

APPENDIX B

Cultural Resource Study Findings Memo



April 19, 2016

Karina Fidler, AICP, CPESC
Kimley-Horn
401 B Street, Suite 600
San Diego, California 92101

Re: Cultural Resource Study Findings Memo for the IPT I-215 Distribution Center II (Georgia) Project, San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Fidler,

This letter report documents the results of the cultural resource study conducted for the IPT I-215 Distribution Center II (Georgia) project (Project) by ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM). The study was completed in compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements. The lead agency is the City of San Bernardino. This document is part of an Initial Study to address the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project pursuant to the required provisions of CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq., and State CEQA Guidelines Section 15063. The study was undertaken to determine the presence or absence of any resources within the Project area that may be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and as such a historic resource requiring consideration under CEQA.

The study included a records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) of the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), assessment of historic maps and aerial photographs, and a pedestrian survey of accessible portions of the Project area. No cultural resources were identified either by archival research or pedestrian survey within the Project area.

Project Description and Location

The proposed IPT I-215 Distribution Center II (Georgia) project location is depicted on the USGS 7.5-minute San Bernardino North, Calif. topographic quadrangle in an unsectioned area of Township 1 North, Range 4 West. The project site encompasses approximately 8.1 acres located on the southwest corner of Saratoga Way and Georgia Boulevard (Figure 1). The overall area within which the project is situated is within the northwest sector of the City and consists of single and multi-family residential, open space, recreational, commercial, and industrial land uses. The Project parcel itself lies between two developed industrial properties. The land is currently vacant and densely covered with invasive weeds and plants.

The proposed IPT I-215 Distribution Center II (Georgia) (proposed project) is a 150,790-SF industrial building with office space, parking, and landscaping. The industrial building would be one floor with a maximum height of 47 feet. The building would include 147,790 SF of warehouse space and 5,000 SF of dedicated office space. The building would have 29 dock doors on its southern frontage. Total on-site parking would be 176 stalls, with 94 dedicated to warehouse parking (including office) and 82 trailer/dock door parking spaces. Landscaping in

the amount of 33,619 SF is anticipated for the site. Roadway frontage improvements would be provided on Georgia Boulevard. Access to the project site would consist of two full-movement driveways on Georgia Boulevard for both trucks and passenger vehicles. Passenger vehicles would enter the site via either of the driveways, depending on which is closest to their parking area destination. Trucks would enter and exit the site via either of the driveways, depending on dock availability on either end of the project site. Both entrances would be unsignalized.

The industrial building is currently planned as a “spec building.” Thus, the future tenant of the building is not currently known. Furthermore, without knowing the future tenant, an exact number of future employees or hours of operation cannot be determined. Therefore, the Initial Study and associated technical reports use approximate potential on-site employees, hours of operation, and trip counts to and from the site based on the project’s proposed square footage and use as an industrial center building.

Brief Environmental and Cultural Setting

Natural Setting

The City of San Bernardino is located approximately 60 miles east of the City of Los Angeles, at the southern base of the San Bernardino Mountains. It lies in the upper Santa Ana River Valley, and is bounded by the San Bernardino Mountains on the northeast and east, Blue Mountain and Box Springs Mountain abutting the Cities of Loma Linda and Redlands to the south, and the San Gabriel Mountains and Jurupa Hills to the northwest and southwest, respectively. The City is largely urbanized and surrounded by other developed cities; the Project area is similarly highly urbanized.

Prehistoric Period

Archaeological investigations in San Bernardino County and elsewhere in southern California have documented a diverse range of prehistoric human occupations, extending from the terminal Pleistocene down to the time of European contact (Koerper and Drover 1983; Mason 1984; McKenna 1986; Wallace 1955; Warren 1968).

Paleoindian (pre-6000 B.C.)

Paleoindian assemblages include large stemmed projectile points, high proportions of formal lithic tools, bifacial lithic reduction strategies, and relatively small proportions of ground stone tools. These tools suggest a reliance on hunting rather than gathering. In general, hunting-related tools are more common during this period and are replaced by processing tools during the early Holocene (Basgall and Hall 1990).

