources are located within or near a defined project area, what type of resources are present or could be present, predict the level of impact on any resources that are located therein, and to predict the chance for future discoveries of cultural resource sites in the project area.

The survey assumptions were based upon the results of the record search conducted at the AIC, and consisted of the following:

1. The probability for detecting prehistoric archaeological sites appears to be low to none because research has shown that no prehistoric cultural resources are known within one mile of the project area and the lands in this section of the City rest upon Twin Creek/Warm Creek/Santa Ana River flood sediments.
2. The probability for detecting historic resources appears to be low, because modern aerial photographs show no large buildings on the property and historic aerials found on-line show that any older buildings have been removed through the years.

3.2 - Research Goals

The goal of this study was to determine whether cultural resources are located within the project area, and if any are found, whether they will or will not be directly or indirectly impacted by construction of the proposed project. If they will be impacted, a second goal should be to determine whether any existing cultural resources should be considered potentially significant resources before the MND is released to the public. Finally, the archaeologist must develop specific mitigation measures that will address potential impacts to existing significant historic resources. To achieve these goals, the study consisted of six distinct efforts:

1. Request of NAHC Sacred Lands File record search and contact with appropriate tribal groups and individuals for background information on the prehistory of a project area.
2. Review of previously recorded cultural resource sites and studies in the region.

3. Examination of archived aerial photographs, topographic maps, and road maps.
4. Conduct a survey of the project area.
5. Evaluation of cultural resource sensitivity; and
6. Development of recommendations associated with mitigation monitoring and/or impacts to existing cultural resources following CEQA guidelines.

3.3 - Cultural Resource Sites and Isolates

Prehistoric and historic cultural resource sites can vary in form and function from area to area. Prehistoric and historic cultural resources are defined as three or more items, such as lithics, stone tools, glass, cans, etc., that are not from a single source or material found within a 10 square meter area. Historic sites that could qualify as significant in California are typically more than 45 years old or have the potential to be more than 45 years old at the time of construction. These definitions assume that items found in an area with a diversity of materials can represent more than a single activity at a location. Discrete components of a site, also known as loci, may be identified to represent repeated activity, such as milling stations, hearths, or isolated structures.

SHPO recommends that structures aged 45 years and older be regarded as potentially significant historic resources if they feature good integrity relative to their context of significance.

3.4 - Record Search

3.4.1 - Information Center Search

The primary purpose of a cultural resource record search is to determine what cultural resources more than 45 years old have been recorded near or within the project area, and whether such resources will be or could be impacted by development. A records search at the AIC, was conducted by the MBA staff to determine the existence of previously documented cultural resources in the City. A one-mile search radius was used. The records search included current inventories of the:

- National Register of Historic Places (NRHP);
- California Register of Historical Resources (CR);
- California Historical Landmarks (CHL);
- California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI);
- California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI); and
- Archival maps for the City and County.

3.4.2 - Native American Heritage Commission Record Search

A request to the NAHC was sent in an effort to determine whether any sacred sites are located near the project area, as listed in their Sacred Lands File. Additional contact for the purpose of tribal comment was made with all appropriate tribal groups and individuals as named by the NAHC. Our

efforts were associated with fact-finding only, and were not affiliated with formal government-to-government consultations as outlined by Senate Bill (SB) 18.

3.4.3 - Paleontological Map Review

To determine the potential impacts to paleontological resources in the project area, geological maps were reviewed for the existence of rock or soil strata that is considered sensitive from a paleontological standpoint. Potential impacts to fossil resources were estimated based on the probable depth of construction and how much the area had been impacted previously.

SECTION 4: RESULTS

4.1 - Information Center Search

On May 11, 2011, MBA Staff Archaeologist Arabesque Said conducted a records search at the AIC, which is located at the San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands. To identify any historic properties, she examined the current inventories of the NRHP, CR, CHL, and CPHI. In addition, she copied the HRI and certain archival maps of the region to determine the existence of previously documented local historical resources.

According to the AIC files, 36 surveys have been conducted within a one-mile search radius surrounding the project area. Of these, none have taken place in the project area. AIC files indicated that there are no cultural resources inside the project area, and 19 historic resources are known within the 1-mile search radius. No prehistoric resources are known for the area. The previously recorded resources, all located on the USGS *San Bernardino South, California* topographic quadrangle, are briefly described in the following table.

Table 1: Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

Site Name	Location	Type	~1 mile radius	~0.5 mile radius	~0.25 mile radius	On Site?
P36-001419	West of project	Urbita Springs lake	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
P36-004191	Northwest of project	Bella Union Hotel site CPHI-15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
P36-004288	Northwest of project	Andreson Building CPHI-90	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
P36-006101	West of project	UP railroad bridge	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
P36-006847	Various	ATSF railroad grade	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
P36-007138	North of project	Historic building remnants	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
P36-010399	North of project	SB Chinatown deposits	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
P36-010400	North of project	SB Chinatown deposits	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
P36-010820	North of project	Historic railroad alignments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
P36-013309	Northwest of project	Isolated glass fragment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
P36-013310	Northwest of project	Isolated glass fragment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
P36-013610	West of project	Historic trash scatter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
P36-013886	Northwest of project	Electrical substation (demolished)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No

Site Name	Location	Type	~1 mile radius	~0.5 mile radius	~0.25 mile radius	On Site?
P36-017723	North of project	Flour mill/grist mill site CPHI-63	☒	☐	☐	No
P36-017733	North of project	Court house site NRHP-1632	☒	☐	☐	No
P36-017818	West of project	National Orange Show complex	☐	☐	☒	Adjacent
P36-020673	Northeast of project	Buried historic artifact scatter	☒	☐	☐	No
P36-020803	North of project	1884 building	☐	☒	☐	No
P36-020825	Northwest of project	1947 building	☒	☐	☐	No
Legend: x = Present within radius blank = Not present within radius Source: AIC						

These data, plus the fact that the historic record shows that the City was mostly destroyed during the flood of 1862, demonstrate that the project area has low potential for buried prehistoric resources. The possibility that buried historic-era resources exist is higher, but given that the property lies in an area subject to repeated flooding, the potential for impacts is still low.

4.2 - Native American Heritage Commission Record Search

MBA contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on May 10, 2011 and again on May 17, 2011 requesting a Sacred Lands File search for traditional cultural properties. The NAHC response, dated May 23 2011, indicated that no sacred lands or traditional cultural properties are known for the project area. To ensure that Native American concerns are addressed, it was recommended that letters to each of ten listed tribal contacts be sent. A letter to each of the ten groups was mailed May 24 2011. One response from the Soboba Band, dated May 25, was then received. The letter did not indicate that any known sacred sites were located within the project area. All correspondence associated with our Native American consultation is found in Appendix A of this report.