Milling Stone Horizon (6000 B.C. – 750 A.D.)

The Milling Stone Horizon is characterized by the presence of hand stones, milling stones, choppers, and scrapers. These tools are thought to be associated with seed gathering and processing and limited hunting activities. The artifacts from this period show a major shift in the exploitation of natural resources.

Late Prehistoric Horizon (A.D. 750-1750)

Like much of Southern California, this horizon in the general Project area is characterized by the presence of small projectile points associated with the use of bow and arrow. Steatite containers, asphaltum items, mortars and pestles, and bedrock mortars are also common artifacts.

Ethnohistoric Period (Post A.D. 1750)

The Project area is within the ethnohistoric territory of the Gabrielino Indians, and along the border of the Serrano's territory within the mountains. Both the Gabrielino and Serrano claim the area as part of their traditional homeland. The Gabrielino name derived from their association with the San Gabriel Valley and the Mission San Gabriel de Archangel (Bean and Smith 1978a, 1978b).

Both the Serrano and the Gabrielino utilized numerous plants and animals for food, shelter, and medicines (Kroeber 1976). Seeds were most often used followed by foliage, shoots, fruits, and berries. Mountain shrubs, ash, elder, and willow were used for shelters and tool materials such as bows. Fauna used as food sources included deer, rabbits, wood rats, squirrels, quail, and ducks. Animals specifically not used were dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, pigeon, dove, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles (Kroeber 1976).

The Serrano and Gabrielino used numerous styles of bows, bedrock mortars, portable mortars, pipes, chisels, metates, manos, and various forms of chipped stone tools. Prior to the establishment of the Mission system Native Americans lived larger villages, associated with smaller villages with limited activity areas and smaller populations. Seasonal migration was practiced across the area for both the exploitation of resources and based on seasonal weather conditions.

Historic Period

Spanish and Mexican Periods

Spanish explorer Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo first discovered California in 1542, claiming it for the King of Spain. However, Spanish contact within the vicinity of the Project area did not take place until the 1770s when Father Garces traveled across the Mojave Desert and entered coastal southern California through the Cajon Pass (Walker 1968).

The Mission San Gabriel de Archangel was established in 1771 and claimed what are now the San Gabriel and San Bernardino valleys. In 1819, a mission outpost, or asistencia, was established in the area of present-day Redlands (Dumke 1944; Hanna 1951; McWilliams 1973; Scott 1977). This outpost, part of Mission San Gabriel's Rancho San Bernardino, was established in order to expand the agricultural holdings of Mission San Gabriel. The asistencia was later moved to its current location, where construction began in 1830; it was abandoned soon after in 1834 (Lugo 1950).

The Mexican War of Independence ended in 1821, severing the Spanish hold on the Californias and secularizing former mission lands. A series of ranchos was granted throughout the San Bernardino Valley and much of the land was used for ranching activities. Although some land had been granted to Indians, most of the land went to military men or merchants. In 1842, the

Lugo family was granted the Rancho San Bernardino, which encompassed approximately 37,700 acres.

Granting large ranch lands or ranchos remained as both a Spanish and a Mexican legacy in California. Land granted to Mexicans between 1833 and 1846 amounted to 500 ranchos primarily granted near the coast from San Francisco to San Diego. Mexican Governor Pío Pico granted a great number of those ranchos prior to 1846, quickly carving up Alta California to ensure Mexican land titles survived a U.S. victory in the Mexican-American War (1846-1848) (Christenson and Sweet 2008:7; Engstrand 2005:64-66; Robinson 1948:23-72).

American Period

(from [http://www.ci.san-bernardino.ca.us/about/history/history_of_san_bernardino_\(short_version\).asp](http://www.ci.san-bernardino.ca.us/about/history/history_of_san_bernardino_(short_version).asp))

The first non-Mexican settlers to the area were the Mormon pioneers who were directed by Brigham Young to establish a colony in the San Bernardino Valley. They purchased 35,000 acres of the Rancho San Bernardino in 1851, for \$77,500, with a down payment of \$7,000. The Mormons built a stockade around the rancho and named it Fort San Bernardino. The families lived inside the stockade for the first few years. They grew wheat and other crops outside and a grain mill inside. After their fear of attack from local Native Americans abated, the residents moved outside the stockade and began building homes in the area.

In the fall of 1852, Colonel Henry Washington, a United States deputy surveyor, erected a monument on top of Mount San Bernardino, creating the San Bernardino base line from which surveys in the southern part of the state were, and are still made. In 1854, the City of San Bernardino was officially incorporated. The population at the time was 1,200, with 900 of them Mormons; as such, the early city was a temperance town, with no drinking or gambling allowed. Brigham Young recalled the Mormons to Salt Lake City in 1857, some of whom left, while others opted to remain in the new city. Though only in the area en masse for six years, the Mormons made numerous achievements, establishing schools, stores, a network of roads, and a strong government.

Gold was discovered in Holcomb Valley in 1860, prompting prospectors to pour into the mountains through San Bernardino to try their luck at panning. For a time Belleville, in Holcomb Valley, was the largest city in Southern California with 10,000 residents, and it almost became the county seat, losing to San Bernardino by only one vote.

The large railway companies eventually found their way to San Bernardino in the last years of the nineteenth century, raising the profile of the city. The Santa Fe, the Union Pacific, and the Southern Pacific railroads all converged on the city, making it the hub of their southern California operations. Competition between the railroads set off a rate war, which brought thousands of newcomers to California in the great land boom of the 1880s. When the Santa Fe Railway established a transcontinental link in 1886, the already prosperous valley exploded, with even more settlers now coming from the East. Population figures doubled, from 6,150 in 1900 to 12,779 in 1910, the year that the San Bernardino Chamber of Commerce was first organized.

Study Methods

Methods used to assess the presence of and potential for cultural resources within the property included a search of existing records and a pedestrian field survey. The records search was conducted by the SCCIC and included the Project area and a radius of 1 mi. around it. ASM also requested a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) maintained by the NAHC. Historic aerial photographs and historic USGS topographic maps of the Project area were consulted from historicaerials.com.

The field survey was conducted on April 14, 2016 by ASM Senior Archaeologist Sherri Andrews. Field methods consisted of a pedestrian survey of accessible areas within the proposed Project site using transects spaced at 15-m intervals.

Study Results

Records Search Results

A records search was requested from the SCCIC on March 16, 2016, for an area encompassing a 1-mile radius around the Project area. Results were received by ASM on April 6, 2016. The search identified 18 previous cultural resource studies that had been conducted within a 1-mi. radius (Table 1). Two of the studies (SB-00607 and SB-06994) have encompassed the Project area.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Reports Addressing the Project Area and the 1-mi. Records Search Radius

Report No (SB-)	Year	Author(s) / Affiliation	Title
00607	1978	Hearn, Joseph E. / San Bernardino County Museum Association	Archaeological, Paleontological, and Historical Resources Assessment of Proposed College Industrial Park Development, San Bernardino Area
01285	1982	Lerch, Michael K. / San Bernardino County Museum Association	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Cajon Creek Project (Wilson Property and Surrounding Properties), San Bernardino County, California
02484	1991	White, Robert S. / Archaeological Associates	An Archaeological Assessment of a 10+/- Acre Parcel Located Immediately Northeast of the Interstate 215 Freeway and University Parkway Underpass in San Bernardino County
02712	1990	Cook, John R. / ASM Affiliates, Inc.	Cultural Resource Survey of the Cajon Creek Specific Plan Project, San Bernardino County, California
03085	1995	Lerch, Michael K. / M. K. Lerch & Associates	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Culligan Project, San Bernardino, CA
03638	2001	Love, Bruce / CRM Tech	Ogden & Scott Labs Reservoirs in and near the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, CA
03644	1979	Van Horn, David / Archaeological Associates	Archaeological Survey Report: A 165 Acre +/- Parcel Located South of Kendall Drive near San Bernardino, CA
03648	1998	Brechbiel, Brant / Chambers Group	Cultural Resource Record Search & Literature Review for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: CM 035-01 in the City of San Bernardino, CA
03650	1999	White, Robert, and Laurie White / Archaeological Associates	An Archeological Assessment of TT 15977, a 39 Acre Parcel Located Adjacent to Kendall Drive in the Verdernont Area of San Bernardino
03708	1998	White, Robert, and Laurie White / Archaeological Associates	An Archeological Assessment of a 28.05 Acre Parcel (TPM 15154) Adjacent to Kendall Drive at University Parkway, San Bernardino, CA
05536	2005	Swope, Karen K.	Historic Property Survey Report: 4 th Supplemental 8SBd 210/30 P.M. 20.6/22.9