4.3 - Cultural Survey Results

MBA staff archaeologist Erik Landis survey the property on May 9, 2011 utilizing a block-transect method with each transect spaced 10 meters apart. No cultural resources were detected during the survey. Complete archival and field review of the project area shows that there is no evidence that cultural resources are located on or beneath the modern ground surface. The evidence suggests that it is highly unlikely that prehistoric resources will be uncovered during construction.

4.4 - Paleontological Map Review

MBA reviewed the geological map version of the USGS' San Bernardino South quadrangle (On-line version 1.0: Miller, Matti and Carson 2002). "Qw," "Qw1" and "Qya4" typed deposits are the only soil and rock strata found in the project area. These are very young (Holocene) alluvial wash and alluvial valley deposits. The "Qya4" deposits may have a late Pleistocene element, but all soils that could be encountered during construction would be related to alluvial wash. In sum, the alluvial wash and valley deposits in Southern California have very little potential for significant paleontological resources.

SECTION 5: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 - Findings Summary

In accordance with CEQA, MBA has assessed the effects of future development in and near the project area. We find that there are no cultural resources within and near the project area, and archival research shows it is very unlikely that any significant subsurface cultural resources will be uncovered during construction. A construction-related mitigation monitoring plan for impacts to buried cultural resources is therefore not recommended.

5.1.1 - Accidental Discovery of Human Remains

There is always the small possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown buried human remains. In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, California State Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 dictates that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to CEQA regulations and Public Resources Code (PRC) § 5097.98.

5.1.2 - Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources

It is always possible that ground-disturbing activities during construction will uncover previously unknown, buried cultural resources. In the event that buried cultural resources are discovered during construction, operations shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and a qualified archaeologist shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified archeologist shall make recommendations to the Lead Agency on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with § 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Potentially significant cultural resources consist of, but are not limited to, stone, bone, fossils, wood or shell artifacts or features, including hearths, structural remains, or historic dumpsites. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction within the project area should be recorded on appropriate DPR forms and evaluated for significance in terms of CEQA criteria

If the resources are determined to be unique historic resources as defined under § 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, mitigation measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the Lead Agency. Appropriate mitigation measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds.

No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Lead Agency approves the measures to protect these resources. Any archaeological artifacts recovered because of mitigation shall be donated to a qualified scientific institution approved by the Lead Agency where they would be afforded long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.

In addition, reasonable efforts to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to the property will be taken and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and Native American tribes with concerns about the property, as well as the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) will be notified within 48 hours in compliance with 36 CFR 800.13(b)(3).

SECTION 6: CERTIFICATION

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

Date: December 5, 2011

Signed: _____



Michael H. Dice, M.A., RPA
Michael Brandman Associates
San Bernardino, CA

SECTION 7: REFERENCES

- Bancroft, H.H. 1890. History of California Vol. 8: 1860-1890. The History Company Publishers, San Francisco.
- Bean, L.J. and C.R. Smith. 1978. Serrano. In: California, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 80-90. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp 80-90. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC.
- Cameron, C. 1999. "Defining Tribal Boundaries Through Potsherds - An Archaeological Perspective." Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly. 35(2 and 3):96-128. Spring 1999.
- Chartkoff J.L. and K.K. Chartkoff. 1984. The Archaeology of California. Menlo Park: Stanford University Press.
- Coman, E.T. and H.M. Gibbs. 1949. Time and Tide: A Century of Pope and Talbot. Stanford University Press, Palo Alto.
- CSB (County of San Bernardino) 2007. Muscoy Community Plan. Available on-line from the County of San Bernardino general Plan website. Downloaded Sept 11, 2009.
- Engstrom, W.N. 1996. The California Storm of January 1862. Quaternary Research 46:141-148.
- Fagan, B.M. 2003. Before California: An Archaeologist Looks at Our Earliest Inhabitants. Alta Mira Press.
- Gallup, A.A. 1989. California Department of Transportation Architectural Inventory/Evaluation Form for the Muscoy Tract No. 4. On-file, AIC, San Bernardino County Museum no P1071-28H
- Haenszel, A.M. and G. A. Smith. 1961. Mapping the History of San Bernardino Valley. Quarterly of San Bernardino Museum Association, vol. 9, no. 1, Fall 1961.")
- Harley, R.B. 1988. "Rev Juan Caballeria: Historian or Storyteller? Rethinking the 1810 Dumetz Expedition." San Bernardino County Museum Association Quarterly V33, No. 2.
- Harley, R.B. 1989. "Did Mission San Gabriel have Two Asistencias? The Case of Rancho San Bernardino." San Bernardino County Museum Association Quarterly V36, No. 4.
- Heizer, R.F., ed. 1978. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.
- Koerper, H.C. 1981. Prehistoric Subsistence and the Newport Bay Area and Environs, Orange County, California. PhD Dissertation, University of California, Riverside.
- Kroeber, A.L. 1925. Handbook of the Indians of California. Bulletin 78. Bureau of American Ethnology. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.

- Miller, matti and Carson 2002
- Moratto, M.J. 1984. *California Archaeology*. San Diego: Academic Press.
- Sidler, W.A. 1968. *Agua Mansa and the Flood of January 22, 1862 Santa Ana River*. San Bernardino County Flood Control District Publication. San Bernardino, CA.
- Wallace, W.J. 1955. "A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology." *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11(3):214-230.
- Wallace, W.J. 1978. "Post -Pleistocene Archeology, 9000 to 2000 B.C." In *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, 25-36. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.
- Warren, C.N. 1968. "Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast In Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States," edited by Cynthia Irwin-Williams, pp. 1-14. *Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology No. 1*.

Appendix A: Cultural Resources Correspondence

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 – Fax
nahc@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: The National Orange Show Industrial Park Project

County: San Bernardino County – City of San Bernardino (Lead Agency).

USGS Quadrangle Name: San Bernardino South

Township: 1 South --- **Range:** 4 West **Section(s):** [formerly Section 3]

Company/Firm/Agency: Michael Brandman Associates

Contact Person: Michael H. Dice, M.A.