Report No (SB-)	Year	Author(s) / Affiliation	Title
06291	2008	Smith, Francesca, Caprice D. Harper, William Makeda, and John Dietler	Cultural Resource Technical Report: sbX E Street Corridor BRT Project, Cities of Loma Linda and San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California
06446	2008	Chasteen, Carrie	Determinations of Effect Report: sbX E Street Corridor Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Project, Cities of Loma Linda and San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California
06447	2009	Chasteen, Carrie	Addendum Cultural Resources Technical Report: sbX E Street Corridor BRT Project, Cities of Loma Linda and San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California
06994	2011	Sanka, Jennifer	Cultural Resources Assessment: San Bernardino Redevelopment Project Area Merger — Area B Project, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California
07630	2012	Billat, Lorna	BTS Yesco, LA 5621A
07631	1993	Hunter, Milton	Site Survey Summary Sheet for DERP-FUDS Site No. JO9CA058700, CWS Plant
07634	2012	Tang, Bai “Tom”	Subsurface Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment Water Main Project, Northpark Boulevard at University Parkway, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California

Only two cultural resources have been previously recorded within the 1-mi. records search radius (Table 2). Both are historic, one a manufacturing facility and the other a transmission line. No resources have been previously documented within the Project area.

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

Primary # (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Other ID	Recorded by / date	Site Type	Attribute Codes	Relationship to Project Area
008303	8303H	Culligan USA	Lerch / 1995	Historic	AH2 (Foundations/structure pads); AH15 (Standing structures); AH16 (Other)	~.75 mi. SE
010316	10316H	Arrowhead-Mojave Siphon-Devil Canyon-Shandin 115kv; Kramer-Victorville Transmission Line; Southern Sierras Tower Line	Clark / 2013 (most recent)	Historic	HP11 (Engineering structure); HP39 (Other)	~.75 mi. E

Historical Research

Historic topographic maps dating from 1896, 1898, 1901, 1905, 1909, 1913, 1926, 1929, 1938, 1941, 1946, 1955, 1959, 1963, 1965, 1969, 1975, 1984, 1988, and 1999; and historic aerial photographs dating from 1938, 1959, 1966, 1968, 1979, 1980, 1995, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, and 2012 (historicaerials.com) were consulted to assess historic uses of the project parcel.

On the earliest topos (1898-1938), the only constructed elements within the general vicinity and flanking the Project area are the railroad to the west, with an unnamed road running parallel to its western edge and an unnamed road to the east. Both of these features run northwest/southeast. The railroad here is labeled “Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R.R. Southern California Div.”

The 1941 topo depicts new communities called Ono and Muscoy to the west of the railroad and south of the Project area. The railroad is now labeled “Union Pacific Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe” and the road to the west of the railroad is now called Cajon Boulevard.

The area west of the railroad is much more developed in the 1955 topo and is now only called Muscoy. Development is depicted to the north of the project area and the road to the south is now called Devil Canyon Road. Conditions remain essentially the same through the 1965 topo. The “Barstow Freeway” (now Interstate 215) appears to the east of the Project area on the 1969 topo, and the road to the south has become State College Parkway.