Street Address: 621 E. Carnegie Dr. Suite #100 San Bernardino CA. 92408

Cell 714.742.0468 (preferred number)

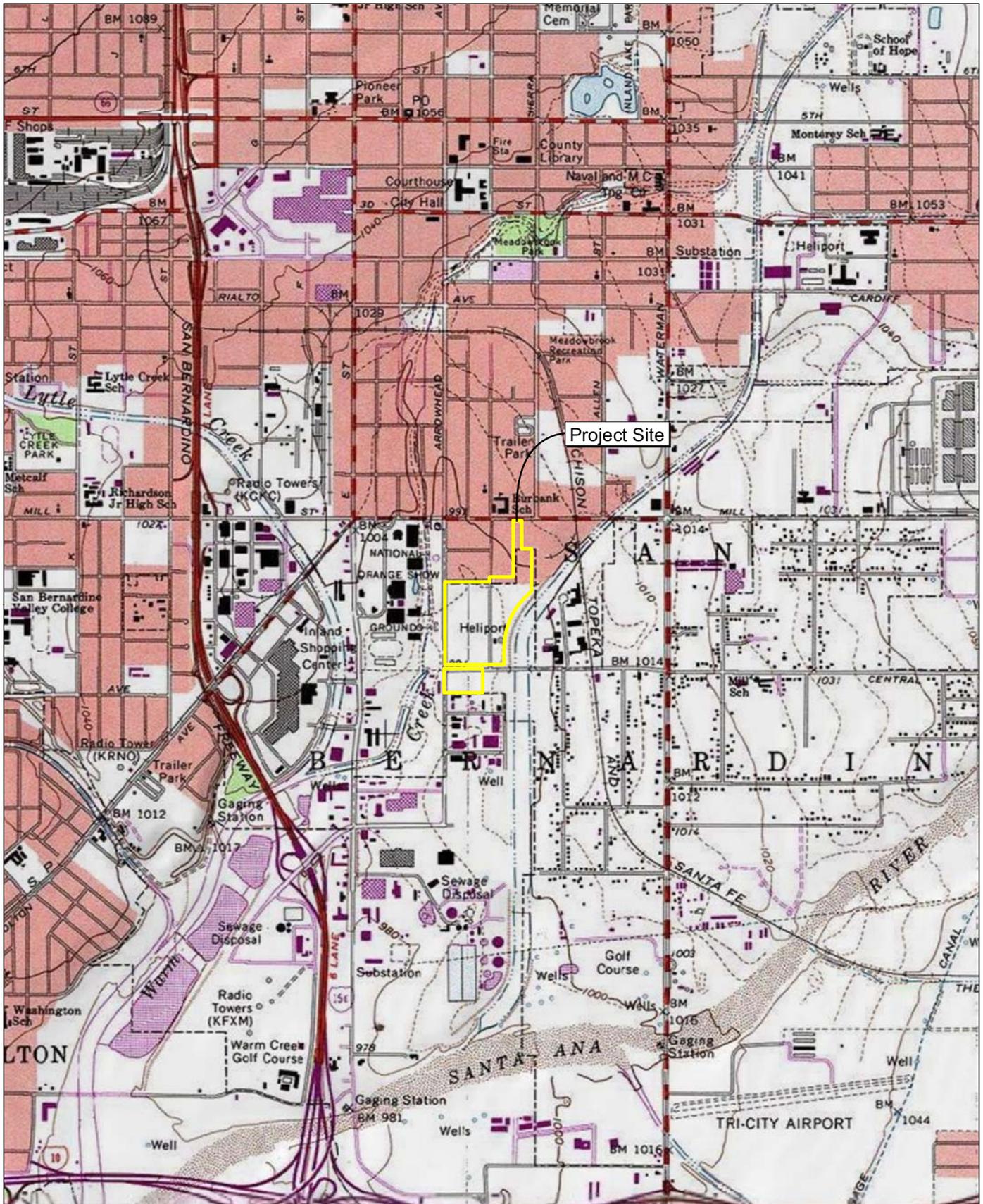
Office Phone: 909.884.2255

Fax: 909.884.2113 (preferred delivery method)

Email: mdice@brandman.com

SEE ATTACHED MAP

The project consists of the development of a new industrial park on land formerly used for farming but which now exhibits a broad vacant parking lot and several modern building complexes. The property lies near West Mill Street to the north and West Central to the south. The Warm Creek flood control channel is located to the east and South Arrowhead to the west. No older building shall be demolished during construction and excavation depths are expected to be at least 10 feet below grade.



Source: TOPO! USGS, San Bernardino South (1980) 7.5' DRG.



Michael Brandman Associates

00130156 • 05/2011 | 2_local_topo.mxd

Exhibit 2 Local Vicinity Map Topographic Base

LEWIS RETAIL CENTERS • NATIONAL ORANGE SHOW
CULTURAL SURVEY

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 652-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
ds_nahc@pacbell.net



May 23, 2011

Mr. Michael H. Dice, M.A., RPA

Michael Brandman Associates

621 E. Carnegie Drive, Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Sent by FAX to: 909-884-2113

No. of Pages: 4

Re: Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the "The National Orange Show Industrial Park Project;" located in the City of San Bernardino; San Bernardino County, California,

Dear Mr. Dice:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a Sacred Lands File search of the 'areas of potential effect,' (APEs) based on the USGS coordinates provided and found **Native American cultural resources were not identified** in the locations you specified. However, the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory is not exhaustive; Native American cultural resources may be inadvertently discovered during ground-breaking activity.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA – CA Public Resources Code §§ 21000-21177, amendments effective 3/18/2010) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as 'a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ... objects of historic or aesthetic significance.' In order to comply with this provision, the lead agency is required to assess whether the project will have an adverse impact on these resources within the 'area of potential effect (APE), and if so, to mitigate that effect. CA Government Code §65040.12(e) defines "environmental justice" provisions and is applicable to the environmental review processes.

Early consultation, even during Initial Study or First Phase surveys with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Local Native Americans may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic properties of the proposed project for the area (e.g. APE). Consultation with Native American communities is also a matter of environmental justice as defined by California Government Code §65040.12(e). We urge consultation with those tribes and interested Native Americans on the list of Native American Contacts we attach to this letter in order to see if your proposed project might impact Native American cultural resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance as defined in §15370 of the CEQA Guidelines when significant cultural resources as defined by the CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 (b)(c)(f) may be affected by a proposed project. If so, Section 15382 of the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as "substantial," and Section 2183.2 which requires documentation, data recovery of cultural resources.

Partnering with local tribes and interested Native American consulting parties, on the NAHC list, should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4321-43351) and Section 106 and 4(f) of federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*), 36 CFR Part 800.3 (f) (2) & .5, the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CSQ, 42 U.S.C. 4371 *et seq.* and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013) as appropriate. The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation.

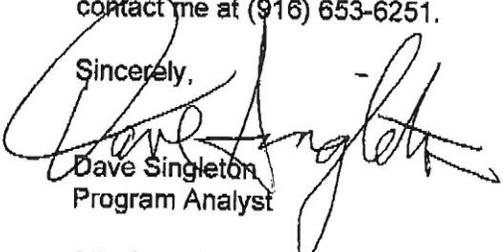
Also, California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, California Government Code §27491 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery', another important reason to have Native American Monitors on board with the project.

To be effective, consultation on specific projects must be the result of an ongoing relationship between Native American tribes and lead agencies, project proponents and their contractors, in the opinion of the NAHC. An excellent way to reinforce the relationship between a project and local tribes is to employ Native American Monitors in all phases of proposed projects including the planning phases.

Confidentiality of "historic properties of religious and cultural significance" may also be protected under Section 304 of the NHPA or at the Secretary of the Interior discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C., 1996) in issuing a decision on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibility threatened by proposed project activity.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,


Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

Native American Contact List
San Diego County
May 23, 2011

<p>Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians Joseph Hamilton, Chairman P.O. Box 391670 Anza , CA 92539 admin@ramonatribe.com (951) 763-4105 (951) 763-4325 Fax</p>	Cahuilla	<p>Gabrielino Tongva Nation Sam Dunlap, Chairperson P.O. Box 86908 Los Angeles , CA 90086 samdunlap@earthlink.net (909) 262-9351 - cell</p>	Gabrielino Tongva
<p>San Manuel Band of Mission Indians James Ramos, Chairperson 26569 Community Center Drive Highland , CA 92346 (909) 864-8933 (909) 864-3724 - FAX (909) 864-3370 Fax</p>	Serrano	<p>Morongo Band of Mission Indians Michael Contreras, Cultural Heritage Prog. 12700 Pumarra Road Banning , CA 92220 (951) 201-1866 - cell mcontreras@morongo-nsn.gov (951) 922-0105 Fax</p>	Cahuilla Serrano
<p>Soboba Band of Mission Indians Scott Cozaet, Chairperson P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto , CA 92581 dhill@soboba-nsn.gov (951) 654-2765 (951) 654-4198 - Fax</p>	Luiseno	<p>San Manuel Band of Mission Indians Ann Brierty, Policy/Cultural Resources 26569 Community Center. Drive Highland , CA 92346 (909) 864-8933, Ext 3250 abrierty@sanmanuel-nsn.gov (909) 862-5152 Fax</p>	Department Serrano
<p>Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Anthony Morales, Chairperson PO Box 693 San Gabriel , CA 91778 GTTribalcouncil@aol.com (626) 286-1632 (626) 286-1758 - Home (626) 286-1262 -FAX</p>	Gabrielino Tongva	<p>Serrano Nation of Indians Goldie Walker P.O. Box 343 Patton , CA 92369 (909) 862-9883</p>	Serrano

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed The National Orange Show Industrial Park Project; located in the City of San Bernardino; San Bernardino County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Native American Contact List
San Diego County
May 23, 2011

Ernest H. Siva
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Tribal Elder
9570 Mias Canyon Road Serrano
Banning , CA 92220 Cahuilla
siva@dishmail.com
(951) 849-4676

SOBOBA BAND OF LUISENO INDIANS
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 663-5279
(951) 654-5544, ext 4137

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed The National Orange Show Industrial Park Project; located in the City of San Bernardino; San Bernardino County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.



May 23, 2011

Tribal Secretary Sam Dunlap
Gabrieleno/Tongva Council/Gabrielino Tongva Nation
761 Terminal Street Bldg. 1, 2nd Floor
Los Angeles CA 90021

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Subject: Native American Information Request Letter associated with one Cultural Resource Survey: The National Orange Show Industrial Park Project located in the City of San Bernardino, California. (USGS San Bernardino South, CA. quad)

Dear: Tribal Secretary Sam Dunlap:

Michael Brandman Associates is working on an "in-fill" redevelopment project for Lewis Homes, Inc. in the City of San Bernardino. The project will result in the development of a set of industrial park buildings, offices, private streets and parking lots on about 32 acres near Central Avenue and adjacent to the Twin Creek Flood Control channel.

This information request letter is not associated with the SB18 process, but is a document that shall be attached to the cultural resource survey report and provided to the City of San Bernardino as part of the CEQA process. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) and CEQA consider the effects a project may have on historic properties. The definition of "historic properties" can include properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to Native American groups. To determine whether the proposed project may impact any historic properties, including traditional cultural properties, MBA has reviewed background information and consulted with entities such as the NAHC.

The Native American Heritage Commission does not indicate that any sacred sites are located in or near this project area, but have listed you as a tribal contact.

We wish to ask if you have any information or concerns about this project area, and/or if the proposed project may have an impact on cultural resources that are important to you. Please feel free to contact me at 909.884.2255 ext 1208 if you have any questions or information, or you may address and mail a response to my attention at the address below.

Sincerely,

Michael H. Dice, M.A., Senior Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
621 E Carnegie Drive, Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Enc: USGS San Bernardino South, CA topographic map



May 23, 2011

Chairperson Anthony Morales
Gabrieleno/Tongva Tribal Council
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel CA 91778

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Subject: Native American Information Request Letter associated with one Cultural Resource Survey: The National Orange Show Industrial Park Project located in the City of San Bernardino, California. (USGS San Bernardino South, CA. quad)

Dear: Chairperson Anthony Morales:

Michael Brandman Associates is working on an "in-fill" redevelopment project for Lewis Homes, Inc. in the City of San Bernardino. The project will result in the development of a set of industrial park buildings, offices, private streets and parking lots on about 32 acres near Central Avenue and adjacent to the Twin Creek Flood Control channel.

This information request letter is not associated with the SB18 process, but is a document that shall be attached to the cultural resource survey report and provided to the City of San Bernardino as part of the CEQA process. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) and CEQA consider the effects a project may have on historic properties. The definition of "historic properties" can include properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to Native American groups. To determine whether the proposed project may impact any historic properties, including traditional cultural properties, MBA has reviewed background information and consulted with entities such as the NAHC.

The Native American Heritage Commission does not indicate that any sacred sites are located in or near this project area, but have listed you as a tribal contact.

We wish to ask if you have any information or concerns about this project area, and/or if the proposed project may have an impact on cultural resources that are important to you. Please feel free to contact me at 909.884.2255 ext 1208 if you have any questions or information, or you may address and mail a response to my attention at the address below.

Sincerely,

Michael H. Dice, M.A., Senior Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
621 E Carnegie Drive, Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Enc: USGS San Bernardino South, CA topographic map



May 23, 2011

Cultural Heritage Prog. Manager Michael Contreras
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
13000 Field Road
Cabazon CA 92230

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Subject: Native American Information Request Letter associated with one Cultural Resource Survey: The National Orange Show Industrial Park Project located in the City of San Bernardino, California. (USGS San Bernardino South, CA. quad)

Dear: Cultural Heritage Prog. Manager Michael Contreras:

Michael Brandman Associates is working on an "in-fill" redevelopment project for Lewis Homes, Inc. in the City of San Bernardino. The project will result in the development of a set of industrial park buildings, offices, private streets and parking lots on about 32 acres near Central Avenue and adjacent to the Twin Creek Flood Control channel.

This information request letter is not associated with the SB18 process, but is a document that shall be attached to the cultural resource survey report and provided to the City of San Bernardino as part of the CEQA process. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) and CEQA consider the effects a project may have on historic properties. The definition of "historic properties" can include properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to Native American groups. To determine whether the proposed project may impact any historic properties, including traditional cultural properties, MBA has reviewed background information and consulted with entities such as the NAHC.

The Native American Heritage Commission does not indicate that any sacred sites are located in or near this project area, but have listed you as a tribal contact.