The first structure within the vicinity of the Project appears to the north in 1975, as does a road that runs along the east side of the railroad. The image remains largely the same in 1984. In the photorevised 1988 version, the building that now exists to the north of the proposed Project appears, as do the streets that now provide access.

The 1938 aerial photo shows the project area largely unused, but the 1959 version shows a number of dirt access roads in a grid-like pattern. No significant changes are apparent until the 1995 topo, in which a large number of buildings are depicted.

At no point is any structure or historic use depicted within the Project parcel on either topographic maps or aerial photographs.

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

On March 31, 2016, ASM sent a request to the NAHC to search their Sacred Lands File (SLF) to determine whether their files contained any information relating to the presence of Native American cultural resources within the Project parcel. Response from the NAHC was received on April 14, 2016, indicating that no such resources were found as a result of the SLF search. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources within the Project area. A list of 11 contacts representing tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of San Bernardino County was provided with the NAHC response; this response and contact list is provided with this report as Appendix A.

Pedestrian Survey Results

The Project is located within a relatively flat landscape that, while not previously occupied, appears to have been entirely previously disturbed. The small parcel is currently heavily overgrown with native and invasive plants, somewhat limiting surface visibility. However, the visible surface area is marked with ruts and ridges caused by machinery (Figures 2 and 3). There are various small pockets of modern refuse appearing throughout the parcel, primarily fast or processed food wrappers or containers and other wind-blown paper and plastic. It also appears that one or more people either currently or recently have camped along the south edge of the parcel where there is a depressed area between the edge of the parcel and the fence separating it from the facility to the south.

California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR)

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

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

Recommendations

No previously undocumented resources were identified as a result of this project. Additionally, no previously documented resources were found in the SCCIC records search, although the Project site and surrounding area had been previously surveyed. The SLF search conducted by the NAHC also resulted in negative findings. Finally, assessment of historic topographic maps and aerial photographs dating from 1898 into the modern period show no structures on the Project site at any time or any other clear historic uses of the Project area. As such, the results of the records searches, the historical map and photo analysis, and the current survey indicate a very low archaeological sensitivity for the Project area as a whole. No additional work is recommended.

Should you have any questions regarding this study, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Respectfully submitted,



Sherri Andrews, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments

- Figure 1. Project location.
- Figure 2. View from north edge of the Project area toward southwest, showing typical surface disturbance.
- Figure 3. View from southeast corner of the Project area toward northwest.
- Appendix A. NAHC correspondence