We wish to ask if you have any information or concerns about this project area, and/or if the proposed project may have an impact on cultural resources that are important to you. Please feel free to contact me at 909.884.2255 ext 1208 if you have any questions or information, or you may address and mail a response to my attention at the address below.

Sincerely,

Michael H. Dice, M.A., Senior Archaeologist

Michael Brandman Associates
621 E Carnegie Drive, Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Enc: USGS San Bernardino South, CA topographic map



May 23, 2011

Tribal Elder Ernest Siva
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
9570 Mias Canyon Road
Banning CA 92220

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Subject: Native American Information Request Letter associated with one Cultural Resource Survey: The National Orange Show Industrial Park Project located in the City of San Bernardino, California. (USGS San Bernardino South, CA. quad)

Dear: Tribal Elder Ernest Siva:

Michael Brandman Associates is working on an "in-fill" redevelopment project for Lewis Homes, Inc. in the City of San Bernardino. The project will result in the development of a set of industrial park buildings, offices, private streets and parking lots on about 32 acres near Central Avenue and adjacent to the Twin Creek Flood Control channel.

This information request letter is not associated with the SB18 process, but is a document that shall be attached to the cultural resource survey report and provided to the City of San Bernardino as part of the CEQA process. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) and CEQA consider the effects a project may have on historic properties. The definition of "historic properties" can include properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to Native American groups. To determine whether the proposed project may impact any historic properties, including traditional cultural properties, MBA has reviewed background information and consulted with entities such as the NAHC.

The Native American Heritage Commission does not indicate that any sacred sites are located in or near this project area, but have listed you as a tribal contact.

We wish to ask if you have any information or concerns about this project area, and/or if the proposed project may have an impact on cultural resources that are important to you. Please feel free to contact me at 909.884.2255 ext 1208 if you have any questions or information, or you may address and mail a response to my attention at the address below.

Sincerely,

Michael H. Dice, M.A., Senior Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
621 E Carnegie Drive, Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Enc: USGS San Bernardino South, CA topographic map



May 23, 2011

Vice-Chairman Joseph Hamilton
Ramona Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 391670
Anza CA 92539

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Subject: Native American Information Request Letter associated with one Cultural Resource Survey: The National Orange Show Industrial Park Project located in the City of San Bernardino, California. (USGS San Bernardino South, CA. quad)

Dear: Vice-Chairman Joseph Hamilton:

Michael Brandman Associates is working on an "in-fill" redevelopment project for Lewis Homes, Inc. in the City of San Bernardino. The project will result in the development of a set of industrial park buildings, offices, private streets and parking lots on about 32 acres near Central Avenue and adjacent to the Twin Creek Flood Control channel.

This information request letter is not associated with the SB18 process, but is a document that shall be attached to the cultural resource survey report and provided to the City of San Bernardino as part of the CEQA process. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) and CEQA consider the effects a project may have on historic properties. The definition of "historic properties" can include properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to Native American groups. To determine whether the proposed project may impact any historic properties, including traditional cultural properties, MBA has reviewed background information and consulted with entities such as the NAHC.

The Native American Heritage Commission does not indicate that any sacred sites are located in or near this project area, but have listed you as a tribal contact.

We wish to ask if you have any information or concerns about this project area, and/or if the proposed project may have an impact on cultural resources that are important to you. Please feel free to contact me at 909.884.2255 ext 1208 if you have any questions or information, or you may address and mail a response to my attention at the address below.

Sincerely,

Michael H. Dice, M.A., Senior Archaeologist

Michael Brandman Associates
621 E Carnegie Drive, Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Enc: USGS San Bernardino South, CA topographic map



May 23, 2011

Chairperson James Ramos
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland CA 92346

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Subject: Native American Information Request Letter associated with one Cultural Resource Survey: The National Orange Show Industrial Park Project located in the City of San Bernardino, California. (USGS San Bernardino South, CA. quad)

Dear: Chairperson James Ramos:

Michael Brandman Associates is working on an "in-fill" redevelopment project for Lewis Homes, Inc. in the City of San Bernardino. The project will result in the development of a set of industrial park buildings, offices, private streets and parking lots on about 32 acres near Central Avenue and adjacent to the Twin Creek Flood Control channel.

This information request letter is not associated with the SB18 process, but is a document that shall be attached to the cultural resource survey report and provided to the City of San Bernardino as part of the CEQA process. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) and CEQA consider the effects a project may have on historic properties. The definition of "historic properties" can include properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to Native American groups. To determine whether the proposed project may impact any historic properties, including traditional cultural properties, MBA has reviewed background information and consulted with entities such as the NAHC.

The Native American Heritage Commission does not indicate that any sacred sites are located in or near this project area, but have listed you as a tribal contact.

We wish to ask if you have any information or concerns about this project area, and/or if the proposed project may have an impact on cultural resources that are important to you. Please feel free to contact me at 909.884.2255 ext 1208 if you have any questions or information, or you may address and mail a response to my attention at the address below.

Sincerely,

Michael H. Dice, M.A., Senior Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
621 E Carnegie Drive, Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Enc: USGS San Bernardino South, CA topographic map



May 23, 2011

Ms. Ann Brierty
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, Environmental Department
101 Pure Water Lane
Highland CA 92346

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Subject: Native American Information Request Letter associated with one Cultural Resource Survey: The National Orange Show Industrial Park Project located in the City of San Bernardino, California. (USGS San Bernardino South, CA. quad)

Dear: Ms. Ann Brierty:

Michael Brandman Associates is working on an "in-fill" redevelopment project for Lewis Homes, Inc. in the City of San Bernardino. The project will result in the development of a set of industrial park buildings, offices, private streets and parking lots on about 32 acres near Central Avenue and adjacent to the Twin Creek Flood Control channel.

This information request letter is not associated with the SB18 process, but is a document that shall be attached to the cultural resource survey report and provided to the City of San Bernardino as part of the CEQA process. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) and CEQA consider the effects a project may have on historic properties. The definition of "historic properties" can include properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to Native American groups. To determine whether the proposed project may impact any historic properties, including traditional cultural properties, MBA has reviewed background information and consulted with entities such as the NAHC.

The Native American Heritage Commission does not indicate that any sacred sites are located in or near this project area, but have listed you as a tribal contact.

We wish to ask if you have any information or concerns about this project area, and/or if the proposed project may have an impact on cultural resources that are important to you. Please feel free to contact me at 909.884.2255 ext 1208 if you have any questions or information, or you may address and mail a response to my attention at the address below.

Sincerely,

Michael H. Dice, M.A., Senior Archaeologist

Michael Brandman Associates
621 E Carnegie Drive, Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Enc: USGS San Bernardino South, CA topographic map



May 23, 2011

Ms. Goldie Walker
Serrano Nation of Indians
6588 Valeria Drive
Highland CA 92346

Subject: Native American Information Request Letter associated with one Cultural Resource Survey: The National Orange Show Industrial Park Project located in the City of San Bernardino, California. (USGS San Bernardino South, CA. quad)

Dear: Ms. Goldie Walker:

Michael Brandman Associates is working on an "in-fill" redevelopment project for Lewis Homes, Inc. in the City of San Bernardino. The project will result in the development of a set of industrial park buildings, offices, private streets and parking lots on about 32 acres near Central Avenue and adjacent to the Twin Creek Flood Control channel.

This information request letter is not associated with the SB18 process, but is a document that shall be attached to the cultural resource survey report and provided to the City of San Bernardino as part of the CEQA process. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) and CEQA consider the effects a project may have on historic properties. The definition of "historic properties" can include properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to Native American groups. To determine whether the proposed project may impact any historic properties, including traditional cultural properties, MBA has reviewed background information and consulted with entities such as the NAHC.

The Native American Heritage Commission does not indicate that any sacred sites are located in or near this project area, but have listed you as a tribal contact.

We wish to ask if you have any information or concerns about this project area, and/or if the proposed project may have an impact on cultural resources that are important to you. Please feel free to contact me at 909.884.2255 ext 1208 if you have any questions or information, or you may address and mail a response to my attention at the address below.

Sincerely,

Michael H. Dice, M.A., Senior Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
621 E Carnegie Drive, Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Enc: USGS San Bernardino South, CA topographic map

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733



May 23, 2011

Mr. Joseph Ontiveros
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto CA 92581

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Subject: Native American Information Request Letter associated with one Cultural Resource Survey: The National Orange Show Industrial Park Project located in the City of San Bernardino, California. (USGS San Bernardino South, CA. quad)

Dear: Mr. Joseph Ontiveros:

Michael Brandman Associates is working on an "in-fill" redevelopment project for Lewis Homes, Inc. in the City of San Bernardino. The project will result in the development of a set of industrial park buildings, offices, private streets and parking lots on about 32 acres near Central Avenue and adjacent to the Twin Creek Flood Control channel.

This information request letter is not associated with the SB18 process, but is a document that shall be attached to the cultural resource survey report and provided to the City of San Bernardino as part of the CEQA process. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) and CEQA consider the effects a project may have on historic properties. The definition of "historic properties" can include properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to Native American groups. To determine whether the proposed project may impact any historic properties, including traditional cultural properties, MBA has reviewed background information and consulted with entities such as the NAHC.

The Native American Heritage Commission does not indicate that any sacred sites are located in or near this project area, but have listed you as a tribal contact.

We wish to ask if you have any information or concerns about this project area, and/or if the proposed project may have an impact on cultural resources that are important to you. Please feel free to contact me at 909.884.2255 ext 1208 if you have any questions or information, or you may address and mail a response to my attention at the address below.

Sincerely,

Michael H. Dice, M.A., Senior Archaeologist

Michael Brandman Associates
621 E Carnegie Drive, Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Enc: USGS San Bernardino South, CA topographic map



May 23, 2011

Chairperson Scott Cozaet
Soboba Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto CA 92581

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Subject: Native American Information Request Letter associated with one Cultural Resource Survey: The National Orange Show Industrial Park Project located in the City of San Bernardino, California. (USGS San Bernardino South, CA. quad)

Dear: Chairperson Scott Cozaet:

Michael Brandman Associates is working on an "in-fill" redevelopment project for Lewis Homes, Inc. in the City of San Bernardino. The project will result in the development of a set of industrial park buildings, offices, private streets and parking lots on about 32 acres near Central Avenue and adjacent to the Twin Creek Flood Control channel.

This information request letter is not associated with the SB18 process, but is a document that shall be attached to the cultural resource survey report and provided to the City of San Bernardino as part of the CEQA process. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) and CEQA consider the effects a project may have on historic properties. The definition of "historic properties" can include properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to Native American groups. To determine whether the proposed project may impact any historic properties, including traditional cultural properties, MBA has reviewed background information and consulted with entities such as the NAHC.

The Native American Heritage Commission does not indicate that any sacred sites are located in or near this project area, but have listed you as a tribal contact.

We wish to ask if you have any information or concerns about this project area, and/or if the proposed project may have an impact on cultural resources that are important to you. Please feel free to contact me at 909.884.2255 ext 1208 if you have any questions or information, or you may address and mail a response to my attention at the address below.

Sincerely,

Michael H. Dice, M.A., Senior Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
621 E Carnegie Drive, Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Enc: USGS San Bernardino South, CA topographic map

RECEIVED
MAY 25 2011

May 25, 2011

Attn: Michael Dice, M.A., R.P.A., Senior Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
621 E. Carnegie Drive, Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA 92408



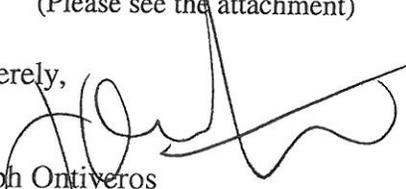
**Re: Cultural Resource Survey for the Orange Show Industrial Park Project,
Located in the City of San Bernardino, California**

The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians appreciates your observance of Tribal Cultural Resources and their preservation in your project. The information provided to us on said project has been assessed through our Cultural Resource Department, where it was concluded that although it is outside the existing reservation, the project area does fall within the bounds of our Tribal Traditional Use Areas. This project location is in close proximity to known village sites and is a shared use area that was used in ongoing trade between the Luiseno and Cahuilla tribes. Therefore it is regarded as highly sensitive to the people of Soboba.

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is requesting the following:

1. **Government to Government** consultation in accordance to SB18. Including the transfer of information to the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians regarding the progress of this project should be done as soon as new developments occur.
2. Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians continue to be a lead consulting tribal entity for this project.
3. Working in and around traditional use areas intensifies the possibility of encountering cultural resources during the construction/excavation phase. For this reason the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requests that Native American Monitor(s) from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resource Department to be present during any ground disturbing proceedings. Including surveys and archaeological testing.
4. Request that proper procedures be taken and requests of the tribe be honored (Please see the attachment)

Sincerely,


Joseph Ontiveros
Soboba Cultural Resource Department
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581
Phone (951) 654-5544 ext. 4137
Cell (951) 663-5279
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cultural Items (Artifacts). Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer should agree to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. Where appropriate and agreed upon in advance, Developer's archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of NHPA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.

The Developer should waive any and all claims to ownership of Native American ceremonial and cultural artifacts that may be found on the Project site. Upon completion of authorized and mandatory archeological analysis, the Developer should return said artifacts to the Soboba Band within a reasonable time period agreed to by the Parties and not to exceed (30) days from the initial recovery of the items.

Treatment and Disposition of Remains

A. The Soboba Band shall be allowed, under California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a), to (1) inspect the site of the discovery and (2) make determinations as to how the human remains and grave goods shall be treated and disposed of with appropriate dignity.