References

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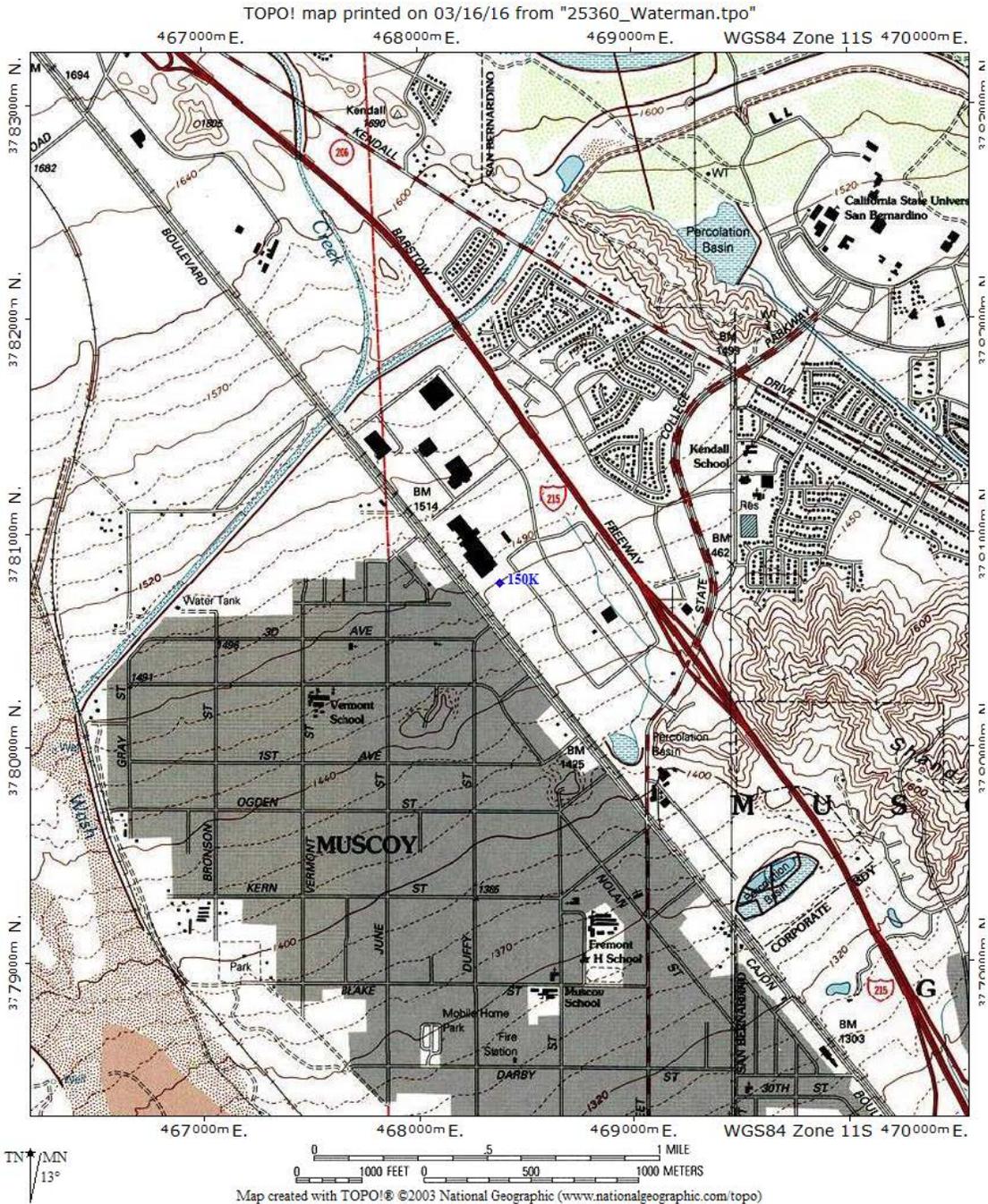


Figure 1. Project location.



Figure 2. View from north edge of the Project area toward southwest, showing typical surface disturbance.



Figure 3. View from southeast corner of the Project area toward northwest.

APPENDIX A
NAHC CORRESPONDENCE

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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April 4, 2016

Sherri Andrews
ASM Affiliates

Sent via e-mail: sandrews@asmaffiliates.com
Number of Pages: 4

RE: The Proposed Georgia Boulevard 150K Distribution Center Project, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino North USGS Quadrangle, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Andrews:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties. Please note that the intent above reference codes is to mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects.

As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 require public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section. (Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d))

The law does not preclude agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with their jurisdictions. The NAHC believes that in fact that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d), formal notification must include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. The NAHC believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the APE, such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
 - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE;
 - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
 - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
 - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the potential APE; and

- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
 - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.

3. The results of any Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission. A search of the SFL was completed for the USGS quadrangle information provided with negative results.
4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a cultural place. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the case that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our consultation list contains current information.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Bernardino County
April 1, 2016**

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Joseph Hamilton, Chairman
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza, CA 92539
admin@ramonatribe.com
(951) 763-4105

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
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San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Lynn Valbuena, Chairwoman
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Highland, CA 92346
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Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
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San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
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sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com
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(951) 654-5544, ext 4137

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Georgia Boulevard 150K Distribution Center Project, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino North USGS Quadrangle, San Bernardino County, California.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Bernardino County
April 1, 2016**

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
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This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

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