B. The Soboba Band, as MLD, shall complete its inspection within twenty-four (24) hours of receiving notification from either the Developer or the NAHC, as required by California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a). The Parties agree to discuss in good faith what constitutes "appropriate dignity" as that term is used in the applicable statutes.

C. Reburial of human remains shall be accomplished in compliance with the California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a) and (b). The Soboba Band, as the MLD in consultation with the Developer, shall make the final discretionary determination regarding the appropriate disposition and treatment of human remains.

D. All parties are aware that the Soboba Band may wish to rebury the human remains and associated ceremonial and cultural items (artifacts) on or near, the site of their discovery, in an area that shall not be subject to future subsurface disturbances. The Developer should accommodate on-site reburial in a location mutually agreed upon by the Parties.

E. The term "human remains" encompasses more than human bones because the Soboba Band's traditions periodically necessitated the ceremonial burning of human remains. Grave goods are those artifacts associated with any human remains. These items, and other funerary remnants and their ashes are to be treated in the same manner as human bone fragments or bones that remain intact

Coordination with County Coroner's Office. The Lead Agencies and the Developer should immediately contact both the Coroner and the Soboba Band in the event that any human remains are discovered during implementation of the Project. If the Coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American, or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, the Coroner shall ensure that notification is provided to the NAHC within twenty-four (24) hours of the determination, as required by California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 (c).

Non-Disclosure of Location Reburials. It is understood by all parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or cultural artifacts shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act. The Coroner, parties, and Lead Agencies, will be asked to withhold public disclosure information related to such reburial, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code § 6254 (r).

Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer agrees to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. Where appropriate and agreed upon in advance, Developer's archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of NHPA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.

Appendix B: Personnel Qualifications



Michael H. Dice, MA, RPA

Senior Cultural Resource Specialist/Project Manager

Overview

- 30+ years experience in Cultural Resource Management
- Master's degree, Anthropology – Arizona State University, Tempe. 1993
- Bachelor's degree, Anthropology – Washington State University, Pullman. 1986
- Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA 2000)
- Certified Archaeologist in Riverside County (#101), County of Orange and the County of San Diego.

Michael H. Dice, MA, RPA, Senior Cultural Resource Specialist and Project Manager, has more than 30 years experience performing record searches, archaeological surveys, archaeological site testing projects, and data collection projects on private and public lands in the Southwestern United States. He has authored or co-authored more than 200 Cultural Resources Inventory Reports required for CEQA and/or NEPA level documents. His management experience within CRM involves producing proposals, hiring and managing field and office cultural resource personnel, writing draft and final reports to various Clients and Lead Agencies, and managing costs effectively. Michael has extensive experience with California Native American Tribes, having provided direct consultation and coordination with the Agua Caliente Band, Gabrielino tribal officials, Juaneño tribal officials, the Morongo Band, the Serrano Band, and the Temecula Band of Luiseno Indians (Pechanga).

Michael's statement of experience is divided into three categories: Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological projects, Historic-era Assessment projects and Environmental Compliance project management. Key projects are listed.

Experience, Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology

Cultural Resource Assessment of The Las Montanas Marketplace Project, City of Indio, CA. M-To Management, Inc., Los Alamitos, CA. (2010-2011)

Mr. Dice performed an archaeological survey of 95 acres in the northern section of the City of Indio in support of an EIR for a new private developmental project. The project area was believed, through museum research, to contain three prehistoric archaeological sites. MBA cultural resource staff provided the proponent with an exploratory testing study that will effectively clear the project of specific mitigation measures for the sites in question. Because one of the sites was determined significant within an adjacent project area, that sites had to be cleared from the project. Work was undertaken before the City accepted the Initial Study. Consultations with local Tribal Authorities took place.

Cultural Resource Assessment of The Salton Sea Solar Project, Riverside County, CA. Reese-Chambers Systems Consultants Inc., Somis, CA. (2009-2010)

Mr. Dice performed an archaeological survey and protohistoric ceramic scatter assessment on approximately 480 acres just north of the Salton Sea in the County of Riverside. The purpose of the study was to evaluate seemingly vacant property as part of an analysis for potential impacts during construction of a new solar panel complex. Two sites were identified and will have to be Phase III collected prior to construction. Consultations with local Tribal Authorities took place.

Phase 1 Cultural Resource Assessment of the Badlands Landfill and Lamb Canyon Landfill Expansion Projects, Riverside County, California. Riverside County Waste Management Department (2010)

Mr. Dice performed an archaeological survey on a total of 1600 acres adjacent to the existing Badlands Landfill and the Lamb Canyon Landfill in the County of Riverside. The purpose of the study was to evaluate adjacent property as part of an analysis for potential impacts during expansion of the Landfills.

Several new resources were detected and recorded during the study. While RCWMD will not construct for several decades, the sites will be avoided when land development takes place in the site areas. Consultations with local Tribal Authorities took place.

Cultural Resource Assessment of the Van Norman Dam and Chatsworth Dam Complexes. Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (2008-9)

Mr. Dice performed an archaeological survey and historic landscape assessment of the Van Norman Dam complex plus the Chatsworth Dam in western Los Angeles County for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. For the first time, the history of the complex was detailed and Program-level recommendations for historic evaluations of these significant engineering complexes were made. LADWP plans to remove the upper Van Norman Dam and replace it with a newly designed covered Dam in order to reduce water supply pollutants. Soils on the floor of the Chatsworth Dam will be used for fill. The project was written under CEQA Guidelines because LADWP will not be using federal monies. Future work will involve Section 106 because certain permits will be required when the project reaches a Project-level analysis.

Cultural Resource Assessment, Phase II Historical evaluation and Phase IV Monitoring for the Sketchers Industrial Park Project, City of Moreno Valley, California. Highland-Fairview Operating Partners (2004-2011)

Mr. Dice undertook a Phase 1 survey of the Sketchers property in addition to other properties controlled by the Client, headed a team of cultural professionals performing historic building evaluations, then headed up a field crew of monitors during the earth-moving phase of complex construction in 2010. Wholly seen through by Mr. Dice, several historic era buildings were examined. Consultations with local Tribal Authorities took place.

Phase 2 Testing Evaluation of Historic Site CA-SBR-11567H, the Empire-Fontana Project (ACOE #200301127), City of Fontana, California (2005)

Mr. Dice undertook an evaluation of a historic archaeological site for the City of Fontana in order to gain permits for developmental impact from the Army Corps of Engineers. Several abandoned historic foundations, trash dumps, remnant buildings and a possible prehistoric isolated within the historic property were examined and quantified. The report was submitted and accepted by Mr. Steve Dibble of the Army Corps LA District.

Phase 2 Testing and Phase 3 Excavation of the Loring Ranch Project, Rubidoux-Jurupa Area, County of Riverside, California. Mastercraft Homes, Inc. (2004)

Mr. Dice undertook an evaluation of two historic archaeological sites on vacant land located west of the Santa Ana River and southeast of the Flabob Airport. Cultural Resource Staff determined that two mid-1800's trash deposits were located on the property and tested the sites for significance. Because the sites were felt to reflect a period in history when Chinese immigrants were forced into limited economic means, the sites were determined to represent "truck farms" developed between 1870 and 1900.

Experience, Historic Building and Landscape Assessments

Section 106 Cultural Resource Assessment and Technical Evaluation of the McCoy and Garibaldi Laterals, Merced Irrigation District. Fremming, Parson & Pecchenino, Consulting Civil Engineers, Merced, CA. (2010)

Mr. Dice performed an archaeological survey and historic landscape assessment of two Laterals within the Merced Irrigation District in support of the District's plans to use federal funding (Bureau of Reclamation) to repair segments of the Laterals. Mr. Dice determined that the MID should be considered a potential Historic District for listing on the National Register. Modifications to the Laterals as a result of the undertaking will have No Adverse Effect to the potential Historic District that is the MID. Consultations with local Tribal Authorities took place.

Three Historic Assessments of the Southside Park, the Del Paso Regional Park and the Chorley Park. City of Sacramento, California (2010)

Under contract with the City of Sacramento Parks and Recreation Department, Mr. Dice produced three technical studies in order to fulfill Section 106 requirements. The Department requested these studies because the Department requires Recreation Trails and Land and Water Conservation funding programs. Each park exhibited a landscape more than 50 years old, and certain older internal structures, that allowed each Park to be considered potentially eligible for the National Register at the local level of analysis. We determined that the Southside Park and the Del Paso Park are potentially eligible for the NR but that the specific projects would have no impact on their eligibility qualities. The Chorley Park was determined not significant. Consultations with local Tribal Authorities took place.

Historic Building Evaluation of the San Geronio Inn, City of Banning, CA. (2010)

Mr. Dice evaluated a historic-era structure originally built in 1884 and rebuilt in 1930 for significance at the State (CEQA) level of analysis. The City proposed to demolish the structure and the report supported an EIR written by Ernest Perea of Romo Planning Group Inc., Covina. Mr. Dice performed a historic background assessment and developed a thematic context with which the structure could be evaluated against. The results of this research showed that the building did not qualify for listed on the National or State Register, but that the location of the Inn was considered locally significant. This was not a popular decision, especially with Steve Lech, but the research showed that the results were justified. After reading the report, the City chose to attempt to preserve Google-styled signage off-site.

Historic Building Evaluation of the F&M Artesia Branch Bank, City of Long Beach, CA. (2009)

Mr. Dice evaluated a structure built in 1961 for significance at the State (CEQA) and City of Long Beach Historic Property level of analysis. The City had proposed to demolish the structure complex and the technical report supports an IS/MND written in City Format for the proponent, Jeffrey Tartaglino of Palm Desert Development. Mr. Dice performed a historic background assessment and developed a thematic context with which the structure could be evaluated against. Because the structure was found significant at the local level of analysis, the City required a photographic assay of the building; this was incorporated into the finished document.

Historic Building Evaluation of the Premiere Lanes Bowling Alley, City of Santa Fe Springs, CA. (2009)

Mr. Dice evaluated a structure built in 1960-61 for significance at the State (CEQA) level of analysis. The City had proposed to demolish the structure complex and our technical report supported an EIR written by Sandra Bauer of Bauer Consulting Inc., Irvine. Mr. Dice performed a historic background assessment and developed a thematic context with which the structure could be evaluated against. The City will allow the removal of the building through demolition but save Google-styled signage associated with the structure.

Historic Building Survey, Washington Boulevard and Consolidated Redevelopment Projects, City of Santa Fe Springs, CA.

Mr. Dice conducted a historic building survey for two redevelopment project areas located in the City of Santa Fe Springs, County of Los Angeles. The Washington Boulevard Redevelopment project area is located in the City of Santa Fe Springs' side of Washington Boulevard, and is bisected by Sorensen Avenue. The purpose of the study was to identify those properties more than 45 years old that may be demolished during planned Redevelopment in the next 25 years. The Consolidated Redevelopment Project Area is located near Gateway Plaza at the intersection of Telegraph Road and Painter Avenue west of Carmenita Road. A program-level historic context was developed and existing properties preliminarily assessed against that historic context. The results showed that more 140 individual properties more than 45 years old were located in and near the Redevelopment project area. The evaluation of the historic context and existing properties will allow

the City, for the first time, to recommend that the significance of old buildings be considered when undertaking redevelopment in the City limits.

Historic Resource Assessment and Phase II Recommendation, The Alfa Leisure Property, City of Chino, CA.

This study was a CEQA and NEPA-compliant assessment of the old Chino Sugar Mill, including an historic building survey and photographic assay. The Mill building housed one of the first commercial ventures in the City, opening in the 1880's. The results of the study showed that the structure was a locally significant structure but could not be saved within a reasonable monetary expenditure as the structure was completely unstable from an earthquake standpoint. Mr. Dice recommended that a photographic assay and additional historic analysis be undertaken before the structure would be allowed to be demolished.

Experience, Environmental Compliance Management

Compliance work for the Bakersfield State Vehicular Recreation Area (SVRA), County of Kern, California. City of Bakersfield and County of Kern, California. (2005-2006)

Mr. Dice led a cultural resource survey of a 10,000+ acre proposed park project on private ranch land in the County of Kern north of the City of Bakersfield. Work was done in support of an EIR/EA written to convince the State of California to purchase the property for use as an off-road vehicle park. Mr. Dice wrote the budget for the survey, hired and managed a field crew of 12+ persons, developed protocols for survey, managed the development of final DPR523 form sets for the document, then developed the cultural resource section of the Draft EIR in support of the project. Mr. Dice directed consultations with local Tribal Authorities.

Compliance work for the East Orange and Santiago Hills II Developmental Plan and Phase 3 Excavation of CA-ORA-556, City of Orange, California. The Irvine Company, Newport Beach, CA. (2003-6)

Mr. Dice led a cultural resource survey of a 1,500-acre project area in the East Orange Annexation and Sphere of Influence zone in the Santiago Hills. He led a team that evaluated a series of historic and prehistoric sites for the project, recommending that one site be Phase 3 excavated. The excavation was led by Mr. Dice, with a field crew of 6-8 people. The site was found potentially not significant. A Phase 3 excavation report was written. In addition, Mr. Dice wrote a cultural resource section of an EIR in support of the project. Mr. Dice directed consultations with local Tribal Authorities.

Professional Affiliations

- Member, California Historical Society
- Member, National Trust for Historic Preservation
- Member, Registry of Professional Archaeologists

Appendix C: Project Photographs



View west from the project property toward the Orange Show fairgrounds showing graveled topsoil conditions.



View northeast from the western packed soil berm located along the Twin Creek channel. The project property is to the left.



View north of the project property from the corner of Arrowhead and Central.



Typical view of topsoil condition in the center of the property: graveled for use as parking and driving school activities.